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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
Other names/site number Virginia & Rainy Lake Company Camp 75; Hoist Bay

## 2. Location

street & number Hoist Bay  not for publication  
city or town Namakan Lake, Unorganized Territory, Voyageurs National Park  vicinity  
State Minnesota code MN county St. Louis code 137 zip code 55771

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 \_\_\_ national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date May 3 2011  
 Title Registered FPO State or Federal agency and bureau National Park Service

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
 Signature of commenting official [Signature] Date 5/12/10  
 Title Britta L. Bloomberg, Deputy SHPO, Minnesota Historical Society State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*low*  
Signature of the Keeper  
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

6-15-11

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - State   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | private          |

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

##### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>1</u>		structures
		objects
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<b>Total</b>

##### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

##### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

N/A

##### Tourism and Recreational Properties in Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-1950

#### 6. Function or Use

##### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Camp

##### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape

National Park

Vacant/Not in Use

#### 7. Description

##### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American

Movements

##### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood, weatherboard

roof: Asphalt shingles, rolled asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Narrative Description****Summary Paragraph**

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort is located on Hoist Bay on the southwest shore of Namakan Lake within Voyageurs National Park in St. Louis County Minnesota. The property includes approximately forty-seven acres upon which are situated a number of buildings and landscape features that were constructed by the Monsons for the seasonal resort operated there from the 1940s to the 1970s. Older landscape resources also exist from an earlier period when the bay hosted Camp 75 of the Virginia and Rainy Lake Logging Company. Hoist Bay is listed as a Park visitor destination, but currently has no visitor facilities and minimal signage. Park tour boats visit the Bay but do not land at the site. The contributing features of the site include seven remnant resort-era buildings, a root cellar, and one contributing site. The site is located at the base of the slope between two higher points to the south and the east. The area is surrounded by vegetation including trees dating to the logging era, introduced plant species, and successional edge species. The contributing buildings, structures and landscape features at Hoist Bay are located along the lakefront to either side of the former railroad bed, which bisects the site roughly from the northwest to the south east. The site includes character defining features that help to convey the historic atmosphere of the site. The cabins, boathouse, kitchen and other landscape features were oriented to emphasize views of the lake. This combines with the privacy afforded by the remote location to contribute to the historic character of the property. Landscape character defining features include the historic railroad grade, remnants of railroad trestles in the bay, remnants of shoreline features, a water pump, a swing, foundations of seven buildings, views, topography, and a refuge dump.

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**Narrative Description**

See Continuation Sheets.

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**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C a birthplace or grave.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D a cemetery.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | F a commemorative property.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years. |

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1939-1973

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1939

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance commences with the construction of the first resort-era buildings in 1939 and reflects the continued development of the property throughout the Monson's tenure. The period ends with the Monson's sale of the resort to Dr. Herbert Hood, who held it only briefly before it was acquired by the National Park Service in 1978.

**Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort qualifies as a Resort under the registration requirements of the "Tourism and Recreational Properties in Voyageurs National Park, 1880-1950" Multiple Property Documentation Form. It meets the registration requirements at the local level of significance under Criterion A (Area of Significance: Recreation/Entertainment) as a representation of a mid-twentieth century resort complex in Voyageurs National Park..

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort meets the following registration requirements: It retains its lodge (the resort store/kitchen) and more than one cabin; all contributing buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1950 and conform to the historic characteristics of the property; the arrangement of buildings and landscape features reflect the historic spatial organization; and associated outbuildings and landscape features are present from the period of significance and relate to the historic use of the property. Monson's Hoist Bay Resort retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

See Continuation Sheets.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheets.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: **Voyageurs National Park**

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 33.468 acres \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

1	W 15 lakeshore	518489E	5362791N	3	NE 15	518824E	5362902N
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	E 15 lakeshore	518675E	5362899N	4	SE 15	518831E	5362456N
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**See Continuation Sheet for additional UTM coordinate.**

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The property is located in Hoist Bay on the south shore of Namakan Lake in Voyageurs National Park. Voyageurs National Park Tract 22-129, the NE ¼ of SE ¼, Section 34, Township 69 North, Range 19 West, Fourth Principal Meridian, illustrated in the attached Site Plan.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary reflects the area that retains integrity related to the historic significance of the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Brenda W. Williams, Historical Landscape Architect and Ruth E. Mills, Architectural Historian

organization Quinn Evans Architects

date February 2010

street & number 1037 Sherman Avenue

telephone 734-926-0419

city or town Madison

state WI

zip code 53703

e-mail bwilliams@quinnevens.com

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**Additional Documentation**

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- **Maps:**

- Map 1: Location of Monson's Hoist Bay Resort within Voyageurs National Park
- Map 2: Historic Site Boundary on Aerial, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort
- Map 3: Historic Site Boundary on USGS segment, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort
- Map 4: Site Plan, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort
- Map 5: Photograph locations, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort
- Map 6: Historic Site Boundary on Original USGS Map

- **Continuation Sheets:**

- Section 7
- Section 8
- Section 9
- Section 10

- **Additional items:**

- List of Photographs
- 

**Photographs:**

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- **Photographs: 26 prints**

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

Monson's Hoist Bay is located on a remote bay of Namakan Lake within Voyageurs National Park. The contributing features of the site include seven remnant resort-era buildings, a root cellar, and one contributing site. The site is located at the base of the slope between two higher points to the south and the east. The area is surrounded by vegetation including trees dating to the logging era, introduced plant species, and successional edge species.

The contributing buildings, structures and landscape features at Hoist Bay are located along the lakefront to either side of the former railroad bed, which bisects the site roughly from the northwest to the south east. The site includes character defining features that help to convey the historic atmosphere of the site. The cabins, boathouse, kitchen and other landscape features were oriented to emphasize views of the lake. This combines with the privacy afforded by the remote location to contribute to the historic character of the property. Landscape character defining features include the historic railroad grade, remnants of railroad trestles in the bay, remnants of shoreline features, a water pump, a swing, foundations of seven buildings, views, topography, and a refuge dump.

*Buildings (7 contributing, 1 non-contributing)*

*Cabins 21-24 (4 contributing)*

These four cabins were constructed from 1939 to 1945 and served as housekeeping cottages for seasonal visitors to Hoist Bay. They are located along a line running roughly northwest to southeast and would have been considered lakefront cabins during the resort era.

The cabins are all of wood frame construction with concrete foundations. Cabins 21-24 are 742 square feet and measure 24'4" by 30'4". They are one story buildings with side gabled roofs covered with asphalt, either grey shingles (21-22) or red rolled roofing (23-24), and with exposed rafter ends. The walls are wood shiplap siding. Cabins 22 and 23 have paired double-hung wood windows located to either side of a centered entry door on the north elevation, three double-hung windows on the west elevation, and two double-hung windows on the south and east elevations. Cabins 21 and 24 have an offset entry door on the north elevation with paired double-hung windows to the east and two single double-hung windows to the west. The south elevation has three double-hung windows and the east and west elevations have two double-hung windows. The windows are currently boarded up. Each cabin has a main entry on the north elevation as described above, and a secondary entrance on the south elevation at the east end. The main entries and the secondary entrances on the south elevation both have three-paneled wood doors with a single-lite glass pane in the upper portion, and wood-framed exterior screen doors. Each cabin has a brick chimney on one gable end.

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**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 2

The cabins have a main living room, kitchen, bathroom, and three bedrooms, with different interior arrangements between cabins 21/24 and cabins 22/23 (reflected in the different window and door configurations). The Monsons noted that they had four bedroom cabins, so it is likely that one of the bedrooms in each cabin was converted to a bathroom at some point. The interiors have wood strip flooring and varnished novelty pine walls and ceilings. The interior doors are wood two-paneled units.

*Boathouse (Building 30)(1 contributing)*

The existing boathouse was constructed in 1968 by the Monson's. It is located at the lakeshore at the far western edge of the site. It measures 32'5" by 20'8" and is 676 square feet. It is a one-story building of wood-framed construction with a concrete foundation and a gabled roof. The walls are painted drop siding and the roof is covered with red asphalt rolled roofing and has exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney is located at the south elevation on the east side. The north elevation is dominated by a pair of oversized wood doors that provided access to the interior for boats. These doors are hinged to swing outward. A smaller person-sized entry door is located on the east elevation at the north corner. It has three panels and a large single-paned glass panel on the upper half. The boat rails leading into the boathouse are still present on the shore.

*Kitchen/Store (Building 27)(1 contributing)*

The kitchen/store is located near the lakeshore just to the east of the railroad bed. The Monsons used this building for lodging until they built their own cabin. It then served as the kitchen and resort store. Constructed in 1941, it measures 30'4" by 20'3" and is approximately 617 square feet. It is a one-story building of wood-framed construction with a concrete pier foundation and a gabled roof. The foundation slopes down sharply to the east, making the piers deeper at that end. The walls are painted beveled clapboard and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. The brick chimney is located to the east of the roof ridge on the south end of the building. There is a small entry porch with concrete steps and a shingled gable roof hood supported on wood members on the south elevation. The windows are single double-hung wood units with the exception of a paired set of double-hung wood windows on the north elevation and a rectangular fixed wood window on the east elevation. The north and south elevations have wood three-paneled doors with three vertical glass panes in the upper portion and exterior wood-framed screen doors.

On the interior, the west side is a large open room which formerly held the resort store, while the slightly smaller east half is divided into a kitchen on the north side and a bedroom on the south side. The floors are sheet vinyl over wood strip flooring and the ceilings are varnished novelty pine. The main room also has varnished

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Monson's Hoist Bay Resort

Name of Property

St. Louis, Minnesota

County and State

Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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novelty pine walls, but the kitchen and bedroom have masonite walls. The kitchen still retains some cabinetry and the sinks.

*Dining Hall (Building 28)(1 non-contributing)*

The dining hall is located south and east of the store/kitchen. Constructed in the 1970s by the National Park Service to serve a youth camp, it is a 24'4" by 28'4" building with 693 square feet. It is a one story building of wood frame construction with a concrete block foundation and a gabled roof covered with gray asphalt shingles and with exposed rafter tails. The walls are painted wood clapboard. There is a single door with exterior screen door on the north elevation. The remainder of the exterior walls are lined with banks of rectangular screened openings covered with awning panels which can be secured in the open position by chains. The interior is a single open room. This building is classified as non-contributing.

*Ice House (Building 120)(1 contributing)*

The ice house is located on the east side of Hoist Bay, apart from the other resort buildings. It was constructed around 1941-1948, replacing an earlier ice house located near the root cellar. The main portion is two story 20'2" square with a 12'2" by 16' one story addition on the south side. The ice house is of wood frame construction with a concrete foundation and board walls. The main portion has a steep gambrel roof while the addition has a shed roof; both are covered with red asphalt roll roofing. Landscape features associated with the ice house include: a slide on the west side that was used to slide blocks of ice from the lake into the ice house; and remnants of a vehicle engine and cables on the east side of the building that were used to power the blocks up the slide.

A number of structures from the resort era have been removed, including cabins, the fishcleaning house/laundry, the dockhouse/motor shed, tractor shed, shop/laundry/dormitory, pumphouse, shed, and privys. Some foundations and other remnants remain. They are located near the boathouse and extend to the east along the shore. The loss of these elements reduces the ability of the site to clearly convey its historic conditions while the extant foundations contribute to the overall landscape by providing evidence of the earlier conditions.

*Cultural Landscape (1 contributing site)*

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort is located on Hoist Bay on the southwest shore of Namakan Lake within Voyageurs National Park in St. Louis County Minnesota. The property includes approximately forty-seven acres upon which are situated a number of buildings and landscape features that were constructed by the Monsons for the seasonal resort operated there from the 1940s to the 1970s. Older landscape resources also exist from an earlier



National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 4

period when the bay hosted Camp 75 of the Virginia and Rainy Lake Logging Company. Hoist Bay is listed as a Park visitor destination, but currently has no visitor facilities and minimal signage. Park tour boats visit the Bay but do not land at the site. The contributing features of the site include seven remnant resort-era buildings, a root cellar, and one contributing site. The site is located at the base of the slope between two higher points to the south and the east. The area is surrounded by vegetation including trees dating to the logging era, introduced plant species, and successional edge species. The buildings, structures and landscape features at Hoist Bay are located along the lakefront to either side of the former railroad bed, which bisects the site roughly from the northwest to the south east. The site includes character defining features that help to convey the historic atmosphere of the site. The cabins, boathouse, kitchen and other landscape features were oriented to emphasize views of the lake. This combines with the privacy afforded by the remote location to contribute to the historic character of the property. Landscape character defining features include the historic railroad grade, remnants of railroad trestles in the bay, remnants of shoreline features, a water pump, a swing, foundations of seven buildings, views, topography, and a refuge dump.

#### *Historic Railroad Grade*

During the logging period a railroad spur line extended from the south up to Hoist Bay. The main grade of this track is clearly apparent at the site today. The route is defined by a low linear corridor, approximately eight feet wide, that leads from the south up to the bay. The corridor is plainly defined by steep banks on either side that slope up toward the surrounding landscape. The banks rise roughly five to six feet vertically across a distance of about twenty feet horizontally. The banks are currently covered with tall herbaceous vegetation and some trees, making them difficult to photograph, but they are clearly evident to visitors on the site. A second spur line branches off to the east and the icehouse. This route is clear from the ice house to almost where it meets the main grade.

#### *Remnants of Railroad Trestles in Hoist Bay*

During the logging period the railroad spur was extended into Hoist Bay by trestles that allowed train cars to traverse the shallow areas and reach deeper water. From there, a hoist lifted logs that were rafted into the bay using an alligator (a flat-bottomed boat) and deposited them in train cars. The trains then transported the logs to the main line. The wood pilings of the trestle remain in the bay and are visible just below the surface of the water.

#### *Remnants of Shoreline Features*

The shoreline at Hoist Bay includes remnants of boat docks and landings related to the historic periods. These include wood cribbing where the docks abutted the shore and the earthforms related to them. They are located near the boathouse and extending to the east along the shore. Although the loss of these elements reduces the

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**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

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**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 5

ability of the site to clearly convey its historic conditions, the extant landscape features provide evidence of the historic conditions.

*Water pump*

A metal handpump for water is located in the southern portion of the site in a field west of the rail spur grade. It is painted red. The pump identifies the former location of the pumphouse that was present during the resort era.

*Swing*

A metal structure supporting a swing is located between Cabins 21 and 22. It is not known when the swing was erected on the site. It appears in a historic photograph from the resort era.

*Building foundations*

Concrete foundations remain from a number of non-extant buildings that were related to the resort era. These include the foundations of the following buildings:

Cabin, Building #25

Pump House, Building #26

Laundry Building, #29

Shop, Building #31

Shed, Building #32

Motor House, Building #34

Storage Building, #75

Although the loss of the buildings reduces the ability of the property to clearly convey its historic conditions, the extant foundations add to the overall historic landscape by providing evidence of the historic conditions. Their presence at the site suggests the broader scale of the development that was present during the historic period.

*Vegetation*

During the logging period very little vegetation was present in the area and the landscape was utilitarian in nature. During the resort period more vegetation was present to the south of the cabins and shore, but for the majority of the period of significance, the area between the cabins and the shore was clear of vegetation to allow views and circulation between the water and the site. According to conversations with the Monson family, there were extensive mowed area around the cabins and between the cabins and the shore, during the resort period. Historic photographs indicate that no trees were present adjacent to the cabins during the majority of the period of significance. Toward the end of the period of significance, red pines were planted between the cabins. The extant trees are very close to the cabins, and are presenting safety and fire hazards for the cabins. Woody

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**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

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**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

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**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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vegetation present today along the shore impacts historic views but also helps to reduce erosion along the sloped shoreline. Woody vegetation present along the historic railroad grade screens views between the cabin area and the railroad grade, making it difficult for visitors to understand the historic patterns on the landscape. Vegetation is masking the location of the south end of the second rail spur line that leads to the icehouse.

#### *Views*

The visual relationship between the site and Hoist Bay was important for both the logging period and the resort period. In particular, the developed area at the northern edge of the shoreline was open (with no visual obstructions) throughout both periods allowing direct views of the water from the land and views of the operations on the shore from the water. Today vegetation screens those views diminishing integrity of this feature.

#### *Topography*

Several topographic features are present on the site that are related to the significant historic activities. The railroad spur grades and topography related to the dock cribbing and root cellar have already been described. In addition, a swale located on the east side of the Kitchen/Store/Bedroom (Building 27), was initiated during the logging camp era. Finally, the swale and corridor located south and west of the cabins is believed to have been present during the logging era. The corridor may have been used as a circulation route during the historic period.

#### *Signs*

Two signs constructed by the National Park Service are present on the site. Both are located near the shore. Vegetation has grown around the signs so that neither is visible from the lake. One is a wood sign painted brown with white letters "Hoist Bay, Y.C.C.Camp, Voyageurs National Park." The other is a brown metal sign with white letters with text describing "Life on the Lake."

#### *Dump*

A large dump associated with the logging period is located on the south end of the property.

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Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

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**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

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**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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*Structures (1 contributing)*

*Root Cellar (Building 33) (1 contributing structure)*

Set into a mound of earth to the south of the kitchen/store is a concrete root cellar. Constructed in 1941, the cellar room is 12'3" wide by 12'2" long and 7' 4" high. The short hall leading to the cellar is 12'5" long. It has two insulated doors, one between the cellar room and the hall, and one at the exterior of the hall. Outside the exterior door, the concrete walls slope down to the ground. The cellar room has exposed concrete walls and a few wood shelving units. It is likely that the current root cellar was created by improving the one that remained from the logging era.

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**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort qualifies as a Resort under the registration requirements of the "Tourism and Recreational Properties in Voyageurs National Park, 1880-1950" Multiple Property Documentation Form. It meets the registration requirements at the local level of significance under Criterion A (Area of Significance: Recreation/Entertainment) as a representation of a mid-twentieth century resort complex in Voyageurs National Park.

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort meets the following registration requirements: It retains its lodge (the resort store/kitchen) and more than one cabin; all contributing buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1950 and conform to the historic characteristics of the property; the arrangement of buildings and landscape features reflect the historic spatial organization; and associated outbuildings and landscape features are present from the period of significance and relate to the historic use of the property. Monson's Hoist Bay Resort retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting.

Prior to the construction of Monson's Hoist Bay Resort, Hoist Bay was home to Camp 75 of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company. Logging in the future Voyageurs National Park region had begun in earnest in the first few decades of the twentieth century, although in the early years the industry was confined to transporting timber cut in the area by water. The completion of a rail line linking Virginia, Minnesota and Fort Frances, Ontario in 1907 signaled the opening of full scale logging in the Voyageurs region. One of the dominant operations in the region was the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company, based out of Cusson, Minnesota. By 1909, the company was fully engaged in extracting white pine timber from northern St. Louis County. While the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company main line was 35 miles long, the company operated 200 miles of "spur" lines every year, which were then taken up and relaid as logging progressed, averaging 75 miles per year. In total, the company operated 1,421 miles of spur line between 1912 and 1928.<sup>1</sup>

In 1913, the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company established Camp 75 on a deep bay in the southwest corner of Namakan Lake. The central feature of the camp was the rail spur line, which extended through the camp and out into the bay. A hoist was constructed in the bay along the rail line; logs were then hauled in using an "alligator" (a flat-bottomed boat), hoisted up, and deposited in the train cars. The train could then move back onto land and directly towards Cusson along the main line. The hoist camp on Namakan was the largest in the Virginia & Rainy Lake operation, and gave its name to the bay on which it was located. The camp buildings were located to either side of the railway and included bunk houses, a cook house, blacksmith shop, offices, boathouse, barn, and other ancillary buildings. A secondary spur rail line ran along the shoreline on the east side of the bay.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jon Phillips, "Hoist Bay: Cultural Landscape Inventory Draft," Voyageurs National Park, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> M. Weekley, "VRL Hoist Camp Approximate 1927 Layout" (drawing), 1992.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**  
Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**  
County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2

The Hoist Bay logging camp was in operation from 1913 until 1929, and during that time over thirteen and a half million board feet of timber went through the camp.<sup>3</sup> After the camp closed in 1929, the company dismantled the camp, removing most of the buildings and taking down the steel rails of the trestle. However, a number of features were left in place, including the railroad bed and the wood pilings of the trestle in the bay, as well as a root cellar, at least two outbuildings, and remnants of some logging trails. During the next decade, title to the former camp property at Hoist Bay changed hands fifty times, and little development took place.

In the autumn of 1938, Ted and Fern Monson, a young couple from Ohio, purchased the Hoist Bay property, intending to create a seasonal resort for tourists to the North Woods. Recreational travel to the northern areas of Minnesota had begun as early as the 1880s, but in those early years the lack of transportation and affordable facilities for visitors had limited tourism to wealthy tourists and outdoor adventurers attracted by the area's remoteness and opportunities for fishing and hunting. These visitors generally built their own seasonal cottages and estates, or patronized the few small-scale lodges and resorts that catered to them. As time progressed, better transportation routes and changing demographics in the country began bringing greater numbers of middle-class tourist to the area. The resorts diversified to cater to these tourists, who were less likely to build their own cottages, preferring to lease a cottage or spend a few weeks at a resort catering to their needs. At the resorts, tourists could experience the remoteness and relaxation afforded by the natural environment, while still taking advantage of the basic comforts afforded by the resorts, such as furnished cabins and communal dining. By the 1920s and 30s, smaller family owned and operated resorts like the Monson's were being constructed on all the lakes in the area, joining existing resorts like the Kettle Falls Hotel and Meadwood Lodge.

The Monsons typically spent the worst of the winter months in Ohio with their family, but particularly in the early years of their occupation, they left as late as possible – November or December – and arrived back in the early spring to accomplish all the tasks necessary to completing their resort. The Monsons noted that there were at least two buildings still on the site when they arrived: a tarpaper covered building which had been lined with wallboard and used as a hunter's shack, and another old building that they used as a work and machine shop, but whether these were logging camp remnants or had been built during the intervening decade is unclear. For the first year and a half, the Monsons lived in the tarpaper shack, but the building caught on fire just days after they arrived back at the camp in February of 1940. Thanks to being alerted by King, their Norwegian Elkhound, the Monsons were able to get out safely and even rescue some of their possessions. Unfortunately they were left without winterized shelter for the remainder of the season. By that time, they had constructed several cabins and had stored some clothes and necessities there, but the cabins were not designed to keep out the intense cold of a Minnesota winter. With no regular roads, and their nearest neighbors miles away, the Monsons learned to adapt to the difficult conditions and hard work necessary to carve a business out of the wilderness. They had to build

<sup>3</sup> Jon Phillips, "Hoist Bay: Cultural Landscape Inventory Draft," Voyageurs National Park, 1995.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

everything by hand, grow or hunt much of their food, and cut timber to cook with and heat their buildings. Any equipment and supplies had to be hauled in, either by vehicles driven over the former railroad grade, by boat, or on foot from the trail; when they came back in February of 1940, they had to don snowshoes for the last part of their journey.<sup>4</sup>

Along with the hardships, the Monsons also experienced many of the joys of living in the north country. Fern Monson described their backyard as "250,000 acres of wilderness" and noted that they had "many surprises...seeing curious deer nosing around the buildings sticking their heads into any open window or door, a beaver taking a bath along the lake in the front yard, a moose walking across the clearing, a loon sunning himself in the front yard, ..." she also mentioned a bear foraging on the resort grounds and "...a flock of pelicans spending time in Hoist Bay when one of their group lay ill on the bank waiting for it to recover or die..." Ojibwe Indians still lived in the Moose Bay area of Namakan Lake and during the summer picked blueberries near Hoist Bay. The Monsons' closest permanent neighbors were I. W. Stevens, who had a cottage on Williams Island about three miles away, and Joe Whiteman, who lived at the mouth of the Moose River, about two and a half miles through the woods. Several families lived on the Ash River Trail, and the Monsons could often get supplies at Palmer's Resort at the end of the road.<sup>5</sup>

One of the first chores the family undertook in the early years was digging a well, although they could also rely on a spring half a mile from the camp and lake water for cooking and laundry. In the summer of 1939, the Monsons arranged for a barge to bring building supplies, and they built two cabins, pouring the cement for the foundations and even enlisting their earliest guests to help finish the buildings. In that first year they also built a small icehouse near the old logging camp's root cellar, but within a few years constructed the current icehouse on the east side of the bay in order to be closer to the field of ice (this location was not part of the Monson's original purchase so they had to buy the land for it). The icehouse was constructed from "dead heads" or logs left over from the logging days which had sunk to the bottom of the lake and would occasionally pop up. Like all of their buildings, the icehouse had a poured concrete foundation, which Fern Monson later noted was unusual for the area at that time. A slide was built from the bay up to the icehouse, and blocks of ice would be hauled up (assisted by an engine) to the icehouse. Sawdust purchased from a nearby sawmill insulated the ice, and enough ice for two years could be stored in the building. The addition on the south side of the icehouse was the resort's original fish cleaning station and storage area. This served the resort until it was wired for electricity in 1953 and a new fish cleaning building with running water and an electric freezer was built near the boathouse.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Fern and Ted Monson, "Our Life in the Wilderness," undated manuscript, on file in the archives of Voyageurs National Park.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort

Name of Property

St. Louis, Minnesota

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Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 4

The Monsons continued to add to the resort over the years. In addition to the two cabins built in the summer of 1939, they built two more cabins in 1940, as well as a winterized cabin to replace the tarpaper shack that had burned during their first winter. A shed was also built in 1940. Although there are no dates for their construction, there were at least two privies on the property which were likely early additions. The resort store/kitchen/bedroom, root cellar, icehouse, and pumphouse were all constructed (or at least begun) in 1941.<sup>7</sup>

The resort closed for three years during World War II, and the Monsons stayed away from the property, although they allowed a man named Jim Hamilton to live at Hoist Bay while it was closed. At the close of the war, the Monsons returned to Hoist Bay, constructing another cabin, the shop/laundry building, and the dockhouse and motor shed. Later additions included the tractor shed (ca. 1950), the fishcleaning house (ca. 1960) and the boathouse (1968), although the latter was probably a replacement for a previous building. As noted above, the resort was wired for electricity in 1953, but a telephone line did not reach the area until 1971. The Monsons "modernized" the resort in the 1950s, installing bathrooms in the cabins and finishing the interiors with knotty pine walls.<sup>8</sup>

In 1973, Ted and Fern Monson sold the Hoist Bay Resort to Dr. Herbert Hood of Georgia.<sup>9</sup> There were serious illnesses in both of their families, and after running the resort for nearly 35 years, the Monsons were ready, if regretful, to retire. The decision might also have been influenced by the recent passage of the bill to create Voyageurs National Park, although a poem they wrote on their departure suggested that the Monsons saw the new park as a positive development:

As memories keep me company and I dream of days gone by,  
The time has finally come when we must say 'Goodbye.'  
It is a melancholy feeling to know that we must go,  
But Father Time has called a halt and says we are too slow.  
The many friends that we have made will in our memories dwell,  
Of happy recollections, long after this farewell.  
As we leave this home and seek another, life looks a little dark,  
But this land has a shining future as THE VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Jon Phillips, "Hoist Bay: Cultural Landscape Inventory Draft," Voyageurs National Park, 1995.

<sup>10</sup> Ted and Fern Monson, "Passing of Monson's Resort on Namakan Lake," ca. 1973.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

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**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

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**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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Section number 8 Page 5

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Dr. Hood continued to operate the resort at Hoist Bay until the National Park Service acquired the property in 1978. At the time of acquisition, the property was nearly 47 acres, and had about twenty buildings, including the five cabins, store, boathouse and motor shed, fish house, pump house, laundry, root cellar, storage building, garage, and shed, and four privies.<sup>11</sup> Shortly after acquiring the property, the Park Service repaired the icehouse and built a dining hall for use by the Y.C.C. camp that utilized the property for a time. In 2003, many of the buildings were removed, leaving those present today, including the resort store/kitchen, four cabins, the boathouse, icehouse, root cellar, and the dining hall.

The site is presently unused. Voyageurs National Park has identified Hoist Bay as one of fourteen visitor destinations and plans to develop the property with visitor amenities and interpretive media to educate visitors on the logging and resort eras represented within the Park.

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort is significant under the National Register of Historic Places Criterion A area of significance of Entertainment/Recreation. The property was constructed by Ted and Fern Monson starting in 1939 as a family-owned resort catering to middle-class tourists. It included a central facility (kitchen/store) serving the guests, who lodged in small housekeeping cabins facing the lake. The remote location, and relationship to the water will resonate the historic character of the site.

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<sup>11</sup> National Park Service, "Report of Property Transaction, Tract 22-129," National Park Service, Land Acquisition Office, Voyageurs National Park, 1978.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

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**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

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**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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Monson, Fern and Ted. "Our Life in the Wilderness." Undated manuscript, on file in the archives of Voyageurs National Park.

Monson, Fern and Ted. "Season's Greetings 1971." Letter written ca. December 1971. On file in the archives of Voyageurs National Park.

"Monson's Hoist Bay Resort Structure Inventory." Voyageurs National Park, undated manuscript.

National Park Service. "Report of Property Transaction, Tract 22-129." National Park Service, Land Acquisition Office, Voyageurs National Park, 1978.

Phillips, Jon. "Hoist Bay: Cultural Landscape Inventory Draft." Voyageurs National Park, 1995.

Sanford, Dena and Mary Graves. "Historic Context for Tourism and Recreational Development in the Minnesota Northern Border Lakes from the 1880s through the 1950s." National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1999.

Voyageurs National Park, drawing and photographic files.



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**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
Voyageurs National Park (VOYA), 1880-  
1950**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 1

**UTM References (continued from Section 10)**

5	SW <sup>15</sup>	518489E	5362452N
	Zone	Easting	Northing

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort**

Name of Property

**St. Louis, Minnesota**

County and State

**Tourism and Recreational Properties in  
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1950**

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Section number

Page 1

List of Photographs

Photo 01: Portion of Railroad Grade and Cabins 21, 22, 23 and 24, view from northeast, 2002 (source: Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 02-10-CLI-3887).

Photo 02: Cabins 23 and 24, view from the north, 2008.

Photo 03: Cabins 21 and 22, view from northwest, September 2008 (source: QE|A, DSC02009)

Photo 04: Cabin 22, view from the east.

Photo 05: Boathouse (Building 30), view from the northeast.

Photo 06: Boathouse (Building 30) and foundation of the Motor House (Building #34), view from the east.

Photo 07: Kitchen/Store/Bedroom (Building 27), view from the southeast

Photo 08: Kitchen/Store/Bedroom (Building 27), view from the northwest.

Photo 09: Root Cellar (Building 33), view from the northeast

Photo 10: Dining Hall (Building 28), view from the northwest.

Photo 11: Dining Hall (Building 28), view from the south.

Photo 12: Ice house (Building 120), view from the southwest.

Photo 13: Hoist Bay railroad trestle in bay during logging era, ca. 1915-1920. The photo was taken when the trestle was flooded or nearly flooded because of regulation of the dams at Kettle Falls and International Falls. (source: Voyageurs National Park museum collection catagog number 1717, from the Oswald Johnson collection)

Photo 14: Aerial photo of Hoist Bay during logging period, 1927 (Source: Voyageurs National Park; the photograph was taken by the International Joint Commission and was purchased from the Canadian Air Photo Library)

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List of Photographs (cont.)

Photo 15: Aerial photo of Hoist Bay, 2003 (Source: Voyageurs National Park)

Photo 16: Historic View of Hoist Bay during cabin resort period, view from north, August 1948. (source: Voyageurs National Park museum collection catalog number 5934, from the Monson family collection)

Photo 17: Railroad Grade, 2003 (source: Voyageurs National Park, PA230042, annotation added by QE|A, 2008)

Photo 18: Remnants of Railroad Trestle, 2002 (source: Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 02-10-CLI-6383)

Photo 19: Resort recreation era resources, 2003. The one building that is not labeled is the dining hall. (source: Voyageurs National Park, PA230048 annotation added by QE|A, 2008)

Photo 20: Hoist Bay Shoreline, September 2008 (source: QE|A, 2174)

Photo 21: Remnants of cribbing at former boat dock sites, September 2008 (source: QE|A, 2126)

Photo 22: Foundation of Laundry Building (Building 29), July 2008 (source: QE|A, 1202)

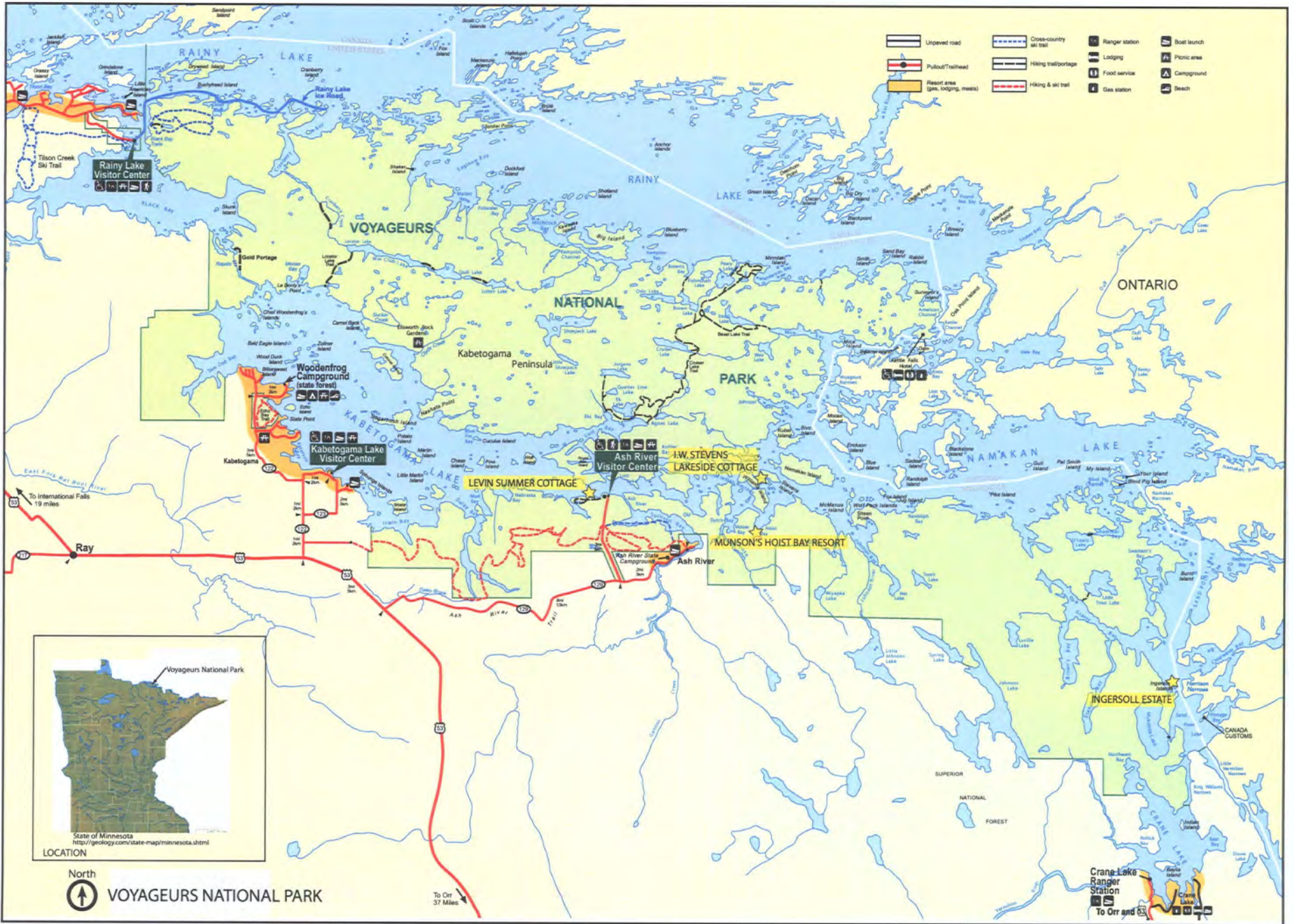
Photo 23: Foundation of ?Storage Building (Building 75), July 2008 (source: QE|A, I0001\_1)

Photo 24: Foundation of Shed (Building 32) and surrounding landscape, facing southeast, July 2008 (source: QE|A, I0004)

Photo 25: Hoist Bay Y.C.C. Camp Sign, July 2008 (source: QE|A, 1216)

Photo 26: Sign "Life on the Lake," July 2008 (source: QE|A, 1213)





- |                                   |                         |                |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Unpaved road                      | Cross-country ski trail | Ranger station | Boat launch |
| Pullover/Trailhead                | Hiking trailportage     | Lodging        | Picnic area |
| Resort area (gas, lodging, areas) | Hiking & ski trail      | Food service   | Campground  |
|                                   |                         | Gas station    | Beach       |



North  
**VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK**

To Orr  
 37 Miles

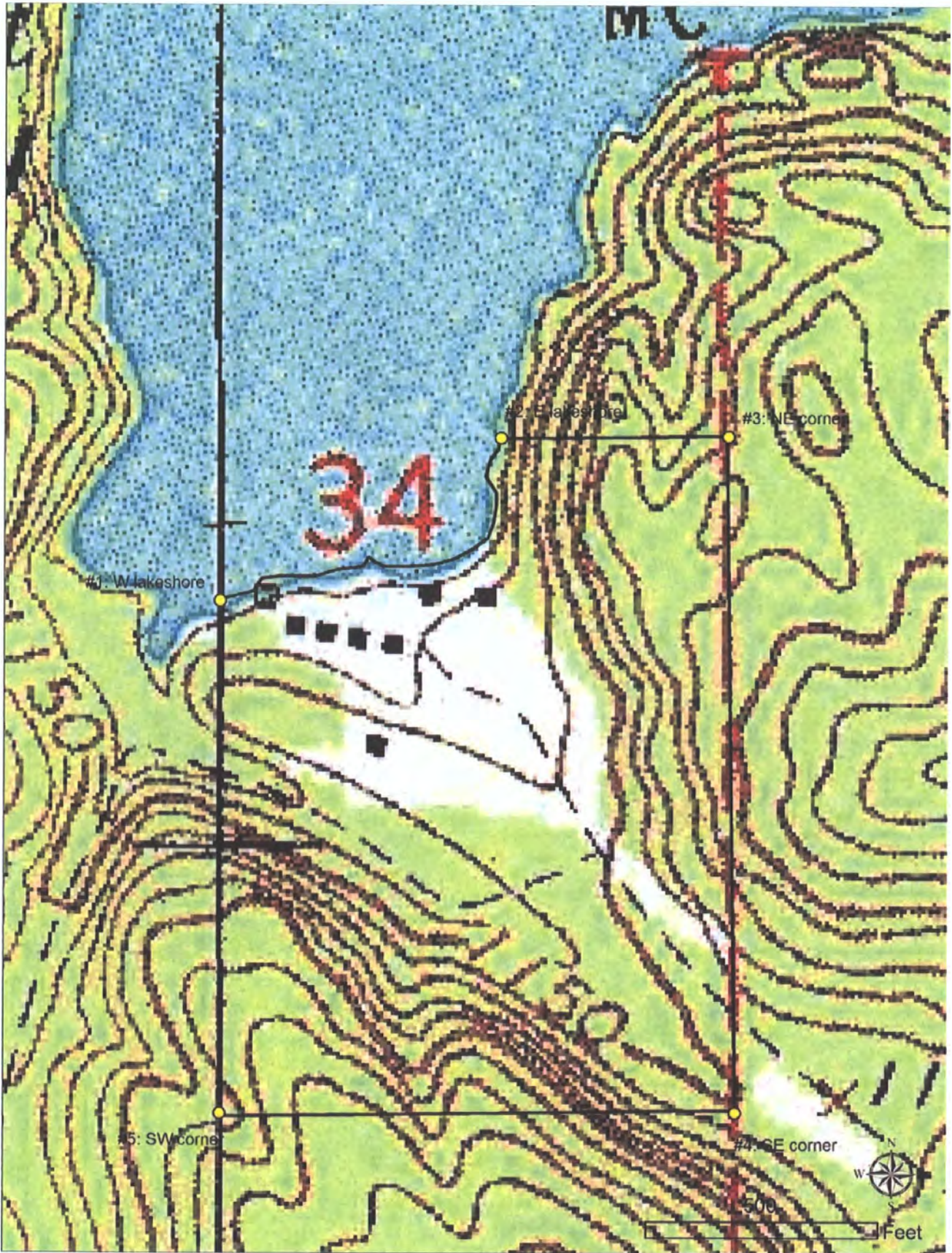
Crane Lake  
 Ranger Station  
 To Orr and 63





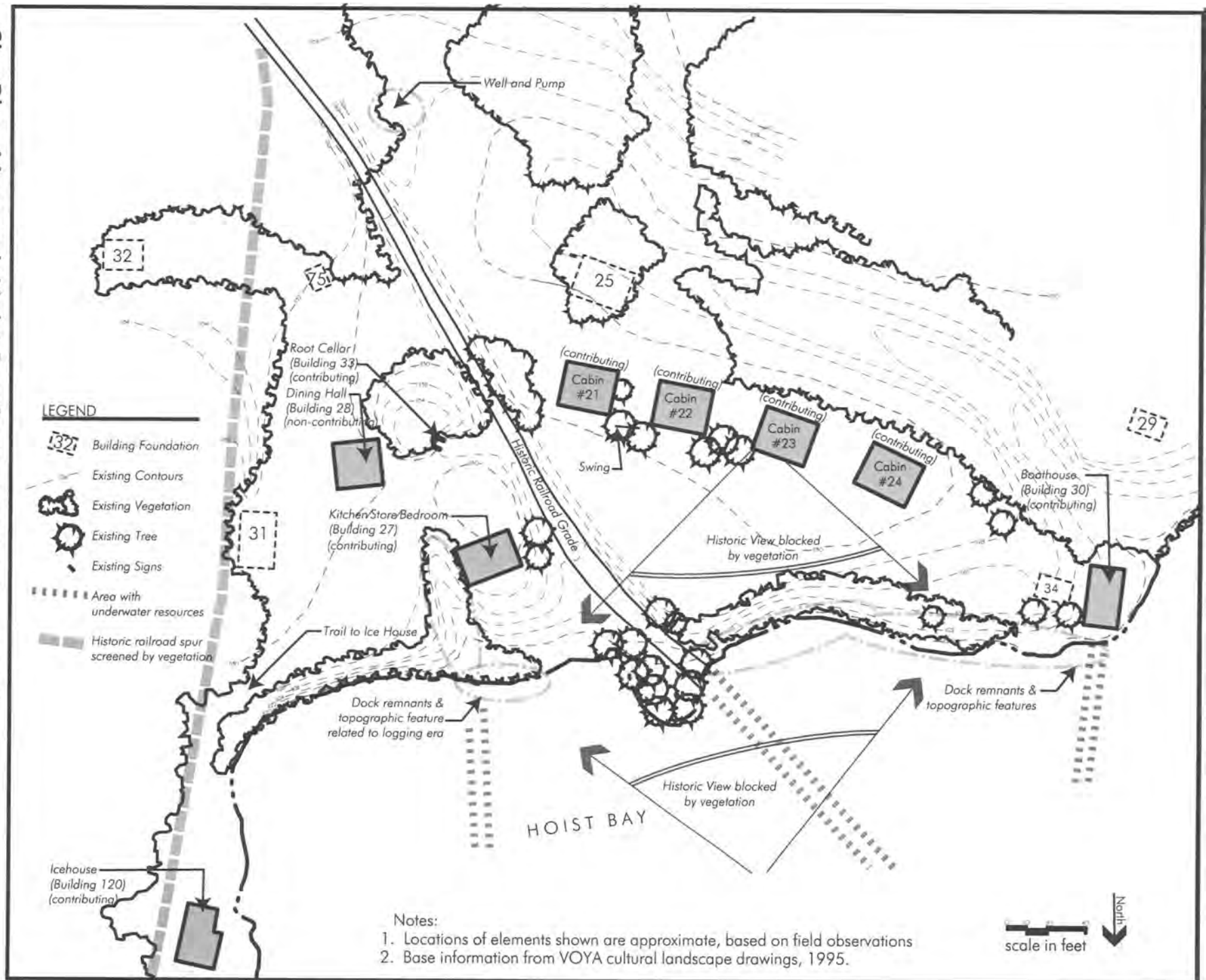
Historic Site Boundary on Aerial, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort (QEA, February 2010)





Historic Site Boundary on USGS segment, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort (QEA, February 2010)



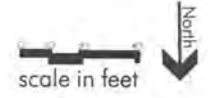


**LEGEND**

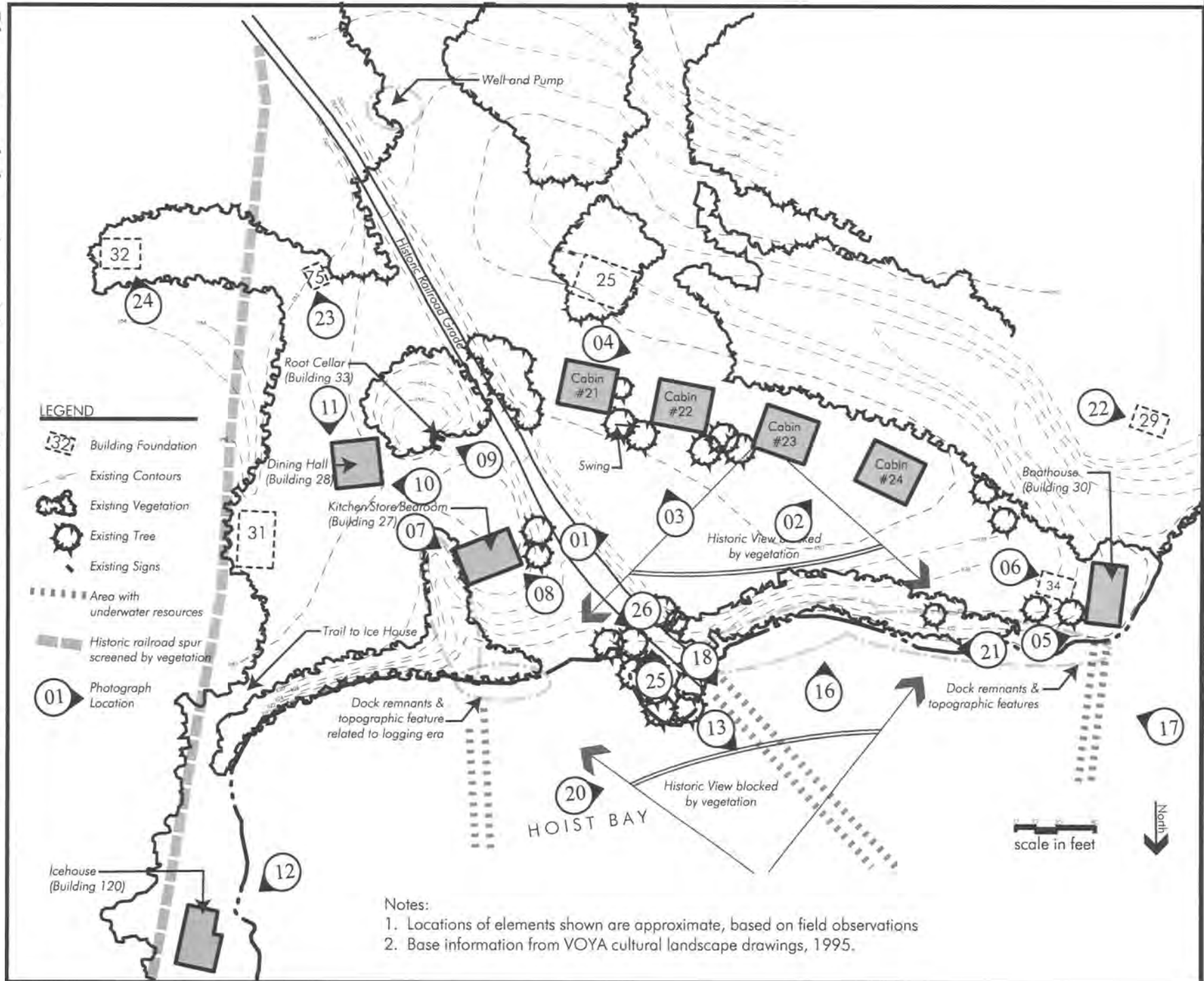
- Building Foundation
- Existing Contours
- Existing Vegetation
- Existing Tree
- Existing Signs
- Area with underwater resources
- Historic railroad spur screened by vegetation

**Notes:**

1. Locations of elements shown are approximate, based on field observations
2. Base information from VOYA cultural landscape drawings, 1995.



Photograph locations, Monson's Hoist Bay Resort (QEIA, February 2010)



Name of Property: Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
City or Vicinity: Ash River, Kabetogama Narrows  
County: St. Louis  
State: Minnesota  
Location of Original Digital Files: Voyageurs National Park, International Falls, MN

Photo #: 01 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0001)  
Description: Portion of Railroad Grade and Cabins 21, 22, 23 and 24, view from northeast.  
Name of Photographer: Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 02-10-CLI-3887  
Date of Photograph: 2002

Photo #: 02 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0002)  
Description: Cabins 23 and 24, view from the north.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 03 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0003)  
Description: Cabins 21 and 22, view from northwest.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 04 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0004)  
Description: Cabin 22, view from the east.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 05 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0005)  
Description: Boathouse (Building 30), view from the northeast.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 06 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0006)  
Description: Boathouse (Building 30) and foundation of the Motor House (Building #34), view from the east.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 07 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0007)  
Description: Kitchen/Store/Bedroom (Building 27), view from the southeast.

Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 08 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0008)  
Description: Kitchen/Store/Bedroom (Building 27), view from the northwest.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008  
Photo #: 09 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0009)  
Description: Root Cellar (Building 33), view from the northeast.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 10 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0010)  
Description: Dining Hall (Building 28), view from the northwest.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 11 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0011)  
Description: Dining Hall (Building 28), view from the south.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 12 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0012)  
Description: Ice house (Building 120), view from the southwest.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 13 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0013)  
Description: Hoist Bay railroad trestle in bay during logging era, ca. 1915-1920. The photo was taken when the trestle was flooded or nearly flooded because of regulation of the dams at Kettle Falls and International Falls.  
Name of Photographer: Unknown – source: Voyageurs National Park museum collection catalog number 1717, from the Oswald Johnson collection  
Date of Photograph: Logging Era

Photo #: 14 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0014)  
Description: Aerial photo of Hoist Bay during logging period, 1927.  
Name of Photographer: International Joint Commission, source: Voyageurs National Park, purchased from the Canadian Air Photo Library  
Date of Photograph: 1927



Photo #: 15 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0015)  
Description: Aerial photo of Hoist Bay.  
Name of Photographer: Voyageurs National Park  
Date of Photograph: 2003

Photo #: 16 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0016)  
Description: Historic View of Hoist Bay during cabin resort period, view from north, August 1948.  
Name of Photographer: Unknown, source: Voyageurs National Park museum collection catalog number 5934, from the Monson family collection  
Date of Photograph: Resort era

Photo #: 17 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0017)  
Description: Grade location. Annotations added by Quinn Evans | Architects, 2008.  
Name of Photographer: Unknown - source: Voyageurs National Park, PA230042  
Date of Photograph: 2003

Photo #: 18 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0018)  
Description: Remnants of Railroad Trestle.  
Name of Photographer: Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 02-10-CLI-6383  
Date of Photograph: 2002

Photo #: 19 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0019)  
Description: Resort recreation era resources, 2003. The one building that is not labeled is the dining hall. Annotation added by QE|A, 2008.  
Name of Photographer: Unknown - source: Voyageurs National Park, PA230048  
Date of Photograph: 2003

Photo #: 20 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0020)  
Description: Hoist Bay Shoreline  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 21 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0021)  
Description: Remnants of cribbing at former boat dock sites.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 22 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0022)  
Description: Foundation of Laundry Building (Building 29).  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 23 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0023)  
Description: Foundation of Storage Building (Building 75)  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 24 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0024)  
Description: Foundation of Shed (Building 32) and surrounding landscape,  
facing southeast.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 25 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0025)  
Description: Hoist Bay Y.C.C. Camp Sign.  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

Photo #: 26 (MN\_St Louis County\_Monsons Hoist Bay Resort\_0026)  
Description: Sign "Life on the Lake."  
Name of Photographer: Quinn Evans | Architects  
Date of Photograph: 2008

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Tourism and Recreational Properties in Voyageurs National Pa  
NAME: rk 1880-1950 MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, St. Louis

DATE RECEIVED: 5/06/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/27/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/13/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/21/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000362

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6-15-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: **Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
Photo 1 of 26

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium

HP Premium







Monson's Hoist Bay Resort

St. Louis Co, Md

photo 2 of 26



Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
photo 3 of 26







Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
Photo 4 of 26



Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
photo 5 of 26







Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
Photo 6 of 26





Monsons Hoist Bay Result  
St. Louis Co, MN  
photo 7 of 26





Monson's Hoist Day Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
Photo 8 of 26



Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co., Md.  
photo 9 of 26





Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
photo 10 of 26



Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
photo 11 of 26







Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MD  
photo 12 of 26



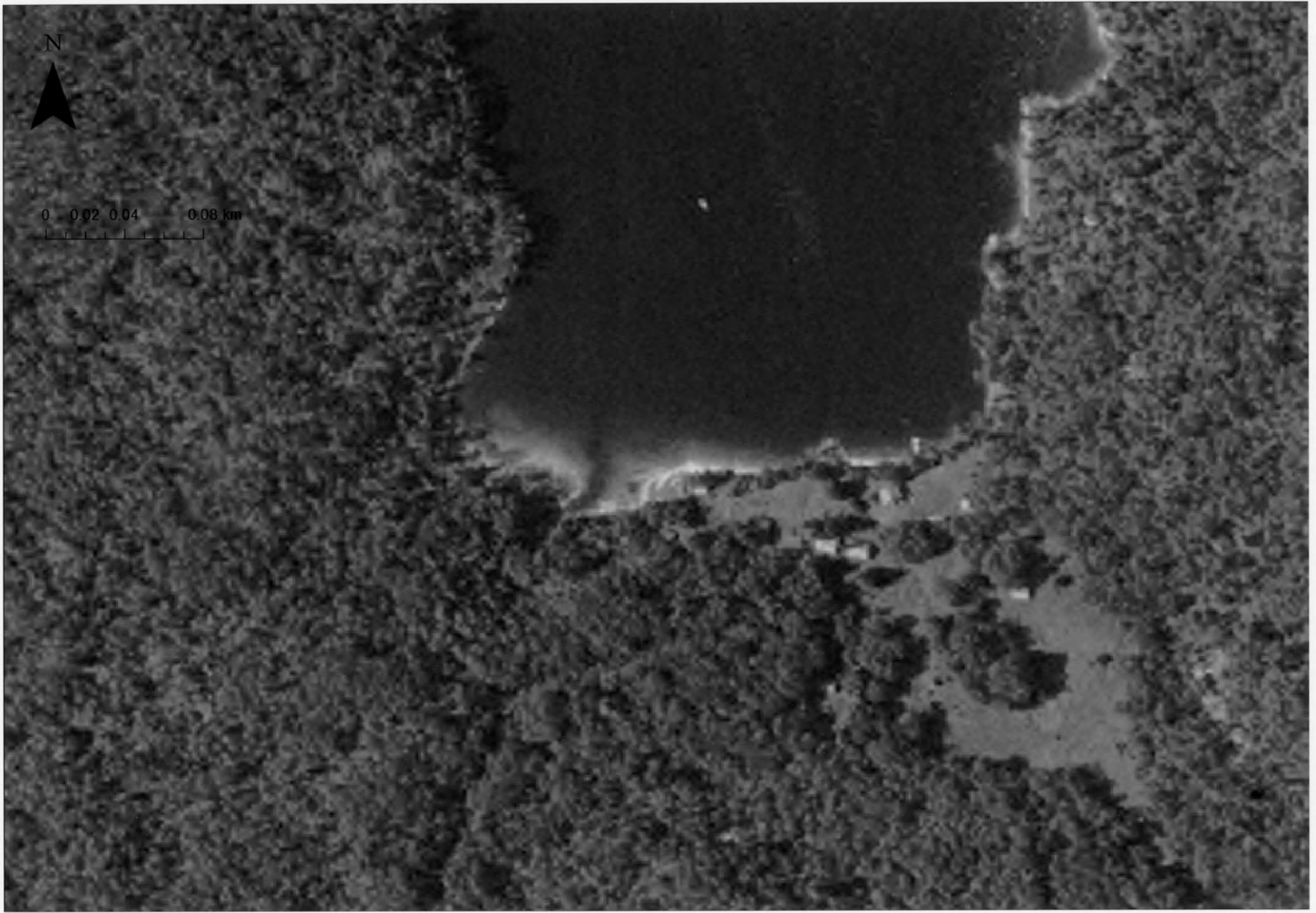


Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
photo 13 of 26





monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
Photo 14 of 26



Monson's Hoist Bay Resort

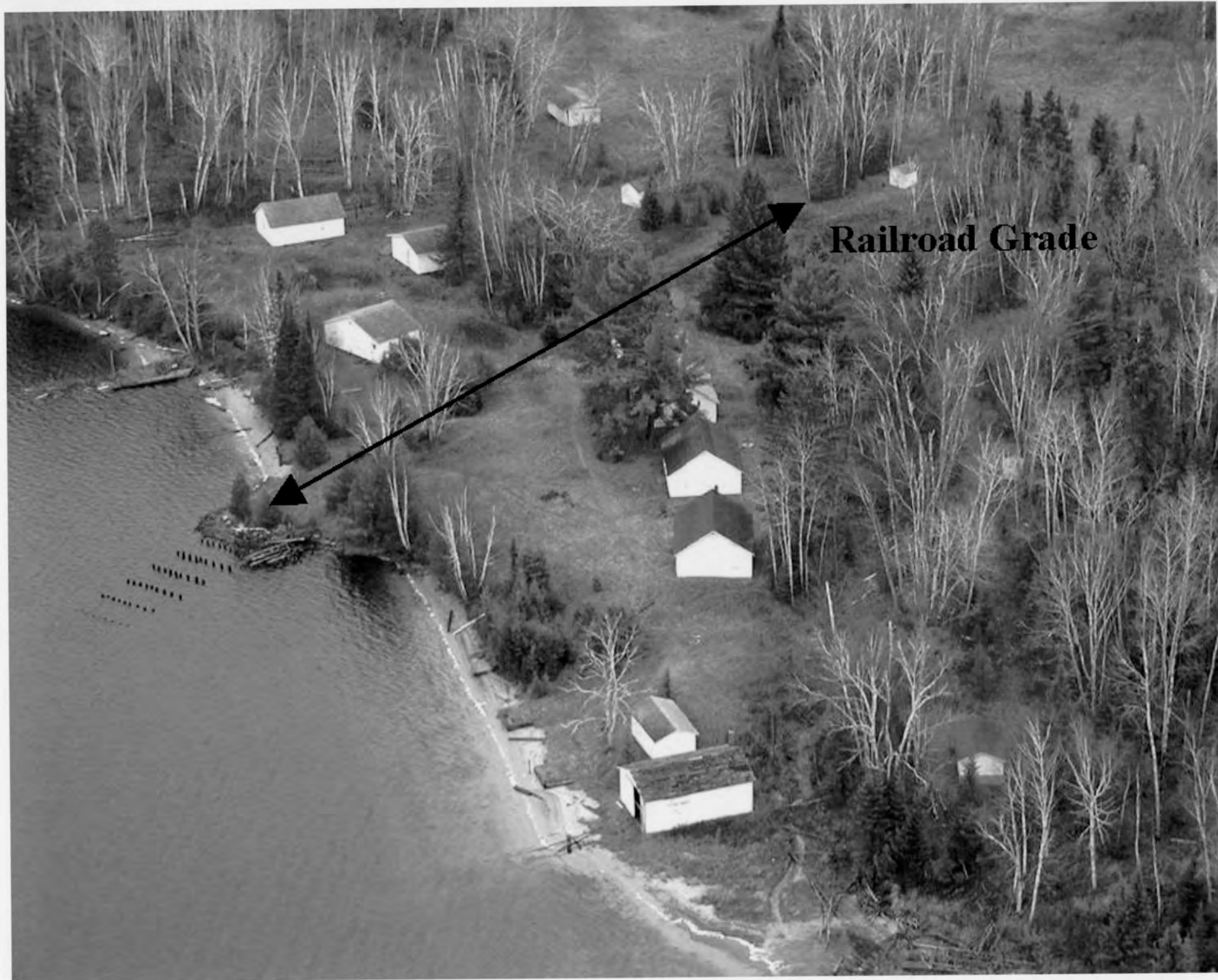
St. Louis Co, Md

photo 14 of 26





Monson's Hoist Bay Result  
St. Louis Co, Md  
photo 16 of 26



**Railroad Grade**



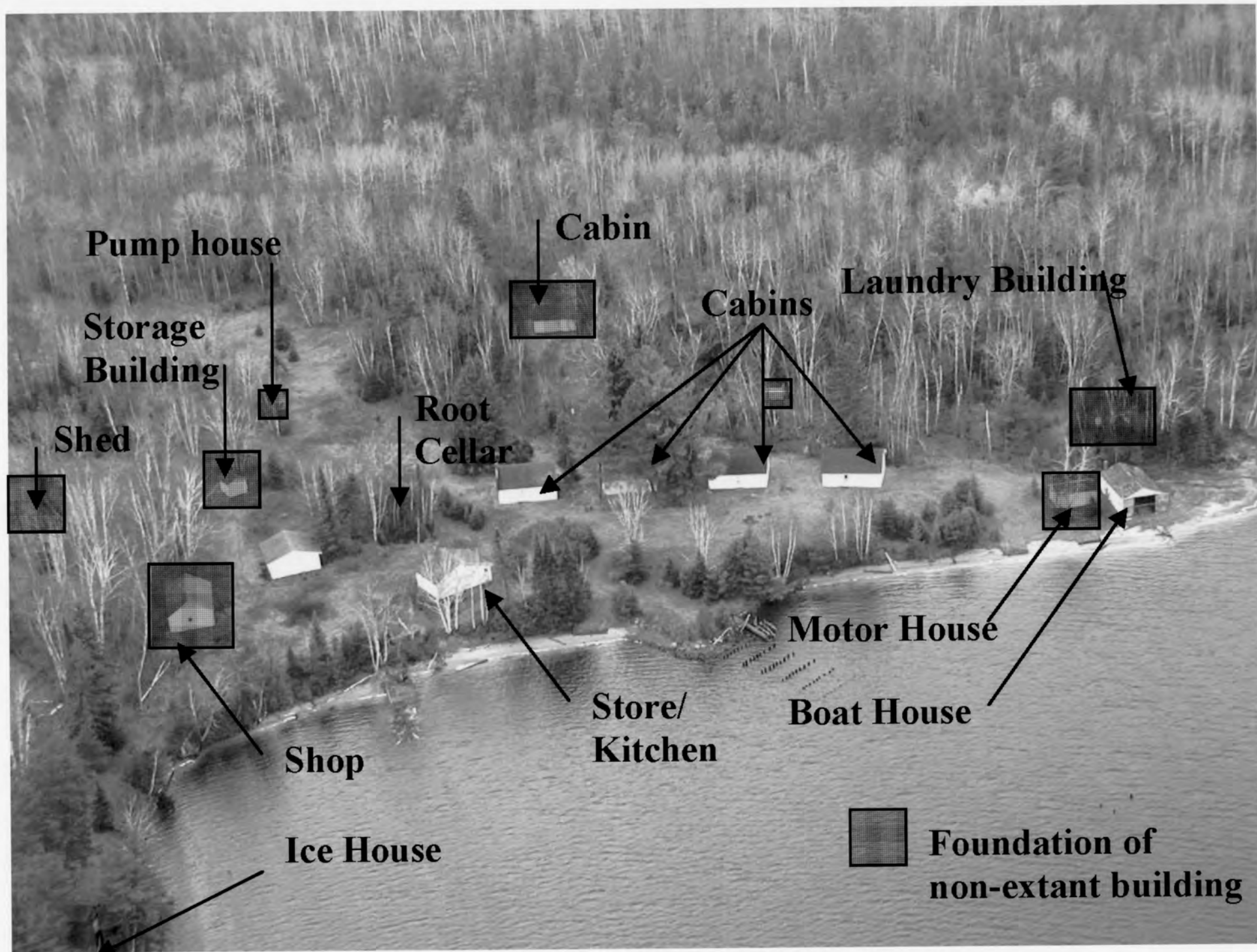
Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
Photo 17 of 26







Monson's Nest Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, ME  
photo 18 of 26



Monson's Hist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
Photo 19 of 26





Monson's Hoist Bay Resort

St. Louis Co, Md

Photo 20 of 26



Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
Photo 21 of 26





Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
photo 22 of 26



2008/07/08 14:29

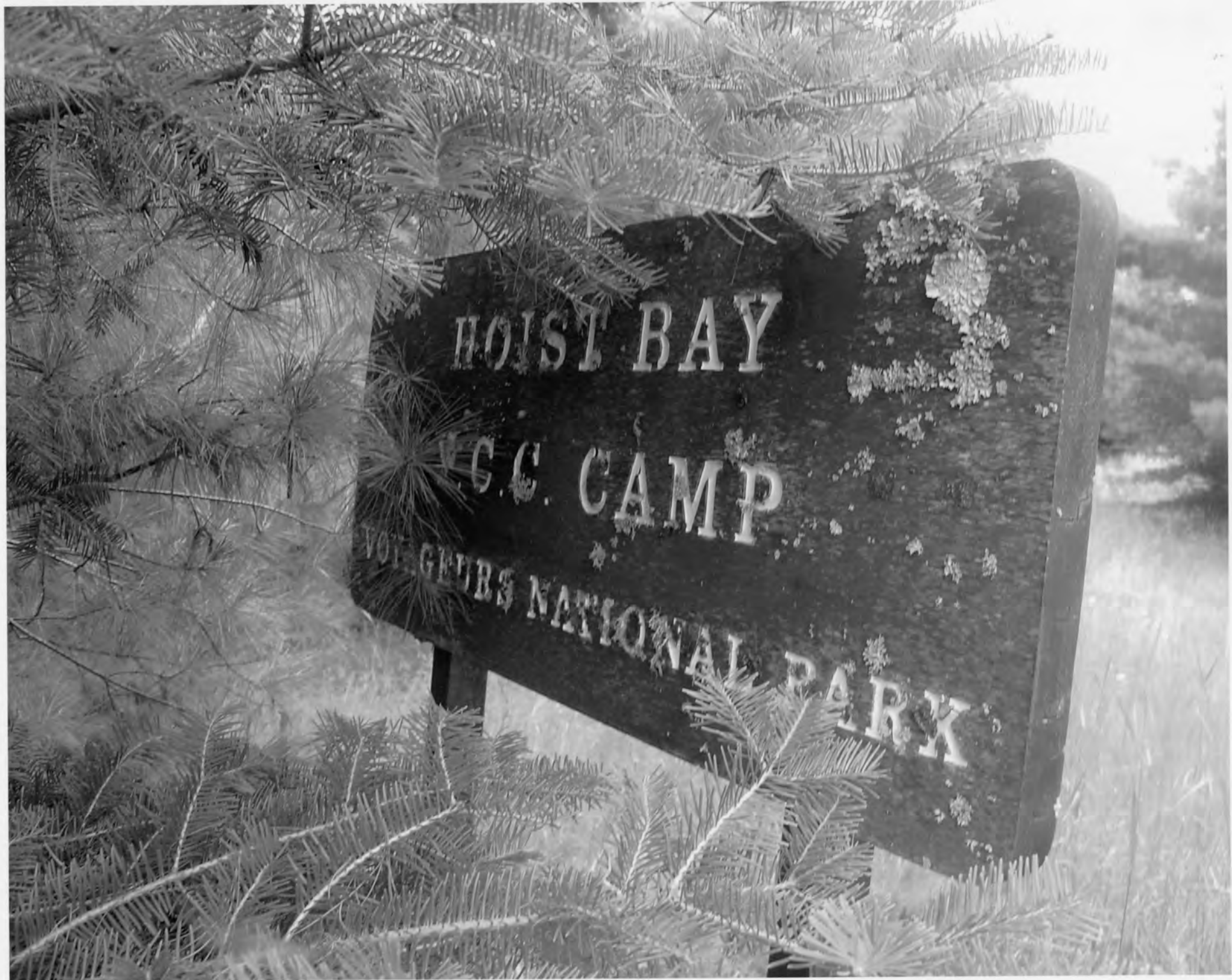
Manson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
photo 23 of 26



2008/07/08 14:34



Mansons Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
photo 24 of 26



HOIST BAY

V.C.C. CAMP

VOLGENS NATIONAL PARK

Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, MN  
photo 25 of 26





Monson's Hoist Bay Resort  
St. Louis Co, Md  
photo 26 of 26

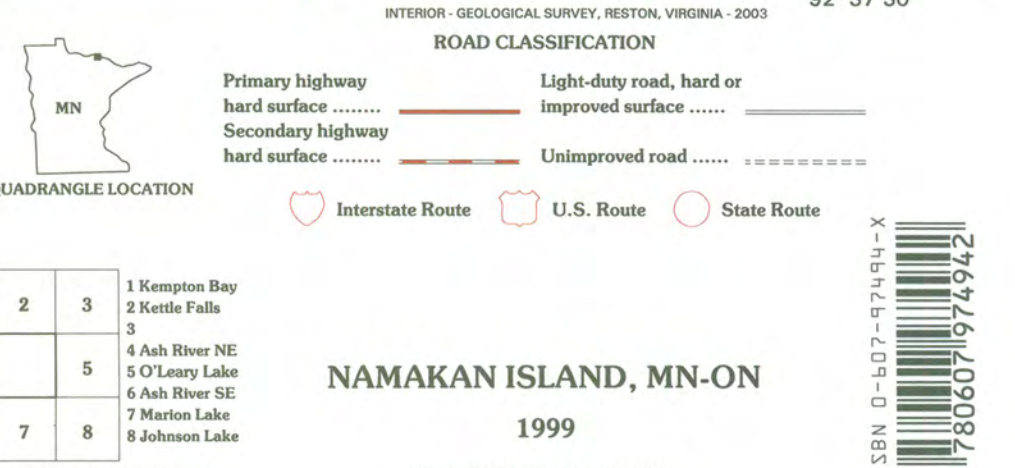
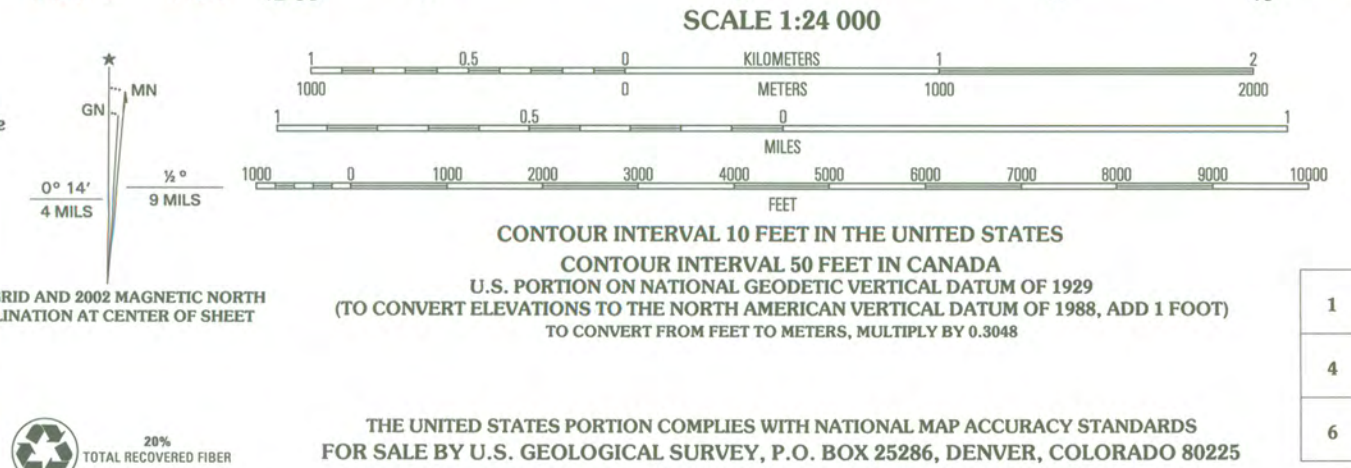




MONSON'S HOIST  
BAY RESORT  
NAMAKAN LAKE,  
VOYAGEURS NATIONAL  
PARK, MINNESOTA

UTM COORDINATES  
#1: W. LAKE SHORE #1  
518489E, 5362791N  
#2: E. LAKE SHORE  
518675E, 5362899N  
#3: NE  
518824E, 5362902N  
#4: SE  
518831E, 5362456N  
#5: SW  
518489E, 5362452N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1966. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1999 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1967. Boundaries current as of 2002. Canadian portion copied from advance print Namakan Lake quadrangle (1:40,000) 1964, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1,000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 1,000-foot ticks: Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone).  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1967.







## United States Department of the Interior

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### Voyageurs National Park

3131 Highway 53  
International Falls, Minnesota 56649-8904



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32

July 23, 2010

Steve Raukar, Chair  
Saint Louis County Board of Commissioners  
Hibbing Courthouse  
1810 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue East  
Hibbing, Minnesota 55746

Dear Commissioner Raukar:

We are pleased to inform you that the properties listed below are being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Register is the nation's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation.

**I.W. Stevens Lakeside Cottage, Namakan Lake, St. Louis County, Voyageurs National Park**  
**William Ingersoll Estate, Sand Point Lake, St. Louis County, Voyageurs National Park**  
**Adolph Levin Cottage, Kabetogama Lake, Voyageurs National Park**  
**Monson's Hoist Bay Resort, Namakan Lake, Voyageurs National Park**

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for the National Register allows county officials 45 days in which to comment on nominations. If you wish to comment or request copies of the nominations, please contact Chief of Resources Mary Graves by calling 218-283-6674 or emailing [mary\\_graves@nps.gov](mailto:mary_graves@nps.gov). If no responses are received within 45 days, the nominations will be forwarded to the Federal Preservation Officer and the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,

(sgd)

Michael M. Ward  
Superintendent

cc:

Dr. Don Stevens, Senior Historian, National Park Service, Midwest Region, Omaha, NE

MLGraves:mlg:07/20/2010:ahc:07/23/2010:c:\Microsoft Word\Cultural Resources:National Register nominations (4)