

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Isle Royale National Park
Michigan



Fisherman's Home

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



August 2014

Table of Contents

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview	5
Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary	7
Chapter 2: Concurrence Status	9
Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map	11
Chapter 4: Management Information	19
Chapter 5: National Register Information	21
Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History	23
Chapter 7: Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity	29
Chapter 8: Condition	61
Chapter 9: Treatment	63
Bibliography	65



The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics as character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that responds to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B) servicewide; and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI is maintained by the Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, and is the official source of cultural landscape information servicewide.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included in the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history, significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent, and resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist, or when an existing nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work for the CLR effort.

The CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It therefore requires a more in depth level of research and documentation, both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape and to recommend a preservation treatment strategy that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Chapter 1: Inventory Unit Summary

Inventory Unit Description

Fisherman's Home is located on Houghton Point near the southwest end of Isle Royale National Park, which is within Houghton County, Michigan. Primary access to the site is by boat. It is a historic commercial fishery complex eligible for the National Register at a state level of significance under criteria A and C. The period of significance spans the era of commercial fishing at Isle Royale, from 1890 to 1955.

Fisherman's Home covers approximately two acres of a small peninsula between a sheltered inlet and Lake Superior. The site contains a collection of associated structures and objects, including a residence, fish house, net house, two help's quarters, privy, tool shed, store room, net drying reels, smoker, stone wall, and a sauna. The buildings are all vernacular single-story, wood frame, gabled structures typical of the Isle Royale fisheries. Two of the residential buildings are one-and-one-half units with shed-roofed additions. Most of the buildings are sheathed in vertical board, but many are covered with asphalt roll or building paper and held down with battens. A common structural feature includes a four-panel door placed left-of-center on the gable-ends, with a window unit located to the right of the door. Some structures have small wood porches and rock steps at the entry. All roofs have shallow overhangs. Although several structures sit on dry-laid stone foundations, many sills rest directly on grade and are deteriorating from rot. A number of the structures date from the late 1890s to 1910 and still retain historic integrity (Franks 1999, 71-73).

Commercial fishing has been the most consistently practiced and longest lived industry on Isle Royale. The development of commercial fishing on Lake Superior coincided with the growth of the fur trade, which led to large-scale fishing operations on Isle Royale by 1837. The fishing industry on Isle Royale grew into the twentieth century as area transportation and shipping facilities continued to advance. Technologies such as refrigeration, gas-powered boats, and new netting materials spurred a peak in fishing between 1915 and 1925. During that time more than 200 people were involved with seasonally-based commercial fisheries on Isle Royale. A number of factors caused the decline of the industry in the 1930s. Isle Royale became a national park in 1931 and new regulations, coupled with the onset of the Great Depression, made it increasingly unprofitable to operate from the island. Overfishing, invasive predator species, and decreased Great Lakes shipping also contributed to the decline. By the late 1950s, the fishing industry on Isle Royale was essentially defunct. Beginning in the 1890s, Fisherman's Home was developed and operated by the Seglem family and served various crews of seasonal commercial fishermen. Sam and Elaine Rude moved to the site in 1937 and fished with Sam's father Andrew Rude until 1944, when Sam took over the operation (Franks 1999, 41-42).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Fisherman's Home
Property Level: Landscape
CLI Identification Number: 501404
Parent Landscape: 501404

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Isle Royale National Park- ISRO
Park Organization Code: 6310
Park Administrative Unit: Isle Royale National Park

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Initial research was conducted by seasonal Kathleen Fitzgerald during FY2000. Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator Roberta Young reviewed the landscape hierarchy. In FY2010, Landscape Historian Dan Jackson conducted research that included a site visit to Fisherman's Home. In FY2011, the park reviewed the CLI and concurred with the findings on 4/26/2011.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: 4/26/2011
National Register Concurrence: Eligible-- 8/3/1999
SHPO Concensus Determination

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Michigan State Historic Preservation Office determined the Fisherman's Home landscape to eligible for the National Register, noting the "entire complex appears NR-eligible with all buildings contributing."

Site Visit Conducted: 2010

Chapter 3: Geographic Information & Location Map

State & County:

State: Michigan
County: Keweenaw

Size (Acres): 2.00

Boundary Description:

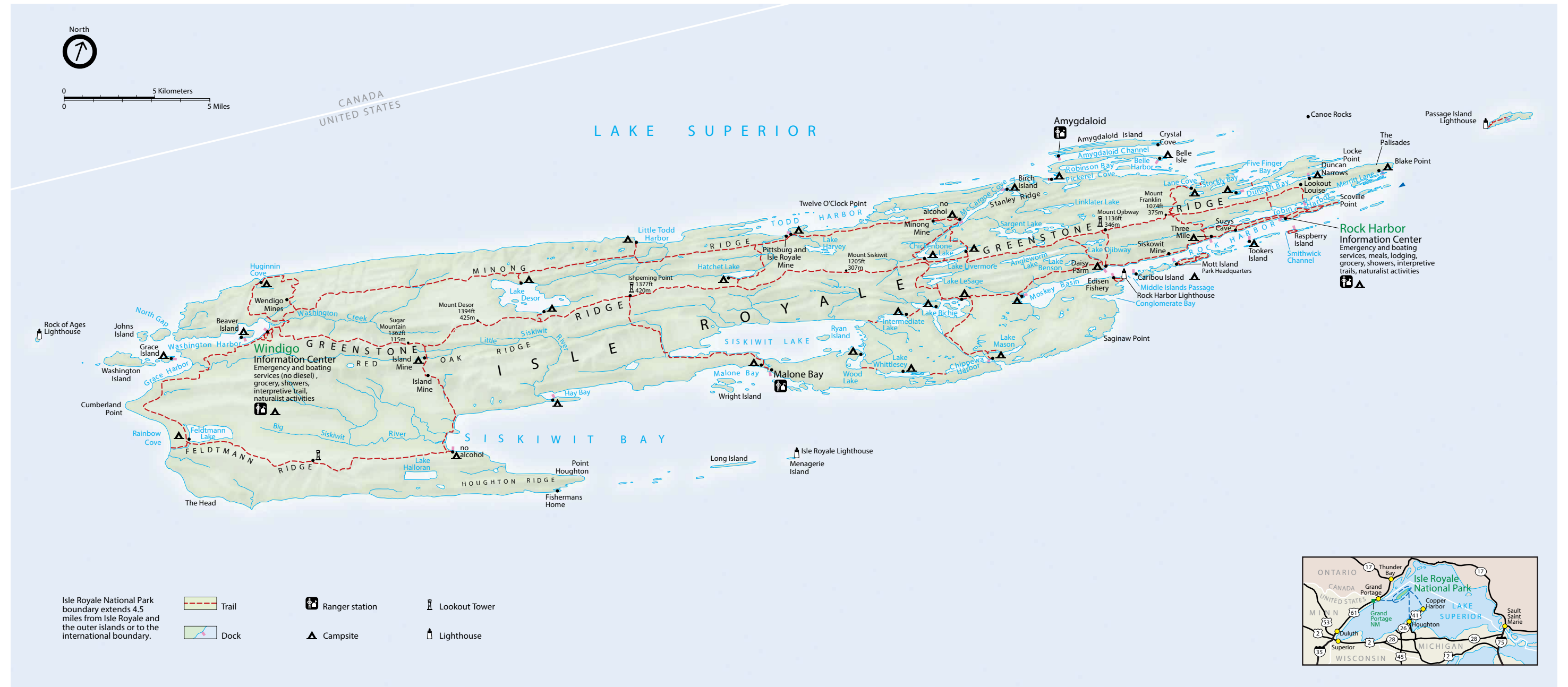
Beginning at the Rude Fish House, proceed 60 meters northeast along the inlet shoreline. Then proceed 150 meters southeast to the edge of the lake shore. Then proceed 106 meters southwest along the lake shoreline. Then proceed 87 meters northwest to the inlet shore. Then proceed 55 meters northeast along the shoreline back to the Rude Fish House.

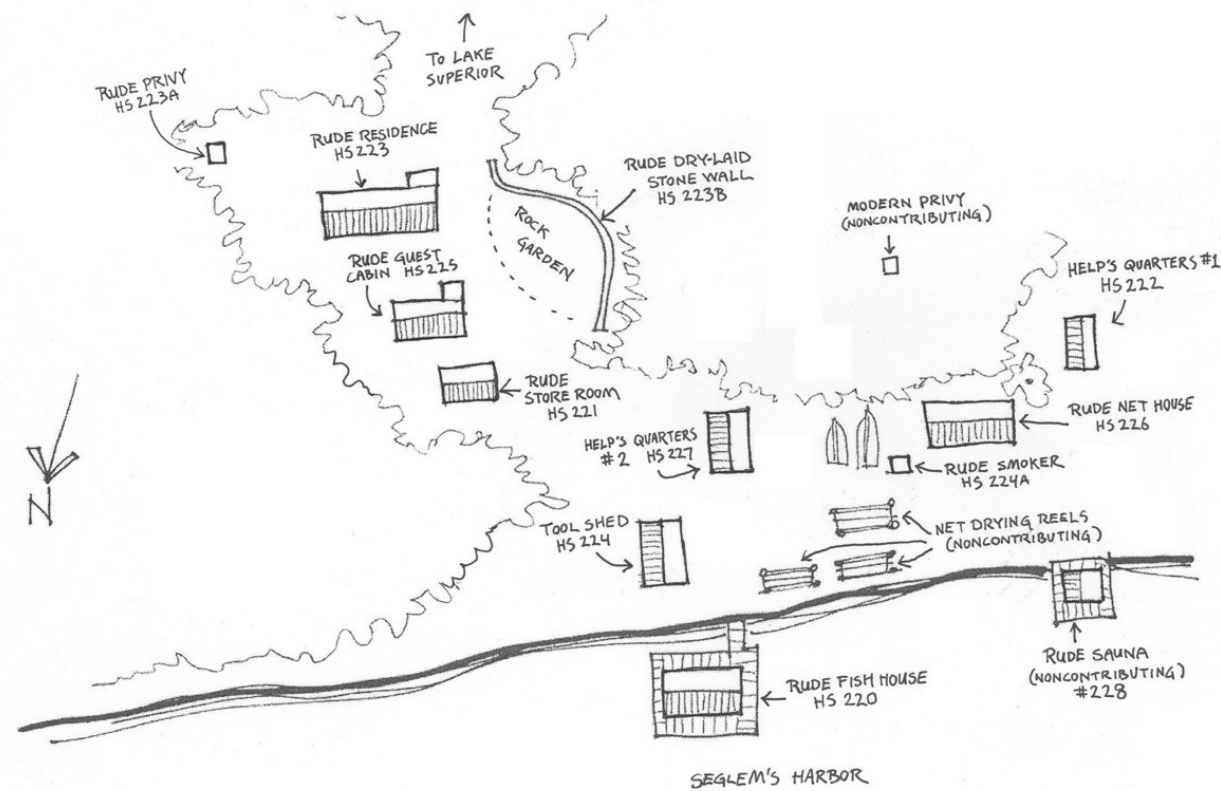
Boundary UTM's

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Polygon
Datum: WSG84

Map Point	UTM	Easting	Northing	Long/Lat
1	16	356800	5305970	-88.915686, 47.891077
2	16	356950	5306050	-88.913702, 47.891830
3	16	357020	5305965	-88.912740, 47.891083
4	16	356862	5305876	-88.914829, 47.890247

Map on the following page: Isle Royale National Park. Fisherman's Home is located on the south side of the park, on the southern, lake side, edge of Siskiwit Bay (NPS 2007).





Site plan of the Fisherman's Home, adapted and updated, from 1995 (Dena Sanford 1995)

Physiographic Context: Regional Context

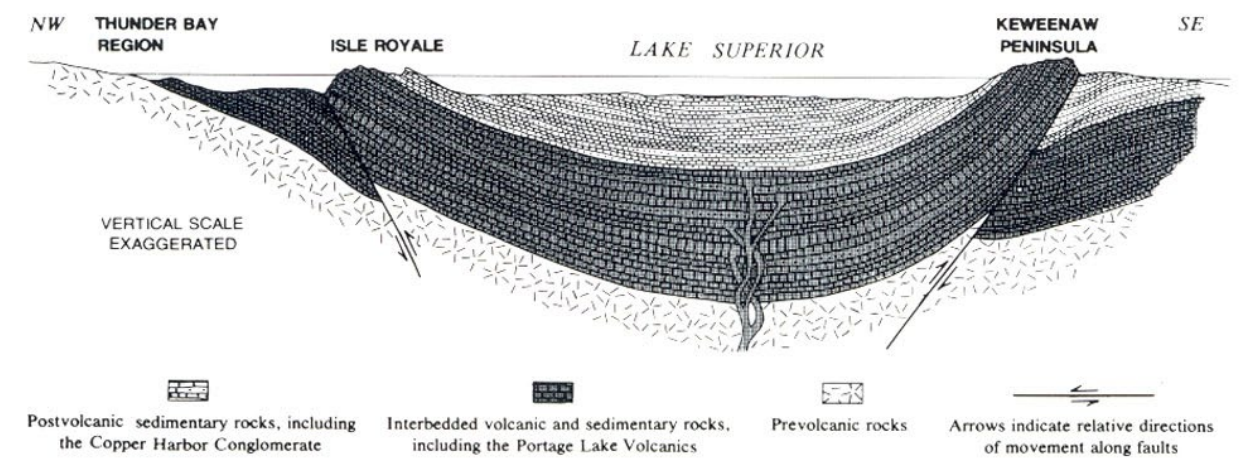
Isle Royale is an island archipelago located in northwestern Lake Superior, approximately 13 miles to the closest point of Ontario, Canada, and 18 miles to Minnesota. The main island of Isle Royale is 45 miles long and nine miles wide at its widest point. It has an area totaling 210 square miles, and has approximately 200 smaller islands scattered about the periphery of the island. The main island has 83 lakes in its interior, and a number of smaller ponds. Isle Royale's topography is characterized by ridge and swale contours that are oriented southwest northeast, along the lines of uplifted geological features. The highest elevation on the island is Mt. Desor, which is 794 feet above Lake Superior, and 1,394 feet above sea level (Franks 1999, II III).

The geology of Isle Royale is dominated by Keweenaw volcanics. Interbedded sediments are exposed in the upwarping of the deposits that tilt towards the southeast, and mirror the formations in the Keweenaw Peninsula. The southwestern end of the island is comprised of sedimentary deposits that also have corresponding features on the south shore of Lake Superior as sandstones and conglomerates (Franks 1999, II III).

Fissure deposits of copper on the island were located in transverse faults (those which cut across the beds), and copper also occurred in lodes in sedimentary deposits. Most of the copper obtained by both prehistoric and historic miners was extracted from these fissures (Franks 1999, II III).

Soils throughout Isle Royale are very thin and poorly developed, although they are somewhat more developed on the southwestern end. There are two major upland forest types on Isle Royale. The southern boreal forest is dominated by spruce, fir, and birch. The temperate deciduous community is comprised of sugar maple, yellow birch, and red oak. In the lowland areas of the island, communities of cedar and spruce can be found (Franks 1999, II III).

The climate of Isle Royale is very similar to the general Upper Great Lakes region. Daily lows in winter are often six degrees (Fahrenheit) warmer than mainland temperatures, and summer temperatures are much lower than those on the mainland (Franks 1999, II III).



Geology of Lake Superior illustrating the volcanic and sedimentary uplift with formed Isle Royale (Huber 1983, 34)

Cultural Context: Regional Context

Isle Royale's earliest users, dating to the Archaic period, were miners who extracted native float copper. Later, Native groups continued visiting the island to find copper, gather plants and berries, hunt, and fish. Isle Royale has had an abundance of fish, wildlife, plants, and minerals that were exploited by both the prehistoric and historic residents of the island. The island's two most historically significant resources—copper and fish—were responsible for the sustained human presence on the island for the past 4,000 years, and drew numerous explorers and entrepreneurs over the last 200 years. However, because Isle Royale has always been a very isolated and difficult place to live, throughout history occupancy on the island has been mostly seasonal (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Explorers and missionaries provided the first recorded accounts of the island, but it was the fur bearing animals of Isle Royale such as beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, hare, coyote, fox, and lynx that attracted trappers and traders during the 1600s and 1700s. The American Fur Company was the first to initiate commercial fishing operations from Isle Royale in 1837. The company had posts on the island during the 1830s, with the main depot located at Checker Point in Siskiwit Bay. The company would bring the first large vessels into the Isle Royale's harbors. These operations lasted only two years on Isle Royale, and the next commercial development would come in the form of copper mining ventures, the first boom occurring in 1843 (Franks 1999, V-VI).

There were three phases of historic copper mining at Isle Royale, occurring between 1843-1855, 1873-1881, and 1889-1893. Most of the mining operations were located on the perimeter of the island, the majority of which were at the eastern end. Only four mines were located in the island's interior. Several companies had initial success, but eventually all ventures folded (Franks 1999, V-VI).

The navigational and maritime history of Isle Royale is closely associated with the historic mining, commercial fishing, and tourism industries. Copper mining on the island and the growth of Lake Superior shipping instigated the establishment of four lighthouses around Isle Royale. Between the 1880s and the 1920s, increased lake traffic at Isle Royale fostered the growth of both the commercial fishing and tourism industries. Harbor facilities that served the industries of mining, fishing, and tourist were developed, beginning in the late 1830s, at several points on the island: Washington Harbor at the northwestern end, Siskiwit Bay in the south central area, Rock Harbor and Tobin Harbor at the southeastern end, and McCargoe Cove and Belle Harbor at the north eastern side of the island. The increased boat traffic brought inevitable shipwrecks, and ten large wrecked ships that date from 1877 to 1947 remain in Isle Royale's waters (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Commercial fishing had been initiated on Isle Royale with the American Fur Company operations in 1837, and would last on the island for over a century. In the 1880s, the commercial fishing industry boomed, as regular shipping and transportation was made available by the increased Lake Superior commercial traffic, and the establishment of large scale fishing companies on the island. The large A. Booth and Company operation was based on the western end of the island, while numerous other small scale operations were initiated in the island's sheltered harbors, with concentrations in the south east end in Rock and Tobin Harbors, at Siskiwit Bay, and a large number of Scandinavian fishermen settling near the Booth Company fishery at Washington Harbor. By the early twentieth century, over 100 fishing families were seasonally based at locations all over the island (Franks 1999, V-VI).

It was Isle Royale's commercial fishermen who initiated the final industry of recreation on the island. National trends in recreation had initiated interest in Isle Royale in the late 1800s, and the tourist industry and commercial fishing industries on the island were reciprocal to each other, as each industry brought an increase in the essential shipping and passenger transportation opportunities to the island. Growing gradually from a few rooms to let at a fisherman's home in Washington Harbor, a number of resorts and summer homes dotted the island by the 1910s and 1920s, and vital summer communities developed at the north-

Cultural Context: Regional Context, continued

eastern end of the island in Rock and Tobin Harbors. The private tourism industry would thrive until the 1930s, when the idea for an Isle Royale National Park was initiated. Public tourism continues at the park in designated areas through concession agreements (Franks 1999, V-VI).

The conservation movement and concern for Isle Royale's vulnerable wilderness brought the national government's involvement in creating a national park of the island archipelago. In doing so, the Civilian Conservation Corps volunteers played an important role in the implementation of park facilities and trails on the island. CCC camps were posted between 1935 and 1941 on the island, at Senter Point in Siskiwit Bay, Rock Harbor, and Washington Harbor. With the dedication of Isle Royale National Park in 1946, a new era of cultural use began (Franks 1999, V-VI).

Political Context: Regional Context

Fisherman's Home is located toward the southwestern end of Isle Royale National Park, on the southern edge of Point Houghton, a peninsula that extends out from the island to form Siskiwit Bay. Isle Royale is about sixty miles north-northwest from Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, in the Twenty Third Congressional District. Isle Royale National Park, administered by the National Park Service, was authorized in 1931, officially established in 1940, and finally dedicated in 1946. On February 17, 1981, the park was designated a National Biosphere Reserve, which is a program designed to protect examples of the different ecosystems of the world and to encourage research. It was chosen for its unspoiled nature and represents the northern lake-forest biome.

The primary means of access to the park are via ferry and seaplane from Houghton, Michigan, and via ferry from Copper Harbor, Michigan, and Grand Portage, Minnesota. About thirty percent of visitors travel to the park in private boats. The park is closed from the end of October to mid April due to the extreme winter weather conditions, for protection of wildlife, and to ensure the safety and protection of visitors. The year round headquarters for the park is in Houghton, Michigan.

Through the planning process the park has been zoned to include wilderness and non wilderness areas. The Fisherman's Home site is designated as potential wilderness. There are no roads or designated trails leading to Fisherman's Home. Boats provide the primary means of access to the site. Utilities in Fisherman's Home are of a self sufficient nature, with no lines connecting to an external source of power.

Chapter 4: Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Agreements and Legal Interest

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: None

Expiration Date: Expired

Management Category Agreement Narrative:

A commercial use and occupancy permit formerly held by Mark Rude has expired. However, the park has maintained an informal arrangement with Mr. Rude, allowing him continued private access to the structures and facilities of Fisherman's Home in return for maintenance and upkeep of the grounds.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

Although the location of Fisherman's Home is open to the public, nearly all of the structures are locked and retained for exclusive use by Mark Rude.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Undetermined

FMSS Location Numbers

50927	Fisherman's Home- Help's Quarters #1
50929	Fisherman's Home- Help's Quarters #2
50931	Fisherman's Home- Rude Fish House
50923	Fisherman's Home- Rude Guest Cabin
50930	Fisherman's Home- Rude Net House
131154	Fisherman's Home- Rude Privy
50921	Fisherman's Home- Rude Residence
50928	Fisherman's Home- Rude Smoker
50924	Fisherman's Home- Rude Store Room
50925	Fisherman's Home- Tool Shed

Chapter 5: National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Michigan State Historic Preservation Office determined the Fisherman's Home landscape is eligible for the National Register, noting the "entire complex appears NR-eligible with all buildings contributing."

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Not Listed
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Period of Significance:	1890-1955
Area of Significance:	Commerce Social History

Statement of Significance:

Fisherman's Home is a historic commercial fishery complex. It is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C. The period of significance spans the era of commercial fishing at Isle Royale, from 1890 to 1955.

Commercial fishing has been the most consistently practiced and longest lived industry on Isle Royale. The development of commercial fishing on Lake Superior coincided with the growth of the fur trade, which led to large-scale fishing operations on Isle Royale by 1837. The fishing industry on Isle Royale grew into the twentieth century as area transportation and shipping facilities continued to advance. Technologies such as refrigeration, gas-powered boats, and new netting materials spurred a peak in fishing between 1915 and 1925. During that time more than 200 people were involved with seasonally-based commercial fisheries on Isle Royale. A number of factors caused the decline of the industry in the 1930s. Isle Royale became a national park in 1931 and new regulations, coupled with the onset of the Great Depression, made it increasingly unprofitable to operate from the island. Overfishing, invasive predator species, and decreased Great Lakes shipping also contributed to the decline. By the late 1950s, the fishing industry on Isle Royale was essentially defunct (Franks 1999, 41-42).

Fisherman's Home, located within a sheltered inlet on the southwest end of Isle Royale on Houghton Point, retains historic integrity as a representative commercial fishery complex. The site contains a collection of associated structures and objects, including a residence, fish house, net house, two help's quarters, privy, tool shed, store room, net drying reels, smoker, stone wall, and a sauna. Beginning in the 1890s, the complex served various crews of seasonal commercial fishermen. Sam and Elaine Rude moved to the site in 1937 and fished with Sam's father Andrew Rude until 1944, when Sam took over the operation (Franks 1999, 71).

Fisherman's Home buildings are all vernacular single-story, wood frame, gabled structures typical of the Isle Royale fisheries. Two of the residential buildings are one-and-one-half units with shed-roofed additions. Most of the buildings are sheathed in vertical board, but many are covered with asphalt roll or building paper and held down with battens. A common structural feature includes a four-panel door placed left-of-center on the gable-ends, with a window unit located to the right of the door. Some structures have small wood porches and rock steps at the entry. All roofs have shallow overhangs. Although several structures sit on dry-laid stone foundations, many sills rest directly on grade and are deteriorating from rot. A number of the structures date from the late 1890s to 1910 and still retain historic integrity (Franks 1999, 71-73).

Chapter 6: Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape type:	Historic Vernacular
Current and Historic Use/Function:	
Primary Historic Function:	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other
Primary Current Use:	Recreation/Culture-Other
Current and Historic Names:	
Name:	Type of Name:
Rude Fishery	Both Current and Historic
Fisherman's Home	Both Current and Historic

Ethnographic Study

Ethnographic Associated Groups: Scandinavian

Ethnographic Significance Description:

The Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona, ethnographic team contracted with the National Park Service Midwest Regional Office in 1998 under Solicitation #1443RQ600098025 to conduct an ethnographic and ethnohistoric study of commercial fishing activities at Isle Royale National Park. The team, having no connection with Isle Royale National Park, the commercial fishermen or their families who were the focus of this study, provided this report as an independent study of the ethnography and ethnohistory of commercial fishing at Isle Royale. The result of their efforts is called "The Isle Royale Folkefiskerisamfunn: Familier som Levde av Fiske (Folk Fishing Community: Families who had Fishing as their Livelihood), An Ethnohistory of the Scandinavian Folk Fishermen of Isle Royale National Park."

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1890-1900	Established	In the 1890s, Edward T. Seglem established the commercial fishery that came to be called "Fisherman's Home." Several of the structures are thought to date to this early period.
CE 1900-1910	Built	The Rude Store Room (HS221), Help's Quarters #1 (HS222), Tool Shed (HS224), Rude Guest Cabin (HS225), and Rude Net House (HS226) were constructed circa 1900-1910.
CE 1910	Built	Circa 1910, a log fish house (known as the Rude Log Fish House, Bldg. #228) was constructed on a dock at the current site of the sauna. According to Mark Rude, it was built by the Seglems.
CE 1921	Built	In 1921, Andrew Rude built the Rude Guest House (HS 224).
CE 1922-1926	Built	The Rude Fish House (HS220) was constructed circa 1922-1926 by the Seglems.
CE 1924	Built	Help's Quarters #2 (HS227) was constructed in 1924 by Tom Eckel, Sr. This was the cabin the Rude family initially occupied (Toupal 2002, 118).
CE 1924-1926	Built	The Rude Residence (HS223) was constructed circa 1924-1926. Mark Rude identified Wiliam Williamson as the builder.
CE 1925-1935	Maintained	According to Mark Rude, a dock and fish house built by Thomas Eckel and William Williamson in the 1920s was located between the current locations of the sauna and fish house. The structure was destroyed by ice in the 1930s and never replaced.
CE 1935-1975	Built	Between 1935 and 1975, Elaine Rude constructed and tended the rock garden and stone wall (HS223B).
CE 1935	Damaged	According to Mark Rude, the interior of the tool shed was gutted by fire in the 1930s. The building had previously been used as a residence.
CE 1945-1949	Altered	Between 1945 and 1949, the Rude Net House (HS226) was altered by Sam Rude (LCS ID: 073116).

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1958	Destroyed	Circa 1958, a "tornado" allegedly destroyed the first building at the sauna location, blew one of the windows out of the main residence, smashed all the net reels, and snapped trees (Oikarinen 1979, 167). This storm, recalled by Elaine Rude in 1978, may not have occurred until 1969.
	Built	In 1958, Sam Rude built a wood frame, tar paper covered sauna on the dock that previously held a log fish house.
CE 1969	Destroyed	In 1969, a major storm damaged many of the structures at Fisherman's Home and destroyed the first sauna. The Rudes then constructed the second sauna, which remains extant.
CE 1985-1999	Maintaned	From circa 1985 to 1999, Mark Rude performed numerous maintenance procedures. In the mid 1980s, two docks were rebuilt from the crib up. They were continually stabilized in the following years. Roofs were replaced on seven of the major structures, and various siding, foundation, and window repairs were made (Rude 1999).
CE 2010	Maintained	In 2010, Mark Rude reroofed the Rude Residence. The tar paper was improperly applied, rolled out vertically instead of horizontally.

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative

Fisherman's Home was first established in the 1890s by Edward T. Seglem, a fisherman of Scandinavian descent. Edward had a wife named Alida and a son named Thorwald. Situated on a small harbor on the south side of Point Houghton, the site provided a sheltered inlet and close access to the fertile fishing grounds of Siskiwit Bay. The fishery developed into a complex that supported various crews of seasonal commercial fishermen. The sheltered inlet for a time was known as Seglem's Harbor and the fishery became known as Fisherman's Home. Several of the existing structures are believed to date back to this early period. The Rude Store Room (HS221), the Help's Quarters #1 (HS222), the Rude Guest Cabin (HS225), and the Rude Net House (HS226) are all dated to between 1890 and 1910. The Tool Shed (HS224) has been dated to this period because, as author Peter Oikarinen first noted in 1979, the name "Seglem" is scratched into the wood in the upper portion of the front gable end. However, it should be noted that Seglem family members spent their summers at the fishery through 1932, and the name could have been scratched at any point throughout an approximately 40 year span.

Much of the historic documentation of life at Fisherman's Home comes from Elling Andreas Seglem, Edward Seglem's younger cousin. Elling Seglem was born in 1864 in a small island fishing village called Seglem off the coast of Norway. He immigrated to America with his mother and sister in 1879. They lived with relatives in Iowa for a while and then moved to Chicago, where Elling found work as a photographer. Elling began spending his summers at Fisherman's Home in 1917. He was often joined by his wife Almida and some or all of their five children (Seglem 2002, 10-12). Elling was not a true commercial fisherman like his cousin, but appeared to engage in the activity for personal enjoyment and to help fund his summers at the island. Across many of the years he summered at Isle Royale, Elling maintained regular correspondence with family members in Chicago. His highly creative letters provided a lively and keenly observant account of the trials and pleasures a working fisherman might experience.

Along with the Seglems, a number of other fishermen shared the complex, such as William Williamson, Thomas Eckel, Sr., and Andrew Rude. Eventually, Andrew Rude took over the fishing operation following Edward Seglem's retirement. This transition probably occurred around the mid 1920s. Perhaps as a testament to the communal quality of the fishery, even after Andrew Rude had become the primary proprietor, Elling Seglem continued to summer there until his death in 1932. With the passing of Elling, Fisherman's Home came to be associated with the Rude family (and is now often called the Rude Fishery). In 1937, Sam and Elaine Rude moved to Fisherman's Home, where Sam began fishing with his father Andrew. In 1944 Andrew retired and Sam took over the operation. Buildings that date to this period, beginning in the 1920s, include the Rude Fish House (HS220), the Rude Residence (HS223), the Rude Privy (HS223A), the Rude Smoker (HS224A), the Help's Quarters #2 (HS227), and the Sauna. Aside from constructing new buildings, the Rudes also maintained and modified the older buildings, as needs required. Because of the transitive nature of fishery structures, the continual recycling of older materials, and the lack of documentation, it is often problematic to pinpoint a building to a specific era.

The Sauna provides an interesting case in point. The site of the structure, on a dock off the bank in Seglem's Harbor, was originally occupied by a log fish house said to have been built by the Seglems. In the 1950s, the fish house was removed and a sauna was installed. Elaine Rude, in a 1978 interview with Peter Oikarinen, recalled that in the 1950s, a tornado destroyed an earlier sauna, leaving only a bathtub and stove on the dock (Oikarinen 1979, 167). Beyond her recollection nearly thirty years later, there is currently no other documentation available to verify that a tornado touched the island in the 1950s. However, there is photographic evidence that the sauna was destroyed following a 1969 "blowout" storm. Thus, it is more likely that the Seglem fish house was razed due to deterioration and replaced with the first sauna. This first sauna was then destroyed by a 1969 storm that, if not technically a tornado, appears to have contained an equally destructive force. The Rudes then built the sauna that is currently extant. Elaine Rude probably confused the two occurrences in her memory, inadvertently dating the existing sauna to the 1950s.

Cultural Landscape Physical History Narrative

Isle Royale became a national park in 1931 and new restrictions were placed on the commercial fishermen who operated off of the island coastline. The Rudes had to acquire a license to continue to occupy and fish from Fisherman's Home. After Sam Rude's death in 1975, three other fishermen were able to continue to use the license still held by Elaine Rude. Following her death, commercial fishing from Fisherman's Home came to an end. Her son, Mark Rude, continued to use the fishery complex through a commercial use and occupancy agreement with the park. Following the expiration of the permit, Mark Rude has continued to occupy the site. There has since existed an informal arrangement with the park, where Rude provides all maintenance and repairs around the complex in exchange for continued personal use of the property.

In a 1999 letter to the park, Mark Rude noted the various repairs he had made, dating back to the mid-1980s. Both the sauna and fish house docks were rebuilt from the crib up and lower boards on the fish house itself were also replaced. Continued stabilization occurred on an annual basis to counter winter storm damages and the decay of older material. Most of the buildings were listed as having received new roofing materials, along with more limited window repairs and siding replacement. Despite such efforts, the condition of the complex has significantly deteriorated. Fish camps were not generally built with considerations of longevity beyond the next few fishing seasons. Even when new, most were ramshackle collections of cobbled together materials. Thus, the extended preservation of these structures presents a considerable challenge that is compounded with each year of inadequate maintenance.



Fisherman's Home ca. 1929 (Dustin Collection/ISRO Archives).

Chapter 7: Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Summary:

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register of Historic Places recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity deemed most important for evaluation are based on a property's significance under National Register criteria. Retention of these aspects is essential for a property to convey its significance, though not all seven aspects of integrity need to be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Collectively, these aspects help foster an understanding of the landscape's historic character and cultural importance.

Fisherman's Home retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The feeling is diminished due to the substantial deterioration of several of the structures and the ubiquitous presence of modern artifacts scattered across the grounds. According to National Register guidelines, a property either does or does not retain its overall integrity, and does or does not convey its significance. Overall the landscape retains the characteristics, physical attributes, and historic associations it had during the period of significance, from 1890 to 1955.

Aspects of Integrity:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Association

Landscape Characteristics:

- Buildings and Structures
- Small Scale Features
- Circulation
- Cluster Arrangement
- Views and Vistas
- Vegetation

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Residence was first built circa 1924-1926 by William Williamson and later altered circa 1945-1949 by the Rude family. It is a one-story, three-room building, with a rectangular plan, a gabled tarpaper & batten roof with exposed rafter tails, and rolled tarpaper siding. A paneled door entrance is on the west side with an asymmetrically placed wood porch. The building features four-light windows and a shed roof extension on the south side.

Feature: Rude Residence
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Rude Residence
LCS ID Number 73108
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS223

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

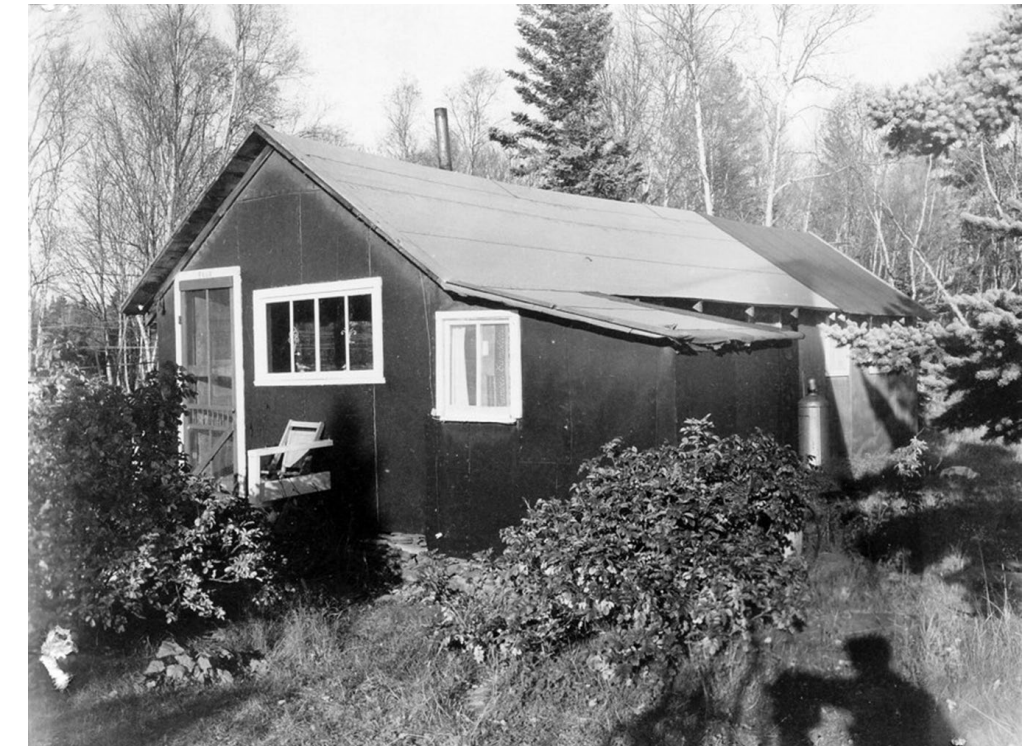
Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356952 Northing: 5305975

Longitude: -88.913650 Latitude: 47.891159

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 36 and 23

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



The Rude Residence. Above, 1950 (NPS ISRO Archives). Below, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Fish House was built circa 1950. There was originally a smaller dock built by the Seglems at this site. Andrew Rude enlarged the dock and built a fish house. The first fish house was then replaced by the one that currently stands circa 1950. It is a one-story, one-room, rectangular plan structure with a gabled roof, and is seated on a crib dock foundation. The walls feature roll tar paper siding over horizontal boards, and 6-light windows. On the western corner, a panel door is on the south side and a z-brace door is on the north.

Feature: Rude Fish House
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Rude Fish House
LCS ID Number 73242
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS220

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356898 Northing: 530613

Longitude: -88.914397 Latitude: 47.891488

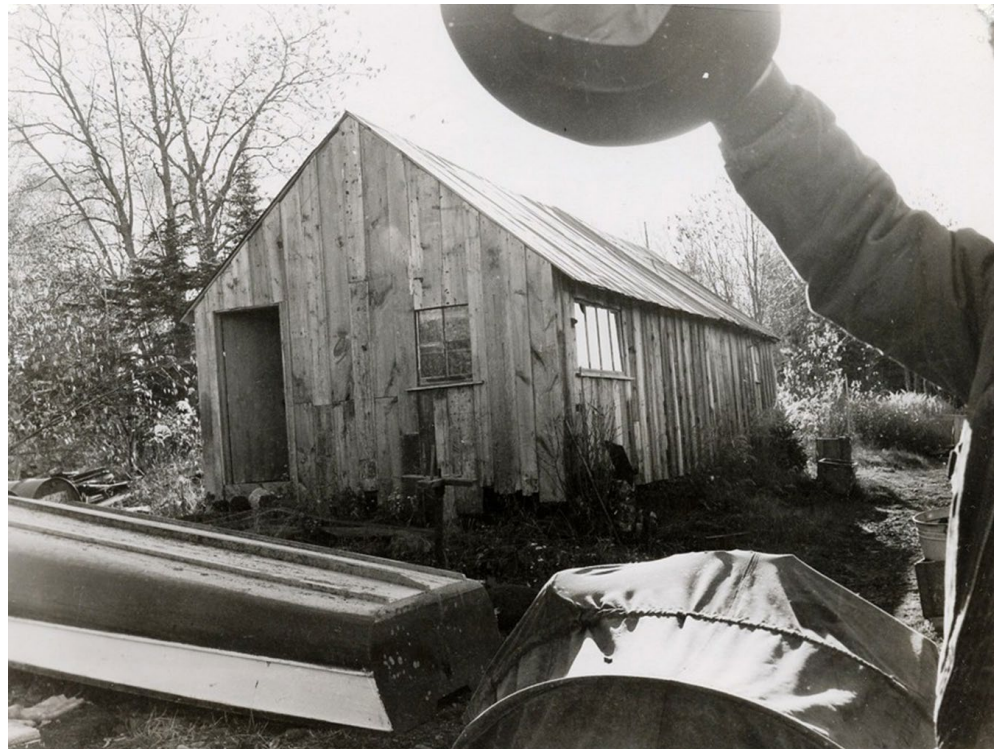
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 37 and 22

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



The Rude Fish House. Above, viiewed from the lake towards the shore, ca 1940 (NPS ISRO Archives).
Below, viewed towards the lake from the shore, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



The Rude Net House. Above, 1950 (NPS ISRO Archives). Below, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Net House was first built circa 1895-1899. It was altered by Sam Rude circa 1945-1949. It was used for net storage until 1975 and since for general storage. It is a one-story, two-room, rectangular plan building with vertical board siding and gabled roof with asphalt roll roofing. There is a panel door in the north gable end and a door in the south gable end. Six-light windows are on the north, south, and east sides. They are double hung on the south and east, and all have flat board surrounds.

Feature:	Rude Net House	
Contributing?	Yes	
LCS Structure Name:	Fisherman's Home- Rude Net House	
LCS ID Number	73116	
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS226	
Locational Data:		
Source: GPS- Uncorrected		
Point Type: Polygon		
Datum: WSG 84		
Zone: 16	Easting: 356876	Northing: 5305980
Longitude: -88.914680	Latitude: 47.891184	
Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 38 and 23		

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Guest Cabin was built circa 1890-1910. It is a one-story, two-room building with a rectangular plan and a gabled roof with rough horizontal board siding with corner boards. There is a shed roof extension on the south side. A four-panel door is on the west gable, wood screen door with decorative spindles, 6-light window. Inside are linoleum and wood floors.

Feature: Rude Guest Cabin
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Rude Guest Cabin
LCS ID Number 73107
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS225

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Polygon
Datum: WSG 84
Zone: 16 Easting: 356943 Northing: 5305989
Longitude: -88.913781 Latitude: 47.891284

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 40



The Rude Guest Cabin (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Privy was built in 1924. It is a one-story, two-holer outbuilding with vertical board siding and a shed roof. A vertical board door is on the west side, a small fixed window is on the north, and a boxed-in vent is on the east.

Feature: Rude Privy
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Rude Privy
LCS ID Number 73109
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS223A

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Polygon
Datum: WSG 84
Zone: 16 Easting: 356980 Northing: 5305980
Longitude: -88.913288 Latitude: 47.891213

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 38



The Rude Privy (Jackson/NPS 2010).

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Store Room was built circa 1895-1899 by the Seglems. It was first used for net storage, then later as laundry and food storage by the Rudes. It is a one-story, one-room building with a rectangular plan, vertical board sided, gabled roof with asphalt roll roofing. It features a vertical board door and adjacent 6/6 window on the west gable end.

Feature: Rude Store Room
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Rude Store Room
LCS ID Number 73111
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS221

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356931 Northing: 5305995

Longitude: -88.913949 Latitude: 47.891331

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 39 and 24

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



The Rude Store Room and Laundry. Above, 1950 (NPS ISRO Archives). Below, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



The Rude Tool Shed. Originally, the Seglems used the structure as a residence.
Above, 1950 (NPS ISRO Archives). Below, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Tool Shed was built circa 1895-1910, with construction attributed to the Seglems. It was used as a residence until the 1930s, when a fire gutted the interior. It is a one-story, one-room building with a rectangular plan, vertical board and batten siding, and a gabled roof with asphalt roll roofing. Vertical board doors are on both gable ends, a wood porch is on the west end, stone steps on the east end. The roof sheathing is perpendicular to the ridge; there are no rafters or purlins. Asphalt rolls cover the south wall. There are three windows.

Feature:	Tool Shed
Contributing?	Yes
LCS Structure Name:	Fisherman's Home- Tool Shed
LCS ID Number	73112
LCS Historic Structure Number:	HS224

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356910 Northing: 5305993

Longitude: -88.914226 Latitude: 47.891314

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 24 and 40

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Help's Quarters #1 was built circa 1890-1899, with construction credited to the Seglems. It is a one-story, two-room building with horizontal board siding and a gabled roof with asphalt roll roofing. There is a vertical board door and adjacent 6-light window on the north gable end. There are 4/4 windows on the south and east sides. There are no roof rafters or purlins; the roof system is made from decking.

Feature: Help's Quarters #1
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Help's Quarters #1
LCS ID Number 73114
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS222

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356867 Northing: 5305968

Longitude: -88.914792 Latitude: 47.891077

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 25 and 41

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



Help's Quarters #1. Above, 1950 (NPS ISRO Archives). Below, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Help's Quarters #2 was built by Thomas Eckel, Sr. circa 1924-1934. The structure was used as a residence until 1975 and has since been used for storage. It is a one-story, two-room, rectangular plan building with vertical board siding and tarpaper with battens, and a gabled roof with pole purlins and asphalt roll roofing. The tarpaper siding is gone from the west side. There is a cross panel door on the north side, 1/1 door adjacent. A 1/1 window is on the east side. There is a wood step and small porch in front of the door.

Feature: Help's Quarters #2
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Help's Quarters #2
LCS ID Number 73115
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS227

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Polygon
Datum: WSG 84
Zone: 16 Easting: 356905 Northing: 5305985
Longitude: -88.914292 Latitude: 47.891235

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 37



Help's Quarters #2 (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Rude Smoker was built circa 1920-1930. It is a small, shed roofed structure approximately four feet tall, with horizontal board and batten siding. There is an opening on south side and three metal grates. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt.

Feature: Rude Smoker
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Rude Smoker
LCS ID Number 73113
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS224A

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Polygon
Datum: WSG 84
Zone: 16 Easting: 356881 Northing: 5305983
Longitude: -88.914602 Latitude: 47.891213

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 39



The Rude Smoker (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Sauna was probably built circa 1969-1970, after a storm destroyed the first sauna. It is the site of the primary dock and fish house used by the Seglems. A log fish house was there until the 1950s, when it was razed and replaced with the first sauna. It is a single-story structure with a shallow pitched roof and large, overhanging eaves. The plywood walls are covered with rolled siding. It has two rooms, wood floors, a stove, benches, and a tub. Because the sauna was constructed after the period of significance, it would typically be considered a noncontributing feature. However, it is a visual place-holder for the site of the Seglem fish house and the function of the building itself represents the continuance of a cultural tradition.

Feature: Rude Sauna

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name: Not Currently Listed

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356863 Northing: 5305990

Longitude: -88.914852 Latitude: 47.891268

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 28 and 42

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued



The Second, extant, Sauna. Above, 1975 (NPS ISRO Archives). Below, 2010 (Jackson/NPS)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

The Dry-Laid Stone Wall was built circa 1924-1930 by Elaine Rude. It is an approximately eighty-five linear foot, dry-laid sandstone serpentine wall located west of the Rude Residence and the Help's Quarters #1. It defines the boundary of a rock garden and opens to a stone pathway that leads to the Lake Superior shoreline.

Feature: Dry-Laid Stone Wall
Contributing? Yes
LCS Structure Name: Fisherman's Home- Dry-Laid Stone Wall
LCS ID Number 73110
LCS Historic Structure Number: HS223B

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Line
Datum: WSG 84
Zone: 16 Easting: 356933 Northing: 5305978
Longitude: -88.913913 Latitude: 47.891177

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 41



Dry-Laid Stone Wall (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Buildings and Structures: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Modern Privy

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected
Point Type: Polygon
Datum: WSG 84
Zone: 16 Easting: 356895 Northing: 5305966
Longitude: -88.914415 Latitude: 47.891065

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 42



Modern NPS Privy (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics

The Fisherman's Home landscape is characterized by a profusion of small scale features. Prominent along the harbor are three net drying reels supported by wooden, vertical poles set into metal drums. The reels appear historic but are modern reconstructions of the originals, which were destroyed in a storm. There are two, separately located, small wooden firewood shelters. It is not known if they date to the period of significance, but their rustic appearances and construction from recycled materials compliment the surroundings. The landscaping around the Rude Residence is embellished with rock-lined garden areas. Much of this can be directly attributed to Elaine Rude, who designed the large rock garden next to the Rude Residence and the adjoining rock wall. The grounds are cluttered with piles of scrap lumber, old grills, decaying wooden boats, moose bones, rickety furniture, and heaps of refuse. To a certain extent, this scattered debris gives the landscape a "lived in" feel, but many of the obviously non-historic objects – such as the grills – substantially detract from the historic setting.

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Net Drying Reels

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type:

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: Easting: Northing:

Longitude: Latitude:

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 44



Net Drying Reels (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Small Scale Features: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Wood Storage Shelters

Contributing? No

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356943 Northing: 5305994

Longitude: -88.913779 Latitude: 47.891332

Zone: 16 Easting: 356854 Northing: 5305975

Longitude: -88.914963 Latitude: 47.891140

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Page 44



One of two wood storage shelters (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics

Vegetation is a major component of the Fisherman's Home landscape. Historically, "berries were picked and eaten while the different woods were used for dock stringers, cabins and framing, buoy pulls, and cedar floats. Spruce pitch was used medicinally for wounds." Trees found in the area include cedar, spruce, balsam fir, birch, and aspen. It has been reported that historically, birch was much more prevalent around Fisherman's Home than it is currently. This has been attributed to the activity of beavers and impacts from severe storms. Spruce is said to be replacing the declining birch population (Touple 2002, 116-117).

Cleared spaces are minimal and dense vegetation closely encroaches upon many of the structures. While the landscape is undoubtedly more overgrown now than during the period of active commercial fishing, historic photographs show that vegetation management has always been fairly minimal. The focus of activities was oriented toward the commercial fishing operations, which possibly meant that vegetation that did not interfere with the utilitarian needs of the fishery was not considered for removal.

Although the maintained open grounds around the buildings were limited, a significant amount of landscaping and ornamental gardening occurred, particularly in the proximity of the Rude Residence. Identified flowers include poppies, tiger lilies, bluebells, monkshood, and hawkweed. Much of this may be attributed to Elaine Rude, who created and planted the rock garden and constructed the bordering stone wall. There are several other stone lined flower beds, ornamental shrubs, and other decorative plantings. It is not known whether these other features also originated with Elaine or another resident.

Despite the general unkempt appearance of vegetation that would have historically benefitted from at least a minimal amount of maintenance and the gradual shift in dominant tree species, historic plantings and patterns of vegetation remain extant and contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued

Feature: Rude Rock Garden

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Polygon

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356933 Northing: 5305982

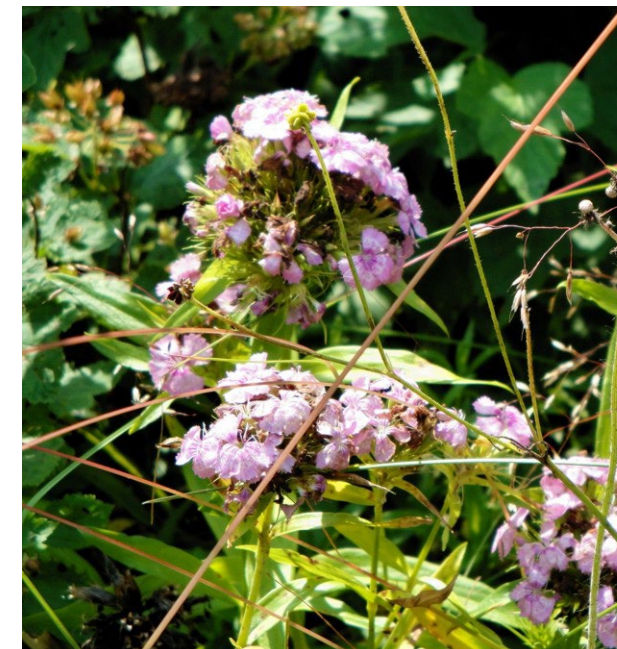
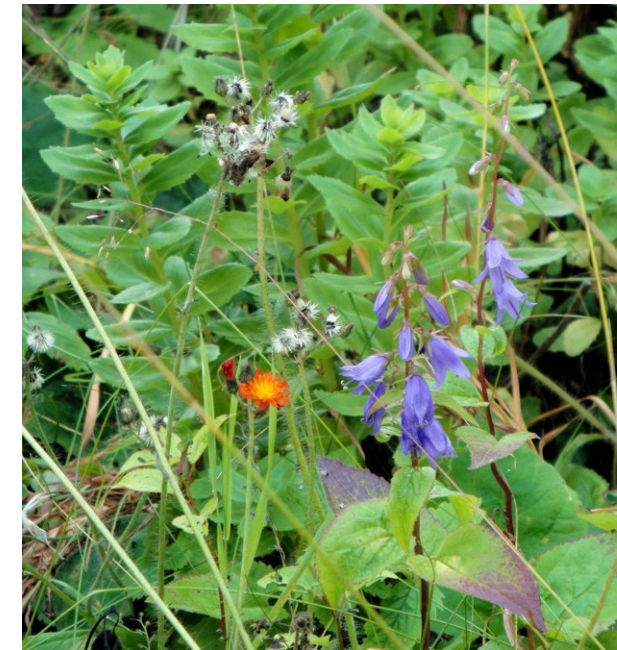
Longitude: -88.913907 Latitude: 47.891215

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 52-54



Rock-lined garden against the Rude Store Room (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Vegetation: Landscape Characteristics, continued



Wildflowers in the Rude Rock Garden (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Circulation: Landscape Characteristics

The dock at the fish house in Seglem's Harbor is the point of entry for Fisherman's Home. From the dock, there are two primary footpaths that split off to access the landscape. One runs toward the cluster of buildings that includes the Rude Residence, the Rude Privy, the Rude Store Room, and Help's Quarters #1. The other runs roughly parallel to the harbor shoreline to access the linear cluster of structures that face the harbor, which include the Tool Shed, Help's Quarters #2, the Rude Net House, and the Guest Cabin. A loop trail accesses a modern privy that is located behind the buildings facing the harbor. Near the Rude Residence, a stone path leads to the Lake Superior shoreline. This path was built by Elaine Rude at the time she constructed the rock garden and stone wall.

As evidence by historic photographs, even though numerous structures have come and gone, the essential layout has remained consistent. The two primary routes of circulation appear to have deviated very little over the years. However, in one concession to modernity, the path from the dock to the Rude Residence is lined with small plastic photovoltaic ground lights staked into the earth. Because these are not permanent fixtures, their adverse impact may be considered minimal.

Feature: Stone Walkway

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Line

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356924 Northing: 5305993

Longitude: -88.914035 Latitude: 47.891315

Zone: 16 Easting: 356888 Northing: 5305989

Longitude: -88.914517 Latitude: 47.891272

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 48 and 49

Circulation: Landscapes Characteristics, continued



Stone walkway leading to the Lake Superior shoreline (Jackson/NPS 2010)



Pathway from the dock area toward the Rude Residence (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics

Fisherman's Home was and is noted for its isolated location. Situated on a narrow peninsula along the outer edge of Houghton Point, the landscape affords two very striking views. To the northwest, beyond the narrow breadth of Seglem's Harbor, is the tree covered face of a steep and rocky ridgeline. To the southeast is the vast expanse of Lake Superior. The shoreline features large sandstone outcrops and stands of pine. The Seglems took a number of photographs featuring this view of the lake and shoreline, indicating an appreciation of its scenic value. Because neither view appears to have been overtly altered by human impact, both exhibit a timeless quality that greatly contributes to the historic "feel" of the cultural landscape.

Feature: Lake Superior Shoreline

Contributing? Yes

LCS Structure Name:

LCS ID Number

LCS Historic Structure Number:

Locational Data:

Source: GPS- Uncorrected

Point Type: Point

Datum: WSG 84

Zone: 16 Easting: 356892 Northing: 5306011

Longitude: -88.914464 Latitude: 47.891472

Associated Image Page Numbers in CLI: Pages 50 and 51

Views and Vistas: Landscape Characteristics, continued



Lake Superior shoreline, looking southwest. (Jackson/NPS 2010)



Seglem's Harbor, across from Fisherman's Home (Jackson/NPS 2010)

Cluster Arrangement: Landscape Characteristics

Building locations were generally dictated by the natural environment. Fisherman's Home is located near the tip of a narrow peninsula, positioned to take advantage of the sheltered inlet known as Seglem's Harbor. Historically, structural development has been most densely populated along the harbor shoreline. This is particularly evident in historic photographs from the 1930s, which show a greater number of structures than what currently exists. This cluster along the harbor has historically consisted of fish houses, net houses, net reels, docks, tool sheds, workers cabins, and a sauna. Structures located further inland are residences and storage buildings that did not require close proximity to water.

Chapter 8: Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 4/26/2011

Impacts

Impact Type:	Exposure to Elements
Internal/External:	Both Internal and External
Impact Type:	Neglect
Internal/External:	Internal
Impact Type:	Structural Deterioration
Internal/External:	External
Impact Type:	Inappropriate Maintenance
Internal/External:	Internal

Chapter 9: Treatment

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative

Landscape treatment will be determined by the park through an approved treatment document.

Bibliography

Gale, Thomas P. *Isle Royale: A Photographic History*. Isle Royale Natural History Association, 1995

Letter Mark Rude to Doug Barnard detailing maintenance projects from circa 1985-1999, May 2, 1999, Unpublished.

Oikarinen, Peter. /Island Folk: The People of Isle Royal/. Minneapolis: University Of Minnesota Press; 1st University of Minnesota Press Ed edition, 2008.

Rude, Mark. *History of Buildings and Structures at Fisherman's Home Cove*. Unpublished.

Seglem, Elling. *Diaries of an Isle Royale Fisherman*. Houghton: Isle Royale Natural History Association, 2002

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 1967. *Post-Columbian History of Isle Royale, Part II, Fisheries*. By Lawrence Rakestraw

U.S. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. 1983. *The Geographic Story of Isle Royale National Park*. By H. King Huber.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 1998. *Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement: Isle Royale National Park, Michigan*. National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 1999. *Historic Structures at Isle Royale National Park: Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types*. By Kathryn Franks and Arnold Alanen. National Park Service.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 2002. *The Isle Royale Folkefiskerisamfunn: Familien Som Levde av Fiske, An Ethnohistory of the Scandinavian Folk Fishermen of Isle Royale National Park*. By Rebecca S. Toupal, Richard W. Stouffle, and M. Vienes Zedano

GPS Data provided by the CR-GIS Program, 2014.

