

**United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service**

982



**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Everett Resort, The  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number	1269 Everett Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Washington	N/A	vicinity
State Wisconsin	code WI	county Vilas	code 125
			zip code 54521

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets \_ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_ nationally statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James A. Rauger Signature of certifying official/Title Date 8/19/08

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_ meets \_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

Everett Resort, The  
Name of Property

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County and State

Wisconsin

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the  
National Register.  
\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.  
\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_ removed from the National  
Register.  
\_\_\_\_ other, (explain:)

*Edson H. Beall*

*10-8-08*

*for*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as  
as apply)

private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

building(s)  
 district  
 structure  
 site  
 object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources  
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
15	buildings
	sites
4	structures
	objects
19	0 total

**Name of related multiple property listing:**  
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property  
listing.)  
N/A

**Number of contributing resources  
is previously listed in the National Register**  
0

#### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/camp

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/camp

#### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Rustic  
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN  
MOVEMENTS/Craftsman

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation STONE  
walls WOOD/log  
WOOD/weatherboard  
roof ASPHALT  
other STONE

#### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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 the 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.

### 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.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1896- 1930

### Significant Dates

1896

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Zimpelmann, Louis

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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

### Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 331474 5086132  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Christina Slattery, Christine Long and Jason Tish	date	December 2007
organization	Mead & Hunt, Inc.	telephone	608-273-6380
street & number	6501 Watts Road	zip code	53719
city or town	Madison	state	WI

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

**Maps** A U.S. Geological Survey map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional Items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

<b>name/title</b>	Tim and Peg O'Brien	<b>date</b>	December 2007
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>	312-236-0408
<b>street&amp;number</b>	2100 North Lincoln Park West, #10AN	<b>zip code</b>	60614
<b>city or town</b>	Chicago	<b>state</b>	IL

A small portion of Everett Road is included in the boundary and this is publicly owned by the Town of Washington.

**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Description**

The Everett Resort is located on the Everett peninsula between Catfish Lake and Cranberry Lake on the Eagle River chain of lakes in the heart of Wisconsin's North Woods. The property is about four miles east of the community of Eagle River in Vilas County, Wisconsin and is accessed by Everett Road, which is at the center of the peninsula. The original resort complex extended the width of the peninsula with buildings on both shorelines. This nomination addresses the core buildings of the original resort encompassing approximately seven acres on both sides of Everett Road, including 325 feet of frontage on Catfish Lake. The property includes two legal parcels – one is the original core resort property that was sold at the 1951 public auction and the second is a smaller parcel at the center of the peninsula with a former staff housing building.

The Everett Resort is organized around a core grouping of early twentieth century buildings, oriented toward Catfish Lake and largely located to the west of Everett Road. The Main Building/Dining Room and the Sunroom/Office are at the center of the resort. The Clubhouse and two cottages – Columbine and Gables – are located on either side of the Main Building/Dining Room. The Marina Bar on the shore of Catfish Lake offered entertainment for guests of the resort. Garages, sheds, and other utilitarian buildings were located southeast of the Main Building/Dining Room away from the lakefront and on both sides of Everett Road. Likewise, housing for resort employees – Fishing Guide's Lodge and Wayside - was located behind the Main Building/Dining Room at the center of the peninsula, away from the lakes. Originally, the resort included over 30 additional cottages spread to the north and south along the shores of both lakes (see historic map of the Everett Resort from the 1951 Everett Resort brochure).<sup>1</sup> These cottages were sold to individual owners in 1951 and are not included in this nomination.

The Everett's Rustic style buildings, with Craftsman elements, reflect a strong relationship with their North Woods' surroundings and utilize log, wood, and stone. The resort landscape and property are largely natural and rustic with both deciduous and coniferous trees scattered throughout the grounds. A concrete sidewalk connects the cottages and the main resort buildings on the Catfish Lake side of the peninsula. Stone and concrete planters are located around the Main Building/Dining Room and Sunroom/Office and in front of the Clubhouse and Gables Cottage. An outdoor grill, originally in the kitchen, with a simple wood roof cover, is located near the Catfish Lake shoreline to the west of the Sunroom/Office.<sup>2</sup> The property also has three boat docks extending from the shoreline of Catfish Lake.

The current nomination includes a total of 19 contributing resources - 15 buildings and 4 structures. The resort buildings being nominated date from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. It is

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<sup>1</sup> The Everett Resort brochure of 1951, collection of the owner.

<sup>2</sup> The landscape features including the paths and outdoor grill have not been included in the resource count because they are not of substantial size and scale.

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believed that the majority of the buildings were completed by 1930. Historical accounts state that the Everett Resort was fully operational by the mid-1920s, hosting 200 to 250 guests.<sup>3</sup> A visual inspection of the architectural style, building form, and materials of the resort buildings confirms that the buildings were largely constructed prior to 1930. It is believed that local builder Louis Zimpelmann constructed many of the buildings at the resort.

*Contributing resources*

*The Main Building/Dining Room, c.1896; subsequent additions 1910s-1920s; contributing building*  
The Everett Resort's Main Building/Dining Room sits between Everett Road and Catfish Lake at the center of the resort and is oriented toward Catfish Lake. The Main Building/Dining Room was constructed in several phases and reflects the growth and evolution of the resort. The Main Building is the original c.1896 two-story log section. Subsequent additions to the late nineteenth century building during the 1910s and 1920s included a large, one-story frame Dining Room at the building's northeast corner and rear kitchen/pantry additions. As a result, the building has an irregular footprint with various rooflines and features different window forms and wall materials.

The original portion of the building, known as the Main Building, is a large, two-story, side gable, full log building depicting characteristic elements of the Rustic style of architecture. The horizontal logs with chinking are notched inward where they meet the windows and doors. The log construction emulates the natural environment and blends with the North Woods surroundings. The side gable ends of the building are clad with vertical wood boards. The Main Building retains original one-over-one double hung, single pane windows with original wavy glass and wood frames. The main entrance is a pair of original decorative multi-panel wood doors with screen doors on the northwest elevation, facing Catfish Lake. An exterior brick chimney is located on the south elevation. Recent modifications (2001) to the building include the removal of the log portico, which was destroyed by snow loads. The portico originally wrapped around the northwest and south sides of the two-story original Main Building section. The current owners plan to rebuild the portico with cedar logs per historic photographs.

Historic photographs show the original Main Building as a log building with a small, one-story log section to the northeast. This was partially removed and the present one-story Dining Room section of the building was added. The Dining Room addition is a frame structure clad in a distinctive horizontal board and batten siding with flared battens creating strong horizontal lines. The horizontality of the building is also emphasized by the low hip roof with exposed rafters covered with asphalt shingles. The building features paired decorative multi-light windows with a diamond pattern in the top pane. These windows are unique as they open by sliding up into the wall framing.

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<sup>3</sup> George O. Jones, et al. *History of Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas Counties Wisconsin*. (Minneapolis, Minn.: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1924), 457-458.

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Attached to the Main Building are a number of additions that comprise the present kitchen and pantry. These additions display a varied asphalt shingle covered roofline with hip, gable and shed forms. The hip roof sections have exposed rafter ends and there are two interior brick chimneys. The additions are clad with traditional clapboard siding and feature two-over-two double hung windows. The additions have a raised concrete block foundation that accommodates the slight downward slope from the Main Building. The dinner bell, to alert guests of meal times, is located on the roof of the front gable addition and is seen in historic photos mounted on a pole outside the Main Building.

The interior of the Main Building/Dining Room includes the Finn Lawler Room, the Everett Room, dining room with bar area, kitchen and pantry, and restroom lobby area. The first floor of the original Main Building section includes the Finn Lawler Room to the right of the entrance and a small sitting area and restrooms to the left. Both are accessed through decorative wood and glass pocket doors. The Finn Lawler Room originally functioned as the resort's dining room. Historic photographs depict the dining room with exposed full log walls and ceiling with decorative lanterns hanging from the ceiling and formal table settings with white table clothes. Today, the Finn Lawler Room continues to feature the knotted maple floor, log ceiling beams, and log walls with chinking. As seen on the exterior of the building, the interior log walls have the same detail of notching the logs inward at the window openings. A metal beam has been added to the ceiling beams to provide additional support. The Finn Lawler Room was named for one of the area's pioneer residents who served the community in many public offices over his life, including the first town chairperson. He was also the proprietor of the Vilas County Abstract Company and played a significant role in Eagle River until he passed away in 1927.<sup>4</sup>

The Everett Room, on the second level of the original Main Building, is an open sitting room/lounge that is centrally accessed by stairs from the lower level. It features a stucco ceiling with timber beams, maple floors in a diagonal pattern, and exposed log walls. The Everett Room was restored by William and Mileste O'Connor during their ownership of the resort between 1979 and 1985.

The Dining Room section of the Main Building/Dining Room can be accessed from a public entrance on the northeast side of the building, which faces Everett Road and a parking area. The Dining Room can also be accessed from the Main Building section of the building by passing through the small first level sitting area. The dining room features wood bead board paneling and knotless maple wood flooring. Multiple kitchen/pantry rooms accessed from the southeast corner of the Dining Room, across from the bar, feature utilitarian finishes.

The Main Building/Dining Room served generations of resort guests three meals a day as part of the American Plan and continued to serve meals during its tenure as a fine dining restaurant until it closed in

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<sup>4</sup> *Vilas County News-Review* (7 July 1927), 1 and (14 July 1927), 1.

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1990. The Everett had its own bakery with two full-time bakers; the oven is still present in the kitchen. The Main Building/Dining Room has had additions over time; however, most of these have been constructed within the historic period. Other modifications to the interior have not significantly impacted the building's historic finishes. Overall, the building retains good historic integrity.

*Sun Room/Office (also known as the Sun Parlor), c.1920; contributing building*

The Sun Room/Office, constructed c.1920, operated as the resort's office from 1920 to 1951 and is located directly in front of the Main Building/Dining Room, facing Catfish Lake. The one-story Sun Room/Office features a low-slung hipped roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter ends and an interior brick chimney extending from the stone fireplace. The frame Sun Room/Office features the same distinctive horizontal board and batten siding with flared battens as the Dining Room section of the Main Building/Dining Room. The building has an attached front gable screened breezeway on the rear toward the Main Building/Dining Room. The breezeway used to extend to the log portico of the Main Building/Dining Room (currently removed), and together the breezeway and log portico provided a covered path between the Sun Room/Office and Main Building/Dining Room. Rose granite is used extensively throughout the exterior and the interior of the building, comprising the pilasters and fireplace. The Rustic style is displayed in this building through the tall stone foundation, stone pilasters, exterior stone chimney (brick above the roofline), wood siding, and exposed rafters. Original pairs of ten-light casement windows encompass the wall space on each elevation between the stone pilasters. A pair of 10-light French doors is found on the southeast elevation of the building and provides another entrance in addition to the breezeway.

The interior of the Sun Room/Office is a large open lounge/sitting space and is lighted by the series of casement windows that surround the building. Above and below the windows there is paneling with applied molding to create rectangles. The stone pilasters are exposed on the interior. The ceiling features exposed beams with applied moldings that create rectangles and hanging pendant lights. A stone fireplace is located on the northwest elevation. A front desk for the resort was originally located in the north corner of the room near the fireplace and featured cubby holes for the guests' mail. Some of the original wicker furniture remains in the building.

In 1936, friends of Edward A. and Helen Everett presented them with a bronze plaque in honor of their years at the Everett Resort. Mr. and Mrs. Everett were careful about the buildings they constructed at the Everett. The finest materials furnished and installed by the finest craftsmen in the area were the standard for each new project. The results literally speak for themselves. The core buildings at the Everett are still in wonderful condition over one hundred years later.

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The plaque is still displayed above the fireplace in the Sun Room today. It reads:

An Appreciation of  
Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Everett

‘Therefore, when we build let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendents will thank us for and let us think as we lay stone on stone that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them and that men will say as they look upon the labor and the wrought substance of them: ‘See this our fathers did for us.’

John Ruskin

Erected by Their Friends  
1936

The Sun Room/Office was divided into two rental units when Victor Hletko owned the property between 1951 and 1979. William and Mileste O’Connor restored the interior of the building to its original open sitting room configuration during their ownership of the resort between 1979 and 1985. More recent updates to the Sun Room/Office include the installation of new flooring in the breezeway, carpet in the main space, and the reconstruction of a section of the roof. These modifications do not diminish the overall historic integrity of the building.

*Marina Bar, 1909 and relocated c.1930; contributing building*

The Marina Bar is located to the north of the Main Building/Dining Room and on the shoreline of Catfish Lake. The building is reported to have been built in 1909, by local builder Louis Zimpelmann. The building was originally located over the water, but was later relocated on shore sometime after 1927 and placed on a concrete block foundation.<sup>5</sup> When it was over the water, the lower level was originally wet boat slips and there was an interior spiral staircase to reach the second level. The first level was largely encompassed into the hillside when the building was relocated on land and, after the relocation, the second level continued as a cocktail lounge and recreational space for the resort. The building originally featured an open second-level balcony on all four sides of the building. Currently there is a screened balcony on the lakeside (northwest) elevation. The balcony on the other sides were likely removed when it was relocated on land.

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<sup>5</sup> Newspaper article misreported that this building, at the time over the water, was destroyed by fire, “Boathouse at Everett Burned this Morning,” *Vilas County News-Review*, 9 September 1927, 1 and “Not the Big Boathouse Burned at the Everett,” *Vilas County News-Review*, 6 October 1927, 1.

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This building has an irregular footprint created by a protruding bathroom addition on the southeast elevation. Rustic and Craftsman style elements are displayed in the building through narrow drop siding, exposed exterior rafters, exterior stone chimney, exposed interior roof supports, and unfinished interior treatment. The building has a flattened hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building's primary entrance is on the southeast elevation into the interior. Two interior entrances on the northwest elevation provide access to the screened porch.

Originally, the Marina Bar interior space was delineated with a wall dividing the space into a cocktail bar on the southwest side of the room with the bar on the southwest wall and larger Pine Room to the northeast. Today, the interior is one large open room with the bar currently along the northwest wall and fireplace on the northeast wall. The room has a vaulted ceiling and open timber frame roof supports. The timber framing is reminiscent of Norman timber framing. The walls are largely unfinished with exposed two-by-four studs and the studs are stained darker than the wood boards behind. The interior has knotless maple flooring. A large stone fireplace with mantel is located on the northeast elevation and is flanked by paired double-hung windows. Double-hung windows are also featured on the southeast and southwest elevations, while replacement picture windows are found over the Pine Room's bar on the northwest elevation, overlooking Catfish Lake. The interior has a distinctive Rustic feel and is a very comfortable space that evokes the North Woods. Many of the hickory chairs and bar stools, seen in historic photographs, remain today.

The Marina Bar was a social center for both resort guests and others on the lakes and the surrounding Eagle River area. The Marina Bar remained open to the public until 1990. Modifications to the building include the removal of the porch that once wrapped around from the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations and the installation of single pane picture windows on the northwest elevation. The relocation of the building to shore and subsequent modifications do not diminish the overall historic significance of the building and its ability to contribute to the significance of the property.

*Columbine Cottage, c.1910; contributing building*

The Columbine Cottage was one of approximately 35 cottages originally rented to guests at the resort. The cottage is located east of the Main Building/Dining Room and it is oriented toward Catfish Lake. The Columbine Cottage was a favorite of General Dwight D. Eisenhower and many believe that the cottage was named after his airplane.<sup>6</sup> The Columbine Cottage is a one-story irregularly shaped structure with multiple roof lines due to historic-age rear additions. The main mass of the building features a side gable roof with a full façade shed roof screened porch on the façade. The unpainted wood porch is a recent reconstruction on the footprint of the original porch and features a Douglas fir floor. The building's roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the building rests on a stone foundation. The rear (southeast) elevation has two front

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<sup>6</sup> Information provided by owner.

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gable roof lines over the protruding bays, which sit on a poured concrete foundation. The entire structure is clad in clapboard siding and displays one-over-one double hung replacement windows. The west elevation features an original Queen Anne style influenced window hood with dentils over an original 32-light window.

The Columbine Cottage's interior includes two bedrooms, one bathroom, kitchen, and living room. The interior displays an interior brick chimney, oak flooring, and composite board and bead board walls. Recent modifications to the building include the installation of one-over-one double hung windows and replacement doors (c.2003) and the reconstruction of the screened porch (c.2001) over the original footprint. These modifications do not detract from the overall form of the building and its ability to contribute to the significance of the overall property.

*Clubhouse, c.1910; contributing building*

The Clubhouse is located southwest of the Main Building/Dining Room and the main facade faces Catfish Lake. The building originally functioned as a game room, was converted to staff quarters, and c.1970 was divided into two rental units. This one-story Rustic style building with Queen Anne elements features vertical log construction and rests on a poured concrete foundation. A wrap-around porch with a shed roof supported by logs is located on the northwest elevation, facing Catfish Lake. The building has an irregular footprint due to historic-era additions on the southeast and northeast elevations. The Clubhouse's main massing has a front gable roof covered in asphalt. The gable ends (northwest and southeast elevations) display fish scale shingles, and the gable on the façade (northwest) elevation has a decorative, Queen Anne style influenced gable-shaped hood over the upper level window. Additions to the building on its southeast and northeast elevations feature shed roofs and drop siding. Various sizes of two-over-two double hung windows are located on each elevation.

The interior is currently being remodeled to convert the building back to a single housing unit. A stone fireplace, wood floors, log frame ceiling, and log and composite board walls remain as original details. Recent modifications include replacement double-hung windows and a replacement door on the front elevation (northwest). The alterations to the building are minor and do not diminish from its ability to contribute to the significance of the resort property.

*Gables Cottage, c.1920; contributing building*

The Gables Cottage is located southwest of the Main Building/Dining Room and Clubhouse and the main facade faces Catfish Lake. The building originally functioned as staff housing. However, after 1951 it became guest quarters. The two-story structure has a rectangular footprint and features Rustic style elements on its exterior. The first story of the structure is clad in vertical logs with the addition of artificial stone accent on the main facade, which is largely masked by the fact that the logs and stone have been

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painted green. The second story displays board and batten siding. The building sits on a concrete block foundation and features a side gambrel roof covered with asphalt. Decorative features include fish-scale shingles in the gambrel ends. The building has recently been remodeled on both the interior and exterior. This remodeling has had a positive impact on the building by restoring some of the building's original logs. The first floor dropped tile ceiling was removed to expose the original full hemlock ceiling log beams. The restoration cleaned and restored the hemlock ceiling logs that had not been exposed for over fifty years. The building has new, one-over-one double hung windows, new doors, new foundation, and new deck with a footprint slightly larger than the original.

The Gables Cottage currently has three separate units that are rented jointly. It features a total of seven bedrooms and three bathrooms. The deck along the length of the facade (northwest elevation) provides access to the two lower rental unit entrances. This main level features two units, each with two bedrooms, one bathroom, kitchen, and living room. Access to the upper unit is provided by exterior stairs on the rear (southeast) side of the building. Additionally, the upper level includes shed roof dormers with board and batten siding on both the front and rear (northwest and southeast) elevations. A second story deck is accessed from the front (northwest) upper level dormer and includes three bedrooms and a bathroom, as in the original configuration. Despite the fact that the Gables Cottage has undergone remodeling, it retains its original footprint, overall form, full log wall material, and location and contributes to the significance of the resort complex.

*Boathouse, c.1928; contributing building*

A one-story wet boathouse is located on Catfish Lake to the west of the Main Building/Dining Room. This boathouse was reconstructed c.1928 following a fire in the fall of 1927 that destroyed the previous boathouse. The building was completed in the Craftsman style using drop siding and exposed rafters. The rectangular structure has a hip roof and rests on new cedar posts. The building contains a single boat slip and an exterior dock. The boathouse was enlarged during the historic period with a front gable addition on the lake side (northwest) to lengthen the boathouse. This was completed so the building would accommodate the size of a longer launch. Original fixed windows are located on the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations. A modern, three-panel fiberglass overhead door provides access to the boat slip from the lake side (northwest). The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the overall significance of the resort property.

*Linen Room, c.1920; contributing building*

The Linen Room is located east of the Main Building/Dining Room, adjacent to Everett Road and the parking area of the resort. The Linen Room was the full-service laundry for both guests and staff of the resort. This one-story front gable structure, displaying elements of the Craftsman style, has a rectangular footprint and rests on concrete blocks. Sheathed in horizontal wood siding, the Linen Room displays

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original two-over-two double hung windows. The building's roof is covered with asphalt shingles and displays exposed rafter ends and an interior brick chimney. A gable portico is displayed over the Linen Room's entrance (southwest elevation) and is flanked by replacement one-over-one double hung windows. Wood steps provide access to the elevated entrance. The structure was originally located on the southeast side of Everett Road, and was moved to its present location before 1979. It currently functions as a game room. The Linen Room is in a similar setting as its original location and it continues to contribute to the overall significance of the property.

*Fishing Guide's Lodge, c.1920; contributing building*

The Fishing Guide's Lodge has a one-story rectangular plan and is located south of the Main Building/Dining Room along Everett Road. This building originally served as the lodging for the resort's many fishing guides. The Rustic and Craftsman style building has one roofline but appears to have been constructed in two phases during the historic period. It features a modified hip roof with cutaway porch at the main entrance (northeast elevation) and a gable end on the southwest elevation. The majority of the building features vertical log construction, while the northeastern section of the building with the main entrance and cutaway porch displays drop siding. The majority of the building rests on a log post foundation. The building's roof is covered in rolled asphalt and it features exposed rafter ends. The building's Rustic style is displayed through the vertical log construction with chinking, drop siding in the entry, exposed rafters, and interior stone chimney. Vertical wood siding is located in the gable end. The structure retains original two-over-two double hung windows, although the windows on the south elevation are covered with half-log shutters. This intact structure is currently used for storage. Its interior features a great room, seven bedrooms, and two bathrooms. Recent updates include roof replacement to retain the structure. The building retains a high level of historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the overall property.

*The Wayside, c.1915; contributing building*

The Wayside is located south of the Main Building/Dining Room on the southeast side of Everett Road. This one-story, irregularly shaped structure originally functioned as staff quarters. The building has multiple front gable roofs covered with rolled asphalt. The frame structure has board and batten siding on the first story and clapboard and drop siding on the second level. An interior brick chimney and cupola penetrate the roof ridge. A great room, bedrooms, and bathrooms that could accommodate up to 30 staff members define the Wayside's interior space. The structure has not been used since 1985 and has been partially modified with windows boarded up. As a representation of an operational resort building, it continues to contribute to the overall significance of the property.

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*Shed, c.1920; contributing building*

Located south of the Clubhouse, this small one-story utilitarian structure features a rectangular footprint. The shed has a front gable roof covered in asphalt and is raised on concrete blocks. The walls are covered in shiplap siding and the north and south elevations feature fixed, six-light windows. The shed is historically intact and contributes to the significance of the overall property.

*Pump House/Storage Shed, c.1925; contributing building*

The pump house/storage shed is located on the Catfish Lake shoreline to the rear of the boathouse. It is a one-story structure, ell-plan structure that rests on a concrete foundation. The pump house/storage shed is clad in horizontal wood siding and the roof features asphalt shingles and exposed rafters. Two entrances provide access to the building and separate its dual functions. The pump house was used to pump water from the lake to provide fire protection for the resort. The original brass electrical switches remain in the building. The pump house/storage shed contributes to the overall significance of the property.

*Boat Garage, c.1915; contributing building*

The Boat Garage is a one-story, rectangular, utilitarian building, located southeast of the Main Building/Dining Room on the southeast side of Everett Road. The building was used for winter storage of the resort's boats. The side gable, frame structure sits on wood posts and is sheathed in drop lap siding. It features five open bays on the northeast and southwest elevations. Window openings without glass are located on the structure's northwest and southeast gable end sides. This ancillary building contributes to the overall significance of the property.

*Auto Garage, c.1930; contributing building*

The Auto Garage is a one-story, rectangular, utilitarian building with a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles, located on the southeast side of Everett Road adjacent to the Boat Garage. The frame structure sits on a poured concrete foundation and has drop lap siding. It features two bays on its facade (northwest) side with wood doors, exposed rafters, and covered windows on its north and south elevations. The auto garage is intact and continues to contribute to the significance of the property.

*Gas Pump House, c.1920; contributing building*

Located northwest of the boat garage on the southeast side of Everett Road, the gas pump house is a one-story, rectangular, utilitarian building. The front gable log structure rests on a concrete pad foundation and features a shingle roof. Window openings without glass are located on the structure's north, west, and south elevations. A door provides access to the pump house on its east elevation. This intact structure features exposed rafter ends and vertical log walls. The 1922 gas pump was removed and is currently being restored. The building continues to contribute to the significance of the property.

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*Tennis Court, c.1930; contributing structure*

The Tennis Court is located to the northeast of the Auto Garage on the southeast side of Everett Road. The court is covered in asphalt and is partially enclosed on its short sides by cedar posts, hardware cloth and plastic nets. The Tennis Court provides one of the many recreational activities of the resort and contributes to the overall significance of the property.

*Docks, c.1910-1930; 3 contributing structures*

The Everett Resort includes three wood docks on Catfish Lake. One dock is connected to the boathouse, while the other two are freestanding. The docks provide areas for recreational activities and temporary storage of boats. The docks contribute to the significance of the property.

*Historic Integrity of the Resort*

The Everett Resort nomination addresses the core buildings of this historic resort, including the main public and recreational buildings of this former American Plan resort. Collectively these buildings retain their original materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, and location. Modifications to the individual buildings do not impact the complex's overall ability to reflect an intact American Plan resort from the early twentieth century.

The majority of the cottages once associated with the resort were separated from the resort and became privately owned in 1951.<sup>7</sup> These buildings were originally on the shores of Catfish and Cranberry Lakes and extended out from these core buildings. Today, the majority of the cottages remain intact and, although outside of the boundary of this nomination, provide for a larger landscape setting that has remained unchanged for nearly 100 years. The resort also historically included a two-story ice house, located at the entrance to the resort along Everett Road that is nonextant. The loss of this utilitarian building does not diminish the ability of the resort to convey the features of an American Plan resort because it was not a primary building of the property.

<sup>7</sup> Information provided by owner.

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**Statement of Significance**

The Everett Resort, started by Fred Morey in the 1890s and sold to Edward A. and Helen Everett in 1897, was one of the earliest resorts established in the Eagle River area of Wisconsin's northern lake region.<sup>8</sup> Newly laid railroad lines provided access for leisure travelers and the American Plan resort accommodated their needs by providing lodging, meals, recreational activities, and other amenities. The Everett Resort, located on the peninsula between Catfish and Cranberry Lakes on the Eagle River chain of lakes in Vilas County, is eligible at the local level for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an excellent local representation of an American Plan resort in northern Wisconsin, constructed in the early decades of the development of the tourism industry. The buildings are designed in the characteristic North Woods Rustic and Craftsman styles, utilizing local materials and blending with the surroundings. The complex included in this nomination represents the core public and recreational buildings characteristic of an American Plan resort – Main Building/Dining Room, Sun Room/Office, Marina Bar – in addition, two cottages, staff quarters and operational buildings complement the complex. The period of significance for the Everett Resort extends from 1896 to 1930, encompassing the construction dates of the buildings of the resort complex.<sup>9</sup>

The Everett Resort was historically one of the largest and grandest resorts in the Eagle River area and its buildings have been visual landmarks on the lake for generations of Eagle River residents and vacationers. Although the resort no longer operates in a traditional American Plan model and many of the cottages are under individual ownership and are separated from the main resort buildings, the property retains the key elements to convey the heyday of American Plan resorts in the early twentieth century. Third and fourth generation patrons and visitors return to the Everett peninsula each summer from St. Louis, Chicago, California, and Texas.

*Settlement to Tourism*

The Everett Resort was established on a peninsula between two lakes – Catfish Lake and Cranberry Lake – about four miles east of the town of Eagle River in Vilas County in northern Wisconsin, sharing a border with the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The lakes are interconnected with 26 other lakes in the Eagle River chain. This area of northern Wisconsin, in Vilas and Oneida counties, includes a concentration of lakes,

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<sup>8</sup> George O. Jones, et al., 18. This source refers to The Everett Resort as being “started almost 30 years ago.” Later documents (Dunn and Benda) include less precise date estimates for the earliest Everett buildings.

<sup>9</sup> The oldest building of the resort is the Main Lodge and this is known to have been constructed by 1896. The other buildings of the complex are believed to have been constructed prior to 1930, because by this time the resort was fully operational and accommodating 200 to 250 guests. The architectural style, form and materials of the building also indicate that they were constructed by 1930.

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with over 1,000 named lakes in Vilas County alone, referred to as the lake region.<sup>10</sup> The tourism and recreation industries in Wisconsin's lake region were established in the late nineteenth century and remain a major contributor to the economy of northern Wisconsin today.

The area's first European settlers were fur traders and logging industry workers. These pioneers ventured into the area in the 1850s.<sup>11</sup> The timber industry boomed from 1860 to around 1890.<sup>12</sup> In order to relocate sawmills farther north and to avoid the need to drive logs downriver from Vilas and Oneida Counties, railroad lines were extended to the area in the early 1880s.<sup>13</sup>

The Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western Railway (known as The Lake Shore) extended from Milwaukee north and west in the early 1880s and through Eagle River in 1883 to Ashland.<sup>14</sup> Primarily, the railroad line was intended to serve the lumber and iron ore industries in northern Wisconsin, providing a transportation route for sawn lumber and taconite. But the railroad also offered opportunities for those who could afford to visit the North Woods of Wisconsin. By 1888, the Lake Shore line was offering daily passenger trains on the Milwaukee to Ashland route and offering special weekend fares aimed at vacationers in southern Wisconsin and Chicago.<sup>15</sup> An 1890s advertisement for the Lake Shore railway made its dual role as both freight and passenger line appear seamless to potential vacationers to northern Wisconsin. According to the advertisement, the Lake Shore was "*The Hunting Line. The Fishing Line. The Lumber Line. The Manufacturing Line. The Mineral and Mining Line. The Line for Tourists and Speculators, Capitalists, Settlers and Emigrants.*"<sup>16</sup>

The tourism industry in the lake region developed dramatically through the 1920s, due in large part to promotion undertaken initially by railroads and later by organized groups of local resort and business owners. As the logging industry declined, the railroads came to depend increasingly on tourism for the viability of their northern Wisconsin lines. Because of this, it was in their interest to promote resorts as tourist destinations. At least two major rail lines published visitor guides regularly that promoted clean air,

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<sup>10</sup> Timothy Bawden. "Escape to Wisconsin: The Early Resort Landscape of Northern Wisconsin, 1890-1920." (Wisconsin Preservation News 22, no. 4, 1998), 1.

<sup>11</sup> Michael J. Dunn. *Easy Going, Wisconsin's Northwoods, Vilas and Oneida Counties*. (Madison, Wisc.: Tamarack Press, 1978), 70.

<sup>12</sup> Robert C. Nesbit. *Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893*, vol. 4 of *The History of Wisconsin*, ed. William Fletcher Thompson. (Madison, Wisc.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1985), 46-51.

<sup>13</sup> Jim Bonson. *The History of the Railroad*, in *Eagle River, Wisconsin, Its History and People*, compiled by Eagle River Historical Society. (Eagle River Wisc.: Hahn Printing, Inc., 2007), 109.

<sup>14</sup> Jim Bonson, 109.

<sup>15</sup> Aaron Shapiro. "Up North on Vacation, Tourism and Resorts in Wisconsin's North Woods." *Wisconsin Magazine of History* 89, no. 4 (2006): 4.

<sup>16</sup> Jim Bonson, 110.

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pure water, abundant outdoor recreation, and fishing on the northern lakes and streams.<sup>17</sup> By 1918, train service from Chicago to northern Wisconsin provided service from mid-June to September 1 with a train leaving Chicago on Friday at 5 pm and arriving in Eagle River, after a stop in Milwaukee, on Saturday morning at 4:45 am. Southbound, the train left Eagle River at 9:50 pm on Sunday and arrived in Chicago at 9:40 am Monday morning.<sup>18</sup> This service allowed businessmen from Chicago and Milwaukee to travel “Up North” for the weekend for shorter visits or to join their families who were spending longer visits in the area.

Beginning in 1922, local resort, business owners, railroad agents, and newspaper representatives combined efforts to contribute to promoting the recreational opportunities in the North Woods. They formed the Northern Wisconsin Bureau of Resort Owners, changing its name the following year to Wisconsin Land O’Lakes Association. The organization, headquartered out of Rhinelander, executed an extensive and successful campaign to promote tourism in the North Woods.<sup>19</sup>

The tourism industry remained strong throughout the 1920s and the development of resorts in the Eagle River area and Northern Wisconsin continued to increase. By 1926 the Chicago and North Western Railroad advertised 128 lodging establishments along its line from Langlade to Bayfield counties. Of those, 51 were located within 17 miles of the station in Eagle River.<sup>20</sup> Due to economic conditions during the Great Depression and into World War II, the number of visitors to northern Wisconsin steadied and even may have decreased. The slowdown of tourism is reflected in the number of accommodations advertised by the railroad brochures. By 1938 the number of places with accommodations along the line had only increased slightly to 150 along Chicago and North Western line from Langlade County to Bayfield County and 60 of those were within 18 miles of the Eagle River train station.<sup>21</sup>

The tourism industry was revitalized after the war. Many Americans had more leisure time, thanks to postwar advances in technology, and were eager to return to a normal pace of rest and relaxation.<sup>22</sup> In the 1950s, the tourism industry was the greatest source of employment and income in many northern Wisconsin counties. Tourism remains the mainstay of the economy in Vilas County.

*Resort Development in Vilas County and Eagle River Area*

The earliest resorts in the lake region operated on the American Plan, including meals in the weekly or daily rate. American Plan resorts were full-service facilities that provided not only food and lodging, but

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<sup>17</sup> Heritage Research, Ltd. *Historic Resorts of Vilas County*, 10-12.

<sup>18</sup> Eagle River Review (31 May 1918), 1.

<sup>19</sup> Heritage Research, Ltd., 8, 9.

<sup>20</sup> *Summer Outings: Wisconsin Michigan*, [Chicago?]: Chicago and North Western Line, c.1926.

<sup>21</sup> *Wisconsin, Upper Michigan Summer Outings*, [Chicago?]: Chicago and North Western Line, c.1938.

<sup>22</sup> Heritage Research, Ltd., 15

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also entertainment, activities, fishing guides, and other amenities for guests who typically arrived in the region by train and later by automobile. In contrast to the one- or two-week vacations common today, guests at the summer resort hotels came to relax in the North Woods for several weeks, a month, or even the entire summer.

American Plan resorts consisted of a main lodge or building and several detached cottages. The main lodge, which served as the center for social activities, was often the first building constructed and usually housed the kitchen, dining room, office, and living quarters, and sometimes included rooms for rent.<sup>23</sup> The lodge was typically sited near the water with the main facade facing the lake. Individual cabins were built near the lodge and were also constructed near the water or on a hilltop with excellent views of the lake. Resorts typically had a number of detached, two- or three-bedroom cottages for individual families to reside. Support facilities such as laundry, staff quarters, garages, and barns were located away from the water's edge and not in prominent view of the complex. The Everett resort included these various facilities in the typical American Plan layout. Many resorts also maintained a small farm with gardens to supply fresh food for their guests.<sup>24</sup>

Residents of Vilas County and the lake region, during the early years of tourism and promotion by the railroad, responded to visitors by catering to vacationing tourists. Leonard Thomas was one of the earliest to speculate on the trend, opening the Lac Vieux Desert Summer Resort in Vilas County in the late 1880s, operating on the full-service American Plan. Other early American Plan resorts in Vilas County include: Mann's Manitowish Resort (later Cardinal's Manitowish Lodge) opened on Trout Lake in 1888, Sayner's Plum Lake House on Plum Lake in 1892; and Coon's Camp Franklin Lodge established in 1893 on Trout Lake.<sup>25</sup> Shortly after in the mid-1890s, Fred Morey built a few log cabins and a small dining room with a kitchen on the Eagle River chain, which would later become the vastly expanded Everett Resort.<sup>26</sup> Morey himself went on to build the Morey Resort nearby in 1913.<sup>27</sup> The Hemlock Resort near Eagle River was also built in the late 1890s.<sup>28</sup>

In 1920, the Everett Resort was one of only five summer resort hotels in the Eagle River area. In only ten years, the number of resort hotels listed in the state's *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels* had increased to 32.<sup>29</sup> The Everett Resort was the largest, with 110 rooms for guests and an additional 90

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<sup>23</sup> Timothy Bawden, 2.

<sup>24</sup> Timothy Bawden, 2.

<sup>25</sup> Heritage Research, Ltd., 27.

<sup>26</sup> Aaron Shapiro, 4.

<sup>27</sup> Sharon Peterson Benda, *The History of Tourism, In Eagle River, Wisconsin, Its History and People*. Compiled by Eagle River Historical Society (Eagle River Wisc.: Hahn Printing, Inc., 2007), 133.

<sup>28</sup> Sharon Peterson Benda, 145. Coon's Franklin Lodge on Trout Lake continues to operate in the American Plan model.

<sup>29</sup> These resorts were likely operating as American Plan resorts.

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rooms for resort workers. The other resorts varied from offering as few as eight rooms to the Morey Resort which offered 70 rooms.<sup>30</sup>

In the 1920s and 1930s, American Plan resorts were losing their share of the tourist industry due to new models of guest lodging adapted to visitors with more mobility and less money. By 1917, automobiles were no longer a novelty in Wisconsin, and by 1924 resorts in Oneida and Vilas counties were "all connected with the railroads by good driving roads."<sup>31</sup> Through the 1920s, better roads were developed in northern Wisconsin and more middle class Americans were buying automobiles. Resort owners noticed an increase in vacationers arriving in the lake region in personal cars and therefore guests with more personal mobility that were no longer confined to one resort. Tourists could drive to nearby restaurants for more variety, or even bring their own provisions with them and move between resorts to see more of the region. During this period, the American Plan model was less frequently replicated and housekeeping style resorts gained popularity.

Housekeeping resorts were typically smaller facilities that offered a place to stay at a considerably lower cost than the full-service resorts. Guests provided their own food and transportation, cooked their own meals, and cleaned their own cabin. They had become a more attractive option for middle- and working-class tourists looking for a less expensive alternative to lodges and full-service resorts.<sup>32</sup> Prior to 1920, there were fifteen housekeeping style resorts in Oneida and Vilas counties. During the 1920s they made up 20 percent of all resorts, and in the 1930s their share had grown to 70 percent.<sup>33</sup> The number of summer resort hotels in the Eagle River area, largely operating on the American Plan, decreased to 22 by 1956.<sup>34</sup>

Although there was an increase in housekeeping resorts, the American Plan model continued to be viable on Vilas County lakes well into the twentieth century.<sup>35</sup> For example, the Chanticleer, started in 1922 on Dollar Lake near Eagle River, operated on the American Plan at least until the 1970s.<sup>36</sup> Shields Resort, on Little St. Germain Lake, operated on the American Plan from 1924 to 1940.<sup>37</sup> The Eagle Waters Resort on Eagle Lake in Vilas County was converted to the American Plan in 1935 after several new cottages were built.<sup>38</sup> The Eagle Waters Resort is still in operation, however it no longer operates as an American Plan

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<sup>30</sup> Wisconsin State Board of Health, *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels* (Madison, WI: The State Board of Health, Hotel and Restaurant Division, 1930), 66.

<sup>31</sup> Jones, et al., 18-19.

<sup>32</sup> Aaron Shapiro, 7.

<sup>33</sup> Timothy Bawden, 3.

<sup>34</sup> Wisconsin State Board of Health, *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels*, 1956.

<sup>35</sup> Sharon Peterson Benda, 133.

<sup>36</sup> Michael J. Dunn, 78.

<sup>37</sup> Sharon Peterson Benda, 153.

<sup>38</sup> Sharon Peterson Benda, 140.

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resort and has condominiums and individual cabins for rent. The Everett Resort operated as an American Plan resort through 1951. Today American Plan resorts are not common in Vilas County or northern Wisconsin. Coon's Franklin Lodge on Trout Lake is one of the few resorts that continues to operate as an American Plan resort.

*Everett Resort – Property History*

In the 1890s, Fred Morey came to Eagle River and soon after purchased a large tract of land between Catfish and Cranberry lakes. On this peninsula, he established the first resort on the Eagle River chain. There is some discrepancy in the written records on when Morey started the resort but it dates between 1891 and 1894.<sup>39</sup> Reportedly, in 1897, Morey sold the property (including the resort) to E.A. and Helen Everett, a business man from Chicago and his wife who had vacationed in the region, and thereafter the resort was known as The Everett Resort.<sup>40</sup> Over the years, the Everetts developed a first class resort that was frequented by wealthy families of the business elite from Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. The Everett Resort grew to be the largest resort in the Eagle River area and continued to be into the early 1950s.<sup>41</sup> The Everett Resort operated on the American Plan and was only open seasonally, typically from May through September for the summer season.

The Everett Resort was a classic American Plan resort with full-service (accommodations, meals, recreation, and entertainment) for its guests. The Main Building was the physical and social center of activities providing the dining room for up to 300 guests. Other "core" resort buildings, including the Sun room/office, Marina Bar, Clubhouse, and boathouse, were all situated around the Main Building/Dining Room and oriented toward Catfish Lake. Up to thirty-five individual cottages were constructed along the shorelines of both Catfish and Cranberry lakes for the guests. The individual cottages were largely named after birds, trees, and plants, such as Lotus 1-3, Pines, and Wren. Historic postcards of the cottages depict one-story log (horizontal and vertical) and frame buildings with porches and other Rustic style details such as the use of stone. One postcard note written by a guest described their accommodations and view, stating that they had their own log cabin and "nothing between us and the water but birches and flaming(?) maple trees. And Aurora Borealis every other night!"<sup>42</sup>

Staff quarters and support buildings were largely located behind the Main Building/Dining Room, at the center of the peninsula and away from the lakes. As seen in a 1925 historic photograph, it took a sizable staff to operate the resort as over 40 individuals are photographed in formal uniforms.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Jones, et al., 18.

<sup>40</sup> *Eagle River Review* (16 April 1926), 1; Jones, et al., 18, and 1951 brochure advertises the 1951 season as the 54<sup>th</sup> season at the Everett, collection of owner.

<sup>41</sup> Wisconsin State Board of Health, *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels*, 1920-1956.

<sup>42</sup> Postcard, no date, collection of Todd DeBruin.

<sup>43</sup> Historic photograph, no date, collection of owner.

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The Everett Resort was a large, full-service resort accommodating between 200 and 250 guests. The 1924 history of Lincoln, Oneida, and Vilas counties described the Everett as:

...one of the largest and most noted in the lake region of northern Wisconsin, conducted by E.A. Everett, is ideally located and presents unusual features to the vacationist. It is in the heart of the famous 'Eagle Waters,' comprising a great inland water-course with many land-locked lakes adjacent there to.<sup>44</sup>

In the early years, guests traveled to Northern Wisconsin via rail to the train station in Eagle River. They then took a short walk to the river, where the launch picked them up and took them to the resort, a trip that took over an hour. Historic photographs also show guests arriving to the resort by floatplane. Later guests arrived via automobile as the roads to northern Wisconsin were improved in the 1920s and 1930s. Modern conveniences, such as daily mail delivered to the dock, telephones, and electric lights were provided at the resort by 1924.<sup>45</sup> Accommodations in 1938 could be obtained for \$7.00 per day and \$45.00 per week.<sup>46</sup>

Guests at the Everett often came year after year and generations of families have vacationed and recreated at the resort. Over the years, The Everett Resort also hosted many famous guests including General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who stayed at the Columbine Cottage during his stays at the Everett, and actress Joan Crawford, who stayed in the Clubhouse (after it was converted to lodging).

While staying at the Everett guests had a variety of recreational activities that they could participate in, including: fishing, boating, swimming, bathing, hiking and horseback riding on trails developed on the peninsula, camping, golf, tennis, and dances at the Marina Bar. The Marina Bar also featured live entertainment with bands and singers on weekends, that continued thru 1991. Fishing was a main activity with guides and boats readily available to the guests. The lakes offered many opportunities for sport fishing for a variety of species including black and green bass, pike, muskellunge, and pickerel. The resort had its own staff of fishing guides that were reported to number over 20 and could be reserved for trips in the Sun Room/Office.<sup>47</sup> Accommodations for automobiles and boats were also available for guests who wished for additional adventures.

In 1917, a nine-hole golf course was developed to complement the resort on Eagle Lake, one mile from the resort. Fourteen regular guests of the Everett Resort provided financial backing for the construction of the course to provide additional activities while at the Everett. Guests could travel to the course via the

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<sup>44</sup> Jones, et al. 457-458.

<sup>45</sup> Jones, et al. 457-458.

<sup>46</sup> *Wisconsin, Upper Michigan Summer Outings*, [Chicago?]: Chicago and North Western Line, c.1938 and *Summer Outings: Wisconsin Michigan*, [Chicago?]: Chicago and North Western Line, c.1926.

<sup>47</sup> Jones, et al., 457-458.

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resort's launch, *Rival*, which was a 40-foot wood boat constructed by the Sunflower Boat Company in Pelican Lake. After the golf course was sold in 1951 it became known as the Eagle Waters Golf and Country Club.<sup>48</sup> Currently, the Everett Golf Course is known as the Lake Forest Golf Club.<sup>49</sup>

In the early years, fire was the main threat to the resort. Over the years, several buildings were destroyed by fire. For example, in 1925, the Pines cottage was destroyed by fire. This was reportedly one of the oldest log cottages at the resort and it is believed that it was replaced shortly after this time.<sup>50</sup> Another cottage on Cranberry Lake (not identified in the newspaper's account) was also destroyed by fire in 1928.<sup>51</sup> A pump house was established, behind the boathouse, to assist in fire fighting efforts at the resort. In September 1927, the Everett Resort boathouse caught fire from a gasoline explosion and was destroyed. Initially the local newspaper reported that the large boathouse with the club room and dancing pavilion (known as the Marina Bar) was destroyed, but the following issue made the correction that it was the resort's smaller boathouse.<sup>52</sup>

In the early 1930s, The Everett Resort began experiencing financial difficulties. Tourism in the area had decreased during the Great Depression and this had an impact on the area's resorts, including the Everett. Twenty-nine individuals, believed to be frequent guests of the resort, formed the Everett Resort, Inc. and purchased the resort from Mr. Everett. The corporation, reorganized in 1935, continued to operate the resort until the early 1940s when financial difficulties were again experienced.

In March 1942 at a special meeting of the Everett Resort, Inc. Board of Directors, Byrd Henderson, Board President, reported that:

It had been impossible to open the resort for the 1942 season because of the conditions brought about by the war and that the corporation had no income to meet the heavy demands for funds entailed in continuing to own and maintain the resort properties, that the corporation had no other source of funds which might be used for such purposes, and that unless the property of the corporation was sold promptly, it would be necessary to default on the mortgage when the next payment became due in October.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> *Cranberry News*, Volume 1, Number 1 (January 1952).

<sup>49</sup> Information provided by owner.

<sup>50</sup> "Oldest Log Cabin at Everett's Burns," *Eagle River Review*, 3 September 1925, 1.

<sup>51</sup> "Cottage at Everett Burned," 30 August 1928, 1.

<sup>52</sup> "Boathouse at Everett Burned this Morning," *Vilas County News-Review*, 9 September 1927, 1; "Not the Big Boathouse Burned at the Everett," *Vilas County News-Review*, 6 October 1927, 1.

<sup>53</sup> Everett Resort property abstract of title, collection of owner.

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In May 1942, bids were requested to purchase the property and no offers were received. In July 1942, Henderson offered to purchase the resort to avoid foreclosure on the \$16,000 mortgage and the possibility of the resort land “falling into the hands of undesirable owners.”<sup>54</sup> Henderson’s offer for the property, improvements and furnishings was \$20,000. In a letter addressed to the Board of Directors, Henderson also stated that his intention was to “operate the resort as a private venture and, so far as practicable, to adopt the policies which have contributed to the favorable reputation the resort has enjoyed in past years.”<sup>55</sup>

At a special meeting in Chicago in August 1942, the Board of Directors unanimously agreed to accept Henderson’s offer of purchase, subject to the approval of the stockholders. Although Byrd Henderson acquired the property, not all of the stockholders were satisfied with this result, believing that the property was worth more than \$20,000. One stockholder noted that if the property was advertised in Chicago papers it may have been sold for a higher price.<sup>56</sup>

Byrd Henderson, CEO of the Household Finance Corporation of Chicago, made improvements to the property, including updates to the kitchen and food service. He also hired managers, such as Victor C. Delfosse (1946) and Bernhard Lundberg (1951), to run the resort. With Byrd Henderson as sole owner, the resort continued to operate on the American Plan model, providing full accommodations and recreational activities and advertising as “a summer resort with a country club atmosphere.”<sup>57</sup> Cottages were advertised with modern conveniences – hot and cold running water, indoor bathrooms, with one to four bedrooms and living rooms. There were 72 total rooms in 1948.<sup>58</sup>

Brochures for the Everett during the 1940s to early 1950s advertised the resort as “your summer playground” and “an ideal playground for families” with a safe, sandy beach. Advertising for recreational activities, all included for free, featured photographs and illustrations of golfing, fishing and impressive catches with length and weight statistics, tennis, horseback riding, canoeing, and swimming. In addition to the recreational activities, the Everett advertised the health benefits of the North Woods with a “balmy and invigorating” climate and relief for hay fever sufferers. Rates in 1946 were \$10 to \$13 per day, per person with children under eight at half rates.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Everett Resort property abstract of title, collection of owner.

<sup>55</sup> Everett Resort property abstract of title, collection of owner.

<sup>56</sup> From property abstract of title, collection of owner.

<sup>57</sup> Letterhead, 1951, collection of owner.

<sup>58</sup> Brochure (from 1942-1951 period, collection of Todd DeBruin and Wisconsin State Board of Health’s *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels*, 1948.

<sup>59</sup> Brochure (from 1942-1951 period), collection of Todd DeBruin.

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Travel to the Everett in the 1940s and early 1950s continued to be available by train or automobile. Guests also arrived at the Everett by floatplane.<sup>60</sup> The train from Chicago was an eight hour trip, with Pullman sleeping car overnight service. During this time, many guests also traveled to the resort by automobile and the brochures of the 1940s provided directions for the trip – “a beautiful drive on good highways.”<sup>61</sup> Henderson also tried to increase revenue during his ownership by advertising the Everett as a location for conventions in the early and late season – June and September. Brochures highlighted their ability to accommodate conventions with a large hall, with seating for 200 and the dining room with seating for 250.<sup>62</sup>

Henderson continued to operate the resort until 1951, when he decided to sell the property at a public auction on August 11, 1951, due to his failing health.<sup>63</sup> The Everett Resort, as noted in the public auction advertisement, is “The Mid-Wests’ Finest Resort.” The auction included four parcels: the resort, the cottages, golf course, and 150 acres of timber land. The resort included the “large dining room, large modern kitchen, large cold storage, large sun room overlooking lake, office, cocktail lounge with bar and lounge with full liquor license, tennis court, living quarters, game room, entire property having excellent lake frontage. Large boathouse with launch, etc.”<sup>64</sup> The Everett Resort included “40 modern cottages having from one bedroom to 10 bedrooms. All furnished completely and each has at least one complete bathroom in each cottage. Each cottage has lake frontage of at least 50 feet on either Catfish or Cranberry Lake.” The cottages could be purchased individually with a down payment of \$500 and then financed.<sup>65</sup>

The cottages were sold to Morris Holzman, owner of the Eagle Waters Resort, who sold off the cottages to individual families.<sup>66</sup> Many of the families from Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Florida that had stayed at the resort for years purchased the cottages. Today, third and fourth generation family members of those that vacationed at the Everett during its heyday of the 1920s and 1930s continue to own the cottages and enjoy recreational time in the North Woods.

The Everett Golf Course was purchased as a separate parcel by William L. Pierce, Clinton King, Jim Coston, and Morris Holzman and was turned into a country club, known as the Eagle Waters Golf and Country Club.<sup>67</sup> The golf course was later renamed the Lake Forest Golf Club and is known by this name today.

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<sup>60</sup> Historic photos and postcard, collection of the owner.

<sup>61</sup> Brochure (from 1942-1951 period), collection of Todd DeBruin.

<sup>62</sup> Brochure (from 1942-1951 period), collection of Todd DeBruin.

<sup>63</sup> Conversation with owner.

<sup>64</sup> Public Auction advertisement of 1951, collection of owner.

<sup>65</sup> Public Auction advertisement of 1951, collection of owner.

<sup>66</sup> Eagle River Historical Society, ed., *Eagle River, Wisconsin, Its History and People* (Eagle River Wisc.: Hahn Printing, Inc., 2007), 133.

<sup>67</sup> *Cranberry News*, Volume 1, Number 1 (January 1952).

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Everett Resort, The  
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Victor and Teckla Hletko from Berwyn, Illinois purchased the resort parcel, including the core resort buildings: Main Building/Dining Room, Marina Bar, Sunroom/Office, Clubhouse, ice house (nonextant), Fishing Guide's Lodge and storage building. The *Cranberry News*, newsletter of the owners of cottages on Cranberry and Catfish Lakes, reported in January 1952 that Hletko completed the purchase of the core resort buildings but would offer them for resale.<sup>68</sup> However, he did not resell the core resort buildings and continued to operate the resort with a smaller number of cottages. The total number of guests rooms in 1956 was 22.<sup>69</sup> The resort no longer operated as an American Plan resort, but the dining room and Marina Bar were open to the public.

The evolution of The Everett Resort from the largest American Plan resort to the decrease in its size in the early 1950s is seen in the room statistics for the Everett Resort and number of summer resort hotels in Eagle River area as listed in Wisconsin State Board of Health's *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels, 1920-1956*.<sup>70</sup>

**Everett Resort Accommodations**

Year	Proprietor/manager	Total number of rooms
1920	E.A. Everett	Not included
1922	E.A. Everett	Not included
1924	E.A. Everett	Not included
1926	E.A. Everett	Not included
1928	E.A. Everett	Not included
1930	E.A. Everett	110
1932	Everett Resort Inc.	115
1934	Everett Resort Inc.	100
1936	Everett Resort Inc. - Thomas Marriott, manager	107
1940	Everett Resort Inc. Thomas Marriott, manager	79 (35 private baths)
1942	F.D. Hutchins, manager	91 (37 private baths)
1944	No listing for Everett Resort	No listing for Everett Resort
1948	B. E. Henderson	72 (55 private baths)
1956	Victor J. Hletko	22

<sup>68</sup> *Cranberry News*, Volume 1, Number 1 (January 1952), 7.

<sup>69</sup> Wisconsin State Board of Health, *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels*, 1956.

<sup>70</sup> Wisconsin State Board of Health, *Manual and Directory of Wisconsin Hotels*, 1920 - 1956.

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In 1979, the resort "core" was sold to William and Mileste O'Connor, who owned a Cranberry Lake cottage. The O'Connors continued to operate the food service part of the resort in the Main Building/Dining Room and the Marina Bar. More recent famous guests that have stayed at the Everett include the Blues Brothers - John Belushi and Dan Akroyd - who stayed at the resort in August 1979.<sup>71</sup>

In 1985, Tim and Peg O'Brien of Chicago purchased the core parcel of the resort and another small parcel historically associated with the resort that includes the Wayside, former staff housing. They continued to operate the Main Building/Dining Room and Marina Bar, both open to the public, until 1990. The Sun Room was also available for weddings, reunions, etc. The O'Briens also rented the summer cottages for this period. Currently, the remodeled Gables cottage is available for seasonal rental. The remaining buildings and property are utilized by the O'Brien family and are available for rent for private parties, meetings, and retreats. Today, the Everett Resort encompasses approximately seven acres, including 325 feet of frontage on Catfish Lake.

*The Architecture of The Everett Resort*

American Plan resorts were largely constructed in the Rustic style to emulate the natural surroundings of the North Woods. The Everett Resort is no exception, as the Rustic style is the most prominent style of the complex and used for its earliest buildings. As buildings were added in the early twentieth century, the Craftsman style is also seen as an influence on the resort buildings. In a more limited manner, elements of the Queen Anne style were also applied to a few buildings.

The Rustic style was made popular in the summer residences and resorts of the Catskills and Adirondack Mountains in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The style was also commonly used for many Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and National Park Service buildings in local, state, and national parks. In the national parks, the railroads and private vendors constructed some of the first buildings that blended and reflected their natural environment. With the influence of the buildings in the Adirondacks and national parks, the Rustic style became the fashionable, expected, and predominant architectural design for lake vacation homes and rural retreats in the early twentieth century.

Typically, log is the main building component of the Rustic style, which in Northern Wisconsin was supported by the wooded landscape. At the Everett Resort both horizontal and vertical log construction was utilized. Stone was commonly used for chimneys, stairs, steps, and decorative landscape features such as retaining walls, planters, and pillars. Stone fireplaces are a dominant interior feature of the Rustic style. Rustic style buildings often feature long, low dimensions emphasized by wide overhanging roofs and expansive porches. Distinctive interior treatments include exposed logs or wood paneling and exposed roof trusses that were usually finished with varnish or shellac.

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<sup>71</sup> "Blues Brothers Stay at Everett," *Vilas County News-Review*, 16 August 1979.

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The Everett Resort conveys the influence of the Rustic style most prominently in the Main Building, Sun Room/Office, and interior of the Marina Bar. The Main Building makes structural use of heavy logs laid horizontally with chinking, giving it a classic rustic appearance that blends with its natural surroundings. On the interior, log walls and ceiling joist members are exposed. The Sun Room/Office rests on a heavy stone foundation and stone pilasters extend to the roofline. It also has a prominent interior stone chimney. The Marina Bar interior features a vaulted ceiling with timber frame roof supports and a prominent stone fireplace. Other buildings of the resort feature characteristic Rustic style vertically oriented log construction, including the Clubhouse, the Gables Cottage, the Fishing Guides' Lodge, and the Gas Pump House.

The Craftsman style in America was a reaction to Victorian opulence and increasingly common mass-produced housing materials. Craftsman style buildings feature characteristics similar to the Rustic style with clean lines, sturdy structure, and the use of natural materials. Low pitch gable or hip roofs often had wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends or brackets. Porches often stretch across the façade of Craftsman buildings. Divided light windows are also a common feature and mixed materials, often natural wood and stone, are usually used throughout. The influence of the Craftsman style is evident in some of the Everett Resort's buildings, such as the exterior of the Marina Bar, the boathouse, addition to the Fishing Guides Lodge, and some of the utilitarian buildings. These buildings feature low pitch, hip or gable roofs with exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, and divided light windows.

In addition, to the Rustic style and the Craftsman style of the Everett Resort buildings, limited elements of the Queen Anne style are seen integrated into these styles. For example, the Clubhouse, constructed with vertical logs, has fish-scale shingles in the gable end of the main facade and a decorative window hood. A similarly-styled decorative window hood is found on the Columbine Cottage framing a 32-light divided window.

*Zimpelmann Builders*

Louis Zimpelmann of Eagle River is reported to have constructed many of the buildings of the Everett Resort that date from the early twentieth century. Louis Zimpelmann, a shipbuilder from Port Washington, Wisconsin, came to Eagle River in 1902 and began what would become the family building business. The family of builders has been building in the Eagle River area for over 100 years and is attributed with the construction of other Eagle River homes and resorts, including the M.J. Tennes Estate, known as Sunset Point, on the Everett peninsula.<sup>72</sup> Louis Zimpelmann's son Everett was named after E.A. Everett.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> Gary Ridderbusch, "They Just Keep on Building," *Vilas County News-Review*, <http://vilascountynewsreview.com/full.php?id=3971> and Sunset Point National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Section 8, page 3.

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*Conclusion*

The Everett Resort epitomizes the architecture, buildings, and elements of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century American Plan resort. The collection of Rustic and Craftsman style buildings being nominated include the core resort buildings: Main Building/Dining Room, Marina Bar, Sun Room/Office, Clubhouse, and Boathouse. In addition, two original cottages, as well as many of the operational buildings from the Linen Room to the Auto and Boat Garages remain part of the property. The individual buildings of the resort retain a high degree of historic integrity and collectively they all contribute to the property's overall significance. Although the resort is no longer operating in the American Plan model and does not include all of the original individual cottages, it continues to depict the pattern, features, and architecture common to an American Plan resort.

In addition to depicting the distinctive characteristic buildings of an American Plan resort, The Everett Resort is one of a few extant properties in Northern Wisconsin that continues to represent this once common resort property type. A 2004 inventory of resorts in Vilas County surveyed 48 resort complexes that remain, although not all are actively functioning in their historic capacity. Of these, 17 were found to retain historic integrity and meet National Register criteria, with twelve of those being examples of the American Plan resorts constructed in the Rustic style.<sup>73</sup> The Everett Resort is one of these properties that retains its essential resort buildings and conveys the historic use of this property. In the 1930s and 1940s, there were at least 30 active American Plan resorts in the Eagle River area alone, not including the broader Vilas County. This number in Eagle River decreased to 22 by the mid-1950s. Today the American Plan resort is a rarity that harkens us back to a time of leisurely vacationing in the North Woods. The Everett Resort stands as a reminder of this grand era of vacationing in the North Woods.

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<sup>73</sup> Gary Ridderbusch, "They Just Keep on Building," *Vilas County News-Review*, <http://vilascountynewsreview.com/full.php?id=3971> and <http://www.zimpelmannbuilders.com/history.html>.

<sup>74</sup> Heritage Research Ltd., 51-68.

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Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

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**Geographical Data**

*Verbal Boundary Description*

The boundary for The Everett Resort includes land in parts of government lots 3 and 4 in Township 40N, Range 11E in Section 31 and generally corresponds to the legal boundary of the core resort buildings currently under the ownership of Tim and Peg O'Brien. The historic boundary varies from the legal boundary in the follow areas:

- extension of the boundary from the Catfish Lake shoreline (approximately 68 feet from the shoreline and 234 feet across) to encompass the boathouse and three docks)
- extension of the boundary across Everett Road to create a contiguous boundary
- exclusion of a small strip of land on the southeast side of Everett Road that enclosed two cabins and a shed in different ownership

The boundary encompasses approximately 7 acres. The legal boundary and the historic boundary exclude a parcel on the southeast side of Everett Road that is under different ownership. The boundary is depicted on the map entitled, "The Everett Resort."

*Boundary Justification*

The boundary includes the buildings, sites and landscape features historically associated with the core of The Everett Resort. This includes the main public and operational buildings of the resort encompassing contributing resources and the historic setting for this former resort. The nominated property includes approximately 7 acres of the original resort that is under single ownership. Acreage outside of this area that was once part of the resort is now under different ownership and therefore is not included in this nomination.

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**Photographs**

The following pertains to all photographs:

**The Everett Resort**  
**1269 Everett Road**  
**Town of Washington**  
**Vilas County, Wisconsin**  
**Photographer: Tim O'Brien, Fall 2007**  
**Negatives in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society.**

Photograph 1 of 36  
Main Building  
Main (northwest) facade of Main Building (Sun Room/Office breezeway to the right)  
View facing south

Photograph 2 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room  
Additions to the rear of the Main Building and entrance to the Dining Room  
View facing west

Photograph 3 of 36  
Main Building/Dining room  
Detail of corner notching southwest corner on Main Building  
View facing east

Photograph 4 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room  
Detail of corner notching on Main Building  
View facing north/northwest

Photograph 5 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room, interior  
Dining Room looking into lobby/restroom area toward Finn Lawler Room  
View facing west

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Photograph 6 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room, interior  
Detail of door to Finn Lawler Room  
View facing west

Photograph 7 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room, interior  
Detail of log ceiling beams in Main Building  
View facing northwest

Photograph 8 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room, interior  
Detail of ceiling beams in Dining Room  
View facing south/southwest

Photograph 9 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room, interior  
1922 gas pump from Gas Pump House in storage  
View facing northwest

Photograph 10 of 36  
Main Building/Dining Room  
Dinner Bell mounted to the roof (originally on a pole outside the Main Building)  
View facing northwest

Photograph 11 of 36  
Sun Room/Office  
Northeast elevation  
View facing west

Photograph 12 of 36  
Sun Room/Office  
Southwest elevation (including portion of breezeway)  
View facing north

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Photograph 13 of 36  
Sun Room/Office  
Interior space  
View facing north

Photograph 14 of 36  
Sun Room/Office  
Interior space  
View facing southeast

Photograph 15 of 36  
Sun Room/Office, interior  
Plaque presented to the Edward A. and Helen Everett, mounted above the fireplace  
View facing northwest

Photograph 16 of 36  
Marina Bar  
Northwest and southwest elevations  
View facing east

Photograph 17 of 36  
Marina Bar  
Southwest and southeast elevations  
View facing north

Photograph 18 of 36  
Marina Bar  
Detail of interior room  
View facing northeast

Photograph 19 of 36  
Marina Bar  
Detail of interior room  
View facing northeast

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Photograph 20 of 36  
Marina Bar, interior  
Detail of timber framing  
View facing northeast

Photograph 21 of 36  
Marina Bar, interior  
Screened balcony on lake side  
View facing west

Photograph 22 of 36  
Columbine Cottage  
Northwest and southwest elevations  
View facing east

Photograph 23 of 36  
Columbine Cottage, interior  
Detail of window on southwest elevation  
View facing southwest

Photograph 24 of 36  
Columbine Cottage, interior  
Detail of oil lamp  
View facing west

Photograph 25 of 36  
Clubhouse (Main Building in background)  
Main (northwest) facade  
View facing east

Photograph 26 of 36  
Gables Cottage  
Main (northwest) facade  
View facing south

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Photograph 27 of 36  
Gables Cottage, interior  
Detail showing hemlock log ceiling beams  
View facing west

Photograph 28 of 36  
Boathouse  
Southeast and northeast elevations  
View facing west

Photograph 29 of 36  
Boathouse  
Northeast elevation  
View facing southwest

Photograph 30 of 36  
Linen Room  
Main (southwest) elevation  
View facing northeast

Photograph 31 of 36  
Fishing Guide's Lodge  
Northeast and northwest elevations  
View facing southwest

Photograph 32 of 36  
Wayside  
Northeast and northwest elevations  
View facing south

Photograph 33 of 36  
Shed (Rear of Gables Cottage and Clubhouse in background)  
Southeast and northeast elevations  
View facing west

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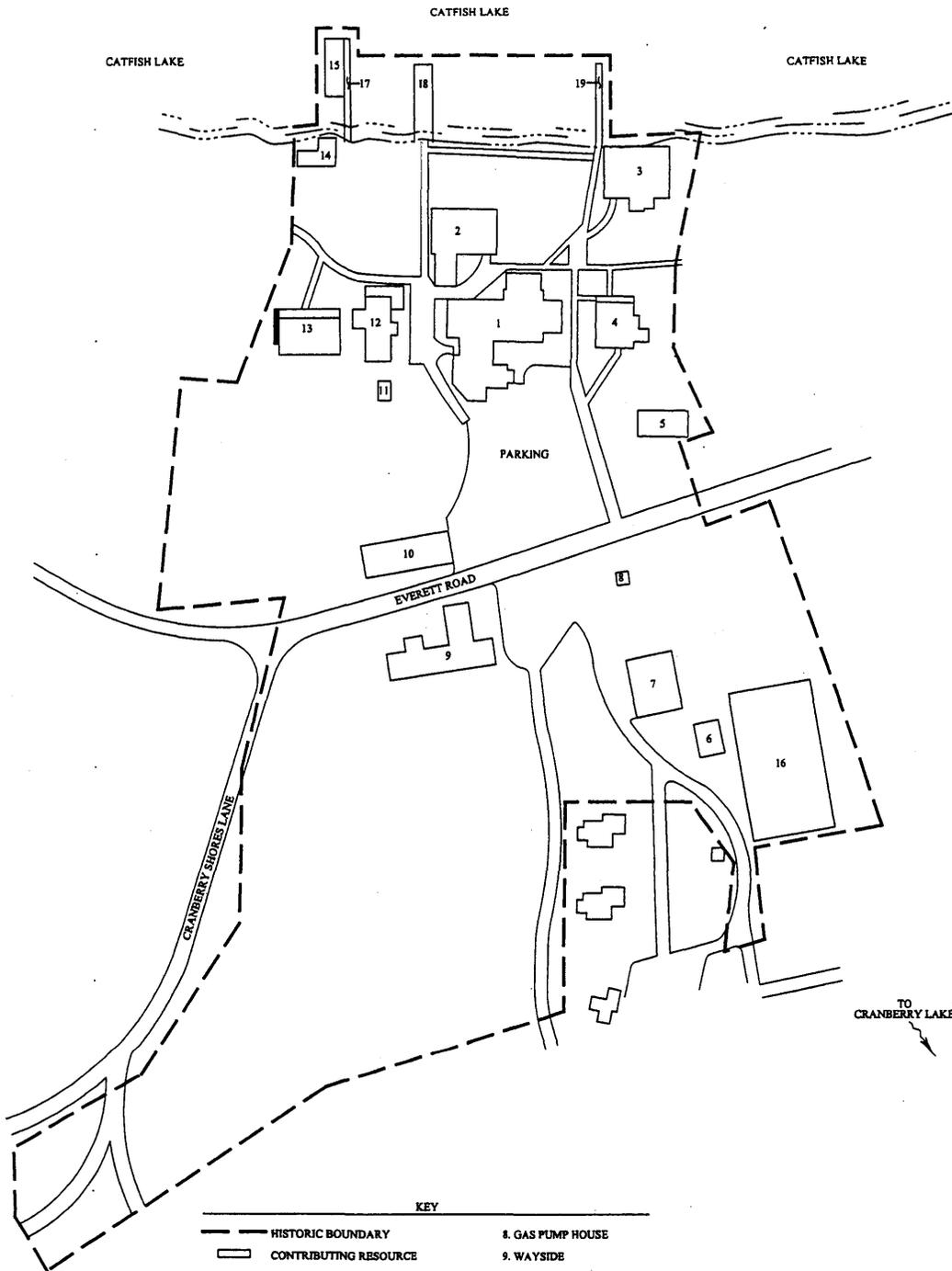
Photograph 34 of 36  
Pump House/Storage Shed  
Southeast elevation  
View facing west

Photograph 35 of 36  
Auto Garage and Boat Garage (Tennis court in foreground)  
View facing west

Photograph 36 of 36  
Gas Pump House  
Southeast and northeast elevations  
View facing west

**THE EVERETT RESORT**

1269 EVERETT ROAD  
TOWN OF WASHINGTON  
(EAST OF EAGLE RIVER)  
VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN



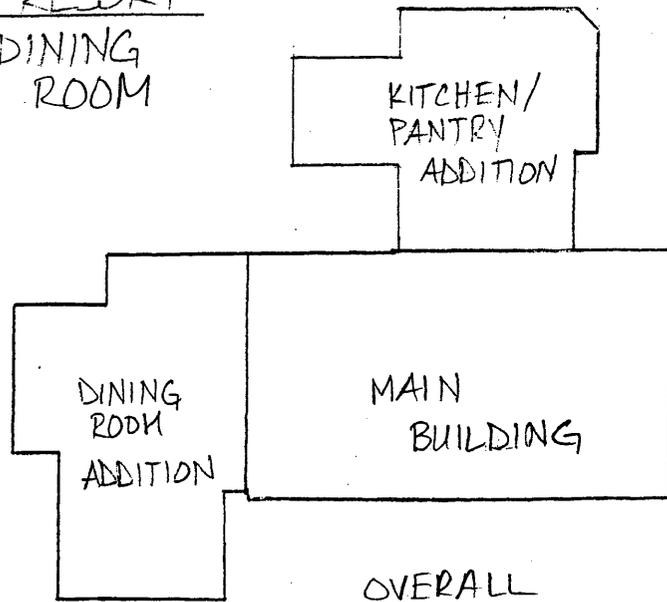
**KEY**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HISTORIC BOUNDARY              | 8. GAS PUMP HOUSE             |
| CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE          | 9. WAYSIDE                    |
| 1. MAIN BUILDING \ DINING ROOM | 10. FISHING GUIDE'S LODGE     |
| 2. SUN ROOM \ OFFICE           | 11. SHED                      |
| 3. MARDNA BAR                  | 12. CLUBHOUSE                 |
| 4. COLUMBINE COTTAGE           | 13. GABLES COTTAGE            |
| 5. LINEN ROOM                  | 14. PUMP HOUSE / STORAGE SHED |
| 6. AUTO GARAGE                 | 15. BOATHOUSE                 |
| 7. BOAT GARAGE                 | 16. TENNIS COURT              |
|                                | 17 - 19. DOCKS                |



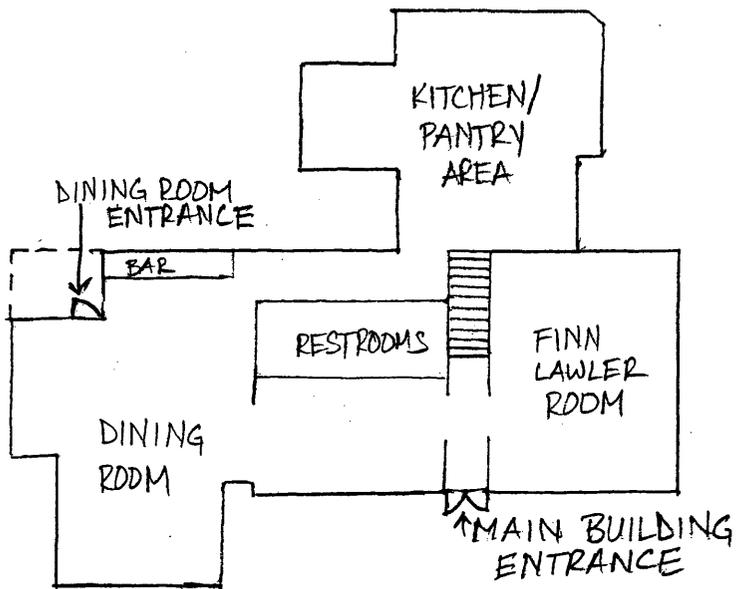
**FIGURE 1: THE EVERETT RESORT  
1269 EVERETT ROAD  
TOWN OF WASHINGTON  
VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

THE EVERETT RESORT  
MAIN BUILDING / DINING ROOM

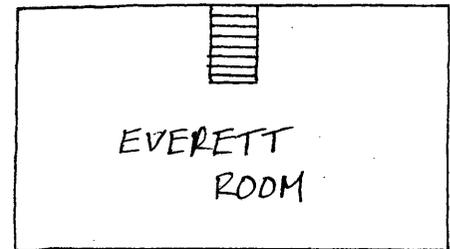


Not to Scale

OVERALL CONFIGURATION



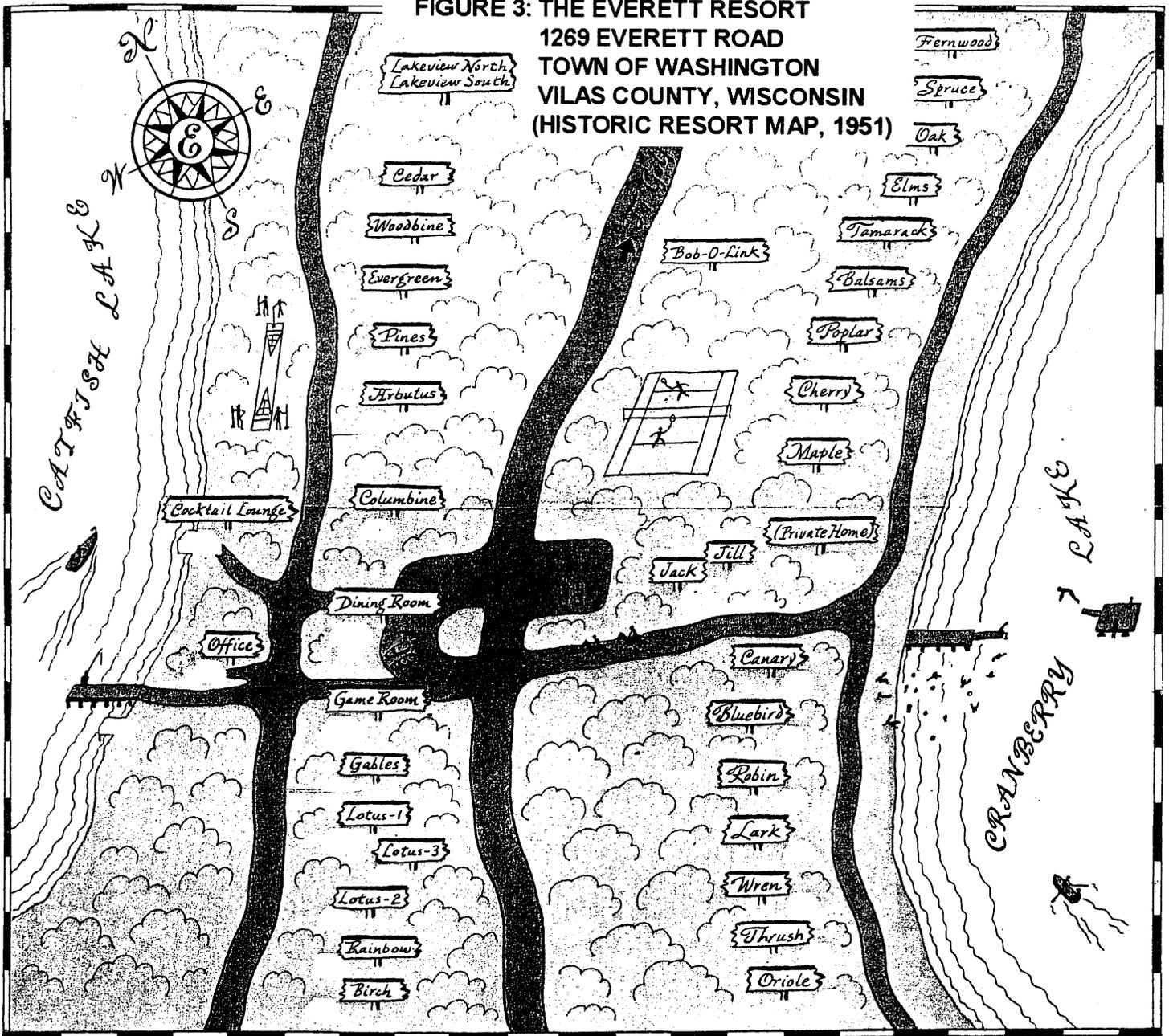
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

**FIGURE 2: THE EVERETT RESORT  
1269 EVERETT ROAD  
TOWN OF WASHINGTON  
VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

**FIGURE 3: THE EVERETT RESORT**  
 1269 EVERETT ROAD  
 TOWN OF WASHINGTON  
 VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN  
 (HISTORIC RESORT MAP, 1951)



# *The Everett Resort and Everett Golf Course*

**Will Open June 15, 1951**

June, 1951: "Our 54<sup>th</sup>  
Season at The Everett"

Chicago Reservation Office:  
333 N. Michigan Ave. — DEarborn 2-5050

Ideally situated along the shores of Cranberry and Cattfish Lakes amid beautiful northwood pines and birches, THE EVERETT offers relaxation, healthful climate, modern cottages, and unsurpassed cuisine. • We invite you to enjoy THE EVERETT this summer — our 54th Season. Eagle River, Wisconsin

Bernhard Lundberg  
Manager