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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Tomahawk Lake Camp Historic District

other names/site number McNaughton Correctional Center

2. Location

street & number 8500 Raven Road N/A Not for Publication

city, town Lake Tomahawk N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Oneida code 085 zip code 54539

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u> objects
			<u>7</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 11/26/91
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. [Signature] 1/30/92
___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Health Care/Sanitarium</u>	<u>Government/Correctional Facility</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Craftsman

foundation concrete

walls brick

stucco

roof asphalt

other stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Tomahawk Lake Camp is nestled in the heavily glaciated Northern Highlands of Wisconsin on a site between Tomahawk Lake, Little Tomahawk Lake, Big Carr Lake and Little Carr Lake. It is three miles from the Village of Lake Tomahawk in Oneida County off County Road D. The camp consists of 17 buildings and 1 structure that were built between 1914 and 1984. There are 11 extant buildings and 1 structure which date from the site's use as a tuberculosis rehabilitation camp. The site plan features a group of Tudor-Revival and Craftsman-inspired buildings arranged on a quadrangle adjacent to Little Tomahawk Lake. All the buildings share a similar age, scale, design and construction, giving the district a cohesive and distinct appearance.

Landscape improvements at the camp historically have been important because of the necessity of attracting patients to a camp which, for most, was so far from home. The entrance of the camp is marked with a large fieldstone gate (#1) at the edge of the heavily wooded site. The gate is dated ca. 1927. The drive brings the visitor into a grassy quadrangle which is surrounded by the camp's buildings. The quad is landscaped with flower beds on one end, tall poles with bird houses on top dot the yard and a basketball court sits on the end furthest from the entrance. At one point there was also a pond and surrounding gardens on the spot where the basketball/tennis court is now located.

The majority of the buildings in this district are Craftsman and Tudor-Revival inspired. Craftsman design elements include horizontal massing, hipped roofs, flared eaves, exposed rafters and the cross-gabled pavilions. Tudor-Revival design elements include patterned brick, stucco, and half-timbering and steeply pitched cross gables. The Administration building, the Kitchen and Dining Room and the Dormitory best display these features in the district.

X see continuation sheet

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Administration Building 1927 (#2)

The T-plan one-story 1927 Administration Building consists of a long rectilinear plan main block that has a large entrance pavilion centered on its south-facing main facade. The building has a poured concrete foundation and the lower portion of the main story is sided in dark red brick up to the level of the sills of the first-story windows. The same brick is used to form quoins at the corners of the building and also a fascia that covers the wall surface between the window heads and the main eaves. The remaining wall surfaces (those that flank the first-story windows) are then covered in stucco. The asphalt-shingled combination gable-and-hip roof of the main block has flared eaves and exposed rafters, and a modest Tudor Revival-inspired brick chimney pierces the slope of the roof to the left of the gable-roofed entrance pavilion. This pavilion resembles the large porches common to Craftsman styling and has three 9 over 9 light double hung windows on each of its side elevations. The gable end of the pavilion's front facade is sided in stucco and false half-timber work and features a single, centrally placed, window opening. The interior space of the building is divided into offices for the staff, rooms for meetings, a waiting room, and restrooms, and there is storage space in the basement.

Kitchen and Dining Room 1927 (#3)

The one-story 1927 Kitchen and Dining Room is connected to the Administration Building by an enclosed one-story flat-roofed hallway that is sided in stucco and false half-timber work. Both of these buildings were built at the same time and share many of the same Craftsman and Tudor Revival design features such as walls clad in stucco and dark red brick, with the brick also being used to form quoins at the corners. The Kitchen and Dining Room is rectilinear in plan and its two symmetrically designed seven-bay-wide principle facades are both enlivened with gable-roofed one-and-a-half story ells--two located on the south-facing main facade flanking the centrally placed main entrance, and two located in corresponding positions on the north-facing rear elevation. The principal entry on the main facade has a raised concrete stoop that is sheltered by a segmental arched canopy supported by large wooden angle brackets and there is also a segmental arched transom window above the door. First story windows are 6 over 6-light double hung, and they are mostly grouped in pairs on the principal facades--one pair being placed on the main wall surface on either side of each ell. The first-story of each ell also contains a single pair of these windows. The gable ends at

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the ells are stuccoed and rather elaborately half-timbered and they each contain single small 1 over 1-light double hung windows. Like most of the other contributing buildings in the district, this one too has an asphalt shingled combination gable-on-hip roof with flared eaves and exposed rafter ends.

The east end of the building contains a commercial kitchen. The rest of the first floor is occupied by a simple dining room which features a large fieldstone fireplace. The laundry for the camp is in the basement.

Storage/Garage Building ca. 1915 (#3)

This is a one-story rectilinear plan Astylistic Utilitarian form wood frame building that is surmounted by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The main facade faces west and it is symmetrical in design and five-bays-wide and features a centered garage door opening that is flanked on either side by simple five-panel entrance doors. These doors are flanked in turn by nine-light windows placed in the first and fifth bays. The clapboard-sided exterior walls and the multi-light windows resemble those of the Dormitory, which was built in 1914. This building is believed to be the first utilitarian building constructed in the district.

Auxiliary Generator Building ca. 1927 (#5)

Behind the Kitchen and Dining Room is the Auxiliary Generator Building, which houses the power source for hot water and other power needed in the summer. This is a small, one-story Astylistic Utilitarian form rectilinear plan building that is dated ca. 1927 because of its design similarities with the Administration Building and the Kitchen and Dining Room, both of which are known to have been built in the same year. The building is surmounted by a gable roof and its exterior walls are constructed of concrete block. The lower portions of these walls are painted dark red to resemble the red brick of the larger buildings located just to the south and the upper portions are stuccoed for the same reason. A large single oblong-shaped window opening is centered on each of the east and west-facing side elevations. Both of these openings contain fixed-frame 10-light windows.

Root Cellar ca. 1926 (#6)

Located just behind the Auxiliary Generator is the 1926 Root Cellar. This is a low, dome-shaped concrete structure that is covered by a

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mound of earth and it is entered through a low, windowless, gable roofed entrance vestibule that is placed at its eastern end. The cellar is ventilated through the top by several small brick chimney-like shafts, each of which is sheltered from rain and snow by a small pyramidal-shaped cap.

Dormitory 1927 (#7)

The long, low one-story Dormitory is located at the west end of the quadrangle and it bears a strong resemblance to the Administration Building, which was also built in 1927. Both buildings are essentially rectilinear in plan, but the two nineteen-bay-wide main facades of the Dormitory each have a three-bay-wide gable-roofed one-story entrance pavilion centered on them, creating a cruciform rather than a T-plan. The less public role of the Dormitory building also resulted in its having a more informal, less permanent appearance as well despite the use of similar materials. The foundation of the Dormitory is concrete that is painted a dark red-brown in imitation of the brick veneer that is used on the Administration Building. The exterior walls of the wood frame main story above are also considerably different. One-bay-wide panels of dark red-brown brick are placed on the main walls flanking each of the two entry pavilions and broad brick corner pilasters cover the outside corners. The remaining seven-bay-wide main wall surfaces between these brick-sided areas are then clad in clapboards, each bay being separated from the next by a short pilaster, and the bays are then filled with paired eight-light casement windows that are equipped with screens so that they could be opened year round to facilitate the circulation of fresh air. The two entry pavilions also have broad brick-faced corner pilasters and their gable ends are clad in stucco and false half timber work. The design of the main roof of the Dormitory is identical to the one on the Administration Building, being an asphalt-shingled combination gable-on-hip with flared eaves.

Chief Engineer's Garage 1938 (#8)

West of the Dormitory stands the Chief Engineer's garage building. This is a frame construction, rectilinear plan, clapboard-sided two-car garage that is surmounted by a gable roof whose ridgeline runs east-west. The main facade faces east and contains two regular-sized garage door openings.

Superintendents' Residence (Administration) 1914 (#9)

The Superintendents' Residence was built in 1914, and it originally housed the camp administrative offices, the kitchen and dining room,

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and the living quarters for staff and supervisors. This excellent house-like Craftsman style T-plan building has a rectilinear plan one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed main block whose principal facade faces north. A smaller, one-story rectilinear plan gable-roofed ell is then centered on the west-facing side elevation of the main block. This ell, in turn, has its own gable-roofed one-story ell, which is centered on its south-facing elevation, and this second ell is also attached to the west elevation of the main block as well. The first story of both the main block and of the ells is sided in clapboard. The second story of the main block then overhangs the first story by about a foot and this half story is clad in wood shingles laid in courses with every fourth course being slightly flared, producing a banded affect. The gable ends of the ells are also sided in wood shingles. The roofs of the building are sheathed in asphalt shingles and they feature wide overhanging eaves that are supported by exposed projecting beam ends.

An entrance porch is inset into the northwest corner of the principal facade of the main block and it is enclosed with 5, 15-light fixed windows. Window openings elsewhere on the Dormitory building are asymmetrically placed and they are filled with both multi-light double hung and casement type sash. Nearly all of the first-story windows are grouped while, for the most part, windows in the upper story are disposed singly. The windows in the upper story are also mostly to be found on the gable ends of the main block and they too are asymmetrically placed. By way of example, there are three six-over-nine-light double hung windows located in the main north-facing gable end. These are each surmounted by a pent roof, the left-hand window having its own, while the two right-hand windows share a roof in common.

Power Plant Building 1926 (#10)

The one-story rectilinear plan Tudor-Revival and Craftsman Style-influenced Astylistic Utilitarian form Power Plant building was constructed in 1926 and it is partially set into the hillside overlooking Little Tomahawk Lake. The slope of the hill through the site allows the south-facing main facade of the reinforced concrete basement story of this building to be fully exposed to view. The walls of the main story are pilastered and of masonry construction. The north and south-facing principal facades of the main story are each 5-bays-wide and the east and west-facing side elevations are each 2-bays-wide. Each bay contains a single large flat-arched 30-light metal sash

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window. The building is then surmounted by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle-clad combination gable-on-hip roof. There is also a very large circular plan reinforced concrete smokestack attached to the northeast corner of the building.

Garage/Workshop Building 1928 (#11)

Like the adjacent Power Plant Building, the one-story, rectilinear plan Workshop building, which was completed in 1928, is also partially set into the hillside overlooking Little Tomahawk Lake. The fully exposed south-facing main facade of the reinforced concrete basement story is pierced by several 12-light metal-sash windows. The main story above is then sided in stucco and brick in a manner similar to the administration building. The south-facing main facade of this story is six-bays-wide. Each bay is separated from the next by a brick pilaster and each bay contains a single 9-light metal sash window that has a brick sill. The building is then surmounted by a steeply pitched combination gable-on-hip roof that is clad in asphalt shingles and a small brick chimney pierces the southwest corner of the roof. The building currently houses a paint shop, machine shop and carpentry shop.

There is also a shed-roofed one-story modern garage addition that is attached to the east-facing elevation of the Workshop building. This addition is constructed out of concrete block and it has two large garage door openings that face south towards the lake.

Hobby Shop Building 1914 (#12)

The 1914 Hobby Shop Building is located near Little Tomahawk Lake. It was originally built as the first camp power house, but was converted into a recreational facility after the present power plant was completed in 1926. The Hobby Shop Building has a concrete foundation and a fieldstone chimney is placed at one end. Originally, this building was a story taller than it is today and it was sided in wood and was surmounted by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A 1979 fire, however, destroyed much of the building and it was afterwards rebuilt in its present configuration. Consequently, it is not considered to be a contributing structure to the district because of the significant loss of integrity it sustained as a result of the fire and subsequent reconstruction.

The rest of the buildings at the camp are not contributing to the district because they were built after the period of significance. The

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sheds (Nos. 16 and 17, 1984) are both modern wood-sided structures as is the warming house (No. 18). The Gymnasium Building (No. 13, 1974) and Dormitory Building 2 (No. 14, 1969) are both modern brick buildings. The DNR garage (No. 15, 1980) is a metal building of very recent construction.

Building Inventory

<u>NR Map #</u>	<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Map 1</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
1	Front Gates		ca. 1927	C
2	Administration		1927	C
3	Storage/Garage		ca. 1915	C
4	Kitchen and Dining Room		1927	C
5	Auxiliary Generator		ca. 1927	C
6	Root Cellar		1926	C
7	Dormitory		1927	C
8	Engineer's Garage		1938	C
9	Superintendents' Residence (Administration)		1914	C
10	Power Plant		1926	C
11	Garage/Workshop		1928	C
12	Hobby Shop		1914	NC (altered)
13	Gymnasium		1974	NC
14	Dormitory 2		1969	NC
15	DNR Garage		ca. 1980	NC
16	Shed 1		ca. 1984	NC
17	Warming Shed		1984	NC
18	Well House		ca. 1980	NC

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: X nationally X statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1914-1941

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Statement of Significance

The Tomahawk Lake Camp (TLC) is being nominated under Criterion A for its state-wide and nation-wide historic significance. It is significant at the state level for being the only facility for the rehabilitation of convalescent tuberculosis patients in Wisconsin. It is also nationally significant as a major experiment in tuberculosis rehabilitation. The buildings identified with the 18 acre camp represent the camp's historic period 1915-1941, which was chosen to include the date of the earliest construction on the sites and continuing to 50 years prior to the present date.

The extant buildings are a significant representation of the historic Tomahawk Lake Camp complex. Although some buildings have been altered or razed, the remaining structures still possess the attributes of massing, materials, scale and style of the period in which they were built and are clearly distinguishable from the later buildings of the camp.

X see continuation sheet

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The establishment of the Tomahawk Lake Camp in Tomahawk Lake (now Lake Tomahawk) was a result of the advances in the study of tuberculosis and a perceived need for reforestation in the cutover region of northern Wisconsin. Tuberculosis was primarily a lung disease, but in a small percentage of cases it attacked other parts of the body. The term tuberculosis came from the tuber-like growths formed when the body's immune system attacked the bacteria. With the discovery of the tuberculosis bacterium in 1882 by German researcher Dr. Robert Koch the cause of the disease was discovered and the mode of its transmission became clear.¹ Tuberculosis was then identified as an infectious disease whose primary mode of transmission was through contact with infected people. There were few visible symptoms in the early stages, therefore people were often not diagnosed as tubercular until the disease was far advanced.

As urbanization increased, mortality rates rose until they peaked in the late nineteenth century. Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in Wisconsin at the turn-of-the-century, killing approximately 2500 people annually.² The disease primarily affected the lower class and was to some degree ascribed to the growth of urban slums.³ Occupations involving heavy labor or dusty conditions had the highest incidence of the disease, especially young people in the 15 to 40 age group. Early treatment efforts were dominated by patent medicines, electric shock, tapeworms and other spurious therapies.

As scientific knowledge of tuberculosis increased, so did a nationwide demand for the creation of sanatoria. Medical observation revealed a need for isolating afflicted patients from the general hospital population, as well as the essential curative effects of open space for exercise and fresh air. The first tuberculosis sanatorium in America was established in Ashville, North Carolina in 1875.⁴ The typical sanatorium was based on the open air treatment philosophy pioneered in the United States by Dr. E. L. Trudeau at the Saranac Lake Sanatorium in New York state. Dr. Trudeau had had the disease himself and found that when he went to the wilderness and lived in the fresh air, he began to recover. The treatment then, was essentially a passive one involving fresh air, a nutritious diet and enforced bed rest. Recuperation often took two or more years. The patient was considered "cured" if the disease was arrested for two years, although patients often suffered catastrophic relapses years after their treatment.

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Impetus for tuberculosis treatment in Wisconsin came mainly from organizations such as the Tuberculosis Commission of the Medical Society of Milwaukee County and from newspaper articles and editorials which stirred public opinion in support of state intervention. In 1903, Governor Robert M. La Follette appointed a committee to study the erection of a state sanatorium. Upon the committee's recommendation the Wisconsin legislature passed an act in 1905 calling for the establishment of a sanatorium for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and they appropriated money for site acquisition at Wales and construction of the state-run sanatorium, Statesan.⁵ At the time, only three state sanatoria existed in the United States and none in the Midwest.⁶ During the next two decades, the number of tuberculosis sanatoriums in the United States rose dramatically. Nearly every state had at least one, and many states had more; either independent sanatoriums or sections of major hospitals that were devoted exclusively to that cause.

With an increasing number of persons being admitted and discharged from these institutions, it eventually became apparent that many of them were having catastrophic relapses. Although the disease had been arrested, their bodies were not prepared to return to normal life and full-time work after months, or even years, of inactivity. It was clear that some sort of rehabilitation was necessary for sanatorium patients to complete their treatment. The first organized efforts in this direction began in the mid-1910s when a small number of 'sheltered workshops' were established for convalescing tuberculosis patients in urban areas; the first and best known of these was the Altro workshop in New York City, established in 1915. These workshops were places where former sanatorium patients could work at their own pace to build up their strength and endurance. Before long, occupational therapy and educational and vocational programs were established at sanatoriums and by governmental agencies in all states. The 1920s and 1930s saw the greatest increase in the number of these types of programs. There were many different kinds of rehabilitation programs and much experimentation, but at the core of every program was a gradual build-up of strength and endurance. Patients were frequently given maintenance work to do in the sanatorium (i.e., making beds, taking temperatures, cleaning floors, working in the kitchen, etc.), or there were craft classes they could participate in. It was not until the late 1930s, and more frequently the 1940s, that education and training for new jobs or careers became a common element of the rehabilitation.⁷

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Wisconsin had a strong tradition of pioneering activity in social programs and as early as 1910 it was recognized that a program for strengthening formerly bedridden patients from Statesan was necessary for complete recovery from tuberculosis. At the same time, the state was also acquiring cutover lands left over from the intense logging operations in the forests of northern Wisconsin. Frank Avery Hutchins, a director of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association (WATA), suggested that patients convalescing from tuberculosis could help conserve the forest lands by planting seedlings, which would, at the same time, help build their strength. In 1913, after intense lobbying by the WATA, a bill was passed for this purpose by the state legislature (Chapter 679 of the Laws of 1913) which appropriated \$16,000.00 to establish a rehabilitation camp of cottages for tuberculosis convalescents in the forest reserve (now the American Legion State Forest).

A site was chosen on a rise above Little Tomahawk Lake three miles from the village of Tomahawk Lake in Oneida County. The camp was enclosed on the south side by the lake and was surrounded by the forest reserve. By the summer of 1915, construction of a patients' cottage with a capacity of 20, an administration building, the employees' dormitory and a power plant was nearly complete. The administration building contained not only the offices, but also the kitchen, dining room and housing for the superintendent and the female staff. By the time the first patients were admitted in 1915, however, the forestry activities which were to be the centerpiece of camp activity were scrapped because the Wisconsin Supreme Court had ruled that the State did not have the constitutional authority to carry out a forest reserve program.⁸

The Tomahawk Lake Camp served male patients who had been treated at Statesan and had reached the convalescent stage. These patients had usually regained their health, but were not yet strong enough to return to normal life. The setting at Tomahawk Lake provided opportunity for more vigorous exercise in the fresh air. Even without the reforestation program, there was plenty of work to be done. Men could work in the vegetable garden, cut fire wood, clear land for gardening, do maintenance work, help with building construction, etc. The men would begin by working 1 hour a day for the first month of their stay. After that they were given a physical examination and if their condition was not worse, they were given 2 hours of work per day. Known as the "hardening in" process, patients gradually increased their work load in this way until they could do a full day's labor, at which point they were sent home. The slogan of the camp was "Graded Labor Permits Self Support" and the camp's

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philosophy counseled against the perils of overdoing.⁹ There were no medical facilities at the camp, though each patient received regular medical check ups by doctors from the state sanatorium who traveled to the camp routinely. A hospital and lab in Rhinelander were utilized for emergencies.

The work, recreation and living arrangements were all a part of the treatment at Tomahawk Lake. Like Statesan, the cottages were designed so that patients virtually slept outside in unheated compartments in order to benefit from the healing powers of fresh, circulating air. In the winter time, patients slept under several wool blankets and had warmers at their feet to keep them from freezing.

The average length of stay at the lake camp was about ten months and studies conducted by the WATA indicated that "graduates" from the camp had a significantly lower rate of relapse and death from tuberculosis than those who went directly home from the sanatoriums.¹⁰

Patients from sanatoria throughout the state were accepted at the camp. The Statesan patient-produced journal, "The Beacon," regularly advertised the benefits of rehabilitation at the camp and had a column where the social activities from Tomahawk Lake were reported. Advertising also emphasized the north woods' beauty, wildlife and clean air as part of Lake Tomahawk's advantages giving the camp a resort-like atmosphere. The capacity of the camp was always limited, however, and there were always waiting lists for patients trying to get in.

The patients were not the only ones at the camp, for from the beginning it was common to see honor prisoners from the State Prison at Waupun there doing construction work, clearing land and working the gardens or fields. Since there were no funds to hire any but the few absolutely necessary employees for the camp, an arrangement was made with the State Prison. Ten prisoners were retained at the camp--living at the farm a half mile away--as employees. They did much of the construction of the buildings in an effort to cut costs¹¹, and they did most of the heavy labor until some of the patients were strong enough to assist them.

Money for expansion was constantly being requested by the superintendent of the camp. The State Legislature approved funds for the expansion of the camp in 1917. Bids were requested for new buildings, but all of them exceeded the funds appropriated. A two-room patients' cottage was built using patient labor around 1924, but it is no longer standing.¹² Finally,

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in the late 1920s, honor prisoners were employed in the construction of several new buildings. They started with the erection of requested buildings including the refectory (which contained a kitchen, dining room and laundry), housing for the female staff (no longer extant), a new power house, a root cellar, housing for some of the male staff (no longer extant) and an additional patient cottage (no longer extant). These buildings were completed by 1928 bringing the capacity to approximately 45. Also in 1928, the lake's name was changed to Little Lake Tomahawk.¹³ The next year a garage and workshop containing a paint shop, a machine shop and a carpentry shop were finished.¹⁴

Starting in the 1930s patients were involved in vocational training and extension courses offered by the state vocational board. Works Progress Administration teachers came to the camp to instruct the patients.¹⁵

Also during the 1930s, a six-room dormitory (bringing the capacity of the institution up to approximately 75) and a recreation building were constructed at the camp (neither is extant).¹⁶ There was little need for expansion of the facilities after the mid 1930s because the numbers of tuberculosis patients had been steadily declining. In the 1940s an anti-biotic was discovered which cured the disease. Population at the camp declined to such a low point by the early 1950s that women were admitted to the camp in 1952 to help keep per capita operating costs under control.

In 1957, with tuberculosis all but wiped out and treatment consisting of preventative measures rather than forced convalescence, the camp was transferred to the State Division of Corrections for use as an honor prison camp. Male prisoners from the various correctional and juvenile institutions are sent there prior to their release.

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HEALTH/MEDICINE SIGNIFICANCE

The Tomahawk Lake Camp is significant at a state-wide level as Wisconsin's only facility designed specifically for the rehabilitation of convalescing tuberculous patients. In the first two decades of the 20th Century, as more and more patients entered and were released from TB sanatoriums, it became clear that some sort of post-sanatorium rehabilitation was necessary to help prevent relapses. A unique solution was proposed in Wisconsin in which convalescing TB patients would be put to work replanting the cut-over forest areas in the northern part of the state, thereby strengthening themselves physically and mentally while benefitting the state at the same time. Male patients were to be sent to the northwoods for 'hardening in' before trying to return to work full-time. While the reforestation aspect was never implemented, the facility was opened in northern Wisconsin and served to rehabilitate former TB patients for over 40 years.

The Tomahawk Lake Camp is also nationally significant because it was one of the earliest formal TB rehabilitation programs in the country, and it was unique in its approach. While some sanatoriums had established informal programs for the patients under their care, no other state established a separate, transitional facility such as the one in Wisconsin. The only other formal program in operation during the mid-1910s when TLC opened was the Altro Work Shop in New York City. This was established by the Committee for the Care of Jewish Tuberculous and was essentially an urban workshop for convalescing tuberculous patients. It differed from the Wisconsin facility in significant ways, however; it was a private organization, it was urban, and the clients did not live at the facility.¹⁷ That facility functioned as a transitional place for urban workers where they could gradually build their strength and endurance without fear of having to compete for jobs with healthy workers. Most future TB rehabilitation programs were more along the lines of the Altro Work Shops, or in-sanatorium efforts; the Tomahawk Lake Camp was unique in its non-urban setting and outdoor work. The facility was frequently recognized in national publications as a significant effort in TB rehabilitation, and although it was unique, it was considered to be an important and successful program, and it set a precedent for other states. Studies from the early facilities for rehabilitation such as TLC and the Altro Workshops gave evidence that rehabilitation programs did help to increase survival rates for former TB patients, which helped to convince other states and sanatoriums to establish rehabilitation programs of their own.

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ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

An archeological survey was conducted on June 7, 1988 by J.M. Forde for Gremmer-Bablitch Consulting Engineers of Steven's Point. The report surveyed a small parcel of land north of the main entrance sited for their waste water treatment plant. The report said that there were no "culturally significant" artifacts found on the waste water site but cautions that a complete survey of the entire McNaughton site would be necessary to determine future archeological potential.¹⁸

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ENDNOTES

1. Philip L. Gallos. Cure Cottages of Saranac Lake, (Saranac Lake, NY: Historic Saranac Lake, 1985), P. 5.
2. Gustav Schmitt, "A Review of the Fight Against Tuberculosis in Wisconsin and Elsewhere," (Milwaukee: North American Press, 1946), p. 16.
3. Richard Shryock, National Tuberculosis Association, 1904-1954, (NY: National Tuberculosis Association, 1957), p. 32.
4. Bennett O. Odegard and George Keith, A History of the State Board of Control and the State Institutions, (Madison, WI: State Board of Control, 1939), p. 136.
5. See Statesan National Register Nomination, State of Wisconsin Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division.
6. The Crusader, Nov. 1914, p.47.
7. H.A. Pattison, Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous, (New York: The Livingston Press, 1942), p.137.
8. Rehabilitation at Lake Tomahawk State Camp, 1945, p. 8. Harold Holand.
9. Odegard, p. 147-148.
10. The Beacon, Jan. 1936, p. 8.
11. Wisconsin, State Board of Control Biennial Reports, (Madison, Wi.: Democrat Printing Co., 1918), p. 312.
12. Ibid, 1924, p. 397.
13. Ibid, 1928, p. 368.
14. Ibid, 1930, p. 293.
15. Odegard, p. 148.

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16. Wisconsin, State Board of Control Biennial Reports, 1934, p. 372.
17. H.A. Pattison, p. 175.
18. See Compliance files, State Historic Preservation Office.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

Previous documentation on file (NPS): X see continuation sheet

 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

 Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 21 acres

UTM References

A	<u> 1/6 </u>	<u> 2/9/5/5/8/0 </u>	<u> 5/0/7/5/1/4/0 </u>	B	<u> 1/6 </u>	<u> 2/9/5/3/6/0 </u>	<u> 5/0/7/5/2/7/5 </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> 1/6 </u>	<u> 2/9/5/2/4/5 </u>	<u> 5/0/7/5/0/4/0 </u>	D	<u> 1/6 </u>	<u> 2/9/5/5/1/5 </u>	<u> 5/0/7/4/8/6/0 </u>

 X See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

 X See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

 X See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jodi Rubin, Diane Schwartz and Tricia Canaday

organization State Historical Society of Wisconsin date 8-8-91

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city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

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- Division of Corrections. Report to the State Board of Public Welfare on the Northern Camps. 1963-1973.
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- Odegard, Bennett O., and Keith, George M. A history of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin and the State Institutions. Madison, Wi.: State Board of Control.
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UTM REFERENCE POINTS (cont.)

E 16/ 2/9/5/7/0/0/ / 5/0/7/4/9/6/0/
F 16/ 2/9/5/7/2/0/ / 5/0/7/4/9/9/0/

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection with the south edge of Rainbow Road and a north-northwest line extending 200 feet south of Raven Road, commence north-northwest along that line 500 feet to the intersection of a north-south line extending 200 feet east of the garage and workshops to Little Lake Tomahawk; commencing south along that line to the intersection of the Little Lake Tomahawk shoreline, then northwest along the lakeshore to the intersection of a north-south line extending 150 feet west of the garage, then commencing north along that line to the intersection of a west-east line extending 150 feet north of the shed and commencing east along that line to the intersection of a north-northwest line extending 200 feet north of Raven Road and commencing along that line to the intersection of County Highway D, then running south along the west side of County Highway D to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Tomahawk Lake Camp boundary was drawn to encompass all historic and nonhistoric properties in the complex. It also includes the surrounding landscape features that provide the northwoods setting. This includes the wooded area around the Raven Road entrance and the woods surrounding the buildings. The northwoods environment was a very important part of the camp's outdoor, health conscience philosophy that was advertised to prospective patients. The site includes 21 acres of the former 536 acre site. Acreage not included in the district is heavily wooded and does not contribute to the historic significance of the complex.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Tomahawk Lake Camp Historic District
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida County, Wisconsin
Photographs taken by Jodi Rubin--July, 1990
Original negatives on file at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

- #1 of 6: Superintendents' residence looking southeast
- #2 of 6: Dormitory looking west
- #3 of 6: Administration Building looking north
- #4 of 6: Kitchen and Dining Room looking north
- #5 of 6: Power Plant and Garage/Workshop looking north
- #6 of 6: Storage/Garage looking east

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OWNER:

State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections
1 West Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin
53703

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP HISTORIC DISTRICT
 LAKE TOMAHAWK, ONEIDA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

