Narrative Description

Isle Royale National Park is a majestic archipelago that centers around one main island located in the northwest corner of Lake Superior. While the beauty and isolation of the islands have captivated and enticed peoples to inhabit, explore, and exploit the islands’ resources, the National Park Service currently offers visitors to Isle Royale National Park unique tangible and intangible resources. Visitors are encouraged to hike the big island’s extensive trail system, camp, view wildlife and explore the island’s pre-historic past. Boating around and among the islands is also popular, especially for kayaks, canoes, and small motorboats. A handful of historic sites also attract visitors, light houses, commercial fisheries, and historic mining sites.

The Mott Island Park Headquarters are vital to the visitor’s connection with the resources of Isle Royale National Park. Mott Island, two miles long and approximately three miles southeast of Rock Harbor Island, is unique because it is a maintenance, administrative, and residential outpost set in a pristine national park setting. Whereas the Rock Harbor and Windigo Visitor Centers provide interpretive and aesthetic connections to the park’s resources, Mott Island provides maintenance services, utility services, and administrative offices that facilitate the visitor’s connection to Isle Royale National Park.

Throughout the past Isle Royale National Park was home to diverse natural and cultural landscapes. Mott Island’s natural landscape is similar to that of the northern Keweenaw Peninsula, the north shore of Minnesota, or Ontario, Canada. Rocky shores, heavy mixed deciduous and coniferous tree cover, and spiny rocky outcrops dominate Mott Island’s rugged terrain. While many indicators of Isle Royale National Park’s cultural past exist, Mott Island survives as a reminder of the park’s own history as a park. Mott Island is illustrative of the National Park Service’s effort to continue and maintain the cultural inhabitation of Isle Royale, but in a significantly less intrusive manner. The maintenance, administrative, and residential buildings on Mott Island reflect a pattern of cohesion with the natural setting.

Mott Island’s settlement patterns fall into three zones. The first zone is an administrative and warehouse area on the shore. Buildings in this zone receive cargo and administer to the daily functioning of Isle Royale National Park. Two Mission 66 “showpiece” buildings are set on the Rock Harbor waterfront. To the east is the second zone, a utility area. This area, containing maintenance and utility buildings that make Mott Island work, is decisively hidden from the frequently used Rock Harbor waterway. The third zone consists of residential locales. Dispersed among Mott Island’s uneven landscape are residential buildings connected by a web-like series of dirt trails. These trails also connect the industrial and administrative core with employee domiciles. Residential buildings are discreetly tucked in scenic pockets of the island, so as to afford employees scenic views of Lake Superior and the Rock Harbor waterway.
Altogether the three zones contain 40 buildings. Contributing buildings on Mott Island include structures moved from historic Isle Royale lodges, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) construction, post World War II buildings of CCC salvaged sections, and National Park Service Mission 66 projects. These buildings are a mixture of adaptive reuse and fully funded construction projects that represent Isle Royale National Park’s attempt to blend in with the natural setting while still attending to the functional aspects of industrial maintenance and park administration in a remote setting.

The contributing buildings on Mott Island reflect a continuing cultural impact on Isle Royale National Park, but as part of the National Park Service’s mission the human imprint is concentrated in intentionally selected locations. The buildings moved to Mott Island represent an attempt to fulfill functional needs with little capital investment. The CCC and Mission 66 buildings represent significant federal spending on Isle Royale National Park’s requirements, while maintaining a cohesive natural setting. Especially indicative of this concern are Mission 66 “showpiece” buildings that feature shaped concrete blocks of varying colors and sizes on exterior walls that correspond with colors found in Isle Royale National Park’s natural setting.

A chronological grouping of contributing buildings follows. Buildings were assigned a time period based on when they achieved their present appearance, which is not necessarily when they were first built.

**Contributing: Civilian Conservation Corps Era (1938-41)**

**Building # 4-Employee’s Residence**

Building # 4 is a gabled one-story 25’-6” x 47’-6” structure with a basement. There is a strap-hinged basement door in the cut-stone foundation. The exterior walls are board-and-batten siding, while the roofing materials are cedar shakes. The rafter ends of the roof are exposed. There is a screened porch on the east end of the building and a wooden deck with a screened porch on the west side of the building. The building’s most dramatic feature is a cut-stone chimney on the north side. The building is painted brown. A stone slab walk runs southwest from Building # 4 to Building # 3.

The CCC and skilled labor built residence # 4 in 1938 for $7,000. The chimney was rebuilt from the roofline up in 1951. Very few changes have occurred to this structure since then.

**Building # 6-Superintendent’s Quarters**

Building # 6 is a one-story L-plan house with extensions and a cross-gabled roof. The foundation is made of poured concrete and has a basement. The exterior walls are board-and-batten side. The building has casement windows, some of which have hoods. The
Building has a stone chimney and a screened-in porch on the northwest corner. The building is painted brown. There is a stone slab pathway that runs south to a concrete dock structure. To the west of the building there is a picnic area that has a covered wood pit and grill grate cut into the natural rock face.

The CCC and skilled labor built the Superintendent’s Quarters in 1940 for $15,000. In 1950 a three-room addition was built on the southwest side of the building.

Building # 7-Pumphouse

Building # 7 is a one-story 14’ x 22”, front-gabled structure. The foundation and walls are rubble stone. The exterior is also made of rubble stone. The double front doors are wood plank and have strap hinges. The roof gables are made of round logs. The roofing materials are cedar shakes. Green paint is used as trim on windows. The rubble stone used to make the foundation and exterior walls is possibly blasted rock, a by-product of the clearance of a pipe pathway from the pumphouse to the bulkhead, where the pipe continues into Lake Superior. There are also concrete remains of an oil drum holder on the west side of the building.

The CCC built the Pumphouse in 1938 at a cost of $3,000. The pumphouse supplies drinking water and at one time also functioned as the generator building.

Building # 9-Laundry Building

Building # 9 is a one-story, 10’-6” x 18’ front-gabled structure. The foundation is made of poured concrete. The exterior walls are clapboard siding. The roofing material is rolled asphalt. The building is painted brown.

The CCC built Building #9 as a wash and shower room in 1938 for $700. In 1947 repairs to the roof were made after a fire. The building was converted into a laundry room sometime before 1975.

Building # 11-Photography Lab

Building # 11 is a one-story, side-gable structure that is 21’-7” x 9’-10”. The foundation is made of concrete block and the exterior walls have board-and-batten siding. The roofing materials are cedar shakes. The building is painted brown.

The CCC built Building #11 in 1940 for $800. The building had many functions, including latrine, office, artifact storage, guest house, and photo lab; it is presently being used as a water laboratory. The building’s exterior however has remained unchanged with the exception of routine maintenance.
World War II and Post-War Period (1942-55)

Building # 3-Employee’s Residence

Building # 3 is a one and a half story building that has a T-plan with a gabled roof. The foundation was not accessible to surveyors. The exterior walls are of panel construction with drop-siding. The panel construction is in 2’-6” sections with applied Xs on the bottom and stick woodwork on the gabled ends. The roofing materials are cedar shakes and the roof has exposed rafter ends. The building is painted brown. There is a slab walkway to the front, indented porch on the northwest corner of the building.

In 1918, Minong Lodge built this cabin, which was moved to Mott Island in 1942. The cabin is constructed of prefabricated wooden panels with an estimated construction cost of $500. The building underwent three remodelings in 1942, 1946, and 1947, although it is not clear what these entailed. A back porch was added to the north side of the structure.

Building # 12-Pipe Shed

Building # 12 is a one-story rectangular side-gabled structure. The building rests on concrete-block posts at the building corners. The exterior walls are of a panel construction with drop-siding that has windows in the upper left-hand corner of each panel. The roofing material is rolled asphalt. There is a thick-planked deck with stairs leading to a door on the north side of the building. The south side of the building has a shed-roofed addition for the storage of pipe and conduit.

The National Park Service constructed Building # 12 in 1954 of drop-siding panels salvaged from the Windigo CCC camp. In 1965, a new roof was put on the structure to replace one that collapsed from the winter snow load. In 1986 a new service door, deck and steps were installed. In the interior a 10’ by 8’ room was built into the northwest corner also at this time.

Building # 14-Old Dormitory Building

Building # 14 is a one-story, flat-roofed 28’ x 82’ structure. The foundation is made of poured concrete and the exterior walls are wooden shingles. A composition material covers the flat roof. The building has a centrally placed brick chimney with a flue that rises past the chimney. There is a concrete stoop on the west side of the building. The interior has linoleum floors with drywall walls and ceilings. The building is painted brown.
The National Park Service built Building #14 in 1949-50 to plans drawn by the Regional Office. In 1981, a 12’ x 28’ addition on the south end was built for a women’s bath and storage area.

Building # 22-Root and Storage Cellar

Building # 22 is a one-story structure sunk into a hillside. The building is front-gabled and has a T-plan. The building’s foundation is of poured concrete and the exterior walls are board-and-batten siding. The roofing material is rolled asphalt sheets. The entire building is painted brown. The subterranean portion of the structure is covered by an earthen mound and has a metal ventilation shaft protruding from the ground below to the air above.

The National Park Service built the root cellar for $2,500 in 1949 to replace a log building that burned the summer before. 1982, NPS maintenance staff installed a turbine ventilator on the roof, replaced the exterior wood trim, and painted the exterior.

Building # 116-Rope House

Building # 116 is a one-story 12’-4” x 14’-2” front-gabled building. The foundation is made of concrete block. The exterior walls are made of drop-siding and the roofing material is rolled asphalt. The building has one large divided door with a diagonal wood design on the exterior.

Building # 116 was built as an ice house in 1942 at a cost of approximately $800. It was later used for rope storage. In 1974 the structure was moved near Building # 427. It was moved again in 2004.

Building # 260-Mott Island Radio Building

Building # 260 is a one-story 8’ square shed-roofed structure. The foundation is made of concrete posts and the exterior walls are of white concrete asbestos shingles. The roofing materials are rolled asphalt. To the north of the building there is a large concrete base that supports a tall FM radio antenna tower.

The NPS built Building # 260 in 1950 for $574.67. This is one of three such structures built for Isle Royale National Park: one on Mott Island, one on Windigo, and one in Houghton. In 1980, a new roof was added to the structure and it was repainted.

Building # 323-Sign Building

Building # 323 is a one-story 9’-6” x 20’-6” front-gabled structure. The foundation materials are not discernible. The exterior walls are panel construction with drop-siding.
and windows in the upper left corner of each panel. The gables have vertical siding with saw-tooth bottoms. The roofing material is rolled asphalt. The building is painted brown with green trim.

Historic photos suggest Building #323 originally had sectioned panels similar to Building # 13. In 1954, the NPS rebuilt it with sections salvaged from the CCC camp at Windigo. When the park rebuilt the structure an addition was placed on the east side, doubling the size of the structure. While the building’s original location is unknown, it was relocated to the Mott Island barge cove in 1969. In 1973, the building was moved to its present site.

Building # 390-Marine Railway Shed

Building # 390 is a one-story 14’-6” x 15’-6” gabled structure. The building sits on concrete corner piers. The exterior walls are of panel construction with drop-siding. The roofing material is rolled asphalt. There is a steel cable running from the shed, which houses a winch, to the marine railway, which is used to haul marine vessels on land for maintenance. The building is painted brown.

In 1955, Building #390 was constructed of sections salvaged from the CCC camp at Windigo. It cost $982 to build. The building housed the winch for the marine railway system. At the time of construction this building was considered a temporary structure that would be replaced if additional funding was available. However during Mission 66 the building was retained to save on construction costs. In 1977, the marine railway was rebuilt with new ties, rails, and miscellaneous parts.

Mission 66 Period (1955-1965)

Building # 1-West Warehouse

Building #1 is a one-and-a-half story building that is 119’ x 35’ with a side-gabled roof. The foundation is of poured concrete. The east and west end walls are covered with a split-block colored veneer. The colors include pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns. The north and south walls are board-and-batten, except under the windows. The walls are painted brown. The roofing materials are brownish asphalt shingles. There is a brick chimney on the north side of the east end of the building. There are three vinyl garage doors on the north side of the building that face a concrete loading and unloading dock structure.

In 1938, the West Warehouse was one of the first buildings built by the CCC on Mott Island. The building functioned as warehouse and office space. It was a log construction on a concrete foundation that cost approximately $25,000 to build. The original design had a rusticated appearance of exposed log walls, board-and-batten gables, and a cedar shake roof. The CCC built a corresponding structure directly east of the West Warehouse
of the same materials and design. In 1949, the structure was listed as being in poor condition and by 1951 the original tongue-and-groove hardwood floors were replaced with concrete. The original design did not include eaves, which created moisture problems and caused the wood logs around the foundation to rot.¹

The two warehouses are located on the main dock and have a visible presence to those entering the park. In both the CCC and Mission 66 construction eras, the uniform look of the two structures was important. In 1964, the warehouses underwent an extensive rehabilitation. With Mission 66 planning and funds from the Accelerated Public Works Program, the warehouses were updated with split-block colored veneer over concrete block with a board-and-batten siding that replaced the log construction.²

Building # 2-East Warehouse and Offices

Building # 2 is a one-and-a-half story building that is 120’ x 35’ with a side-gabled roof. The foundation is of poured concrete. The east and west walls are covered with split-block colored veneer. The colors include pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns. The side walls are board-and-batten, except under the building windows. The walls are painted brown. The roofing materials are brownish asphalt shingles. There is a red stone chimney on the south side of the west end of the building. There is a brick chimney on the south side of the east end of the building. There is one vinyl garage door on the north side of the building that faces a concrete loading and unloading dock.

In 1941, the CCC built the East Warehouse to provide additional storage and administrative offices at a cost of $20,000. In 1947, the East Warehouse was remodeled to accommodate additional utilitarian space. The building also functioned as a blacksmith shop, machine shop, and carpentry shop with drafting and radio room. The structure experienced little change until the extensive rehabilitation in 1964. As previously stated, the structure mirrored the West Warehouse with the same CCC rusticated design and was also reconstructed during Mission 66.

Structure # 7-Isle Royale National Park Headquarters Dock

The 200’ x 36’ dock north of Warehouse #2 is constructed of 20 steel cribs filled with rock and capped with a 6” concrete slab. Vertical plank fenders line the exposed face. This two-tiered dock has a concrete paved ramp leading down to National Park Service and guest boat mooring stations. There are steps leading from the dock to Building # 2. Sections of the dock surface are painted yellow to mark pedestrian and service vehicle

¹ Narrative Monthly Report, June 1951 Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
² Annual Report, 1963 Fiscal Year Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
hazards. The mooring posts are also primarily painted yellow, while the metal hand railings are painted brown.

The CCC built a wooden dock here. In 1964 it was reconstructed in concrete and served as additional space for small boat docking. The small boat dock and main dock were updated in 1980.

Structure #8—Superintendent’s Dock

This 5’-6” x 39’ dock is constructed of a steel crib filled with concrete and capped with a concrete deck. A 16’-long concrete ramp provides access.

The dock was built in 1961.

Building # 13-Cook’s Quarters

Building # 13 is a one-story L-plan, gabled structure. The building sits on concrete-block corner piers. The exterior walls are paneled with drop-siding. The roofing materials are asphalt shingles. The building is painted brown.

Building #13 was built as a cabin for Minong Lodge circa 1915. The National Park Service moved the structure to Mott Island in 1942. In 1958, a bathroom was added and in 1964, a 10’ x 15’ living room addition. The bathroom was extended an additional three feet in 1970. In 1982, the front door was replaced.

Structure # 14-Isle Royale National Park Ranger III Dock

This poured-concrete dock, approximately 200’ x 60’, north of Warehouse #1, is constructed of 30 steel cribs filled with rock and capped with a 6” slab of concrete. Vertical plank fenders line the exposed face. The dock has mooring stations for a large vessel, such as the National Park Service Ranger III. The dock surface is used primarily for loading and unloading of Mott Island cargo. Sections of the dock surface are painted yellow to mark pedestrian and service vehicle hazards. The mooring posts are also primarily painted yellow, while the metal hand railings are painted brown.

The CCC built a wooden dock here. It was reconstructed in concrete by 1964. The dock was updated in 1980.

Building # 17-Employee’s Residence

Building # 17 is a one-story L-plan, side-gabled structure. The foundation is concrete block. The exterior walls are board-and-batten siding, while the attached laundry room on the west side of the building has clapboard siding. The roofing materials are asphalt shingles. The rafters are exposed on the eaves. There is a deck on the north side of the
building of recent construction. There is a chimney of split-block colored veneer centrally placed in the building. The colors include pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns and sizes. The exterior walls are painted brown.

The National Park Service contracted Mattila Construction to build residence quarters #17 in 1956 at a cost of $17,443.32. This is one of two single dwellings constructed in this period. The two dwellings mirror each other in plan and design with the exception of the split-block veneer. The plans were taken from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and adapted for Isle Royale National Park. The National Park Service’s building file states that this building had the split-block veneer, like Building #18, but photos indicate that this material was not used and clapboard siding was substituted. In 1981, the asphalt roof was replaced. Otherwise few changes have occurred to this building.

Building # 18-Employee’s Residence

Building # 18 is a one-story L, side-gabled structure. The foundation is made of concrete block. The exterior walls are board-and-batten siding with a split-block colored veneer with colors including pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns and sizes. An attached laundry room has clapboard siding and is painted brown. The roofing materials are asphalt shingles. The rafters are exposed in the eaves. There is a deck on the north side of the building of recent construction. There is a brick chimney, centrally placed in the building.

Matilla Construction built Building #18, west of Building #17, in 1956. Both buildings were single-family dwellings constructed for $17,443.32. In 1981, the asphalt roof was replaced.

Building # 20-Boathouse, Carpenter Shop and Utility Building

Building # 20 is a one-story, side-gabled structure that is 112’ x 38’. The foundation is made of poured concrete with a single section of concrete block on the south side of the building. The north and south exterior walls are split-block colored veneer with colors including pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns and sizes that wrap around the corners of the building. The east and west exterior walls are board-and-batten siding, except for under the windows. The east and west exterior walls are painted brown. The roofing materials are cedar shakes. The north end of the building has a large sliding door leading to a tall open space for large watercraft repairs. The north end also has a concrete ramp for loading of watercraft into the building.

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3 Monthly Reports, April 1956 Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
The National Park Service contracted Mattila Construction to build Building #20 in 1964 at a cost of $115,295.88. The principal architect and project supervisor was Grant Cadwallander from the Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) for the NPS. The exterior has not changed since construction and the interior experienced minimal changes such as finishing the interior of office spaces.

Building # 23-Five Unit Apartment

Building # 23 is a one-story shed-roofed rectangular building. The foundation is made of concrete block. The southeast and northwest ends of the exterior walls are split-block colored veneer with colors including pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns and sizes. The northwest split-block veneer angles outward from the top of the building. The northeast and southwest sides of the building are board-and-batten, except under the windows. The board-and-batten siding is stained brown; the wood surrounding the windows is painted red. There are concrete stoops in front of each apartment on the north side and a deck system built on the south side of the building. There is a wide overhang on the south side of the building.

The NPS contracted Mattila Construction to build the 5-unit apartment building in 1964 at a cost of $166,504.74. In 1983, the wooden steps on the north side of the apartment complex were replaced with concrete. In the 1991 and 1992 seasons, a fire wall was installed between each of the apartment units. In 2001, the deck on the south side of the structure was replaced and enlarged.

Building # 395-Power House

Building # 395 is a two-story rectangular gabled structure. The foundation and exterior walls are of concrete block. There is board-and-batten siding on the gable ends. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The building has pivot windows and is painted brown.

The NPS contracted Locatelli Construction Company to build Building # 395 in 1957 at a cost of $14,940. The building houses three diesel generators.

Building # 427-“Butler” Storage Building

Building # 427 is a one-story arched-roof rectangular building. It resembles a Quonset hut, but is not a true Quonset because the entire south side of the building has vertical doors, altering the arched nature of the building. There is no foundation; the floor of the building is dirt. The exterior walls and the roof are corrugated steel sheets painted green.

The prefabricated corrugated steel structure was built in 1959.
Building # 454-New Employee’s Dormitory

Building # 454 is a one-story front-gabled structure with a rectangular. The foundation is poured concrete. The east and west building ends are covered with split-block colored veneer. The colors include pink, sage green, blue-gray, and gray in varying colored block patterns. The north and south walls are board-and-batten siding, except under the windows. The shallow gabled roof is covered with a composition material. The building is painted brown. The interior of the building has a linoleum floor with wood-paneled walls and accusto-tile ceilings.

In 1964, the NPS contracted Mattila Construction to build the new dormitory at a cost of $46,000. The new dorm was a part of the Mission 66 construction designed by the EODC. A new roof was put on in 1978.

Building # 584-Pumphouse/Generator Cooling System

Building # 584 is a one-story square shed-roofed structure. The foundation is poured concrete. The exterior walls are covered with a wide clapboard siding and the roof material is corrugated fiberglass. The building has a single plywood door and is painted a rust color with green trim.

In 1957, the NPS built Building #584 to pump water to the power house.

Non-Contributing

Building # 10-Mess Hall Building

Building # 10 is a one-story L, gabled structure. The foundation has corner concrete block piers. The exterior walls are covered with rounded lapped logs. Cedar shakes cover the roof. The building is painted brown and has multiple doors on the front of the L.

The CCC built Building #10 in 1938 for $2,000. This building functioned as a kitchen and mess hall. A 12’ by 12’ addition was built on to the southeast side of the kitchen in 1940. A new roof was put on in 1974. In 1976 the kitchen was partitioned into five individual kitchens, and new cedar roof shakes and a log veneer siding was added. At this time the wood post supports were also replaced with cinderblock piers and poured concrete steps were placed in front of each kitchen entrance. The changes compromised the integrity of the original mess hall.

Building # 16- New Employee Kitchen

Building # 16 is a one-story rectangular, gabled structure. The foundation is poured concrete. The exterior walls are rounded lapped log veneer siding and run horizontally on the building sides, but diagonally on the ends of the building. Cedar shakes cover the
Building # 102-Employee Duplexes A&B

This building is a one-and-a-half story side-gabled structure with stained brown clapboard siding and cedar-shake roofing. The building has a concrete block foundation and ramped entrances. This building was constructed in 1993.

Building # 394-Employee’s Quarters (Bldg. #8 on Map)

Building # 394 is a one-story rectangular front-gabled structure. The foundation materials include concrete block and poured concrete on the south side. The exterior walls have half-log veneer siding with ornamental vertical board siding on the gables. The roofing materials are cedar shakes. There is a concrete stoop on the west front. The building is painted brown.

In 1957, Building # 394 was constructed sections salvaged from the CCC camp at Windigo for a cost of $1,342. The building was constructed to be the drafting room for the EODC during the Mission 66 period. In 1973, the building functioned as an employee residence. In 1976 and 1977, it operated as the recreational store. In 1979, the interior was remodeled back to an employee residence. In 1980, new cedar shake shingles were put on the roof, the building was re-sided with a half-log veneer, and a concrete-block foundation was added. In 1985 it received a new door.

Building # 000-Fire Pumphouse

This one-story rectangular building has a front gabled roof. The foundation and walls are concrete-block with an asphalt roof. The structure was built in 1993.

Building # 000-Compressor Shed

This building has a concrete block foundation. The building has rounded lapped log veneer siding and is a front-gabled structure with asphalt shingles and double doors. The dive tank compressor building was constructed in 2002.

Building # 000-Employee Phone Booth

The metal structure has windows above the patterned aluminum panels on all sides. This building has a shallow gable roof and sits on a poured concrete pad.
Building # 000-Filter Shed

This building has a rectangular with board-and-batten siding and cedar-shake roofing on a gable roof. The building sits on concrete block piers and is painted brown. This building was built in the 1990s and moved to its present location in last five years.

Building #000—Soils Building

This temporary structure with a woods look is a prefab, installed in 2005.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The NPS settlement at Mott Island is eligible for listing on the National Register by meeting Criteria A and C. Criterion A, which concerns association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, applies because of Mott Island’s role in the support and administration of Isle Royale National Park. The historical importance of Mission 66 as a national building movement and its impact on the national parks across the country should also be considered. Criterion C, which concerns the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, applies because of the rich collection of NPS-designed and -built structures erected between 1938 and 1964. Exception B, for moved buildings, Exception E, for reconstructed buildings, also apply.

HISTORY (CRITERION A): The long cultural and ecological history of the 200 islands that have come to be known as Isle Royale has attracted visitors for thousands of years. The natural setting of the archipelago attracted various groups who exploited its resources. Evidence of prehistoric copper mining, fur trade, commercial copper mining, fishing, logging, and tourism are evident on the landscape. The ecological attributes of Isle Royale National Park made it one of the first parks to receive wilderness status in 1976. Isle Royale National Park led in the wilderness movement, with nearly 99 percent of its lands being congressionally determined as wilderness areas. The park attempts to strike a balance between public recreation and ecological preservation. The reclamation of these wilderness areas has lent them to various ongoing research projects such as the famous timber wolf and moose studies and breeding bird survey. Isle Royale’s location offers visitors a unique experience that cannot be attained at any of the other national parks.

Because of its remoteness, however, Isle Royale has logistical issues. Travel to the island has been dominated by boats with some sea-plane transportation. The difficulties in traveling and its remote location in Lake Superior have made Isle Royale one of the least known and visited parks. In John J. Little’s dissertation Island Wilderness: a History of Isle Royale National Park, he states:

There are other aspects of Isle Royale that make it unique among national parks. Its insular nature presents distinct administrative problems. Logistics, transportation, communication, and visitor access require special handling. Dual headquarters, jurisdictional disputes with Michigan, and other problems contribute to its singularity.  

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Beyond transportation issues, Isle Royale also faces challenges in operating a remote community on a seasonal basis. This is the contribution that the settlement on Mott Island makes. Mott Island, the summer NPS headquarters that has maintained the park for sixty-eight years, functions not as a public space but as utilitarian space for maintenance, utilities, administration, and employee housing. Throughout the park’s history it has always functioned in this capacity. Mott Island is the backbone of the park.

Prior to NPS use, little documentation exists on activities at Mott Island. From the early formation of the park it was understood that a second park headquarters (other than the one at Houghton 60 miles away) would be necessary. Temporary facilities were initially set up on Caribou Island, but a survey of the islands occurred to determine the most advantageous permanent location. In 1937, the superintendent of Isle Royale with advice from a team of architects decided that Mott Island was the most suitable site for park headquarters. Its naturally protected harbor and deep-water docking were the two primary considerations for this site. Construction began on Mott Island even before Isle Royale’s official designation as a park. The park was authorized by Congress on March 3, 1931, but problems with land acquisition and the Great Depression prolonged its official establishment until April 3, 1940.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, Franklin D. Roosevelt’s employment program for young men, set up several camps on Isle Royale to construct and upgrade facilities. The camp at Rock Harbor was charged with the construction of facilities at Mott Island. In three years (1938-1941), the CCC constructed nine buildings on Mott Island, including the two large warehouses (#1 and 2) and extensive docks at the water’s edge. The warehouses reflect the logistical problems of shipping all materials and then needing to store them. In addition to the nine buildings, the CCC also constructed a water tower with a rustic pumphouse and generator shed to supply water to the small settlement. Other buildings were residential in nature, including single-family dwellings for the top-ranking employees. Most employees lived in wood-framed tent structures also built by the CCC. A wash house (#9), mess hall (#10), and latrine (#11) were constructed to service these employees.

The CCC program ended with United States involvement in World War II. For more than a decade, the park limped along with scant funding, even after receiving official designation as a national park in 1940. Small utilitarian structures were built during this period, most of them costing less than $1,000, such as the rope house (#116), and radio building (#260). Other buildings were constructed of panels salvaged from the CCC camp at Windigo (#12, 323, and 390). Two pre-WWI residences, also built in panel construction, were salvaged from Minong Lodge. The only new, expensive construction was for a dormitory (#14) with twelve rooms. In the 1950 June Monthly Narrative Report

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5 Little, 1978: 168.
one occupant is quoted after seeing the indoor toilet facilities in the new dorm, “well, it looks like civilization has finally caught up with Mott Island.”

In the late 1950s, Isle Royale benefited mightily from the NPS’s nationwide construction program known as Mission 66, a program to update the parks in preparation for the NPS’s 50th anniversary in 1966. Programmatically, much of Mission 66 aimed to accommodate visitors in the national parks as efficiently as possible. At Isle Royale, which was in its infancy as a national park, the emphasis was on shoring up the NPS facilities as well as accommodating visitors. Of the park’s $3 million Mission 66 appropriation, $1,379,062 went towards the Ranger III, a 165-foot-long boat to bring visitors to Isle Royale. At Rock Harbor, Mission 66 funds underwrote a new visitors center, four hotel units, ten double cabins, and a marina for visitors. At Mott Island the funding was used for major utility buildings and new housing for NPS employees. Like the CCC, the Mission 66 program attempted to provide an unobtrusively designed landscape. In a speech promoting Mission 66 on Isle Royale, Superintendent John G. Lewis stated: “the marine wilderness setting of Isle Royale is the primary consideration influencing the planning and the development of the park.” Buildings would be designed to take advantage of the “broad land and seascapes, quiet seclusion,” minimizing the visual impact on the surroundings.

In the May 1957 Monthly Narrative Summary Superintendent Lewis discussed an early planning conference referred to as “Task Force ’57.” Lewis stated:

This conference is of the greatest importance to assure the programming, as early as possible of the sorely needed visitor center. Building major units on a package basis will accomplish a prime objective of Mission 66 and save construction funds. The uncertainty of building sites has made utility location an impossible task.


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6 Monthly Narrative Report, June 1950 Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
7 Little, 159.
9 Monthly Narrative Report, May 1957 Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
five-day conference the group drafted the Master Plan for Mission 66 construction on Isle Royale. Through correspondence and frequent visits between the regional office, EODC, and Isle Royale Administration from 1956 to 1965, they adapted and completed plans for the development of Isle Royale.

The Mission 66 program added or renovated eight major buildings on Mott Island, changing the face of the rustic settlement. During this era Mott Island’s maintenance yard was particularly developed with the construction of a major boat house (# 20) and power house (# 395). Housing too was upgraded; a new dorm (#454), a five-unit apartment building (#23), and two single-family residences (#17 and 18) added to the housing options. In the October Monthly Narrative Report in 1957, Superintendent Lewis discussed improvements to the bunkhouse, adding “henceforth living conditions have been unreasonably primitive and the corrective measures merely conform with recommendations of the U.S. Health Service in 1956-57.”

Coincidentally, the ranch houses (#17 and 18) may have owed a debt to Herma Baggley, wife of Isle Royale’s first superintendent. George Baggley supervised CCC construction at Isle Royale in the 1930s before becoming its superintendent. Herma had been the NPS’s first woman naturalist, at Yellowstone in 1931, and accompanied her husband to Isle Royale, where they lived until 1947. During the Mission 66 program, though, they were stationed at Lake Meade, where he was superintendent. Herma Baggley founded the NPS Women’s Organization, composed of NPS wives whose primary concern was the improvement of NPS housing. Baggley’s organization undertook a systematic survey that defined the problem of substandard housing and urged the provision of single-family two- and three-bedroom houses. As Mission 66 planners were developing standards for NPS housing, information provided by the Women’s Organization proved crucial in their formulations. Accordingly, Mission 66 planners provided model plans of ranch houses that responded to most of the needs identified by the Women’s Organization. The two ranch houses built during the CCC period were plans borrowed from the Smoky Mountains National Park, reflecting a new standardization.

The development of Mott Island reflected the development of the park into a complex, scattered community. Mott Island is the backbone of the park, providing administrative, maintenance and logistical support to a wilderness park. Mott Island also provides the people that make the park run, giving them secluded residences in the midst of a functional settlement.

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10 Monthly Narrative Report, October 1957, Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
12 Monthly Narrative Report, April 1956 Isle Royale National Park, Isle Royale National Park Archives, Houghton, MI.
ARCHITECTURE (CRITERION C): The Mott Island Historic District took its present form in the 1955-64 period, when Isle Royale benefited from the NPS’s unprecedented construction program, Mission 66. The rationale and design aesthetic associated with Mission 66 are reflected in Mott Island’s signature buildings. The 1955-64 program also drew on two previous construction periods at Mott Island: the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era (1938-41), which established the headquarters at this site, and the World War II and post-war period (1942-55), which reflected low funding levels but nonetheless continued the precedents set in the CCC era and served as a turning point toward the Modernism of Mission 66.

These various building programs shared certain design concerns, although their approaches often differed. Primary among them, and not surprising given Mott Island’s location in a national park, was an attention to nature. The general response was to defer to the natural setting, mostly by making the buildings as inconspicuous as possible. This is achieved through siting, scale, materials, texture, and color.

Siting. Most of the buildings are located so as to be unobtrusive from the water and to each other. That this is a community of about 40 buildings and as many as 100 people is not apparent to the visitor. Three prominent buildings and extensive docking line the harbor. Warehouses #1 and #2 were constructed by the CCC, but extensively rehabilitated during the Mission 66 program; the boathouse (#20) was also a Mission 66 project. These are large, prominent structures, but their functions determined their placement at water’s edge. The only other buildings constructed next to the shore were pumphouses, their placements also dictated by their functions. The rest of the buildings at Mott Island are located away from the shore or screened by trees and rocks. Vegetation was generally permitted to remain, except for a grassy area south of the warehouses and an open area, serving as equipment storage, in the maintenance yard. Otherwise the dense covering of trees and the uneven topography of the island create many private places.

Scale. The buildings are mostly one-story, low structures. The exceptions are, again, the two warehouses and the boathouse, which are large industrial structures (the warehouses measure 120’ x 35’ and the boathouse 112’ x 38’) with their long sides facing the water. But the rest of the buildings are low, hugging the ground, seeming to aim for inconspicuousness.

Materials. Most of the buildings are constructed of organic materials compatible with the natural surroundings. Most notable in this regard are the cedar shake roofs, which appear on buildings dating from the 1930s to the most recent 1990s construction. The thick shingles turn a silvery gray, blending with the surrounding forest. Wood is the most common material used for exterior siding; it appears as clapboards, board-and-batten siding, drop-siding, log veneer, and shingles. There are only two uses of the local stone, both executed by the CCC: the pumphouse (#7) on the southern lakeshore and Residence #4, which has a high stone basement. In a nod to stone construction, Mission 66
designers used a split-face concrete block, tinted to resemble local stones and arranged in a random ashlar pattern.

Texture. Most of the buildings also displayed a concern for texture. The CCC-era buildings had dramatic cedar-shake roofs and two of them (#1 and #2) had walls constructed of round logs (now gone). The pumphouse’s (#7) rubble stone walls are even more textural. The Mission 66 program favored a cleaner look, but employed the concrete split-block veneer to add texture.

Color. To make the buildings further blend into nature, most of them are painted dark brown or stained a brownish-gray. As noted above, the stone and concrete-made-to-look-like-stone are in local stone colors. Exceptions are the use of red paint on trim on the Mission 66 apartments (#23), the white radio shed (#260), and the green Quonset hut (#427) and pumphouse (#000).

The second aspect of construction that stretches across time periods is a concern for expediency evidenced by prefabrication and moving buildings. For a remote area with high labor costs but relatively easy transportation (if you can get it on a boat, you can get it to Mott Island), prefabrication makes sense. And because the type of prefabrication employed at Isle Royale was panel construction, disassembling and moving these buildings was relatively simple.

Two buildings (#3 and 13) at Mott Island were originally constructed at Minong Lodge, elsewhere at Isle Royale, in the 1910s, long before the park was established, and moved to Mott Island in 1942. Building #3’s panels were 2’-6” wide with casement windows, drop-siding, and decorative X’s at the bottom. Photographs of Building #13 indicate that it also had panel construction, but it has since been radically changed. Panel construction suggests that these summer cottages could have been easily disassembled and reassembled at Mott Island. E. F. Hodgson Company, a prominent and pioneering manufacturer of prefabricated buildings in Dover, Massachusetts, operated at this time. Sears Roebuck and Company also offered a line of paneled prefab buildings. Building #3 could be attributed to either of these early prefab manufacturers.

In 1940-41 the CCC employed panel construction extensively in its camp at Windigo, which it soon abandoned. Subsequently, some of these panels were re-used at Mott Island. The panels are 5’ wide, with a 2’-3” x 3’ window in the upper left corner and drop-siding covering the remainder of each panel. In 1952 the 20’ x 40’ bunkhouse (#357 not extant) was constructed of these panels to replace the wooden tent frames. In 1954 the 50’ x 20’ Pipe Shed (#12) was constructed from these panels, as was the 15’ x 25’ drafting room (#394, since rehabilitated) in 1957. In 1954, the sign shop (#323) was rehabilitated into a larger structure with the CCC/Windigo-type panels. Similarly, Building #13 now sports the CCC-type panels at its core; it has also received later additions on the south and east. (No record of changing the panels exists; perhaps it was in 1958 when a bathroom was added.)
Panel buildings were not the only ones that were moved. Few buildings at Mott Island have basements or even deep foundations, due to the rocky soil and seasonal occupancy, so they are not deeply attached to their sites. Small utility buildings are frequently moved, such as the rope/ice house (#116), the filter shed (#000), and the sign shop (#323).

Other prefabricated buildings include a corrugated steel utility building. While the building appears to be similar to U.S. military Quonset huts it is referred to as a “Butler Building” in Isle Royale National Park files. From 1901 to the present, the Butler Manufacturing Company in Kansas City, Missouri, has produced prefabricated construction materials and buildings. In the 1950s it had a line of cutting-edge modern steel-framed corrugated buildings, like the structure at Mott Island.

Other forms of easily moved buildings once present at Mott Island but no longer extant were wall tents in the 1930s and mobile homes (trailer houses). Moved structures have a long and continuing history at Mott Island.

Despite some consistencies over time, the eras of construction at Mott Island also differ in planning and design. The greatest contrast is between the CCC and Mission 66 programs, two periods of well-funded construction. Although the two eras shared an underlying environmental ethos, and some of the same NPS administrators led both efforts, the field of architecture had shifted, so that obvious differences characterize the buildings of these periods.

**CCC Era.** Construction at Mott Island between 1938 and 1941, executed by CCC “boys,” reflected national trends toward rustic architecture, especially in national parks. As an employment program, the CCC represented a labor surplus, so hand craftsmanship and labor-intensive construction were frequently employed. The use of local materials and an effort to have buildings disappear into the landscape are characteristics of the rustic style. Albert H. Good, architectural consultant to the NPS, defined the rustic style as “a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.”

Mott Island’s surviving CCC-era buildings display these characteristics.

As an administrative area not intended to be visited by the public, Mott Island may have originally been intended to be arranged in what Good termed “a square service courtyard

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surrounded by all the facilitating structures.” Good’s argument was that this “hollow square” arrangement would confine unsightly maintenance activities and screen them from public view.\textsuperscript{15} The 1938 Master Plan of the Isle Royale Headquarters on Mott Island shows a similar plan with a warehouse, boat storage, laundry facilities, administrative offices, mess hall and ranger club in a “hollow square” arrangement with one building west of the courtyard. The courtyard was never executed, although several buildings on the Master Plan were located in their approximate present setting. Residential buildings were not intended to be clustered here. Several residences were placed around the island, taking into consideration space between other structures and views of the water. Two maintenance buildings also appear on the 1938 plan as they do today. The power house (#395) and the pumphouse (#7) are both shown in their approximate locations.

At Mott Island, the two warehouses at water’s edge were the most prominent CCC-era structures. Although too large and prominent to disappear, they were constructed of large round logs with cedar-shake gable roofs. Internal structural members show evidence of hand-hewing and the shakes were hand-made by the CCC workers. The warehouses no longer retain their CCC-era appearance, except in their general form.

Two buildings exhibit the rough stone construction often associated with CCC work. The pumphouse (#7) on the south side of the island is constructed of rubble stone apparently taken from the rocky beach on which it sits. Round logs in the west gable and the cedar shake roof also contribute to the rustic appearance of this building. Residence #4 has a high rubble stone foundation and prominent chimney, again, apparently of local stone. In addition, a stone wall that appears to have supported a trail leading from Warehouse #1 to Residence #4 was also probably a CCC construction. It is heavily overgrown and the trail is no longer used.

Most of the rest of the CCC-era buildings were clad with board-and-batten siding, now painted a dark brown. Cedar shakes covered their gable roofs.

The CCC-era residences display an attitude toward housing that would change in the next two decades. Single-family houses accommodated the top two park officials. For the rest of the staff, bunkhouses and wall tents sufficed. NPS personnel ate in a common dining room and shared a wash house and latrine. The CCC design approach would also change in the coming decades. The CCC’s concern with natural materials, rough hand-craftsmanship, and irregularity would give way to a new understanding of compatibility with nature.

**World War II and Post-War.** Of the buildings constructed in the years between the CCC-era and Mission 66 construction programs, one stands out as particularly worthy of mention. The Old Dormitory (#14), constructed in 1950, introduced Modernism to Mott Island. Its flat roof is a striking contrast to the shake-covered gable roofs that had

\textsuperscript{15} Good, 90; Carr, 260.
previously been built here. Its walls are covered with thin wood shingles, a material not found on any other building in the park, but one that clearly endeavors to blend with its natural surroundings. This combination of Modernism and rusticity makes it a pivotal building in the shift from CCC-era rusticity to Mission 66 Modernism.

**Mission 66.** Because of the need of the Mission 66 program to stretch available funding, the construction program strove to save labor and materials costs. In addition, Mission 66 designers introduced materials in general use in the building trades at that time, such as concrete and aluminum. Rather than handcrafted buildings that through their irregularities melted into the landscape, Mission 66 constructions employed straight lines and sharp angles. The new designers were sensitive to the natural landscape, but they addressed it through simple buildings with clean lines. Mission 66 designers brought a new Modernist aesthetic to the parks, one that was sharp, clean, rectilinear, and that used new materials.

The Mission 66 program at Mott Island took its lead from the CCC-era plans. In fact, it began with the two prominent CCC warehouses (#1 and #2), remaking them in the Mission 66 image. On the east side of the harbor, the NPS built a boat house/utility shop (#20) that equaled the warehouses in visual impact. East of that, but inland, the new power house (#395) defined the far edge of a new utility area.

The other major buildings constructed during the Mission 66 period were residences which also followed the CCC-era lead. Cast to the perimeter or filling in spaces between, the new housing was no more conspicuous in its siting than its predecessors had been. The new housing reflected changing standards, though; tent frames and bunkhouses were replaced by a dormitory accommodating 20 people in ten rooms (#454), a five-unit apartment building (#23), and two single-family ranch houses (#17 and #18). The improvements were made to improve morale and retain better employees.

The eight major Mission 66 buildings at Mott Island share a design aesthetic with the national movement. The buildings are simple rectangles with clean lines. The most prominent buildings – the two warehouses that were extensively rehabilitated (#1 and #2) and the boat house (#20) – have board-and-batten walls accented with a split-rock concrete veneer at the ends. The warehouses kept their original cedar shake roofs, and the boathouse was given one to match, although the shakes on the warehouses have since been replaced with asphalt shingles. The power house (#395), at the far end of the settlement and not meant to be seen, was a concrete-block construction. The residential buildings are more modest. The two single-family ranch houses, built in mirror plans, have board-and-batten siding and gable roofs. On one of them (#18), though, half of the front wall is a large panel of split-block veneer. Its twin (#17) has horizontal siding in place of the concrete. The apartment building (#23) has a flat roof and board-and-batten siding. Split-block veneer decorates each end wall, the south side of which angles outward.
The New Dormitory (#454) exemplifies the Mission 66 construction at Mott Island. Its shallow gable roof, rectangular form, and clean lines reflect its Modernist nature. The brown-painted board-and-batten walls are compatible with its natural surroundings. On each end wall, the building is enlivened by split-block veneer resembling local stones. The contrast of materials adds sophistication, while the concern for local appropriateness helps to create a building that is compatible with its surroundings. The New Dormitory is not as daring as the Apartment Building, which has a flat roof and angled split-block walls, nor as conservative as the boat house, with its cedar-shake steep gable roof. Rather, it takes the middle course in Mission 66 design at Mott Island.

The use of the split-block veneer reflected contradictory motivations to be both cheap and extravagant in these designed buildings. The concrete, designed in a random ashlar pattern of varied colors found in local stones, was clearly cheaper than the stone hand-laid by CCC workers. The contrast of materials that the Mission 66 designers achieved with these split-block venceers was a common trope of 1950s modernism. But the concrete veneer was not cheaper than any veneer at all. In February 1964 Isle Royale Superintendent Henry G. Schmidt proposed substituting the split-block veneer on the dormitory to “effect considerable savings.” Lawrence Coryell, Acting Chief Architect of the EODC, discouraged such a change. He noted, “we have intentionally strived to create a harmony of design in all the new structures at Mott Island whether the public sees them or not. Without the split concrete block the building will suffer considerably from a design point of view. If we take the attitude that design is not important on utilitarian structures, we will soon degenerate to the point that it is not important on public structures either.”

The EODC’s belief that design was important on utilitarian structures is clearly expressed by the Mission 66 buildings at Mott Island. The introduction of the Modernist aesthetic was effected on buildings that were large and visible, as well as on residences set back in the woods. Mott Island was not a public place, in the sense that visitors were meant to come here. It may have been utilitarian, the backbone of the park, but it was nonetheless deserving of the NPS’s finest design efforts.

**Exceptions B and E: Moved and Reconstructed Buildings.** During the period of significance of this historic district (1938-64), four of the contributing buildings have been moved to their present sites or use considerable parts of other buildings, as in panel construction. In addition, two were moved after the period of significance. Moving buildings and employing prefabricated construction are part of a long tradition at Mott Island. High labor costs, convenient maritime transportation, and seasonal usage are conditions that favor prefabrication and moving. Adaptation, recycling, and functional

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16 Correspondence, Henry G. Schmidt to Lawrence Coryell, Chief Architect, EODC, 13 February 1964, National Archives, Kansas City Regional Office.
17 Correspondence, Lawrence Coryell to Superintendent John G. Lewis, Isle Royale, 19 February 1964, National Archives, Kansas City Regional Office.
changes also reflect a respect for the environment and an attempt to maintain a low impact on the natural surroundings.

Several of the moved buildings were moved to Mott Island from other sites during the period of significance: Building #3 and Building #13, previously resort cottages, were moved to Mott Island in 1942. These buildings take their significance from their arrival on Mott Island; they are significant as part of the Mott Island complex.

Three buildings at Mott Island were assembled of CCC-era panels originally constructed at Windigo: Pipe Shed (#12) in 1954, Residence #13, probably in 1958, and the Sign Shop (#323) in 1954. These three buildings derive their significance from the portability and re-use possibilities of panel construction, and further from the known provenance of these panels as CCC buildings at Windigo.

Two other buildings were moved to different sites on Mott Island: the ice house/rope shed (#116), whose original site is not known, but which was moved to the maintenance yard in 1974 and moved again within the maintenance yard in the 1990s, and the sign shop, moved to Mott Island barge cove in 1969 and moved to its present location in 1973. These are minor support buildings, reorganized to facilitate operations. Because they were moved within Mott Island, they retain their historic associations, setting, and environment.

The Mott Island buildings reflect a respect for nature that is expressed in several ways. The CCC, World War II-era, and Mission 66 buildings differ stylistically but maintain an underlying concern for deference to their natural surroundings. The willingness to move and reuse buildings also shows an effective use of resources. Mott Island’s isolation from visitors, logistical constraints, and function as an island headquarters and maintenance facility lent itself to the adaptation of CCC structures to a Mission 66 look in a way that, despite a change of materials, demonstrated a continuity of the environmental philosophy of NPS planning and design through time.


Bibliography

Primary

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Secondary


Boundary Description
The boundary line begins at the northwest corner of the Ranger III dock on the north side of Mott Island. The boundary line then runs east along the shoreline approximately 570 feet. The shore and boundary lines turn, running approximately 970 feet northeast. The boundary line changes direction running southeast 345 feet behind the powerhouse. The boundary line continues running southwest approximately 1100 feet before turning due east 275 feet. The boundary line then follows the southern shoreline for another 970 feet before changing trajectory north for 280 feet. The boundary line continues due west 900 feet before turning north for another 160 feet. The boundary line follows the north and west shoreline before returning to the northwest corner of the Ranger III Dock.

Boundary Justification
The district boundary includes parts of the three zones: utility, administrative, and residential. When possible the boundary lines excluded structures built post Mission 66 (1965). Structures built in this period, excluded from the district, are five duplexes (1990s), four open storage facilities, the reconstructed recreation hall (1978), and the sauna (1975). All of these structures lie on the periphery of the historic district.
Fig. 1 Marine Railway, Warehouses #2 and #1 (Mission 66), Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.
Fig. 2 Residence #4 (CCC), Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.

Fig. 3 Pumphouse #7 (CCC), Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.
Fig. 4 Residence #3 (WW II and Post War Period), Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.
Fig. 5 Old Employee Dorm #14 (WW II and Post War Period), Mott Island Historic District, Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.

Fig. 6 New Employee Dorm # 454 (Mission 66), Mott Island Historic District, Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.
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Fig. 7 Building #12-Pipe Shed (WWII and Post War Period) and Building Warehouse #2 (Mission 66), Mott Island Historic District, Mott Island Historic District, Isle Royale, Houghton County, MI.
1. Name of Property  Mott Island Historic District

historic name  Isle Royale National Park Headquarters, Mott Island

other names/site number ________________________________

2. Location

street & number  Mott Island ___________ not for publication  N/A

city or town  Isle Royale National Park ___________ vicinity  N/A

state  Michigan ______ code  MI  county  Keweenaw ________ code 083

zip code  49931 ______