
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2023

Revised: 7/2023



Au Sable Light Station
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Au Sable Light Station
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	500318
Parent Landscape:	500318
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
Alpha Code:	PIRO
Park Organization Code:	6320
Park District:	PIRO
Region:	Midwest
Restricted:	No

Landscape Description:

The Au Sable Light Station is located approximately 30 miles northeast of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore headquarters at Munising, Michigan, and approximately 12 miles west of Grand Marais, Michigan. The light station occupies the northern tip of Au Sable Point, west of the Grand Sable Dunes. (CLR, 1998)

The site is comprised of 325.93 acres, all within Township 49N, Range 15W in Alger County Michigan. The extent of the present-day site, however, is visually perceptible as a much smaller area of approximately four-and-a-half acres, consisting of the sand bank upon which the 4 light station buildings and 6 accessory buildings are located, the scrubby open area to the south, and the adjacent lakeshore beach to the north. (CLR, 1998, p. 77)

Five acres were listed on the National Register on May 23, 1978. The nomination indicates that the site was originally 326 acres. The primary buildings include the keeper's dwelling, the lighthouse tower and the passageway, the attached assistant keepers' duplex/dwelling, and the fog signal building. Spatially the buildings are arranged linearly from west to east along the top of the sand bank to take advantage of long views and lakeshore access. To the east at a lower elevation and closer to the lakeshore is the boathouse; to the west of the keeper's dwelling is a garage. Four outbuildings are located south of the major buildings: two brick privies, a brick oil house, and a cylindrical metal oil house. The site also includes a network of concrete walks linking the major buildings, a more informal series of earthen paths and trails, and miscellaneous small-scale features that relate to either the site's original lighthouse function or its more recent visitor interpretation use. (CLR, 1998, p. 78)

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The Au Sable Light Station is a landscape. It also contributes to the Light Stations of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Landscape Theme. Features of the Au Sable Light Station include the keeper's dwelling, assistant keepers' duplex dwelling, walkways, and trails. Other features that remain intact with integrity include the circulation, cluster arrangement, vegetation, views, and spatial organization.

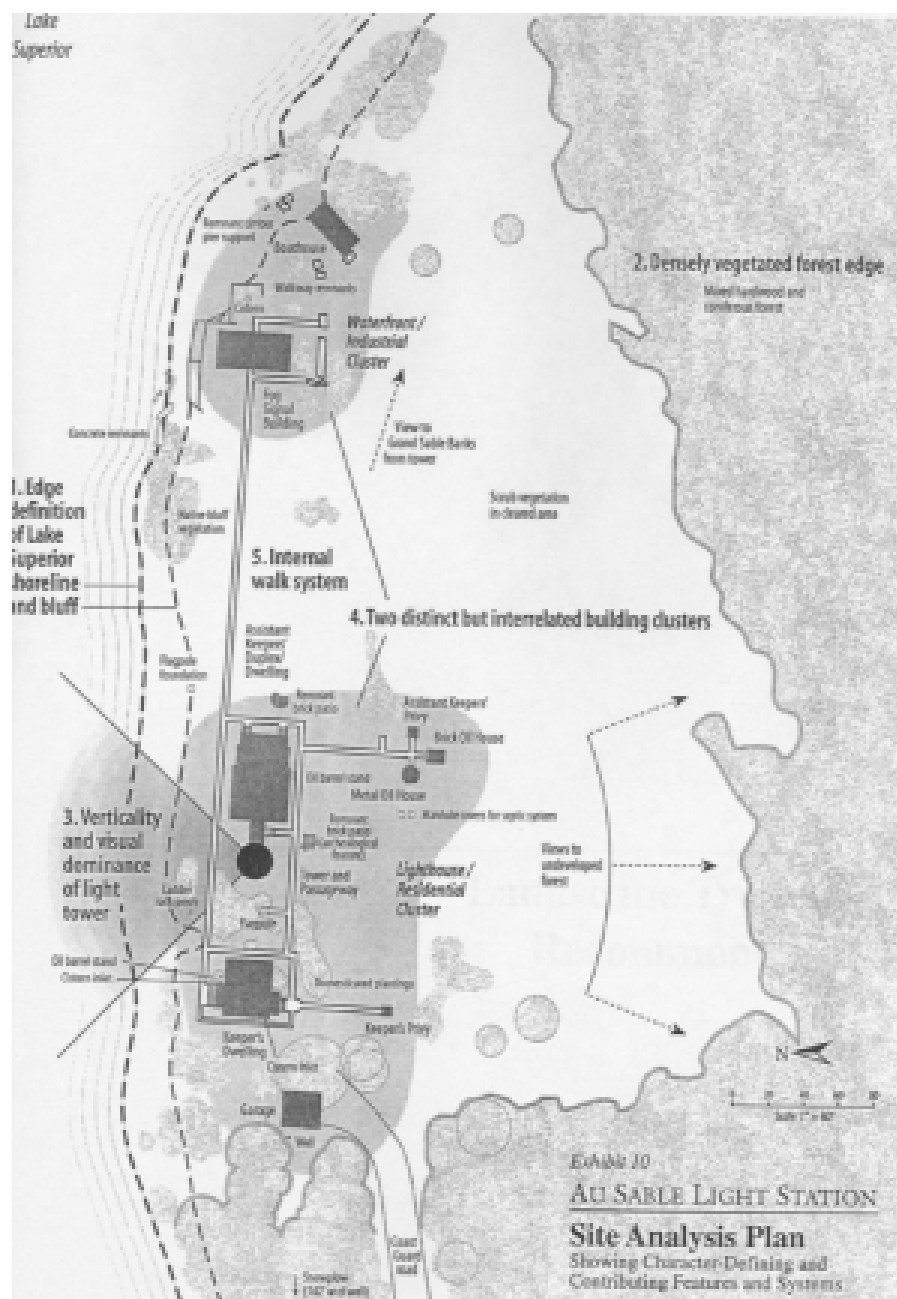
Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape

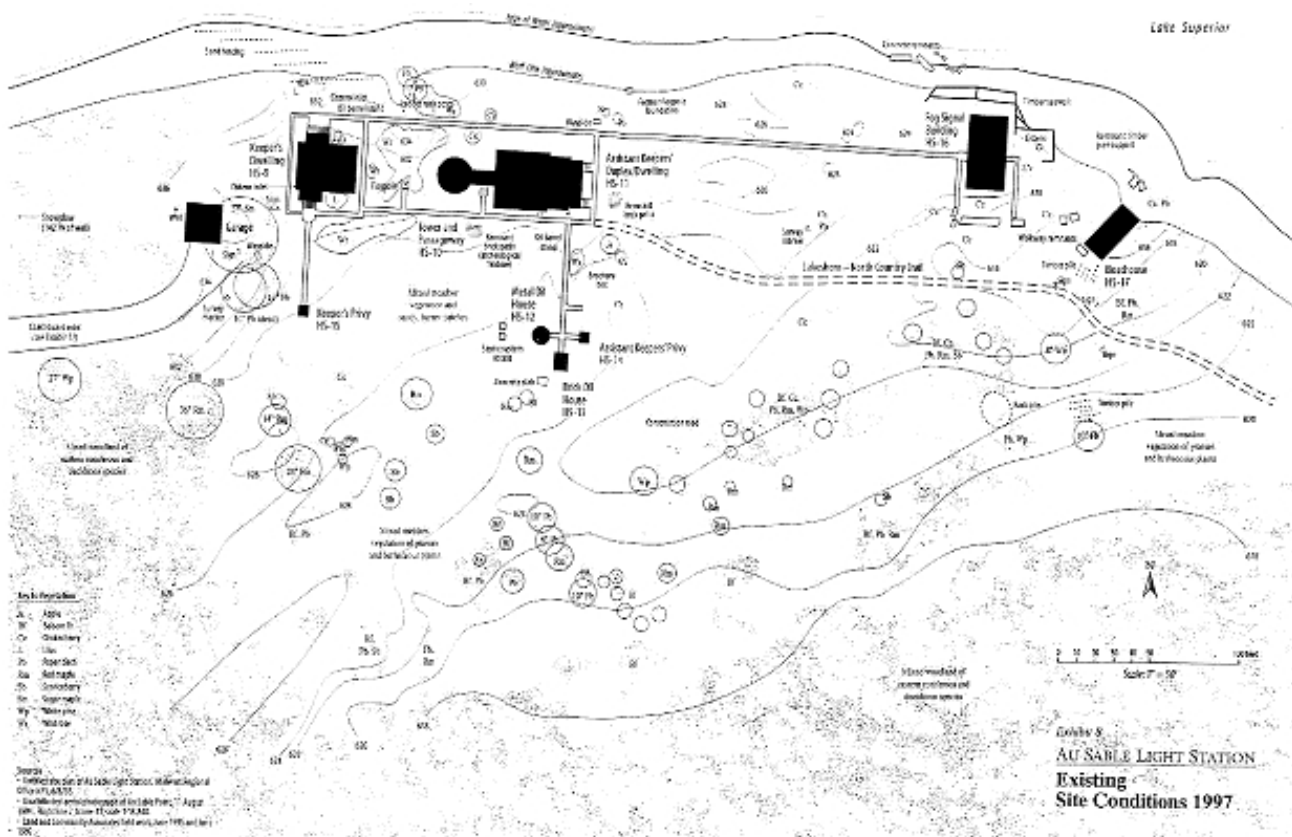
Other Names:

Other Name:	Au Sable Light Station	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Big Sable Light Station	Other Name Type:	Historic

Site Plan

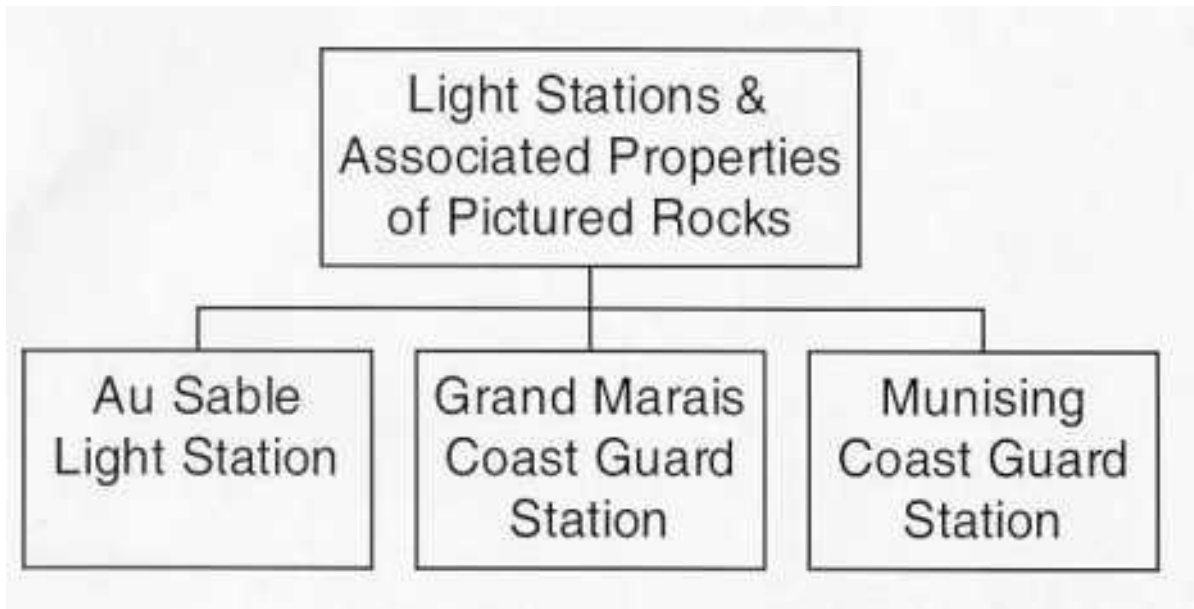


Site Analysis Plan (1999 CLR, p.113). For full size image please reference the CLR.



Existing Conditions 1997 (1999 CLR, p.79). For full size image please reference the CLR.

Hierarchy Description Graphic:



Flow Chart showing the relationship of landscape types at Pictured Rock. (CLI, 2002).

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 06/30/2023

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Information recorded for this inventory unit was originally entered during beta testing in 1997. It was later updated in 1999 and rewritten in 2007 using data from the CLR. The CLI has been on a 6 year condition review schedule since that time.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

Name of Property: Au Sable Light Station

Location: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Munising, Michigan

The State Historic Preservation Officer or appointed designee concurs that the Au Sable Light Station is a cultural landscape for section 110 purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. The character defining features associated with the cultural landscape as documented in the Au Sable Light Station Cultural Landscape Report (1999) contribute to the body of knowledge and overall significance and integrity of the site which was entered on the National Register in 1978.



State Historic Preservation Officer

9/10/08

Date

SHPO Concurrence 9/10/2008

PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE
MUNISING MICHIGAN
ALGER COUNTY

Superintendent's Concurrence on Condition and Management Category

Sullivan's Creek Cabin

LCS #: 441326

Condition: ~~Unknown~~ **Good**

Management Category: May be Preserved and Maintained

Sullivan's Creek Cabin Walkways and Walls

LCS #: 485474

Condition: Fair

Management Category: May be Preserved and Maintained

Sullivan's Creek Cabin Generator House

LCS #: 485470

Condition: Fair

Management Category: May be Preserved and Maintained

Schoolcraft Furnace Road

LCS #: 441325

Condition: Poor

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

I concur that the condition and management category of these historic structures is correct.

Signed:

James A. Northrup

Superintendent

9/2/08

Date

Ausable Lightstation

CLI #: 500318

Condition: ~~Fair~~ **Good**

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

I concur that the condition and management category of this cultural landscape is correct.

Signed:

James A. Northrup

Superintendent

9/2/08

Date

2008 Superintendent Condition Verification

**Consensus Determination of Eligibility
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore**

Name of Property: Ausable Lightstation

Location: Munising, Michigan

County: Alger County

This Consensus Determination Evaluates:	YES	NO	N/A
Structure(s)			
Cultural Landscape(s)	X		
Archeology			

	Eligible	Not Eligible
Eligibility Determination:	X	

State/Federal Agency Certification:

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for consensus 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 60. In my opinion the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally.

Michigan State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State Agency

National Park Service Certification:

In my opinion, the property, including all contributing structures and landscape features, tangible and intangible, ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria

James A. Northrup
Superintendent, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

9/5/08
Date

Superintendent Concurrence 9/5/08

Au Sable Light Station Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STRATEGIC FUND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

QUENTIN L. MESSER, JR.
PRESIDENT

March 15, 2023

LEAH EDWARDS
US DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
601 RIVERFRONT DRIVE
OMAHA, NE 68102

RE: ER23-490 Au Sable Light Station Section 110 Determination of Eligibility Request, Munising,
Alger County (NPS)

Dear Ms. Edwards:

Under the authority of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we have reviewed the information provided regarding the Au Sable Light Station including review of past communication between NPS and SHPO as well as a reported titled *Cultural Landscape Inventory Au Sable Light Station, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore*, dated September 2008. Based on the information provided for our review as well as information obtained from staff at the National Register program, the Au Sable Light Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance.

In 2008, SHPO Staff reviewed the above titled report and concurred with the recommendation that the landscape contributes to the body of knowledge and overall significance and integrity of the site. At that time, there is no record to what level of significance SHPO Staff felt the landscape features were assessed at but the database listing for the site was changed to state level significance at some point in time.

Based on the current review and information provided, SHPO staff feels that the most appropriate level of significance for the landscape features at the site is local level significance. Without state-wide comparative analysis of various lighthouse landscapes, and an understanding of the contributions of the Au Sable Light Station landscape to statewide historical trends, we do not feel we have adequate information to move beyond the local level of significance at this time. If NPS would like to amend the 1978 nomination to include the larger landscape, this would be accomplished through a boundary increase. Please note that boundary increases are, by default, considered a new nomination, which can have a distinct level of significance separate from the Light Station itself. SHPO staff are happy to discuss this option further or provide examples.

The State Historic Preservation Office is not the office of record for this undertaking. You are therefore asked to maintain a copy of this letter with your environmental review record for this undertaking.

If you have any general questions, please contact Scott Slagor, Cultural Resource Protection Manager, at (517) 285-5120 or by email at slagors2@michigan.gov. For questions regarding survey concerns, please contact Survey Coordinator, Katie Kolokithas, kolokithask1@michigan.gov (517) 285-9248. **Please reference our project number in all communication with this office regarding this undertaking.** Thank you for this opportunity to review and comment, and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Katie Kolokithas
Survey Coordinator

KAK:tw:ss



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michigan.gov/shpo • (517) 335-9840

SHPO Concurrence on Cultural Landscape

Au Sable Light Station Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

2023 Cultural Resource Inventory System (CRIS) Condition Verification - Cultural Landscapes and Historic Structures

Park Code	Resource Type: CL or HS #	CRIS ID	Resource Name	Management Category	Condition Last Reported	Condition Last Reported Date	Previous Assessment Interval	Assessment Due FY	Condition Current	Standard Assessment Interval	Next Assessment Due FY	NOTES
PIRO	Complete	500318	Au Sable Light Station	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Fair	2015				6	2029	
PIRO	HS-09	007081	Au Sable Keeper's Dwelling	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-09A	007082	Au Sable Garage	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Fair	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-09B	101537	Au Sable Sidewalk System	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Fair	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-09C	101538	Au Sable Light Station Coast Guard Road	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Fair	2018	6	2024	Poor	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-09Z	101536	Au Sable Flagpole & Flagpole Pad	Should be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-10	007083	Au Sable Tower/Lighthouse	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Fair	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-11	007084	Au Sable Double Keeper's Duplex Residence	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-12	007085	Au Sable Metal Oil House	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-13	007086	Au Sable Brick Oil House	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-14	007087	Au Sable Brick Privy #1	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	
PIRO	HS-15	007088	Au Sable Brick Privy #2	Must be Preserved and Maintained	Good	2018	6	2024	Good	6	2029	

I concur with each condition and management category for the landscapes, buildings, and structures listed above as noted/amended.

Superintendent or Acting **DAVID HORNE**
Digitally signed by DAVID HORNE
Date: 2023.06.30 11:48:19 -04'00' Date

FY23 Park Superintendent Concurrence and Condition Verification (post SHPO Concurrence)

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
R. Young		09/20/1999	Baseline research conducted in house by Kathleen Fitzgerald and Richard Radford during FY99 determined that the numbers of landscapes for the park which are presented in CLI as of 1999 were correct. Cultural Landscapes Program Leader Sherda Williams and Historical Landscape Architect Marla McEnaney reviewed the landscape hierarchy presented in the CLI. Data entry will continue for the inventory unit as scheduled by the CLI Program.
R.Young		03/08/2002	CLI data was gathered from the Au Sable Light Station Cultural Landscape Report completed in 1998 under contract between the National Park Service and Quinn Evans/Architects. Fieldwork for the CLI was conducted by Sherda Williams in 1994 and provided to the contractor for the CLR effort. Data entry took place in Jan. of 2001 by Roberta Young. Park concurrence was sought in FY 2002. Except where noted the material has been quoted directly from the CLR with changes in format only being made so that the text could be accommodated in the database. SHPO review is needed. CLI data will be reviewed by the park and uploaded to the National Center.
R. Young		09/15/2008	The CLI was revised for both SHPO concurrence on eligibility and park concurrence on condition.
E. Cox/R. Young			Data has been revised to remove old standard text.
R.Young	Other		A site visit from late summer 2012 found the site and features to be in fair condition. In 2014 the CLI for this landscape required an update as per MWR CLI procedures. The update is occurring in calendar year 2014/15 for FY 2015 completion. The update will conclude with park concurrence.
R.Young	Other		<p>A review and comparison of CLI and LCS data found an anomaly related to National Register (NR) level of significance. One database records a state level of significance, while the other records a national level. Research to determine the correct level of significance for the site found that the 1978 nomination form did not include a level of significance data field. One primary source in the file, a park study document promoting the establishment of a National Park, declared the entire area to be nationally significance, but this is outside the framework of the National Register criteria.</p> <p>To correct the NPS databases and files concurrence from the SHPO office that the Au Sable Light Station (Big Sable) as a site, including the building, structures and landscape characteristics and features, meets the criteria for the National Register at the national level of significance.</p>

Leah Edwards	Change in National Register Status	07/14/2023	Previous concurrence on cultural landscape eligibility caused conflict with what is already part of the National Register Nomination for the Au Sable Light Station. The National Register Nomination includes only the buildings with a national significance level: the (light) tower, two dwellings, a fog signal house, and a boat house. The nomination does not include landscape features. So the 2023 MI SHPO concurrence clarifies that the landscape features are significant at the local level. And the CLI was updated at this time to reflect that.
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Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Michigan	Alger County

Size (Acres): 5

Land Tract Number(s)

04-111

Boundary Description:

The station is approximately 30 miles northeast of park headquarters (Munising) and 12 miles west of Grand Marais, Michigan. Access is from the Hurricane River campground, west approximately 1.5 miles on the unpaved coast guard road. (CLR)

The original 325.93 acres (other sources 324.58) were purchased in fee from the US Coast Guard and occupy the northernmost portion of the site known as Pointe AuSable (Au Sable Point) on Lake Superior's south shore - an irregular parcel consisting of Lots 1 and 2, section 1; Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Section 2; Lots 1 and 2, Section 3, all within Township 49N, Range 15W in Alger County Michigan. (CLR)

The 5 acre site of the cultural landscape corresponds with the 1978 NR nomination and is defined by a cleared area on the wooded shoreline of Pointe Au Sable. The boundary of the site follows the shoreline to the north; the tree line to the south; Just beyond the edge of the garage to the west and the shoreline to the east.

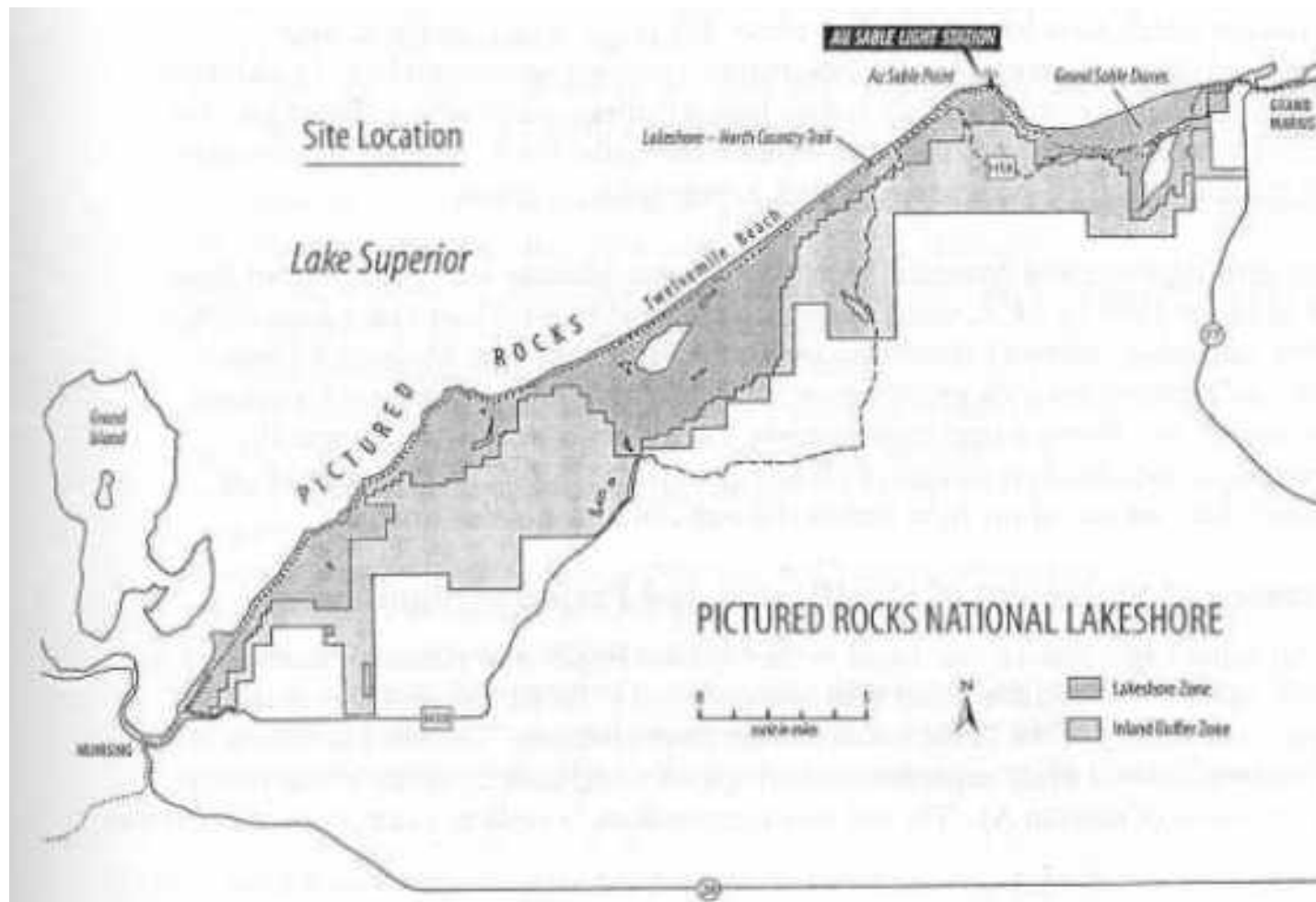
The following description utilizes the decimal degrees obtained from the vertices of the boundary that was created. A map has been uploaded to the document section of the CLI so that this description can be better understood. Beginning at point 1 to the east of the keeper's dwelling (46.672746176, -86.140151704), proceed northeast 68' to the beginning of the north tree line, point 2 (46.67281141, -86.139899764). The boundary then proceeds by following the tree line until you reach western edge of the concrete sea wall remnants to the east (3: 46.67281957, -86.13985223; 4: 46.67288317, -86.13970011; 5: 46.67290941, -86.13959665; 6: 46.67287761, -86.13955371; 7: 46.67292068, -86.13936261; 8: 46.67292557, -86.13925328; 9: 46.67291252, -86.13906313; 10: 46.67287196, -86.13896888, 11: 46.67281859, -86.13888461; 12: 46.67279635, -86.13872905; 13: 46.67275759, -86.1386971, 14: 46.67274128, -86.1385854, 15: 46.67275759, -86.1385236; 16: 46.67287175, -86.13848319). Follow the base of the concrete sea wall remnants until you reach the east bank of the island (17: 46.67288975, -86.1384309; 18: 46.67287863, -86.13826238) then proceed southeast along the bank until you are aligned with the northeast wall of the boat house (19: 46.672691838, -86.137912372). The boundary then proceeds to the south for 37' (20: 46.67259322, -86.13787712) before continuing west following the park service road (21: 46.67238052, -86.13821701; 22: 46.67233826, -86.13835636; 23: 46.67225376, -86.1385184; 24: 46.67220484, -86.13865776; 25: 46.67218705, -86.13875822, 26: 46.67220039, -86.13895915; 27: 46.67221596, -86.1392087; 28: 46.67224709, -86.13940638; 29: 46.6723138, -86.13965917; 30: 46.67237162, -86.13980824; 31: 46.67246057, -86.13997677; 32: 46.67255144, -86.14001735). When at the end of the service road proceed west for 34' (33: 46.67254341, -86.14015083) and then to the north 66.5' (34: 46.67272171, -86.14019686) before continuing northeast about 14' to the point of beginning (35: 46.672746176, -86.140151704).

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	46.672746176	-86.140151704	
	Area	46.67281141	-86.139899764	
	Area	46.672819565	-86.139852228	
	Area	46.672883169	-86.139700113	
	Area	46.672909414	-86.139596647	
	Area	46.67287761	-86.139553713	
	Area	46.672920679	-86.139362608	
	Area	46.672925571	-86.139253275	
	Area	46.672912524	-86.139063132	
	Area	46.672871959	-86.138968875	
	Area	46.67281859	-86.138884614	
	Area	46.672796353	-86.138729055	
	Area	46.672757592	-86.138697105	
	Area	46.672741283	-86.138585395	
	Area	46.672757592	-86.138523599	
	Area	46.672871753	-86.138483193	
	Area	46.672889749	-86.138430901	
	Area	46.672878631	-86.138262379	
	Area	46.672691838	-86.137912372	
	Area	46.672593217	-86.137877115	
	Area	46.672380515	-86.138217008	
	Area	46.672338264	-86.138356363	
	Area	46.672253762	-86.138518403	
	Area	46.672204839	-86.138657758	
	Area	46.672187049	-86.138758223	
	Area	46.672200392	-86.138959153	
	Area	46.672215958	-86.139208695	
	Area	46.67224709	-86.139406384	
	Area	46.672313803	-86.139659167	
	Area	46.67237162	-86.139808244	
	Area	46.67246057	-86.139976766	
	Area	46.672551443	-86.140017353	
	Area	46.672543409	-86.140150825	

	Area	46.672721713	-86.140196863	
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Location Map:



Context and Location (1999 CLR, p.3). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 1b.





Context and Location (1999 CLR, p.3). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 1a.



GIS Boundary map defining the cultural landscape as managed and interpreted by the NPS. (2015)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

(from the CLR)

Mining and forestry formed the basis of the economy in upper Michigan during the 1800s. However, the establishment of a lighthouse at Au Sable Point indicates the growing importance of maritime industries, such as commercial fishing and shipping, to the economic development of the region. The specific location of Au Sable Light Station speaks to the frequent occurrences of ship wrecks on the south coast of Lake Superior.

During the early 1900s the value of Upper Michigan as a place for recreation and relaxation started to increase with the development and marketing of the area as such. Summer homes began being built by those not local to the region as early as 1904. In 1966, Congress authorized the establishment of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, ensuring its federal protection and continued use as a recreational vacation spot.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

(from the GMP)

Land included within the Lakeshore has been dramatically affected by the multiple episodes of Pleistocene glaciations which have occurred in the area over the last 700,000 years. Episodes of glacial advance, stasis, and retreat across what is now the upper peninsula have resulted in both the scouring of the land surface and the deposition of tremendous quantities of rock debris in the moraines and outwash plains. Many landforms in Pictured Rocks reflect the recent glacial history of the area.

Pictured Rocks was named for the high eroded sandstone cliffs which overlook the present shoreline of Lake Superior along the western third of the Lakeshore. Pictured Rocks also contains extensive sand dunes, swamps, and bogs, areas of dramatic relief along old beaches and stream channels, and several systems of inland lakes and streams. The drainages in Pictured Rocks consist of 13 named streams and several unnamed waterways which head in bogs and swamps along the southern edge of the Lake Superior Basin and flow north across the Lakeshore. Many of the streams in Pictured Rocks contain short stretches of fast shallow water and several have waterfalls. Their short lengths and rapid descent render most of the waterways in Pictured Rocks un navigable.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Pictured Rocks is located in Alger County Michigan established in 1885. It is name after Russell Alger (1836 1907), who served as both Governor of Michigan and as U.S. Senator, among other vocations. The county is located in congressional district 001. The county seat is in Munising and administers 918 square miles divided into 9 townships: Au Train, Burt, Grand Island, Limestone, Mathias, Munising, Onota, Rock River, and the City of Munising. The Au Sable Light Station is in Burt Township, not far from the Village of Grand Marais.

The functions of the county government are as follows, "The county government operates the jail, operates the major local courts, keeps files of deeds and mortgages, maintains vital records, and participates with the state in the provision of welfare and other social services. The county board of commissioners controls the budget but has only limited authority to make laws or ordinances. In Michigan, most local government functions — police and fire, building and zoning, tax assessment, street maintenance, etc. — are the responsibility of individual cities and townships." (Alger County Court House, Alger County Michigan, Web, 10 October 2014, <http://www.algercourthouse.com/>)

The political context as it relates to the establishment of the park: "Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was established by the 89th Congress on October 15, 1966, to "preserve for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public, a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States and its related geographic and scientific features...." The legislation defined two zones a shoreline zone and an inland buffer zone each to have a different emphasis within the national lakeshore. The shoreline zone (33,550 acres) was established primarily to preserve its scenery and outstanding natural features. The inland buffer zone (37,850 acres) was established to stabilize and protect its character and land uses as they were in 1964. This would preserve the setting of the Lake Superior shoreline and inland lakes, protect the watersheds and streams, and permits selective logging on a sustain yield basis." (1981 GMP, p. 4)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 06/30/2023

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The inventory unit meets the definition of "must be preserved and maintained" because it serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object - the lighthouse/station.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 01/12/2067

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

A 99 year lease was retained on the light tower by the US Coast Guard. The Coast Guard maintains the photovoltaic system and automated light on a regular basis. The remainder of the property is owned by the NPS in Fee.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

The site was originally 325 acres. The nominated site is 5 acres. The acreage not nominated to the register would have supported the activities of the light station. Views to and from the site that are outside the national Register listed boundary contribute to the qualities of setting, feeling, and association.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The light station's buildings and structures are on the National Register of Historic Places; however the existing nomination does not specifically address cultural landscape characteristics and features. Therefore the landscape is considered entered, but inadequately documented. A consensus determination of eligibility for the Au Sable Light Station Landscape concluded the 2008 Cultural Landscape Inventory.

Following is an excerpt from the Au Sable Cultural Landscape Report discussing the eligibility of the site (landscape).

"The Au Sable Light Station was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The Au Sable site is eligible under both criteria A and C for its contributions to the navigational history of the Great Lakes and for its architecture. The site has historical significance because of its importance to navigation along Lake Superior's treacherous southern shore (Criterion A). The site also represents an excellent example of 19th century lighthouse architecture (Criterion C). (David Koenig, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form for Au Sable Light Station, October 21, 1976, continuation sheet 2) The period of significance has been identified as spanning the entire development and operation of the light station from 1873 through 1958. The site was largely abandoned from 1959 to 1968, at which time it was acquired by NPS." (1999 CLR, p. 5)

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/15/2023

Concurrence Narrative:

Consensus on the contribution of the landscape characteristic and features from the state historic preservation office was obtained 3/15/2023.

2015/2018 - There appears to be a conflict related to level of significance. The LCS lists the primary structures as contributing meaning they contribute to a national level of significance, but the CLI was signed off on as state. Inquiries have been sent to the Park/SHPO requesting clarification on level of significance for the entire site and all characteristics and features.

March 2023 - In order to fix the anomaly found, CLI report was resubmitted to MI SHPO for concurrence on national significance level for landscape. The SHPO returned with the determination that the cultural landscape characteristics and features are eligible at the local level of significance.

Significance Level: Local

Contributing: Individual

Classification: Site

Documentation Status: Keeper Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The (light) tower and two dwelling structure, keeper's dwelling, fog signal building, boat house, brick privy, storage building, brick privy, and brick oil house were listed on the National Register in 1978 at a national level of significance. While other features of the cultural landscape are only eligible at a local level of significance, these buildings and structures are features of the CLI.

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 05/23/1978

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Individual

Classification: Building

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

(from the CLR)

The Au Sable Light Station is a significant historic property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant because of its role as a light station on Lake Superior's dangerous "Graveyard Coast" during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The light station's presence supported the settlement, development, and entrepreneurial activity of the region during its operation. It is also characteristic of Great Lakes light station design. The spatial organization and site arrangement of its architectural and landscape features make it an exemplary turn of the century light station.

The period of significance was originally 1873 through its peak period of operation and physical development in 1939. But the period [for the landscape] has been extended through the 1958 automation of the light station in order to represent the changing technology and advancement in navigation resulting in the abandonment of the station. The initiation, development, decline, and abandonment of the site are all placed within the period of significance. Through extending the period of significance, the current light station can be better understood as a layered site that encompasses the decline of the station as a result of emerging technologies. This perspective allows individual structures and other features to retain their ability to represent distinct periods of development and their own evolution over time without a loss of integrity.

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Maritime History

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Transportation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1873 - CE 1958

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Shipping and Transportation by Water	Shipping And Transportation	

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Au Sable Light Station
NRIS ID:	78000374
NRIS URL:	https://catalog.archives.gov/id/25338799
Other Name:	Big Sable Light Station
Primary Certification Date:	05/22/1978

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1600 - 1872	Settled	European/American exploration and expansion extends to the site. Possible Indigenous use as temporary fish camps.
CE 1872	Purchased/Sold	Site becomes Federal Property for the development of a light station.
CE 1872	Established	The Regional Lighthouse Board names the site "Big Sable Light Station".
CE 1873	Built	Initial construction of the site begins.
CE 1874	Developed	Construction on the lighthouse tower is completed and the first light is operated. Full time operation of the light station begins.
CE 1887	Built	Construction of the Fog Signal Building is complete.
CE 1905	Built	Country road leading to public highway is built. It represents the first access to the site by land instead of water.
CE 1910	Altered	The Bureau of Lighthouses changes the name of the site from "Big Sable Light Station" to "Au Sable Light Station".
CE 1957	Neglected	Fog Signal is discontinued.
CE 1958	Abandoned	Staff reassigned, Light Station is abandoned. Light station becomes automated.
CE 1961	Neglected	U.S. Coast Guard declares site "excess property".
CE 1966	Established	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is designated.
CE 1968	Land Transfer	Au Sable Light Station is transferred from the Coast Guard to the National Park Service to become part of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. (Except for the Light Tower)
CE 1978	Established	Au Sable Light Station is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
CE 1994	Land Transfer	Coast Guard transfers the light tower to the National Park Service retaining a 99 year lease allowing them to operate the signal.
CE 2002	Rehabilitated	NPS completed treatment recommendations as per the 1999 CLR and 2000 HSR.

Physical History:

Pre - 1873

(from the CLR)

Little tangible evidence remains onsite of the activities associated with Au Sable point before the development of the Light Station in 1873 the period associated with Native Americans and expeditions made by European explorers. Stream mouths that lead into Lake Superior near the site of the light station are generally believed to be places that Native peoples occupied on a seasonal basis prior to European settlement.

The early European expeditions were led by missionaries or fur traders. They were the first to refer to the area as "Les Grandes Sables." During this period the area became known for its extremely dangerous storms.

By the early 19th century, expeditions were being led by settlers to the territories. It was during this time that the area became generally known as "Au Sable." Increased traffic along the inland waterways of the U.S. during the mid 19th century called attention to the high incidence of shipwrecks along Lake Superior's southern coast, which had come to be known as the "Graveyard Coast."

In 1869, The U.S. Lighthouse Service began making annual requests for the construction of a light house along the stretch of lakeshore between Whitefish Point and Grand Island Harbor known as the "Graveyard Coast." Congress appropriated funding in 1872 for the construction of the light station. The U.S. Lighthouse Service then purchased a tract of land on "pointe au Sable" on 6 September, 1872. The regional Lighthouse Board named the property "Big Sable Light Station."

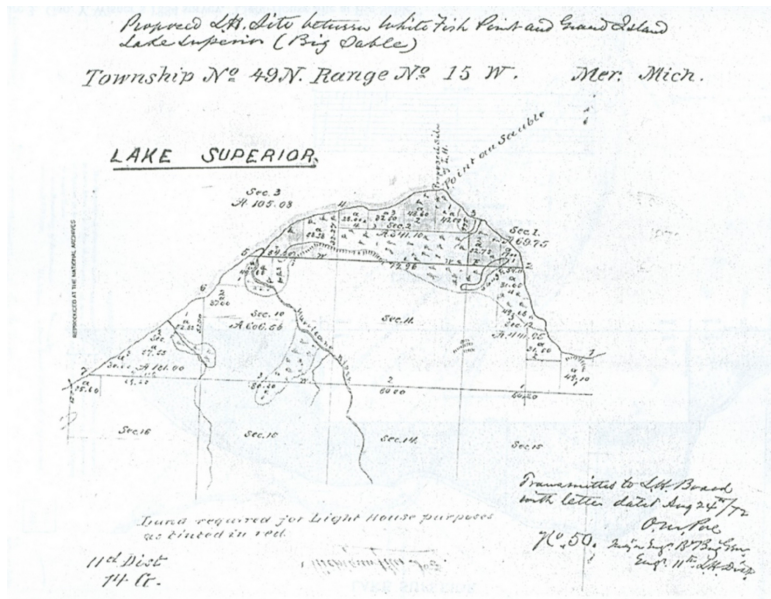


Figure 2. O.M. Poe's 1872 survey, "Proposed L.H. Site between White Fish Point and Grand Island, Lake Superior (Big Sable)."

O.M. Poe's 1872 survey, "proposed L.H. Site between White Fish Point and Grand Island, Lake Superior (Big Sable)" 1999 CLR, p. 57). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 2.

1873-1895

(from the CLR)

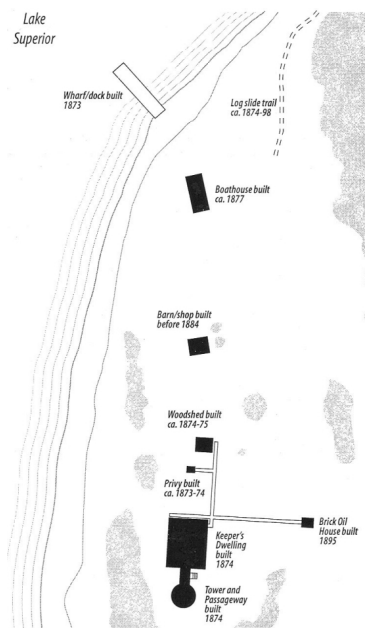
The 1873-1895 period includes the initial site development of the light station. Construction of the lighthouse tower, the original keeper's dwelling, a passageway between the two, and the installation of the Fresnel lens were all completed in 1874. Full time operation of the staffed site began in August, that same year. Storms, fires, logging operations, fruit tree plantings and sidewalk/boardwalk installation continued to affect the appearance and operation of the site during this time frame.

After the construction was complete and the lighthouse became operational, the site remained densely forested. Work crews had cleared a small area of land to accommodate construction on the site, and keeping the site cleared of undesirable vegetation remained a major activity for station personnel. At the outset, the Lighthouse Board believed one person was sufficient to run the station. By the end of the first season, however, it was determined that the remote location of the site necessitated an assistant.

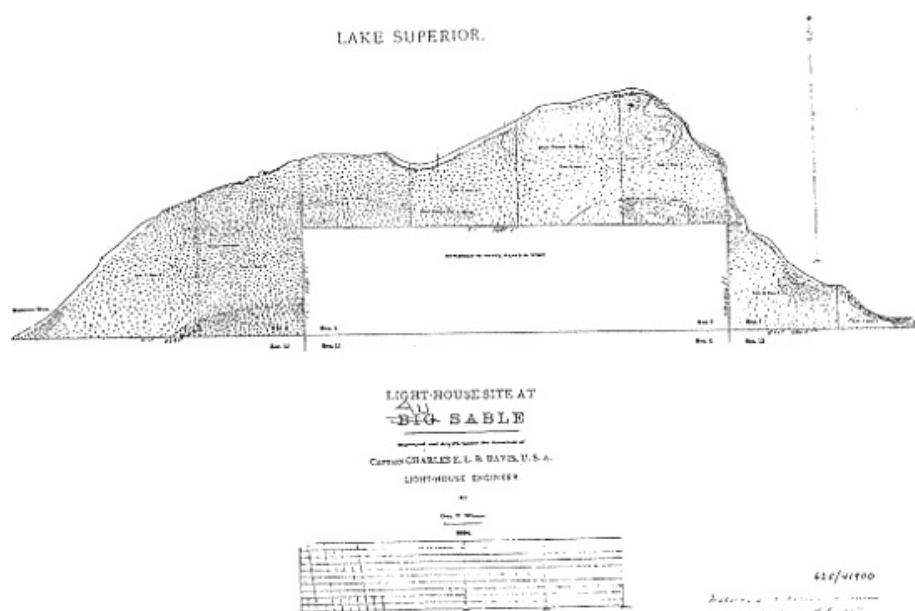
Initial construction of the wharf began in 1873 to facilitate development and operation of the site. Both personnel and supplies were brought to the light station by boat in the early period because there were no roads or trails leading to the site. Beginning in 1875 there are constant references to repair and rebuilding the dock or wharf as a result of the water and wind assaulting the stations lake superior waterfront. The first indication of a boathouse on the site occurs on an 1887 survey.

The Lighthouse Board authorized construction of an oil house in early 1894. The annual report for 1895 reported the project complete.

Au Sable Light Station
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

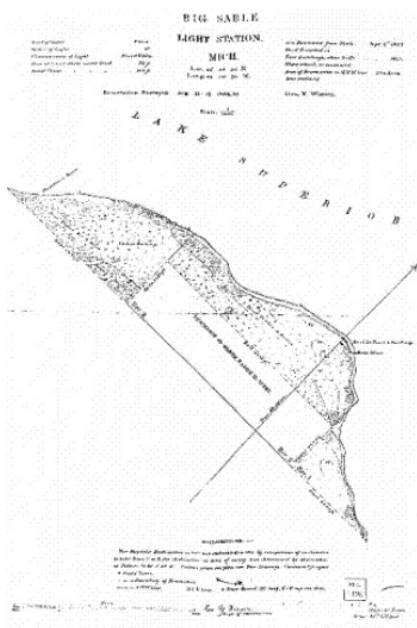


Landscape Chronology 1873-895 (1999 CLR, p.17). For full size image please reference the CLR.



Geo Y. Wisner's 1884 survey, "Light House Site at Big Sable" (1999 CLR, p. 58). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 3.

Au Sable Light Station
 Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Geo Y. Wisner's 1887 reservation survey, "Big Sable Light Station, Mich" (1999 CLR, p. 59). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 4.



1884 photograph of the attached dwelling, view from the northeast (1999 CLR, p. 64). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 9.



1884 photograph of the AuSable light station, view from the southeast (1999 CLR, p. 64). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 10.



1891 photograph of the light station seen from Lake Superior (1999 CLR, p. 65). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 11.

1896-1908

(from the CLR)

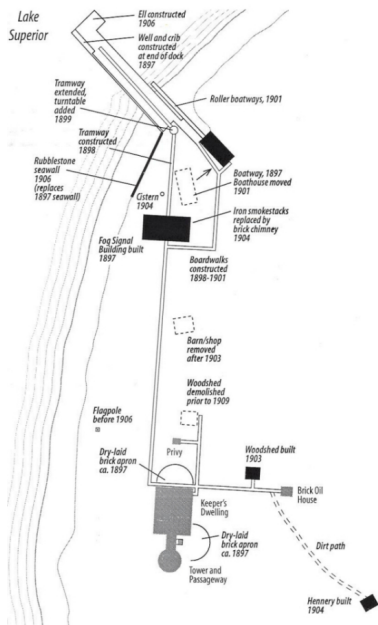
Many features needed for the operation of the station and the convenience of station personnel were added between 1896 and 1908. The most significant of these additions was the construction of the fog signal building in 1897, which was put into operation in September of that year. The intention behind the fog signal was to warn navigators of the proximity of the sometimes foggy lakeshore.

Construction of a tramway running from the dock to the fog signal building was complete by 1899. The tramway was used to carry coal from the lighthouse tender to the coal bins in the keeper's dwelling. A well outside of the fog signal building followed in 1903.

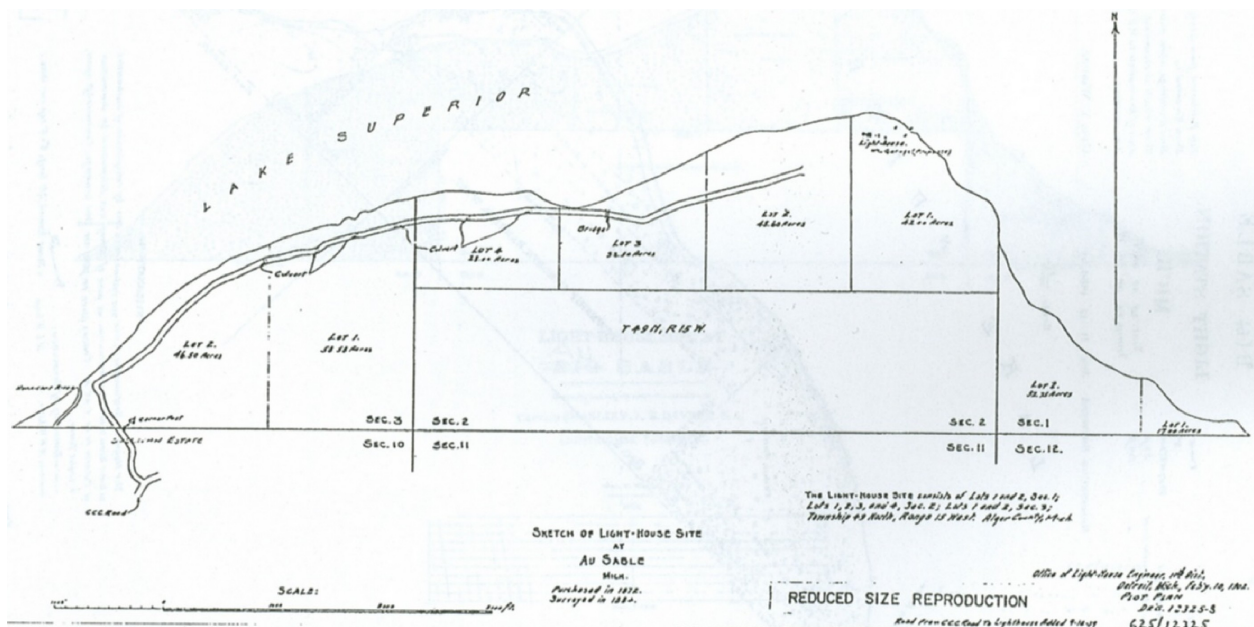
A very rough road leading to the public highway was completed in 1905, somewhat eradicating the isolation of the site. The following year, a stone and concrete retaining seawall was constructed along the eroding bank line below the fog signal building to prevent the bank from loosening and falling into the lake. Erosion is a concern that remained prominent throughout the duration of the light station's operation.

During the industrialization and expansion of Big Sable Light Station, the site remained mostly wooded. Woodcutting and hauling was an ongoing activity until the station converted to coal fuel after 1908.

Au Sable Light Station
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Landscape Chronology 1896-1908 (1999 CLR, p.25). For full size image please reference the CLR.



1902 survey, "Sketch of Light-House Site at Au Sable, Mich.," with 1939 revisions (1999 CLR, p. 60). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 5.



1904 photograph of the attached dwelling, view from the north (1999 CLR, p. 65). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 12.



1904 photograph of the fog signal building (1999 CLR, p. 66). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 14.

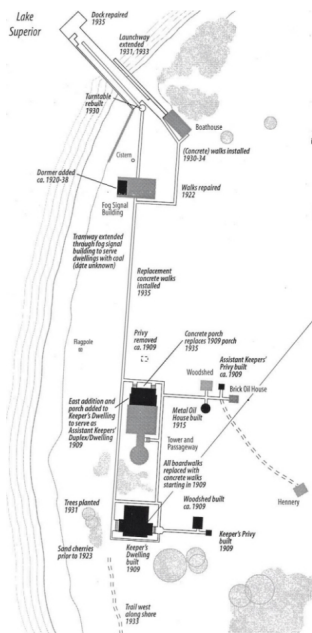
1909-1938

(from the CLR)

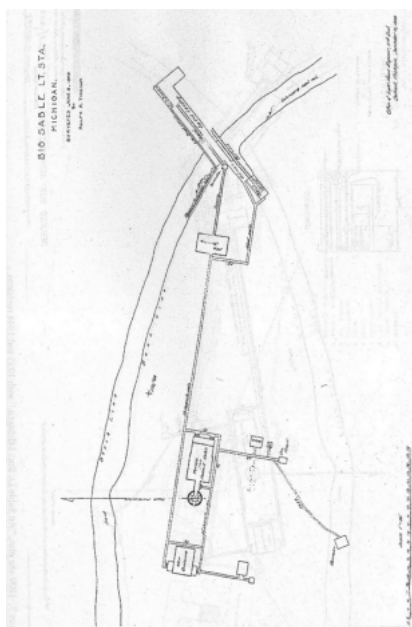
From 1909 through 1938, the administration of the light station underwent many changes. In 1910 the name of the station changed from Big Sable Light Station to Au Sable Light Station as part of the administrative switch from the U.S. Lighthouse Service to the Bureau of Lighthouses. In 1915, the newly formed U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) assumed responsibility for all U.S. lifesaving operations.

Under the Coast Guard's administration several amenities were added to the site to improve function, service, and accessibility. The most visible change was the 1909 construction of a new keeper's dwelling, a detached brick building west of the light tower. That same year, the original keeper's dwelling was renovated to serve as a duplex for the assistant keepers and their families. That same year there was also a major site clearing effort and physical improvements for the site's circulation. New trails were cut west along the shore and trees were planted in front of the new keeper's dwelling. Around this same time, the transition from wooden to concrete walkways began. In 1915 a second oil house was built south of the assistant's dwelling. Records also show that in 1925, a garage was constructed two miles from the station at an undetermined location. This meant that vehicles could come within greater proximity to the previously very isolated site. 1931 brought the expansion of the launch way, and telephone lines were installed by 1935. Soon after 1935, the USCG built Coast Guard Road, a 1.5 mile road extending west from the fog signal towards Hurricane River. The road was completed ca. 1939. Following that year, the station crew used that road as the primary vehicular route to and from Au Sable Light Station. The mention of road maintenance in the keeper's journals greatly increased after 1940. Documents from this period also mention numerous repairs and renovations to the tramway, the dock, the fog signal, and the seawall.

Au Sable Light Station Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

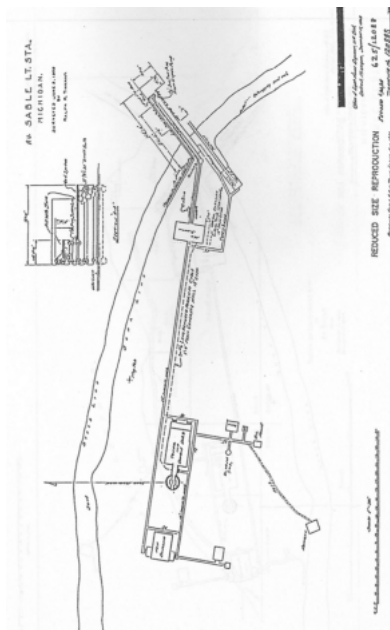


Landscape Chronology 1909-1938 (1999 CLR, p.35) For full size image please reference the CLR.



Ralph R. Tinkham's 1909 site plan, "Big Sable Lt. Sta., Michigan" (1999 CLR, p. 61). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 6.

Au Sable Light Station
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



1909 site plan, "Au Sable Lt. Sta., Michigan," with 1935 and 1944 revisions (1999 CLR, p. 62). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 7.



June 9, 1914, photograph of the lighthouse and keeper's dwellings (1999 CLR, p. 65). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 13.



June 14, 1920 photograph of light station waterfront (1999 CLR, p. 66). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 15.



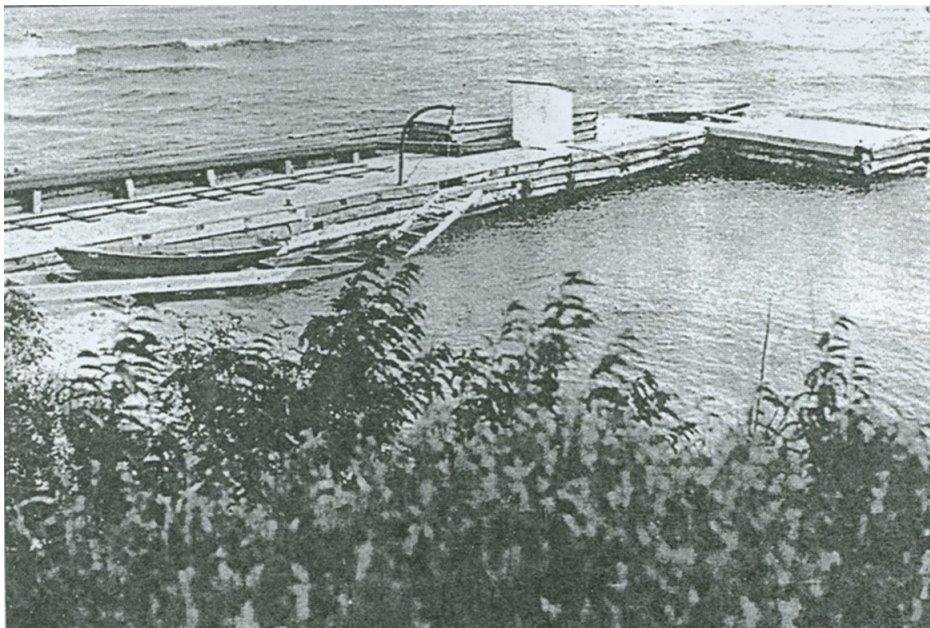
June 14, 1920 photograph of the fog signal building, lighthouse, and keepers' dwellings (1999 CLR, p. 67). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 16.



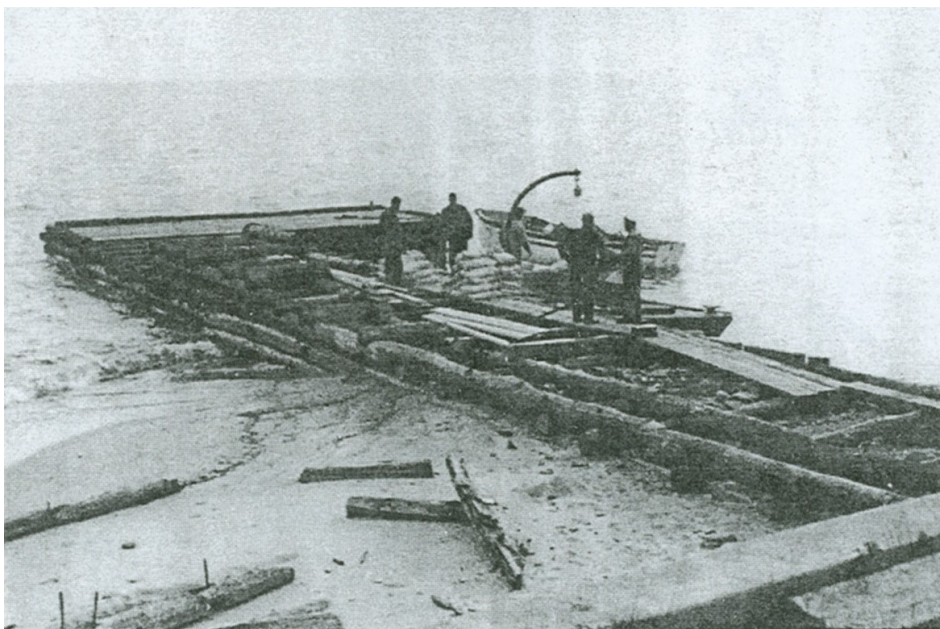
June 14, 1920 photograph of the lighthouse and keeper's dwellings (1999 CLR, p. 67). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 17.



June 14, 1920 photograph of the lighthouse, keepers' dwellings, and outbuildings (1999 CLR, p. 67). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 18.



July 1931 photograph of the dock and tramway (1999 CLR, p. 68). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 19.



September 1935 photograph of the dock during repairs (1999 CLR, p. 68). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 20.



June 21, 1938 photograph of the light station seen from Lake Superior (1999 CLR, p. 69). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 21.

1939-1958

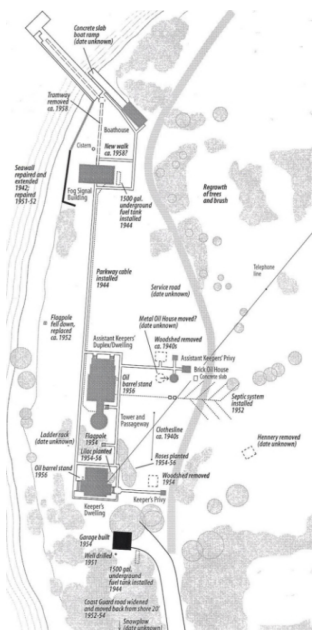
(from the CLR)

In 1939, all agencies providing navigational and lifesaving services were united under the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The 1939 through 1958 historical period is the last during which the site was occupied by a keeper and crew. Electrical service was installed in 1944 and there were improvements to circulation and the accommodation of vehicles on site by evidence of a garage built on the edge of the light station. Maintenance and repairs were reported to have occurred to the seawall in 1942 when it was also extended. Repairs to the wall were also reported in 1951 and 1952.

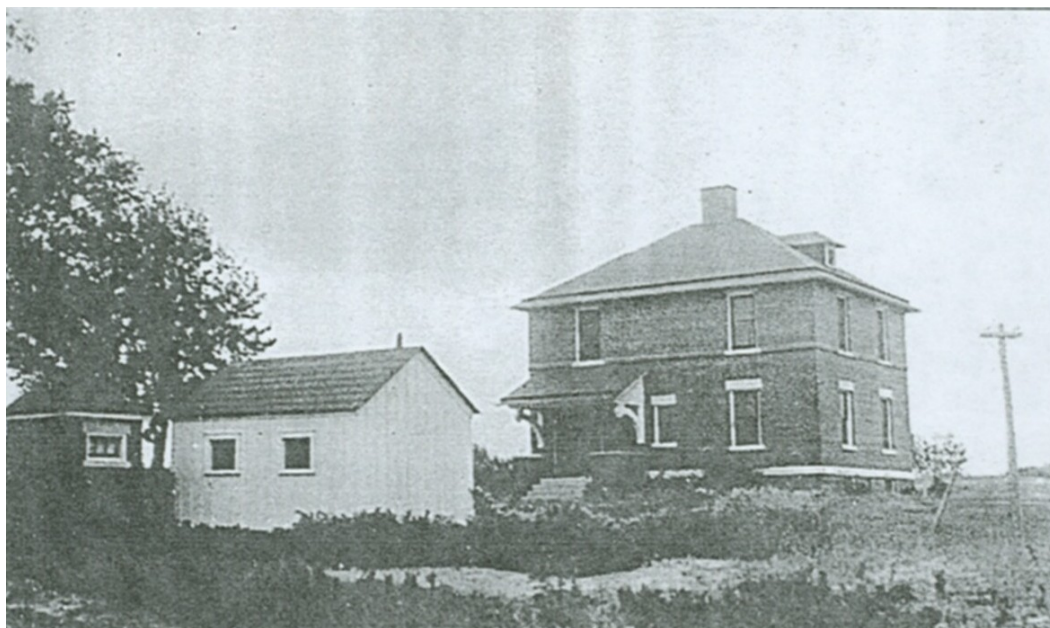
The electrification of the site allowed for underground electric cables from the fog signal building to other buildings. After this event in the site's history, the Au Sable station's light became a flashing white light instead of the fixed white light it had been since 1874. The fog signal was discontinued in 1957, and the light automated in 1958.

The last USCG personnel left the site in 1958, when the light was fully automated through the use of reliable electricity. Around this same time, the National Park Service completed a Great Lakes shoreline recreation area survey, and identified the Pictured Rocks area, (which included the Au Sable Light Station), as "one of five areas that contained features of national significance... and recommended it (the area) for consideration as an addition to the National Park System...." (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "General Management Plan," Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan (Denver, Co: September 1981) (also referred to as GMP 1981, 4.)

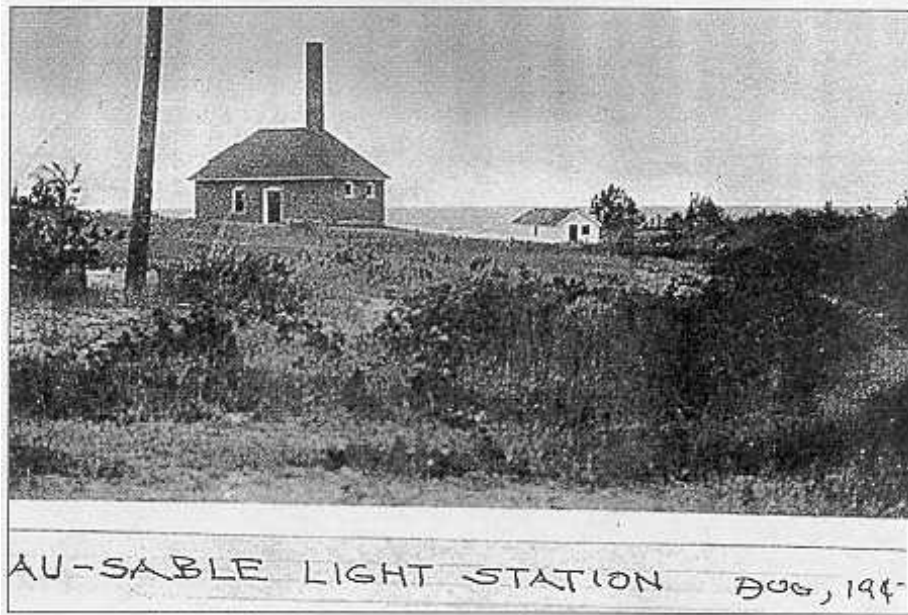
Au Sable Light Station Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Landscape Chronology 1839-1958 (1999 CLR, p.47). For full size image please reference the CLR.



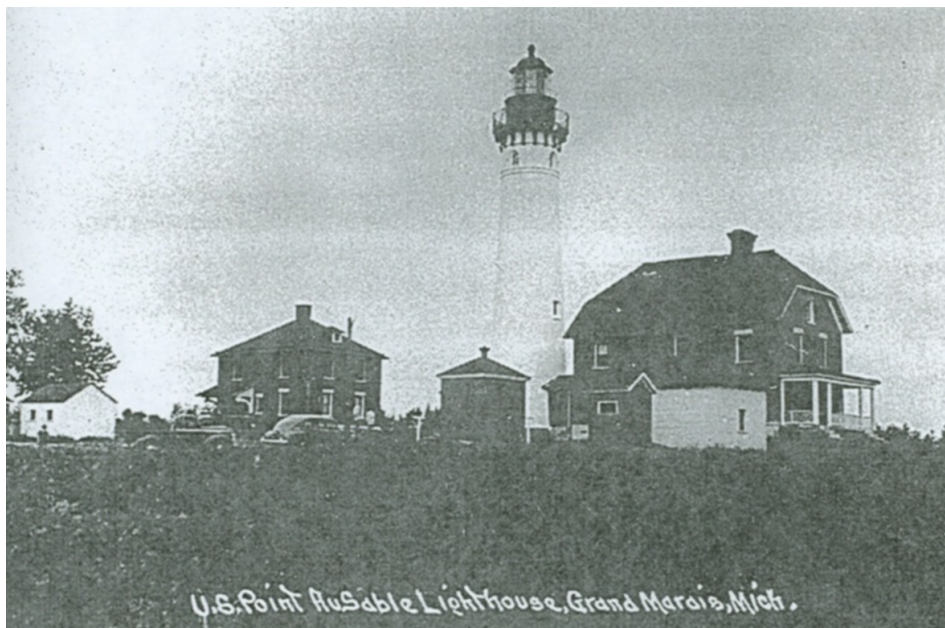
August 1942 photograph of the keeper's dwelling and outbuildings (1999 CLR, p. 69). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 22.



August 1942 photograph of the fog signal building and boathouse (1999 CLR, p. 70). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 23.



August 1942 photograph of seawall erosion at fog signal building (1999 CLR, p. 70). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 24.



Circa 1940s photograph of the lighthouse, keepers' dwellings, and outbuildings (1999 CLR, p. 71). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 25.



Late 1940s aerial photograph of the Au Sable light station (1999 CLR, p. 71). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 26.



1950 photograph of the lighthouse, keepers' dwellings , and flagpole (Louis Torres) (1999 CLR, p. 72). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 27.



1950s photograph of the fog signal building and boathouse seen from the tower (Louis Torres) (1999 CLR, p. 72). For full size image please reference the CLRFigure 28.



1950s photograph of shore protection at the fog signal building, showing 1942 seawall extension (Louis Torres) (1999 CLR, p. 73). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 29.



1950s photograph of erosion west of fog signal building (Louis Torres) (1999 CLR, p. 73). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 30.



1950s photograph of deteriorated concrete seawall with boathouse and fog signal building (Louis Torres) (1999 CLR, p. 74). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 31.



1950s photograph of fog signal building with deteriorated concrete seawall and 1942 extension (Louis Torres) (1999 CLR, p. 74). For full size image please reference the CLR Figure 32.

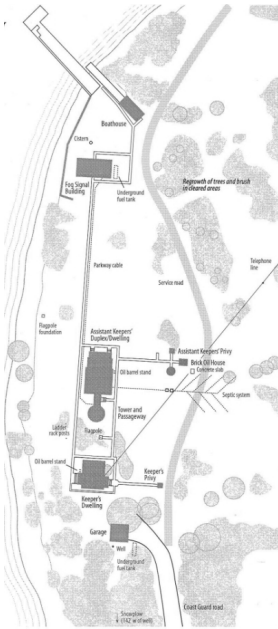
1959-1967

(from the CLR)

1959 marks the end of dependence on human operated light stations change influenced by modern technology and typical modernization. Annual inspections and service of the light unit continued as needed by the USCG, but human influence on the site no longer continued leading to a nearly abandoned condition. The site was allowed to re vegetate and cultural features associated with human occupation became vulnerable to the harsh conditions as a result of neglect. In 1961, the USCG declared the site "excess property." Buildings, structures and other features were left to further deteriorate.

Various attempts to create a national lakeshore around the Pictured Rocks were unsuccessful, until October 15, 1966, when the 89th Congress passed Public Law 89 668 creating Pictures Rocks National Lakeshore to preserve it for future generations. Au Sable Light Station being a part of the initial National Park Service study and boundary fell within that designation. By 1968 efforts were underway to transfer the light station to the ownership of the park service.

Au Sable Light Station
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Landscape Chronology 1959-1967 (1999 CLR, p.53). For full size image please reference the CLR.

1968-2015

(from the CLR)

In January of 1968 the Government Services Administration transferred the Au Sable Light Station and property from the USCG to the NPS to become part of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. At the time, the transfer excluded the light tower, which was leased to the NPS allowing for the USCG to retain ownership of the navigational aid. The tower along with 30' x 30' square area around the tower's base was retained for continued use and maintenance.

In 1972 the USCG replaced the Fresnel Lens in the light tower with a 300 mm acrylic lens. The NPS secured the Fresnel Lens for use at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, where it was initially displayed at park headquarters. It was later moved to the Grand Marais Maritime Museum.

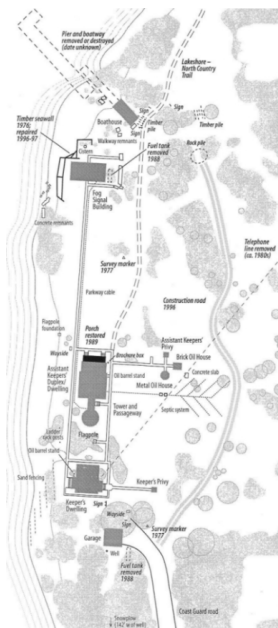
The light station and a 5 acre clearing was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 for its historic and architectural significance. NPS efforts to preserve the site have been primarily focused on protection of the station's principal buildings and structures. A double tiered retaining wall of wooden planks supports the soil under the fog signal building in place of previous seawalls. In 1989 the porch of the assistant keeper's duplex/dwelling was restored to its 1909 appearance.

Several landscape changes were made under the early direction of the NPS. Survey markers were installed in 1977, and a system of site signs developed over the years. The NPS made no effort to stop re growth in the historically cleared area. At that time the NPS has had no specific policy for vegetative management of the station landscape.

In 1994 the USCG transferred the tower and its base over to the NPS. Since that time, the NPS has had responsibility for the entire light station. The original Fresnel Lens was returned to the light tower in 1996, following renovation of the Au Sable Light Station tower. The USCG still maintains a presence at the site through a lease agreement that allows for servicing the automated light unit every year.

Since the completion of the CLR in 1999 and the HSR in 2000 the park has implemented and completed final treatment (rehabilitation). The landscape and structures are currently maintained on a cyclic basis.

Au Sable Light Station
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore



Landscape Chronology 1968-1997 (1999 CLR, p.55). For full size image please reference the CLR.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Defense	Coast Guard Facility	Coast Guard Facility	Yes	No	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Institutional Housing	Institutional Housing	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling-Other	Yes	No	No
Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	No	Yes	No
Government	Government-Other	Government-Other	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	No	Yes	Yes
Transportation	Water-Related	Lighthouse	Yes	No	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

Controlled access to the site is via the Coast Guard Road from the Hurricane River Campground. Access to the buildings is via interpretive guide.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

It is believed that the Grand Sable Dunes and Pictured Rocks may have been regarded as sacred areas by indigenous people. However, no formal study validating this belief has been conducted.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

(from the CLR)

The Au Sable Light Station was listed on the National Register in 1978. The landscape has been separately evaluated through a consensus determination with the state historic preservation office for its contribution to the site in 2008. The landscape's contribution is based on the integrity of the remaining landscape characteristics and features from the identified period of significance and for its ability to represent that period.

The Light Station's development was utilitarian and directly associated with the purpose of aiding Great Lakes Navigation between 1873 and 1958. During this time period, the Au Sable Light Station was constructed, operated, adapted, and eventually abandoned. The site that exists today is a compilation of remnant features associated with the site's evolution and adaptation of navigation technology. The site retains its primary character defining features, such as the two keeper's dwellings, the light tower and the fog signal building. Changes during the period of significance were evolutionary and related to operating the navigational aids. The site reflects changes related to staff increases, repairs of storm damage, and changing policies, trends, and in navigation technology/aids. The site's character changed most dramatically in 1958 when the residential function was discontinued. Changes since 1958 included the loss of some minor features resulting from the site not being occupied and the related decrease in maintenance. After 1968, the installation of NPS interpretive features and the construction of the timber seawall re established a regular maintenance and stabilization schedule. The overlays of remnant features enhance the overall integrity of the landscape site and its ability to represent a long period of significance associated with navigation of the Great Lakes.

Integrity Assessment by aspect (from the CLR):

Location:

The station is positioned on an advantageous and prominent point on the shore of Lake Superior to provide visibility both to and from the site. The visibility remains good on both prospects and contributes to the integrity of the location. Views to and from the light station are related to the original function of the site in Great Lakes navigation. The site was historically and is still defined by the lake, the forest edge, and cleared areas.

The traditionally cleared area south of the station has experienced some vegetative succession and does not have as open a character as it did during the period of significance. Despite this in growth, the general location, character, and type of the adjacent forest vegetation that still bounds the station on three sides has not changed substantially since the period of significance.

During the early part of the site's period of significance boat access was the only means of reaching the Light Station. Today, tourist and park employees arrive by foot or automobile. The increase in people to the site has greatly increased the pedestrian traffic, slightly diminishing the sense of remoteness of the light station location on Lake Superior experienced in the earlier years. The road built by the Coast Guard during 1938-39 serves as the main pedestrian route to the site. This circulation route is original and contributes to the site's integrity.

Design:

The cluster and spatial arrangement of Au Sable Light Station dates to the period of significance and is well defined by the remaining built features. Arranged along the north edge of the shore, in a linear pattern east to west, the integrity of the site's design and layout are intact and contribute to the landscape's integrity.

The buildings and structures are typical among light station designs associated with Great Lakes during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The evolution of technologies and navigational requirements rendered some buildings and features of the site obsolete. Although these features no longer individually function as intended, the historic function is conveyed through the spatial arrangements and relationships. In many respects the site does not differ from its appearance in the final period of manual operation just prior to automation.

Setting:

The preservation of many buildings and structures contribute to the historic setting of the Au Sable Light Station.

The following features convey a setting similar to that experienced during the period of significance: Access to the site (circulation), the views to and from the site, spatial arrangement, materials, and scale of buildings and structure location on a remote point along the south shore of Lake Superior with a forested backdrop.

An increase of visitors due to active interpretation of the resources has resulted in unintended consequences such as a number of informal paths. The exposed nature of the site does not easily permit regrowth of vegetation on the informal paths. Having no association with the period of significance the paths somewhat detract from the setting.

Materials & Workmanship:

The preservation of original buildings and structures, with in kind materials and traditional techniques convey integrity of materials and workmanship.

Feeling:

The Light Station still serves a navigational function. Although automated the presence of a light conveys an association with the historic light from the period of significance. The absence of resident keepers somewhat impacts the integrity of both feeling and setting. The functional light station of its era would have been a noisy and active place of work for a handful of people. Physical elements, such as boats, are also missing from the landscape.

Association:

The station, although now owned by the NPS and USCG operated, is still associated with the theme of Great Lakes navigation and maritime resources.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

A pedestrian archaeological survey conducted in 1977 by Audrey R. Marie of the NPS Historic Preservation Division uncovered many different archaeological sites at the light station. The sites identified at that time consist of two earth and log structures. At that time they were in deteriorated conditions, with a round earth mound in the interior rising several feet above the adjacent grade. Park Staff have indicated that these earth and log structures may have been developed for use as automotive service pits for changing oil, and may be more recent than 1873-74. Two of the three sites 'appear not to be related to the historic use of the lighthouse, [assistant] keeper's duplex, and associated structures.' (Audrey Marie, "An Archaeological Survey at the Au Sable Point Light Station, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan") The third, while in use during the 1950s by the US Coast Guard, may also be the site of the historic trash dump for the light station.

Features - Historic Trash Dump, Remnant Brick Paving, 2 earth and log structures, and 2 trash pits

Archeological Sites are cross listed - condition monitored by park with assistance by MWAC.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Historic trash dump	104399	Contributing					No
Remnant brick paving	104400	Contributing					No
Two earth and log structures (temp. housing or oil change pits)	104401	Contributing					No
Two trash pits	104402	Noncontributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Buildings that remain from the period of operation at the Au Sable Light Station include the: Keeper's Dwelling, Assistant Keepers' Dwelling/Duplex, Light Tower, 2 Privies, Metal Oil House, Brick Oil House, Fog Signal Building, Boathouse, and Garage. These buildings and structures have been preserved in their original locations with in-kind materials used for repairs. They are not maintained to Coast Guard Standards, but are in a relatively good condition, needing only cyclic maintenance.

Treatment has been based on the CLR and the HRS. Features are in FMSS.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Assistant Keeper's Duplex	104404	Contributing	7084		Location	30139	Yes
Assistant Keepers' privy	104405	Contributing	7087		Location	30142	Yes
Boathouse [ca. 1877]	105315	Contributing	7090		Location	30146	Yes
Brick Shed [1895]	106911	Contributing	7086		Location	30141	Yes
Fog signal building [1897]	106912	Contributing	7089		Location	30145	Yes
Garage [1954]	106913	Contributing	7082		Location	30136	Yes
Keeper's dwelling [1909]	106914	Contributing	7081		Location	30133	Yes
Keeper's privy [1909]	106915	Contributing	7088		Location	30143	Yes
Light tower and passageway [1874]	106916	Contributing	7083		Location	30138	Yes
Metal oilhouse [1915]	106917	Contributing	7085		Location	30140	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Au Sable Assistant Keepers Dwelling (Duplex) - HS11 (August 2012) - Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Privy 1 - HS 14 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Boat House - HS 17 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable kerosene shed - HS13 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Fog Signal Building - HS16 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Garage - HS 09A (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable keeper's Quarters - HS 09 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Privy 2 - HS 15 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Light - HS 10 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Au Sable Oil House - HS 12 (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

A limited access road extends to the station from the Hurricane River campground 2.4 km (1.5 mi.) to the west and terminates at the garage at the site's west end. Vehicular use is restricted to authorized park vehicles only. This road was built by the Coast Guard during 1938-1939. It also serves as the main pedestrian access route to the site. Prior to the advent of the automobile, boat access was the only means of reaching the site other than by foot. Historically, the approach to the site came from the east, via the log slide trail extending from the Grand Sable Dunes. The 1939 Coast Guard road dramatically changed the orientation/approach to the west. Continual maintenance problems have plagued this road through the years and portions have been moved further away from the lakeshore edge to control erosion. The North Country Trail, an important contemporary recreational feature, crosses the site diagonally from the west end of the site to the concrete walk system in front of the keeper's dwelling. The width of the trail varies within the site from 3' to 12'.

Circulation within the site consisted of a tram, a series of walks, paths, and trails. The tram, which is no longer operational, extended from the pier to the fog signal building. Walks, paths, and trails provided the basis for internal pedestrian circulation. The lack of vehicular circulation elevated the walkways to primary circulation routes and can be divided into two types; concrete walks that form a rectilinear network linking buildings and other landscape features, and informal earthen paths and trails. South of the fog signal building, a 46" wide walk of concrete continues as isolated slabs to the boathouse. This walk is the only portion of the walkway system that departs from the rectilinear grid.

There are no other developed trails or paths within the site. A number of informal paths are apparent in several places at the edges of the woods. A two track vehicular path is visible south of the light station complex through the meadow; this path, presumably temporary, is associated with NPS repairs to the timber seawall during 1996 1997.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Coast Guard Road [1938-1939]	106918	Contributing	101538		Location	30126	Yes
Linear arrangement of circulation systems	106920	Contributing	101537		Asset	525745	No
Linear walkway system of striated concrete [1909, 1935]	106921	Contributing			Asset	525745	No
Remnant brick patio east of assistant keepers' duplex/dwelling [ca.1897]	106922	Contributing					No
Lakeshore-North Country Trail	106919	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Entrance area from Coast Guard Road - HS-09C (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



View from tower showing entrance from Coast Guard Road and circulation (HS- 09B) around Keeper's Quarters. Note - all site circulation is HS-09B) (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



View from tower showing formal and informal site circulation - HS-09B (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Photo of old and new pavement on sidewalk system - HS-09B (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Narrow walk along side of keepers dwelling HS-09B (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Walk to Fog Signal building HS-09B (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement

A majority of the stations extant buildings are arranged in linear fashion and have a perpendicular relationship to each other. Primary buildings are generally located at the northern edge of the site, atop the sand bank where visibility or access to the water is greatest. Outbuildings or accessory buildings generally occupy less prominent locations farther to the south.

Both major and auxiliary buildings are organized into two distinct building clusters, defined and connected by a series of concrete walkways. A formal lighthouse/residential cluster at the west end of the site, centered on the lighthouse tower. A second building grouping with less regular layout, the waterfront/industrial cluster, at the east end of the site, includes the 1897 red brick fog signal building.

Generally developed according to light station architectural and engineering prototypes, the buildings and structures are typical of the design associated with light stations of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Specialized building types, such as the fog signal building and oil houses as well as simple utilitarian structures, such as privies and woodsheds, were part of a complex and interrelated grouping of brick, wood, and metal structures necessary to carry out the work of the station. New structures were introduced as needed to accommodate a growing staff, as in the case of the new keeper's dwelling; for safety considerations, as in the case of the oil houses; or for a new station responsibility in the case of the fog signal building.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Lighthouse/residential cluster	106923	Contributing					No
Linear arrangement of buildings	106924	Contributing					No
Linear progression of site from lakeshore to bluff to cleared area to forest edge.	106925	Contributing					No
Waterfront/industrial cluster	106926	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Residential cluster as seen from the Coast Guard Road. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



*Example of linear arrangement of the residential buildings and tower along the bluff (August 2012)
Rusch/Young, NPS*



Support buildings grouped together to support the residential cluster. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



View to Water Front Industrial Cluster (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



View from Assistant Keeper's quarters front porch to industrial cluster (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Cultural Traditions

No significant traces of cultural traditions associated with the individual keepers and their families have been recorded or remain in the landscape. The vulnerability of this site to harsh winter conditions, eroding shores, seasonal operation, and the changing tenure of keepers may have contributed to the absence of personal and cultural expressions in the landscape. It also appears that Au Sable Light Station had a more institutional landscape than smaller stations where a single keeper and his family resided. The dormitory like accommodations for assistant keepers and the scale of operations at Au Sable may have influenced its development as an institutional rather than domestic setting.

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

During the station's period of operation use of the land was multifaceted, with both residential and industrial activities co existing on the site. Historic land uses are represented today through the surviving buildings and structures that were developed over time to meet the changing technologies of light station operation. The historical industrial function of the site was to provide for Great Lakes navigation. Residents occupied the site in order to operate the navigation tool. The light station still serves a navigational function, although this is provided by an automatically controlled light that has eliminated the need for an on site keeper.

Visitor interpretation is a significant contemporary land use of the light station. Site tours and/or programs led by NPS personnel continue to be provided. Public access to the tower and the interiors of other buildings is currently limited to scheduled guided tours provided by NPS staff. Public access via the Lakeshore North Country Trail as introduced a passive recreational overlay on the landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary use of the garage is for storing and charging an electric cart. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



A solar cart interpretation sign hangs on a rope in front of the garage. (August 2014) Rusch/Young, NPS



USCG navigation light powered by solar mounted near the top of the lighthouse. Unit is maintain by the USCG. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Solar collector unit mounted near the top of the lighthouse. The system is maintain by the USCG. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



A contemporary land use is the North Country Trail which passes through the site (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Land use historically involved keeping the clearing open. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

The location of the lighthouse tower atop the sandbank overlooking Lake Superior represents the most significant response to natural features of the site. From this location, the 87'-tall tower could project a steady stream of light 17 3/4 miles across an arc of 270 degrees. In response to the sandy soil of this location, the tower's foundations extend down to the bedrock. While this siting afforded excellent visibility, it also imposed a high degree of exposure to lakeshore winds. The internal connection between the assistant keepers' duplex/dwelling (originally the keeper's dwelling) and the lighthouse itself is a clear response to the periodic harsh conditions of the exposed site.

The sand bank location also provided the fog signal building with an elevated site free of trees and other obstructions that might otherwise attenuate or muffle its warning blasts. Because of its prominent site at the east end of the sand bank and somewhat removed from the residential structures, additional efforts were necessary to stabilize the bank against wind and water erosion. Consequently, the north and east sides of the bank are retained by one or two tiers of heavy timber cribbing forming a seawall that rises in height as much as fourteen feet.

The historic clearing of the site was a response not only to the need for visibility for the light tower, but also for the abundance of timber needed for operations.

Over the years, the light station has experienced numerous construction and rebuilding efforts, many in response to the same forces of wind and water that gave rise to the need for the light station initially. Features that were essential to the operation and maintenance of the station such as the dock, tramway, boatways, and seawall frequently received the brunt of nature's fury. The consequent maintenance, repair, and even replacement of these features influenced the development of the site by encouraging the design and construction of durable buildings and site features.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



A human response to the natural environment is the continuous effort to shore up the sand bank. Note the log cribbing in the photo. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Fog Signal building as seen from the boat house shows that its location at the tip of the bluff was ideal for its purpose. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Although small-scale features were once an important aspect of the utilitarian landscape and essential to the successful operation of the station, there are only a few small-scale elements surviving today that date from the operational period of the station. These include a cistern at the fog signal building, the cistern inlet at north and west sides of the keeper's dwelling, a well at the west side of the garage, oil barrel stands at the keeper's and assistant keepers' dwellings, manhole covers, the original flag pole base northeast of the assistant keeper's duplex, small fragments of brick, and remnant concrete seawall and timber pier supports.

Other small-scale features at the site relate to visitor interpretation and recreation, or provide for site maintenance/protection and stabilization. Many of these features are not historic, but are compatible in that they do not greatly detract from the rehabilitated setting. Features include trail signs, NPS survey markers southeast of the garage and southwest of the fog signal building, the flagpole east of the lighthouse, a water fountain, and picnic table.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Modern drinking fountain	172023	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Survey Markers	172029	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Cistern at fog signal building [1904]	106930	Contributing	7092				No
Cistern inlets at north and west sides of keeper's dwelling [ca.1909]	106931	Contributing					No
Concrete seawall remnants [ca.1951]	106932	Contributing	7091				No
Flag pole east of lighthouse [1954]	106933	Contributing	101536		Asset	538863	Yes
NPS Signage	106934	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Picnic Table	172025	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Manhole covers for septic system [1952]	106935	Contributing					No
Barrel stands [1956]	106936	Contributing					No
Old flag pole foundation northeast of assistant keepers' duplex/dwelling [1952]	106937	Contributing					No
Remnant timber pier support [unknown date]	106938	Contributing					No
Well at west side of garage [1951]	106939	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Cistern at fog signal building (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Well at west side of garage. Note how other vertical elements have been grouped in this location and avoid visual clutter. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



North Country Trail Sign (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



North Country Trail sign to Log Slide (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Survey marker at west side of light station. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Old flagpole foundation (stabilized) at top of bluff. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Small pieces of brick paving can be found throughout the landscape. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Example of a larger piece of brick found in the landscape. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Concrete and wood remnants just below the modern wood cribbing stabilization effort along the shore. These remnants are indicative of the on-going effort to protect the site from erosion at this highly exposed site. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Modern water fountain west of garage serves visitors who hike to/through the area. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Flag pole as seen from top of light tower. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Picnic table east of the garage serves park staff and visitors. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Manhole covers. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

The site was organized along a linear axis adjacent to Lake Superior to take advantage of long water views and lakefront access. The Au Sable station site is defined by the lake, the forest edge, the cleared area, the light tower, and the network of sidewalks that outline and connect the station's buildings. The site's major development occurs in the upland area where visibility to and from the lake is at its greatest; the light tower and dwellings occupy the high ground above the bluff while the boathouse and fog signal building occupy the lake front area and have easy access to Lake Superior. For visibility, the 87'-tall tower was designed to be the dominant feature of the site. Two accessory buildings--the boathouse and a garage--are located at opposite ends of the linear network of major buildings and walkways, although their relationship to these features is not axial. Four outbuildings are located in the scrubby open area south of the upland area: a brick oil house, two brick privies and a cylindrical metal oilhouse. They are related to the dwellings by the walks leading from the buildings' entrances set perpendicular to the south walk. The open scrubby area is defined on the south and west by the surrounding forest.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



*View west along shore walkway showing linear arrangement and tight cluster of buildings. (August 2012)
Rusch/Young, NPS)*

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation consists of both native and nonnative species of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Both deciduous and evergreen plant material are represented. The overall vegetative character of the site is of clusters of shrubs, grasses, and small trees, punctuated by several groupings of larger trees, set against a wooded backdrop of the coastal forest. At some point documents indicated roses had naturalized near the dwellings, but have since been removed. There are few trees in the developed portions of the site to maintain sightlines. Wild strawberries and two varieties of blue berries are plentiful. One Apple tree remains near the assistant keeper's quarters.

The sandy dune terrain north of the major buildings atop the sand bluff is sparsely to thickly covered with scattered in-growth plant materials. The ground cover is predominantly brome and poa grasses, with naturalized roses (not extant) occurring north of the tower.

The area south of the station's primary buildings consists of open meadow dominated by brome, poa, and bluestem grasses interspersed with barren, sandy patches. A foundation planting of lilac is near the keepers dwelling.

Beyond the line of out buildings, the meadow continues to be dominated by the grasses, but also by low blueberries, bracken fern, and reindeer moss. Along the south portion of the cleared area, approaching the present woodland edge, islands of successive trees and shrubs punctuate the meadow. These groupings are characterized by birch, white pine, balsam, red maple, and serviceberry. Some species, such as balsam, represent outgrowths of woodland vegetation into the adjacent meadow.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Blueberries and Strawberries	106941	Contributing					No
Mixed hardwood and coniferous forest along the south, east, and west boundaries	106942	Contributing					No
Native vegetation at lakeshore and on the bluff	106943	Contributing					No
Remnants of domesticated landscape, such as lilacs, rose bushes, and fruit trees	106944	Contributing					No
Scrub vegetation in cleared area south of the light station buildings	106945	Contributing					No
Apple tree - East of Assistant Residence	106946	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Apple tree near Assistant Keeper's Dwelling. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Foundation plantings at Keeper's Residence. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Extents of cleared vegetation. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



Lilac near keeper's dwelling. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

The view of the station and its light from Lake Superior and the ability to monitor views of Lake Superior from the station are essential character defining features of the site. The present vistas resemble those of the historic period. Views to and from the lighthouse are important characteristics because they are related to its original function and role in Great Lakes navigation.

The lighthouse tower is the prominent feature of the Au Sable Point lakeshore, and is visible for a considerable distance from Lake Superior. It appears that forest cover has always obscured portions of the view towards the tower from the west on Lake Superior. Good views of the lighthouse and keepers' dwellings are obtained from the scrubby open area to the south. Views from the site are primarily to the north to Lake Superior. The panorama from the tower reveals a dramatic view of the Grand Sable Banks to the east southeast.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Unspoiled view from the station to Lake Superior lakeshore, including Grand Sable Banks and the Log Slide	106947	Contributing					No
View of the station and its light from Lake Superior	106948	Contributing					No
View to the south from the lighthouse/residential cluster across undeveloped forest lands	91817	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View from the end of Coast Guard Road. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS



View east from light tower. (August 2012) Rusch/Young, NPS

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 06/30/2029

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 06/30/2023

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 04/22/2015

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Landscape and features are maintained regularly and meet the CLI condition definition of fair. Some structure deterioration at the was noticed in 2012 due to a missing gutter. The park has since created work orders to address this issue in the near future.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/05/2008

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Many treatments identified in the CLR and approved in the EA have been applied - upgrading the landscape from fair to good.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Changed from good to fair at the park's request due to sand blowouts, woody vegetation encroachment, erosion, and some sidewalk section collapse in Aug. of 2002. Reassessed as fair in Aug. of 2007.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Erosion of the shore line is a natural event that will continue to impact the site. Appropriate actions to prohibit erosion have been undertaken. However, some erosion is visitor accelerated and difficult to control.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Exposure to Elements

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Exposure to the elements in such an open environment can impact both static and dynamic features such as buildings and plant. Appropriate monitoring and upkeep will prevent deterioration.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Fire

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Fire was a potential impact to the site throughout its history. If a fire were to occur today - time and distance could adversely impact the site. Appropriate management of the site and limiting potential fire fuels will assist in keeping the fire risk to a minimum.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The area to the south of the station was traditionally cleared this area has experienced some vegetative succession impacting the historic views. Ideally, the area should be maintained in such a way that these historic views can co-exist with the natural environment.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Structural deterioration is a potential impact to key features of the landscape. Regular maintenance to the structures that preserves the historic integrity will prevent deterioration and prolong the life of the structures.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Due to the remoteness of the site vandalism and theft are potential impacts. Regular upkeep and patrolling of the site may deter such deviant public behavior and avert damage. Plans have included an on-site ranger in the summer to help reduce these impacts.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: Yes

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Document Date: 1999-02-05

Title: Au Sable Light Station Cultural Landscape Report

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2188095>

Narrative:

The rehabilitation, compliance, planning, and implementation was complete in 2003. Routine cyclic maintenance has been provided since that time.

Approved Treatment Costs

Approved Treatment Cost: \$95,000.00

Estimated Cost Date: 09/01/1981

Estimate Level: Similar Facilities

Estimator: Regional Office

Cost Narrative:

Ultimate Treatment costs were derived in 1981 based on the GMP and totaling \$95,000. Treatment, as specified by the LCS, is believed to have been completed on the Au Sable Lighthouse, the Au Sable Assistant Keeper's Duplex Residence, and the Au Sable Cistern. Landscape approved treatment costs was provided by the park facility manager on 08/12/2002 - clearing of existing trees and brush \$2000, leveling and stabilizing sidewalks \$8000, grading to re-establish historic contour \$1200, and native grass planting and soil protection \$6000 - total \$17,200.

Treatment Type: Bulk Import TBD

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 1994-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report, Historical Data: Au Sable Light Station

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2276841>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Jones, Bruce A.	Archeological Inventory and Evaluative Testing in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan 1985-1990	1993	Midwest Archeological Center, NPS	Narrative	MWRO-CRM Library	
Weekley, Rachel F., Quinn Evans Architects, and Land and Community Associates	Au Sable Light Station: Cultural Landscape Report	1998		Both Graphic And Narrative		017689
Stonehouse, Frederick	Historic Resource Study, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan	1981		Narrative	Mark F. Pfaller Associates, Inc.	012428
Theodore J. Karamanski	The Pictured Rocks: An Administrative History of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore	1995	National Park Service		MWRO-CR Library	
National Park Service	Draft General Management Plan - Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore	1981	National Park Service	Narrative	MWRO-CR Library	

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Master Plant List as presented in 1999 CLR

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Plants identified at the light station site include:

American mountain-ash-*Sorbus americana*
Apple-*Prunus malus*
Balsam fir-*Abies balsamea*
Balsam poplar-*Populus balsamifera*
Black spruce-*Picea mariana*
Chokecherry-*Prunus virginiana*
Dogwood-*Comus alternifolia*
Hemlock-*Tsuga canadensis*
Jack pine-*Pinus banksiana*
Juniper-*Juniperus communis*
Paper birch (white birch)-*Betula papyrifera*
Pin cherry-*Prunus pensylvanica*
Red maple-*Acer rubrum*
Serviceberry (shadbush, sugar plum)-*Amelanchier arborea*
Sugar maple-*Acer saccharum*
White cedar-*Thuja occidentalis*
White pine-*Pinus strobus*
White spruce-*Picea glauca*
Yellow birch-*Betula alleghaniensis*
Bearberry-*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Bush honeysuckle-*Diervila* sp.
Canada blueberry-*Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michx.
Ground cherry-*Prunus pumila*
Ground-pine (clubmoss)-*Lycopodium obscurum*
Lilac-*Stringa vulgaris*
Low blueberry-*Vaccinium augustifolium* Ait.
Red raspberry-*Rubus strigosus* Michx.
Sand cherry-*Prunus x cistena*
Serviceberry-*Amelanchier sanguinea*
Wild rose-*Rosa acicularis*
Wintergreen-*Gaultheria procumbens*
Beach grass-*Ammophila breviligulata*
Blue bead lily-*Clintonia borealis*
Bracken fern-*Pteridium aquilinum*
Bunchberry-*Cornus canadensis*
Canada dogwood (dwarf cornel), *Cornus canadensis*
Canada mayflower, *Maianthemum canadense*
Common mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*
Common plantain, *Plantago major*
Common St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum*
Curled dock, *Rumex crispus*
Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*
Evening primrose, *Oenothera parviflora*
Fringed brome grass, *Bromus textorum*
Horsetail rush, *Juncus equisetum*
Little bluestem, *Andropogon scoparius* Michx.
Orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum*
Orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata*
Poa grass (Bermuda grass), *Poa annua*
Prince's pine (pipsissewa) , *Chimaphila umbellata*

Reindeer moss (lichen), *Cladonia* sp.
Sedge, *Cymophyllus* sp.
Sphagnum moss, *Sphagnum* sp.
Spotted knapweed, *Centaurea maculosa*
Starflower, *Trientalis borealis*
Timothy, *Phleum pratense*
Wild strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana* Duchesne
Yarrow (milfoil), *Achillea millefolium*

