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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 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 Forest Lodge

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Garmisch Road (HC 73, Box 705) not for publication _____

city or town Town of Namakagon vicinity _____

state Wisconsin code WI county Bayfield code 007 zip code 54821

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Dandra G. Forney USDA Forest Service Eastern Region 10/31/01
State or federal agency and bureau

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

Jucia T. Gove _____ September 28, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

Forest Lodge
Name of Property

Bayfield County, Wisconsin
County and State

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) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H Beall *2/24/02*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property
(Check as many as apply.) (Check only one box.)

___ private building(s)
___ public-local ___ district
___ public-state ___ site
 public-federal ___ structure
 ___ object

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

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	15	1
sites	9	0
structures	3	0
objects	0	0
total	27	1

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

None

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

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)
foundation STONE
walls WOOD/Log
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Forest Lodge
Name of Property

Bayfield County, Wisconsin
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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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE

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 our prehistory or history.

Period of Significance
1893 - c. 1950

Significant Dates
1893; 1914-15; 1928-29; 1940

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Lundie Edwin.H.
Jemne, Magnus

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Forest Lodge
Name of Property

Bayfield County, Wisconsin
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency – U.S. Forest Service
 Local government
 University
 Other

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Name of repository: University of Minnesota – Northwest Architectural Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50.1 acres

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

1 (A) 1/5 6/4/6/0/3/3 5/1/1/8/1/3/1
Zone Easting Northing

3 (C) 1/5 6/4/5/5/9/7 5/1/1/8/1/2/8
Zone Easting Northing

2 (B) 1/5 6/4/5/9/7/1 5/1/1/8/1/2/8
Zone Easting Northing

4 (D) 1/5 6/4/5/7/2/8 5/1/1/8/4/5/6
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, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization Mead & Hunt, Inc. date June 2001
street & number 6501 Watts Road telephone 608.273.6380
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53719

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)

Forest Lodge
Name of Property

Bayfield County, Wisconsin
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
street & number 68 South Stevens Street telephone 715.362.1300
city or town Rhinelanders state WI zip code 54501

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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Section 7 Page 1

Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Description

Forest Lodge is a large family retreat resting on the south shore of Lake Namekagon in the town of Namakagon in Bayfield County. The property is about 8 miles east from the community of Cable. The complex's Rustic style buildings are largely constructed of log and reflect a strong relationship with their North Woods' surroundings. The estate includes 870 acres, including almost 4 miles of heavily forested, undeveloped shoreline, and a small island referred to as Champaign Island. This nomination addresses 50.1 acres of the original estate and encompasses all of the property's buildings and grounds.

The complex largely dates to the early twentieth century, with a majority of buildings constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s.¹ Forest Lodge, initiated by Crawford Livingston, has provided a recreational retreat for three generations of the family. The grounds remain largely natural, with mature wooded areas and open space surrounding the buildings. All contributing buildings and structures are constructed of natural materials – fieldstone and log – reflecting the Rustic style of architecture and the buildings marriage to their North Woods' environment. Two St. Paul, Minnesota, architects – Edwin H. Lundie and Magnus Jemne – are known to have worked on portions of the complex.

Simple, low fieldstone pillars mark the entrance drive to the property. Near the entrance to the property, off of the main road, is a collection of service-related buildings, including the gatehouse/caretaker's house, garage/shop, greenhouse, machine/coal shed, gardens, and tennis house. Primary domestic buildings for the family and support staff include the main lodge, guest house, gatehouse, and maid's cabin. The main lodge, guest house and maid's cabin are located in a circular arrangement on a hill above the shoreline. Stairs from the main lodge lead to the shore and the two-story boathouse. Recreational buildings and sites include the boathouse, bowling green, tennis building and court, and playhouse. Complete with vegetable and flower gardens, cow palace (or barn) and pasture, Forest Lodge was somewhat self-sustaining, providing much of its own produce and dairy products.

The grounds have a dirt road system with a main road and a service road providing access to the buildings. Within the property, the main drive is demarcated by low stone pillars and simple stone curbing. The grounds also have an elaborate footpath system connecting the buildings and providing paths to picnic grounds and viewsheds along the shoreline. Paths connecting the primary domestic buildings are more formal and are constructed of flagstone, while paths to the picnic grounds and woods are natural trails. Although much of the property retains a natural

¹ Building construction dates are taken from the *Forest Lodge Wall Map* in the Main Lodge and from discussions with Bob Jalowitz, caretaker of Forest Lodge, unless otherwise noted. Several construction dates are unknown. A number of buildings have been assigned circa dates in the 1930s when significant development is known to have occurred at Forest Lodge.

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Forest Lodge
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landscape, a stream and man-made ponds were designed and constructed on a slightly sloping hill behind the guest house, near the main lodge.

Forest Lodge includes 15 contributing buildings, nine contributing sites, and three contributing structures that collectively convey the historic significance of the property. These resources retain excellent integrity and largely exhibit their original appearance. Only one noncontributing building, a modern shed, is found at Forest Lodge.

Contributing Resources

Main Lodge; original portion – log cabin 1893; rebuilt 1914-15; remodeled 1928-29; contributing building
Forest Lodge's main lodge sits on a hill above Lake Namekagon. The main lodge is located on a circular drive in proximity to other living quarters, including the guest house to the southeast and the maid's cabin to the southwest. The lake and boathouse are below the lodge to the west and are accessed by a set of wooden stairs. The large, full-log building has characteristic elements of the Rustic style of architecture. The use of log and stone building materials emulate the natural environment. The lodge's exterior walls display saddle notches at the corners and chinking between the logs. The building rests on a raised stone foundation with arched stone lintels for the basement windows. Stone was also used for the porches, steps, and four exterior chimneys. The lodge has an intersecting gable roof covered with wood shakes. The roof has a wide overhang and exposed log rafter ends. Six-over-six, double-hung windows are found throughout the building. Striped canvas awnings cover the windows on the south facade.

The lodge has a full-facade open porch on the north elevation. The gable roof extends over the porch and is bracketed by logs. The porch has a closed stone rail with large saddle-notched logs resting on top. The logs have been hollowed out and lined with tin to serve as flower boxes. The lake (west) elevation has a protruding screened porch with shed roof. This porch also displays large saddle-notched logs that serve as the railing and flower boxes. The south elevation, facing the circular drive and the living quarters area, has two entrances. To the west is the steps with an overhanging gable roof, which now enters into a bedroom. The steps on the south elevation may have originally served as the lodge's main entrance because it features a log gable brace with a small wood sign – "Forest Lodge." The second entrance on the south elevation has less prominent stone steps that provide entrance to the kitchen.

The building's footprint is loosely L-shaped. Recorded on the wall map in the main lodge are the following construction dates – log cabin of 1893; rebuilt in 1914-15; and remodeled in 1928-29. Reportedly, a portion of the present main lodge was a log cabin dating from 1893, but this has not been substantiated.

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Forest Lodge
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Several improvements to the main lodge are known to be completed by Edwin Lundie in the 1930s.² In 1933, Lundie prepared plans to enhance the steps with new fieldstone risers and new stone flagging, and to improve the walks and pavement. In 1933, Lundie prepared plans for the north, east, and west terraces and the service porch of the main lodge and awning supports for the north terrace. That same year, receipts for supplies were signed by Lundie for tin to line the log flower boxes, canvas awnings, and red cedar logs.³

Lundie prepared plans in 1937 for the cold room/meat locker in the basement. Additional sketches and plans in the collection of the *Edwin Lundie Papers* are for furniture designs and minor interior remodeling of the main lodge between 1936 and 1937, including dressers, a wardrobe between the bedroom and dressing room, dressing table, wardrobe for Miss Mary Grigg's room, mirror frames, and dresser for the dining room. Lundie also prepared a rendering of the south elevation of the main lodge in 1937 (see attached sketch drawing of Forest Lodge dated 1937).⁴ As late as 1952-53, Lundie prepared drawings for alterations to the wood awning for the north terrace of the main lodge.

The interior of the main lodge includes a dining room, living room, kitchen, maid's dining room, three bedrooms, a library, a small sitting room (formerly a bedroom), and three bathrooms. Originally the lodge had five bedrooms, but two bedrooms have been converted to living spaces. Reportedly, the 1893 log cabin was only two rooms and these are possibly the present dining room and living room of the main lodge.

Architecturally the interior of the main lodge is modest, reflecting simple decorative elements largely through the use of natural materials, principally logs and wood paneling and wood flooring. The interior of the dining room and living room feature log walls that have been hewn for a smooth appearance, with chinking. The vaulted ceilings in both of these rooms have exposed log beams. The living room has a large, full-height brick fireplace on the east elevation. Wood floors are found throughout the lodge, with the exception of the kitchen and maid's dining room, which have linoleum. Other rooms in the house have wood paneling and limited decorative details that reflect the Rustic style.

² These improvements are documented in the miscellaneous plans and sketches for Forest Lodge in the collection of the *Edwin H. Lundie Papers*, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota.

³ Miscellaneous correspondence and receipts related to Forest Lodge are included in the *Theodore Wright Griggs papers, 1888-1936*, in the collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.

⁴ Lundie's sketch drawing is in the collection of the *Edwin H. Lundie Papers*.

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

The sitting room features an antique doll house built into the closet. The doll house, built for Mrs. Theodore Griggs, the mother of Mary Griggs Burke, was fashioned after a house on Summit Avenue in St. Paul. The 12-room doll house was installed at Forest Lodge in 1992 and features running water and electricity.

The basements and stone foundation of the main lodge are believed to have been added in the 1920s. The main lodge has three separate small basements. Two smaller basements house furnaces and a third basement, under the kitchen (on the south elevation), is used as a preparation room for cleaning vegetables and a cold room or meat locker. The cold room, designed by Lundie in 1937, measures approximately 8 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 2 inches to provide a cold storage space for the lodge. The room was designed with a quarry tile floor and thick walls that began with the existing concrete walls, then a hollow tile was added with two layers of cork board, and finally a last layer of glazed brick and tile.

Recent modifications to the main lodge include the installation of four new double-hung replacement windows on the north and east elevations. Recent repair work has also been done on the exterior foundation walls on the east side of the building. These modifications do not diminish the overall historic significance and contributing features of the building.

Guest House, 1928-29; contributing building

The two-story, guest house was designed by St. Paul architect Magnus Jemne in 1928 and was labeled on the original plans "recreation cottage." The guest house is located in the living quarter's space near the main lodge and the maid's cabin. Construction of the building was completed between 1928-29. The building has an irregular L-shaped plan with a two-story section and a one-story section. The one-story section is the great room with a cathedral ceiling. The Rustic style is displayed in this building through the stone foundation, vertical log construction, and log roof brackets. The building has an intersecting gable roof covered with tar paper and batten and a central interior stone chimney. Multiple dormers adorn the building, including two large gable dormers on the north elevation, and a gable dormer on the south elevation. The building has multi-pane, six-over-six and four-over-four windows on both stories.

The guest house has three, first-story entrances – on the west elevation into the great room; on the north elevation into a bedroom; and a shed roof open porch, also on the north elevation, that opens into a bedroom.

The main floor's principal space is a 24-foot by 34-foot 9-inch "old English style great room" with a vaulted ceiling and open timber frame log truss roof supports. Three, triple-paned, large nine-over-nine-over-nine windows provide light from the south, and four larger, nine-over-nine windows are found on both the east and west elevations of the great room. The north elevation features a fireplace. The first floor of the guest house also has three bedrooms and

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two full bathrooms. Although interior decoration is modest, the building has wood floors and vertical wood paneling throughout the first floor. (Magnus Jemne's plans of the first-level floor plan are attached.)⁵

The second floor has a separate exterior entrance with stairs on the north elevation. The second-story space is divided into two large bedrooms and one-and-one-half bathrooms. The upstairs rooms also feature wood floors, vertical wood paneling, and limited decorative details.

Within the guest house, the majority of the hardware, including door handles and locks, switchblade covers, etc., are constructed of cast iron. Several designs for cast iron work are known to have been done by Edwin Lundie for buildings on the grounds; however, it is not known if he participated in the designs for the guest house hardware, since Jemne was the original architect.⁶ Reportedly, the hardware was fabricated in the blacksmith and carpenters' shop on the property.

A kitchen in the Swedish decorative style was designed by St. Paul architect Edwin Lundie in 1951 for the basement of the building. A dumbwaiter provided the method of bringing food to the main level. The kitchen is reached by a small spiral staircase in the northeast corner of the great room. The kitchen cabinets and details, including elaborate carving, a Swedish style painting scheme, and decorative hardware were all designed by Lundie. The wood cabinets were reportedly constructed by a local craftsman, Mr. Anderson, and hand-painted. The kitchen was added to the guest house to provide an alternative to guests taking all their meals in the main lodge.

Maid's Cabin, 1911-12; rebuilt 1929; contributing building

The maid's cabin, located in the main living quarters area, is a one-story building with basement constructed into the hill. The east elevation facing the guest house appears as one story, while the rear elevation facing the lake (west) appears as two levels, including the exposed basement level. The maid's cabin, similar to other Rustic style buildings in the complex, also features the use of natural building materials with a stone foundation and vertical log construction. The hipped-roof has two hipped dormers on the west elevation, each with two, nine-pane windows. The roof is covered with tar paper and batten. Nine-over-one windows are found throughout the building and those on the east elevation have log flower boxes below the window. The east and west elevations both have two entrances to the building.

⁵ Plan is in the collection of the *Edwin Lundie Papers*.

⁶ Several details of hardware sketches completed by Edwin H. Lundie for Forest Lodge are in the collection of the *Edwin Lundie Papers*. Some of the hardware sketches were done for the guest cabin in the 1950s, while others are unlabeled and undated.

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The first-level floor plan includes a living room, five bedrooms, and one bathroom. The basement level has a bathroom, living room, kitchen, and laundry room. The interior of the building is fairly modest in decoration and materials, including plaster walls with simple wood trim, four-panel doors, wood floors on the main level, and a linoleum floor on the basement level. The main level living room does feature a cathedral ceiling and wainscoting.

The wall map in the main lodge records the construction of the maid's cabin in 1911-12. Reportedly, the building was originally two apartments and the Livingston-Griggs families used half of the maid's cabin as a winter quarters with the other half used by the caretaker until the gatehouse was constructed in 1928-29. The building was rebuilt in 1929 and it is likely that this is when the interior was remodeled to create one unit from the two separate apartments.

Gatehouse/Caretaker's House, 1928-29; contributing building

The gatehouse/caretaker's house, built in 1928-29, is located on the property's main entrance drive and is one of the first buildings encountered on the property. This building was constructed as the caretaker's office and residence and has continuously been used for this purpose. The two-story structure has an irregular footprint created by a protruding vestibule on the east elevation and a protruding front-gable extension on the west elevation. Several of the Rustic style elements visible in many of the property's other buildings are seen in the gatehouse. The vertical log, front-gable building sits on a stone foundation. Decorative features include exposed brackets and simple log brackets. The building has six-over-six windows throughout and two interior stone chimneys. The roof is covered with wood shakes.

The main entrance to the gatehouse faces the main drive and is on the east elevation. The entrance is protected by a projecting front-gable vestibule that is partially enclosed by multi-pane, floor-to-ceiling windows on the south elevation. The main level has three bedrooms, a bathroom, living area, dining room, and kitchen. The second-level floor plan has two bedrooms and a bathroom. The building has a full basement. The interior of the gatehouse has undergone some remodeling. Exterior changes to the gatehouse have been minor and the building retains excellent integrity.

Boathouse, 1928-29; alterations 1940s-50s; contributing building

A large, two-story wet boathouse is located on Lake Namekagon to the west of the main lodge. The building, accessed by a pier, was originally a one-story boathouse with a flat roof that was oriented north-south. The second-story, hipped-roof addition was reportedly added to the building after it was rotated to the present east-west alignment in the 1940s or 1950s. The two-slip boathouse was completed in the Rustic style using vertical half-log siding. The building rests on stone piers and the roofing material is wood shake.

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The first level contains two boat slips accessed by overhead garage doors and is surrounded by a wood deck on three sides. Two entrances are found on the south elevation and a series of one-over-one, double-hung windows are located on both the north and the south elevations.

The second level is accessed by an exterior staircase with a metal railing on the east elevation and is surrounded by a balcony with a metal railing on all four sides. The second-story fenestration features large windows on all four sides to flood the interior space with light. The second level features a single, open-space room that was constructed to serve as a painting gallery. Plans for an interior remodeling of the second story were completed by Lundie in 1953. The second-level interior has a wood floor, unfinished ceiling, and rattan wall finishing.

An enclosed elevator tower was added to the east elevation in the mid-to-late 1950s. The tower housing the elevator has a hipped-roof and is enclosed by vertical log siding to emulate the construction materials and methods of the boathouse. The entrance to the elevator is on the east elevation. Alterations to the boathouse, including the elevator tower, do not diminish the historic integrity of the building or the boathouse's ability to contribute to the overall significance of Forest Lodge.

*Cow Palace or Men's Quarter, Garage, and Stable – 1929 and c. 1940 addition; contributing building
Bullpen, 1937; contributing site*

The cow palace, originally constructed in 1929, served as both the garage and stable, but also provided living quarters for some of the property's help. At various times chauffeurs, gardeners, and the dairyman's family have lived in the residential part of the cow palace. Presently the living space is used as guest quarters. In 1936, Lundie prepared an "Existing Ground Floor Plan for the Garage and Stable, Forest Lodge," which was likely done in anticipation of the c. 1940 addition to the building (see enclosed plan sheet prepared by Lundie).⁷ The c. 1940 addition added a section to the northeastern part of the building creating the present widened H-shaped floor plan. This additional living quarters space, including a kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms, reportedly was added for the dairyman's family.

The cow palace's interior spaces can be divided into three areas: (1) the central area with garage and shop space; (2) the east wing with living quarters; and (3) the west wing with stable/dairy, feed storage, and creamery/milk room. The central area includes a five-bay garage and a shop area. The living quarters wing includes two sitting areas, three bedrooms, a kitchen, and two bathrooms. The interior living quarters have been modernized over the years. The living quarters can be entered through a multi-pane door on the west elevation, an entrance on the rear of the east elevation, or through the garage area.

⁷ Plan is in the collection of the *Edwin Lundie Papers*.

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The cow palace is a one-story, vertical log building, designed in the Rustic style. The building rests on a stone foundation. Numerous six-over-six, multi-pane, double-hung windows are found throughout the building. The windows of the living quarters feature bracketed wood flower boxes. The north elevation features six openings: five hinged wood garage doors; and on either end a larger opening that has both a pedestrian door and a hinged door. The pedestrian doors and the garage doors feature decorative, round-headed, leaded-glass windows.

The two wings feature front-gable rooflines that intersect with the side-gable roofline of the building's central section. The intersecting gable roofs are covered with wood shakes and feature copper flashing and valleys. The building has three wood cupola ridge ventilators. Two smaller square cupolas with louvers and a hipped-roof cap and lightning rod are found at the intersection of the gables. A larger rounded, louvered ventilator with cap roof is located on the side-gable roofline over the center part of the "H." Two interior stone chimneys are present on the roofline. The feed room and milk room of the west wing are about 6 feet narrower in width than the stable area, and the roofline extends over this space, creating an open covered porch.

The east elevation of the west wing has separate entrances for each of the interior spaces – stable, feed room, and milk room/creamery. The west wing is a stable area historically used for cows. In 1935, an equipment plan for the stable area of the cow palace was prepared by the Loudon Machinery Company of Fairfield, Iowa. The plan indicated nine stalls with bullpen and calf pens labeled. The stable space at one time included stanchions, which have been removed. A smaller room in the west wing of the cow palace was used for feed storage, and a third space was the milk room/creamery for the property. Forest Lodge Dairy had its own private label and produced milk and milk products for the family and guests at the lodge. The butter fat was last tested at Forest Lodge in 1961 and the dairy herd was removed at about this time.

In 1937, Lundie prepared plans for a bullpen to be attached to the stable of the cow palace. This is likely the area that was used as the night pasture, located to the west of the cow palace and enclosed by a wood post and rail fence. During the day, cows were taken to graze at a day pasture across Garmisch Road at the present location of the natural history trail.

Lake Water Pumphouse/Storage Cabin, 1912; contributing building

The lake water pumphouse is a one-story, horizontal, full-log building with saddle-notched construction and chinking. The small, utilitarian, building has a front-gable roof with wood shakes that extend over the entry on the north elevation. The building is built into the hill on the west elevation and has a stone-and-concrete foundation. A small sliding window is located on the west elevation and the building has an interior brick chimney.

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Icehouse, 1940; restoration work in 1999; contributing building

The icehouse features horizontal full-log construction with saddle-notching at the corners. The log building is built into the embankment in the rear (east) elevation. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a front-gable roof covered with wood shakes that project over the building's wall. The icehouse measures about 29 feet wide on the main elevation and has a depth of approximately 20 feet, including the portion of the building cut into the embankment. The icehouse has three entrances on the east elevation, including the center for ice, the southern space for sawdust, and the northern space for coal.

"Plan, Elevation and Details for the Ice House for Mrs. Theodore W. Griggs, Forest Lodge, Cable, Wisconsin" were completed by Edwin H. Lundie in November 1940 (see copy of enclosed plan sheet). At this same time, Lundie also completed a foundation detail for the icehouse.⁸ The 1940 plan for the icehouse strongly resembles the appearance of the present building. One variation from the plan and the actual building is the center entry configuration. The plans show a central double-door with a louvered opening above in the gable peak, while the building has only a single central entry door. Attribution of the construction date for the icehouse has raised some questions because the wall map in the main lodge records the construction date of the icehouse at 1925-26 for an icehouse with a "concrete base wall and underpinning." This date is close to the 1927 construction date presented by family friend Robert Matteson in his commemorative history of Forest Lodge.⁹ Since the present icehouse has a stone foundation, the 1920s construction date recorded on the wall map and presented by Matteson may reflect the construction date of an earlier icehouse. The present icehouse construction date has been attributed to the 1940 plans by Lundie.

To repair damaged log and the collapsing roof, rehabilitation work on the icehouse was completed in July 2000. Rehabilitation work included replacing deteriorated walls (approximately 50 percent of the logs) and the entire roof system. Replacement logs were hand-hewn to closely match the original logs and when possible, replacement logs were spliced into existing logs. The hardware associated with the doors and other features was retained. Work on the icehouse was completed in a historically sensitive manner and was coordinated with the Wisconsin Historical

⁸ Icehouse plan and "Foundation Detail for Ice House" plan, dated November 7, 1940, in the collection of the *Edwin Lundie Papers*.

⁹ Robert E. Matteson, "Background Notes on Forest Lodge, Burgundy Point, Champagne Island, and Lake Namekagon," (Unpublished manuscript prepared in Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of Forest Lodge 1893-1993. Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society, August 1993), 3.

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Society.¹⁰ Recent restoration work does not diminish the historic integrity of the icehouse, which is a contributing building of the property.

Playhouse, 1922; contributing building

Constructed in 1922, the playhouse was a birthday present for Mrs. Mary Griggs Burke from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Griggs. The playhouse is located in a wooded area north of the tennis court. The playhouse is a small, one-story frame building with a side-gable roof. The playhouse appears as a miniature house, including such features as multi-pane, six-over-six windows with shutters. The building has clapboard siding, painted white, with cornerboards and shutters painted green. The playhouse has a shed roof covered porch that is enclosed by floor-to-ceiling open lattice work. The playhouse has a center entrance flanked by windows. The one-room playhouse has a small rear shed roof addition that features a rear entrance.

As indicated by the interior metal plaque, the playhouse is a prefabricated building designed by the E.F. Hodgson Company. This East Coast company started producing prefabricated buildings such as houses, garages, cabins, and dog kennels in 1892. The Hodgson construction method allowed for quick and easy erection of buildings through the use of bolted sections. Playhouses were shipped in complete sections that were quickly erected.¹¹

Stonehouse/Storage Building, 1923; rebuilt 1930; contributing building

Located behind the maid's cabin, is a small stone building referred to as the stonehouse that currently serves as a storage building. The small, utilitarian, side-gable building features uncoursed, fieldstone walls, a wood shake roof, and three entrances on the east elevation. This small building uses the same building materials as the maid's cabin and reflects the Rustic style used throughout the property. The building therefore contributes to the architectural significance of Forest Lodge.

Garage/Shop, c. 1920; contributing building

The garage/shop is a one-story, gabled-ell, utilitarian building located on the main entrance drive across from the gatehouse/caretaker's house. The building serves as the garage and workshop for the property, including the carpenter's and blacksmith shops. Reportedly, the cast iron hardware found throughout the complex was

¹⁰ Restoration work on the icehouse is documented in Mark E. Bruhy, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, and Kim L. Potaracke, *Archaeological Survey and Historic Building Restoration at the Forest Lodge Historic District, Bayfield County, Wisconsin*. Reports of Investigation No. 21, (Northern State Regional Archaeology Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] Forest Service, Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, December 1999), 21.

¹¹ Information regarding the E.F. Hodgson Company was gathered from two 1930 company catalogues in the possession of Jim Draeger, Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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constructed in the shop. The building is constructed of vertical logs with a wood shake roof. The building has a large garage door opening with a ramp on the west elevation. A two-over-two window and entrance door are found on the south elevation. This utilitarian building echoes the Rustic style of the complex and is a contributing building of Forest Lodge.

Tennis House and Tennis Court, 1929; contributing building and contributing site

The tennis house and tennis court are located behind the garage/shop off of the main road. The tennis house is a small hipped-roof building located next to the tennis court. The building is Rustic in character with vertical log construction, wood shake roof, and six-over-six, multi-pane windows. The building provides a small storage room and a covered seating/viewing area to watch tennis matches. The tennis court material is clay and cinder, recently recovered with asphalt, and is enclosed by a chain-link fence.

Greenhouse, Vegetable Garden, and Flower Garden; 1930s; contributing building and two contributing sites

The greenhouse is a contributing building of the complex and is located in the service area near the property entrance and gatehouse. The greenhouse is a one-story, front-gable, rectangular building with an enclosed frame section and an enclosed glass section. The entire building appears to have a concrete foundation. The front section is wood frame with square, wood shingle siding and exposed rafters. This section has four-over-four windows and a central entrance door with six panes and two panels. An enclosed glass greenhouse is attached to the front section. The original boiler system of the greenhouse is no longer functioning and plants are now germinated in the cow palace.

A large vegetable garden is located just south of the greenhouse and a large flower garden is located to the north of the greenhouse. These gardens provide Forest Lodge with fresh vegetables and flowers. Both of these landscape features are contributing sites of the property.

Retaining Wall, c. 1928-29; repair work 2000; contributing structure

Located behind the maid's cabin is a fieldstone-faced retaining wall. This wall keeps the hillside from eroding into the pumphouse and icehouse below. Originally a fieldstone wall, the structure has been reconstructed as a solid concrete footing and wall and has been faced with the original stones. Repair work with in-kind material on the retaining wall was conducted in 2000; however, this structure retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the property.

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Stone Wall, 1930s; contributing structure

An uncoursed fieldstone wall is found on the property to the east of the main road not far from the property's entrance. The wall begins at the end of the tennis court and extends to just north of the storm shelter/root cellar. The wall serves as a retaining wall for the gently sloping hill from the service area to the main road.

Stone Mulch Area, 1930s; contributing site

A stone mulch area is located adjacent to the vegetable garden. The mulch area is a rectangular ground area defined by a low uncoursed stone wall with an opening. This contributing site is used as the mulching area for the property.

Storm Shelter/Root Cellar, 1930s; contributing building

Located on the main road is a small storm shelter/root cellar that is a contributing resource of the property. The structure is built into the hill with a concrete entrance portico. Fieldstone wingwalls support the structure and hillside.

Steamer Fire Engine Shed, c. 1950; contributing building

Constructed toward the end of the complex's period of significance is the steamer fire engine shed. This small utilitarian building is located on the shore of Lake Namekagon southwest of the bowling green. The building was constructed with a log appearance to emulate the Rustic style buildings on the property. The front-gable shed displays frame construction with manufactured half-log siding and displays exposed rafters. A double-door entrance is on the south elevation and the building has multi-pane windows.

Forest Lodge Path and Road System, 1893-c. 1950; contributing structure

The grounds include an elaborate road and path system that allows for both vehicular and pedestrian movement throughout the property. Both the road system and the paths follow the principle of laying lightly on the land allowing one to feel part of the rustic North Woods' environment throughout the property. Mature deciduous and coniferous trees remain throughout the property. Buildings are largely connected by a dirt road system that consists of a main road and smaller service roads. The main road system has fieldstone pillars at intersections and fieldstone curbing. Travel is largely one way through the property on the main road system.

The present main entrance road travels north off of the Garmisch Road past the gatehouse/caretaker's house on both the east and west sides and proceeding north in a circle past the main lodge, guest house, and maid's cabin; east to the greenhouse and machine/coal shed; and west to reach the cow palace, pumphouse, and icehouse. An old entrance road, currently serving as a service road, is marked by stone pillars and a wrought-iron gate near Garmisch Road, approximately a quarter mile west of the present main entrance. The road travels north off of Garmisch Road turning northeast into the property on the south side of the cow palace. This road served as the main entrance to

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the property prior to the construction of the Gatehouse/Caretaker's House in 1928-29 when the present main entrance became preferred.

Smaller service roads are found throughout the grounds to provide transportation to specific destinations such as to the path to picnic point on the shoreline and the playhouse. Walking paths of various sizes and types are found throughout the property. These provide access to all of the buildings and structures and to scenic spots along the shoreline and through the man-made ponds and streams. The paths in the main complex area around the main lodge, guest house, and maid's cabin are constructed of flagstone. Most of the paths are natural paths and were reportedly moss covered historically. A set of wood steps lead down the hill from the main lodge to the boathouse. Fieldstone steps are located behind the maid's cabin (lake side) to the pumphouse and icehouse.

Lower Garden, 1930s; contributing site

A smaller garden located on the shoreline of Lake Namekagon to the northeast of the main lodge is a contributing site of the property. The garden is located near the picnic grounds. A pair of fieldstone pillars on the road mark the entrance to the garden. It appears that the pillars used to have a metal gate attached to them. A service road can be used to access the garden from the east side. The garden is a distinct clearing in the woods and is a visible landscape element. A concrete slab is found on the north side of the garden which is the pedestal from an old pump that has been removed.

Stone Fireplace and Lower Picnic Grounds, 1930s; contributing structure and contributing site

Located on the shore of Lake Namekagon is a fieldstone fireplace at the lower garden picnic grounds. The fireplace includes two enclosed metal boxes – the lower one for the fire and the top one for cooking. The lower picnic grounds, to the north of the main lodge, can be reached by a service road and then a path to the picnic grounds. The fireplace is the only permanent structure at the picnic grounds.

Bowling Green, 1930s; contributing site

A bowling green grounds is located on the shore of Lake Namekagon near the boathouse. The bowling green is a rectangular, flat grassy area located in a clearing of trees. The bowling green is a clearly visible landscape element because it is sunken just slightly below the surrounding soil line.

Man-made Ponds and Stream, 1930s; contributing site

A system of man-made ponds and a stream are a designed landscape element located on the hill to the east of the guest house. Lake water is pumped and recirculated through the stream and ponds and offers the soothing sounds of a flowing creek. The area around the ponds and stream were originally planted with Japanese perennials and local ferns. Although largely ferns today, some of the perennials are still seen.

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Noncontributing Resources

Machine/Coal Shed, c. 1997; noncontributing building

The machine/coal shed is a modern pole building with side-gable roof, metal siding and roof, and a large sliding door on the southwest elevation. This modern building is noncontributing to the historic significance of the property.

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Forest Lodge
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Statement of Significance

Forest Lodge, begun by Crawford Livingston, was developed as a family hunting and vacation retreat on the shore of Lake Namekagon in Bayfield County. The complex is surrounded by mature second growth forest and undeveloped shoreline. Forest Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an exceptional example of a North Woods' estate designed in the Rustic style, popular for the substantial North Woods' retreats of the wealthy in Wisconsin after 1900. Forest Lodge is significant at the state level as a highly distinctive example of a private rustic retreat and is clearly one of the more extensive and architecturally sophisticated properties of this type in the state.

This large estate includes a total of 27 contributing buildings, structures, and landscape sites constructed between the late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth century that collectively contribute to the architectural significance of the property. Forest Lodge includes the work of two St. Paul architects – Edwin Lundie and Magnus Jemne – in addition to the work of many unknown regional craftsman and laborers. All of the buildings on the property, with the exception of one modern shed, reflect the ideology and design characteristics of the Rustic style and retain excellent historic integrity. The estate's buildings were constructed using natural materials – predominantly log and stone – in response to their natural environment. Forest Lodge also contains significant landscape features such as the path and road system, gardens, and bowling green that contribute to the significance of the property.

The period of significance for Forest Lodge begins in 1893, the reported construction date of the log cabin that was expanded and remodeled as the present main lodge in the early twentieth century.¹² Building activity at Forest Lodge continued into the twentieth century and was particularly strong in the late 1920s and early 1930s, when some of the estate's larger buildings – the guest house, caretaker's house, and cow palace were constructed. The last contributing building to be constructed on the grounds is the small fire engine steamer shed. The period of significance ends in c. 1950 to encompass the complete building history and grounds development at Forest Lodge.

¹² Building construction dates are taken from the *Forest Lodge wall map* in the main lodge and from discussions with Bob Jalowitz, caretaker of Forest Lodge, unless otherwise noted. Several construction dates are unknown. A number of buildings have been assigned circa dates in the 1930s when significant development is known to have occurred at Forest Lodge.

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Historic Overview

Tourist Development and Summer Homes

Forest Lodge is located in the town of Namakagon about 5 miles outside the community of Cable. Cable and Lake Namekagon are located in southern Bayfield County, approximately 45 miles south of Washburn and 140 miles north of St. Paul. Although tourism began in the late nineteenth century and has continued through the twentieth century as a major industry in Northern Wisconsin, logging provided the community of Cable and the surrounding area with its first settlers and business ventures.

The lumber industry was fueled by the introduction of railroad lines finished to Cable in November 1880 by the North Wisconsin Railway (later a division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line). The railroad company completed about a 20-mile section of track each year and established a depot and a town at about the same intervals. Cable was established in this manner and early businesses followed, including boarding houses, hotels, saloons, and a post office.¹³ In May 1881, regular train service was available to Cable and the trains brought railroad engineers to the area and sportsmen and families for recreational activities. The presence of the railroad and development of the town would continue to attract tourists to the area into the twentieth century.

Two large lumber companies in the Cable area included the Rust Owen Lumber Company of Eau Claire (later of Drummond) and the North Wisconsin Lumber Company of Hayward. The area also attracted independent loggers and other smaller firms. In 1888, logging activities of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company increased around Lake Namekagon. By 1890, 10 logging camps were operating in the Cable-Namakagon area; and by 1893, uncut pine stands were becoming scarce, so harvest of hemlock and hardwood began.¹⁴

In the late nineteenth century with forested areas cleared, a few people began farming in the area around Lake Namekagon. At this time, tourism was beginning to take hold and a few wealthy businessmen purchased land for summer resorts or retreats. Some of the earliest summer homes in the area were constructed on Lake Namekagon. In 1890 and 1891, Mr. and Mrs. W.S. Burkhardt and Judge Henry Laughlin both constructed homes on Champaign Island; and in 1890, Andrew and Martha Anderson homesteaded Anderson Island on the lake.¹⁵ As timber became scarce, lake property was sold for summer residences and resorts. People from all over the United States built summer homes in the lakes region of Northern Wisconsin.

¹³ *Cable Cullings: Cable, Wisconsin Centennial 1880-1980*, [Hayward, Wisc.: North Country Associates, 1980], 12.

¹⁴ *Cable Cullings*, 20-21, 27, and 31.

¹⁵ *Cable Cullings*, 37-38 and 88.

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When the North Wisconsin Lumber Company stopped operations in the area by 1899 and other logging ventures had ceased, much of the area's landscape was stripped of the huge pine forests that once flourished. A few small milling operations remained active in the area, including a few on Lake Namekagon in the early twentieth century. Regionally, many towns disappeared after logging, but with its nearby lakes and natural beauty, Cable became a vacation destination. Railroad travel from Minneapolis and St. Paul encouraged the development of summer cottages and resorts in the area in the early twentieth century. Entire families would journey to the area to spend their summer at a resort or their own private summer cottage. Regular visitors to the region began constructing summer resorts or cottages on Lake Namekagon, the area's largest lake. By 1895, there were at least four summer retreats on the lake, and by 1911, there were six resorts in operation. Early tourists who built summer homes or retreats in the area included Ernest Liebman who built his summer home in 1901, which he later converted to "Liebman's Resort; and Joe LaPointe, who built the lake's second resort.¹⁶

The railroad was an important component of the tourism industry well into the twentieth century and served as the North Woods' first chamber of commerce. In 1925, the Chicago & North Western Line brochure listed seven resorts in the vicinity of Cable and advertised its routes as reaching "The Great North Woods Fishing and Tourist District of Wisconsin." In the 1930s, the North Western Railroad had a train to Cable, via Eau Claire, from Chicago or Milwaukee. Eight resorts in the vicinity of Cable were advertised in the 1938 railroad brochure. From 1920 to 1948, four passenger and freight trains arrived in Cable daily. A "fish train," carrying sports fishermen, operated in the 1930s on a daily basis and later on weekends until 1956. In 1979, the line from Hayward to Bayfield was removed.¹⁷

With strong ties to the area, the family has been involved in the local community of Cable. In 1925, Mrs. Mary Livingston Griggs sponsored the construction of a Rustic style community building in Cable to serve as a library, meeting center, and the village's first public restroom. The community house, designed by St. Paul architects Stem and Haslund, was dedicated to the memory of her mother, Mary Steele Livingston. In 1971, following Mrs. Griggs death, the library became part of the Cable Natural History Corporation, which was developed by Mrs. Mary Griggs Burke, the daughter of Mrs. Griggs. A natural history museum was added to the community building in 1970.¹⁸ The community building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

¹⁶ *Cable Cullings*, 42 and 88.

¹⁷ *Cable Cullings*, 151.

¹⁸ *Cable Cullings*, 166-67.

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History of the Property

The Development of Forest Lodge

Since the late nineteenth century, Forest Lodge has served as a rustic estate for three generations of the Crawford Livingston family. Similar to the area's history, Forest Lodge and the land's past begins with logging. In 1884, the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company purchased the land, which would become Forest Lodge, from the Farm Mortgage Land Company. By 1888, a large logging camp was located on the eastern end of Lake Namekagon, and at about this same time, the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company constructed and operated a camp, known as the cove, at the future Forest Lodge site.¹⁹

Reportedly, in 1889 Crawford Livingston of St. Paul and a group of hunters and fishermen from Chicago leased the land and the old logging camp from the North Wisconsin Lumber Company as a hunting retreat. Robert Matteson, a family friend, reports in his commemorative history of Forest Lodge that at this time a blacksmith shop, bunkhouse, cookhouse, and other log buildings were located on the shore near the present location of the cow pasture.²⁰ According to the *Forest Lodge wall map* hanging in the main lodge, the lodge building was built in 1893 as a log cabin and later expanded. It is unknown if this was a building from the logging camp or a structure constructed by Crawford Livingston and others leasing the land. Ownership of the land was not transferred to Livingston until 1902, when he purchased the former camp and about 100 acres from the North Wisconsin Lumber Company for \$904.²¹

Born in New York in 1848, Crawford Livingston was the descendent of an established and prominent New York family. In 1870, Livingston came to St. Paul where he established himself in several business ventures, including railroad, gas, electric, and lumber. Livingston married Mary Steele Potts of St. Paul in 1875. Mary Steele Potts' family moved to St. Paul in 1849 when her father became the surgeon at Fort Snelling.²² Livingston's successful business ventures allowed him the opportunity to purchase Forest Lodge for his family.

¹⁹ Bruhy, *et al.*, 4 and 8.

²⁰ Matteson, 1.

²¹ Matteson 2; and Bruhy, *et al.*, 1. *Cable Cullings* dates the purchase of the land by Crawford Livingston in 1893, *Cable Cullings*, 36.

²² Matteson, 2.

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A 1906 plat map of the town of Namakagon area records Crawford Livingston as the owner of approximately 108.52 acres of land in Section 15 on the shore of Lake Namekagon. A building is shown on the map indicating development. At this time, much of the land around Livingston's parcel was still owned by railroads and lumber companies.²³ In 1916, prior to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston passing away in 1925, they had deeded the Forest Lodge to their daughter Mary Livingston Griggs. A historic plat map from 1920 of the town of Namakagon records T.W. Griggs, Mary's husband, as the owner of 109.52 acres comprising Forest Lodge.²⁴

It was during the period of Mary Livingston Griggs and her husband, Theodore Griggs, ownership that Forest Lodge took on much of its present appearance. After 1927, Forest Lodge underwent a period of development and a major building campaign. Many buildings were constructed in the late 1920s and 1930s, including the guest house, boathouse, cow palace, gatehouse/caretaker's house, and tennis house and court. In addition, the main lodge and the maid's cabin were remodeled during this period. Ownership of land surrounding the initial 100 acres of Forest Lodge was expanded with the purchase of additional acreage by the family, including 640 acres, currently the Forest Lodge nature trail; and the purchase of Burgundy Point, 137 acres, in 1937.²⁵

In 1943, ownership of the property was conveyed to Mary Griggs Burke, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Griggs. In 1999, ownership of the land and estate were conveyed to the federal government by Mary Griggs Burke, to be managed as a part of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, with the provision that the natural and cultural elements be preserved. Mrs. Burke retains life estate to approximately 100 acres of land north of Garmisch Road, including the Forest Lodge buildings.

Architecture

Forest Lodge's Representation of the Rustic Style

The buildings and structures of Forest Lodge exhibit the Rustic style of architecture and harmonize with their natural landscape. 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

²³ *Cable Cullings*, 84.

²⁴ *Cable Cullings*, 98; and Matteson, 3.

²⁵ Bruhy, *et al.*, 1; and Matteson, 12.

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blended and reflected their natural environment. National Park Service historical architect, Merrill Ann Wilson, described the Rustic style as follows:

“This little noted movement in American Architecture was a natural outgrowth of a new romanticism about nature, about our country’s western frontiers . . . The conservation ethic slowly took hold in this atmosphere of romanticism. Part of this ethic fostered the development of a unique architectural style. Perhaps for the first time in the history of American architecture, a building became an accessory to nature . . . Early pioneer and regional building techniques were revived because it was thought that a structure employing native materials blended best with the environment . . .”²⁶

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. Crawford Livingston and his descendants had ties to the East Coast and would certainly have been well aware of the popularity of the Rustic style. They likely requested that the buildings at Forest Lodge be constructed in the Rustic style with natural materials to blend with the North Woods’ landscape.

Rustic style buildings were not intended to duplicate the country’s first log buildings, but through their building materials conveyed a sense of the past and of early settler’s log cabins. Rustic buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century are much larger, more refined, and varied in appearance than the early settler’s primitive log cabins. The Rustic style emphasized a harmony with the natural landscape, particularly wooded areas. Rustic style buildings often use construction materials available locally, such as stone and logs.

Typically, log is the main building component of the Rustic style, which in Northern Wisconsin was supported by the wooded landscape. A variety of species were used and the logs could be stripped and oiled, varnished, or painted. Sawn lumber was generally reserved for window and door frames and cedar shake roofs. The use of log varies from full log to half log, log slabs, or manufactured log siding. Horizontal log construction used a variety of notching methods, including saddle, full dovetail, half dovetail, and square. Horizontal log construction requires longer logs and more construction skill and detail. Vertical log construction was commonly incorporated because it was a simpler method requiring shorter logs. Six- to 8-foot logs were set upright and spiked, or mortised into a sill course and attached to neighboring logs by large spikes. In some cases, the sides of the logs were planked to allow a tight fit next to neighboring logs. Manufactured log siding was available as early as 1925 to imitate a log building’s natural contours.

²⁶ Excerpt regarding the Rustic style by Merrill Ann Wilson as quoted in William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*, (National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, February 1977), i.

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Another natural building material, 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-to-the-ground 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 varnished or shellacked. These elements married the exterior and interior space. Decorative details were often limited, and very little applied decoration is found. The Rustic style is generally expressed in the overall form and use and contrast of natural materials.²⁷

Forest Lodge is a large Rustic style complex that was constructed and developed over many years. Traditional characteristics and predominant building materials of the Rustic style are seen in almost every building on the grounds. Log is the main construction material for Forest Lodge, which includes buildings constructed with both horizontal and vertical log methods. The main lodge, icehouse, and lake water pumphouse exhibit horizontal log construction; however, the vertical log method is used for the remaining buildings. Stone is also readily used at Forest Lodge for chimneys, stairs, steps, and many decorative landscape features, including retaining walls, stone pillars, and the lower picnic grounds fireplace. Other features of the Rustic style exhibited at Forest Lodge include overhanging roofs and porches, exhibited in the design of the main lodge and guest house.

Although St. Paul architects, Edwin Lundie and Magnus Jemne, are known to have completed designs for Forest Lodge, much of the construction work at Forest Lodge was likely completed by local carpenters and builders. Evidence of the role of local builders is seen in correspondence to Mrs. Griggs from Lundie where he states that "labor performed by Anderson, Moore and Olson were paid directly by Mr. Griggs."²⁸ Beyond these names it is not known who the local craftsman and carpenters were who constructed Forest Lodge.

Edwin Lundie and His Role in the Development of Forest Lodge

St. Paul architect, Edwin H. Lundie, began his relationship with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Griggs, the second generation owners of Forest Lodge, in the 1920s. The Griggs hired Lundie to remodel their 1862 Italianate residence at 432 Summit Avenue in St. Paul. His relationship with the family continued for many years as he designed their winter house in Florida and worked for many years on improvements to Forest Lodge.

²⁷ Jim Draeger, "Rustic Style" (MSS: Division of Historic Preservation, Wisconsin Historical Society, n.d.).

²⁸ Correspondence Edwin H. Lundie to Mr. Theodore W. Griggs, St. Paul, Minnesota., 1 July 1933, in the collection of the *Theodore Wright Griggs Papers, 1888-1936*, collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Edwin H. Lundie was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on October 13, 1886. At the age of 19, Lundie came to St. Paul and 2 years later was employed as a draftsman for Louis Lockwood. From 1908 through 1912, Lundie worked as a draftsman for Thomas Holyoke, which provided an introduction to an influential person in his life, Cass Gilbert. Emmanuel Masqueray provided Lundie with his next opportunity for professional development by employing him as a draftsman from 1913 through 1915. Upon Masqueray's death in 1917, Lundie formed a co-partnership with Fred Silfer and Frank Abramson to finish the remainder of Masqueray's uncompleted commissions. The partnership was dissolved on June 17, 1919, as a large independent commission allowed Lundie to branch out on his own. Lundie had an office in Cass Gilbert's Endicott Building, a place he would call home until his death in 1972.²⁹

Lundie became a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1922 and was first licensed in Minnesota in 1929. Over the years Lundie became registered to practice architecture in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida. Lundie's successful practice advanced him to Fellowship in the AIA in 1948 and he received a special award in 1957 from the Minnesota Society of Architects for high standards in professional practice.³⁰

Lundie's first commissions were primarily for religious and institutional buildings, such as St. Rita's Academy in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and St. Joseph's Hospital in Mitchell, South Dakota. Increasingly during the 1920's Lundie built-up a clientele of socially prominent families living in St. Paul and nearby White Bear Lake. After 1923, the focus of his business shifted to residential designs. Meticulous designs, attention to details, and excellent craftsmanship would become the hallmarks of Lundie's work. In 1925, Lundie completed the first of many large residences for country estates, located on a suburban lakeshore or river site near the Twin Cities.³¹ By 1940, he had completed commissions for estates on the St. Croix River and Christmas, Gem, Sunfish, Turtle, and White Bear Lakes, and later, he completed country estates on Lake Minnetonka and in the vicinity of the Twin Cities. Drawing from a wide range of architectural styles, Lundie focused on each client's desires for a given project. Outstanding examples of his residential estate work include the Daniels, Weyerhaeuser, Slade, Sweatt, and Gainey houses. Lundie's practice was successful, and by 1947, he had a waiting list of clients. During the 1940s, Lundie was clearly thought of as a fashionable residential architect and a certain status was bestowed on those who lived in his homes.³²

²⁹ Dale, Mulfinger, *The Architecture of Edwin Lundie* (St. Paul, Minn.: Minnesota Historical Society Press, c. 1995), 2-8; and Eileen Michels, *Edwin Hugh Lundie, F.A.I.A. (1886-1972), Encounter With Artists Number Nine*, (St. Paul, Minn.: Minnesota Museum of Art, 1972), 1-4.

³⁰ Mulfinger, 9, 17.

³¹ Michels, 6; and Mulfinger, 14.

³² Michels, 5-7; and Mulfinger, 9-10, 14-15, 44, 52, 60, and 66.

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Other noteworthy commissions for Lundie include smaller rustic cabins on the North Shore of Lake Superior and Lutsen Resort in northern Minnesota. Rustic design elements became a trademark of the 17 cabins or summer houses Lundie built along the North Shore from 1940 to 1968. The cabins demonstrate Rustic style and Scandinavian building traditions and decoration. Lutsen Resort, a large-scale version of other cabins on the North Shore, exemplifies the rustic Scandinavian tradition and is one of Lundie's most noteworthy commission.³³

It appears that Lundie served as somewhat of a personal architect to Mr. and Mrs. Griggs. Lundie's work on the Summit Avenue residence included creating spaces for, and reassembling entire rooms of, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French, English, and Italian antiques in the 1862, 41-room Italianate residence. After completing work at their Summit Avenue home, Lundie designed a winter house for the Griggs in Florida and began work on Forest Lodge.³⁴ Some of Lundie's work on Forest Lodge is documented; however, his role in the development of the estate's buildings and grounds is likely greater than the work that can actually be attributed. Lundie's relationship with Forest Lodge can be documented to include designs and the purchase of materials from the early 1930s through the 1950s. Lundie's plans and sketches for Forest Lodge include designs for individual buildings, as well as for interior remodeling, furniture, and door hardware.³⁵

*Magnus Jemne's Role in Forest Lodge*³⁶

Another St. Paul architect and a contemporary of Edwin Lundie, Magnus Jemne completed design for the guest house or "recreation cottage" at Forest Lodge in 1928. Magnus Jemne was born on March 31, 1882, in Batnfjordsora, Norway. Jemne lived in Norway until the age of 17 when he immigrated to the United States. Making his way to St. Paul, Minnesota, Jemne secured employment for a time with the prominent architect, Cass Gilbert. Eventually, Jemne decided to pursue an architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania where Paul Cret became his mentor.

³³ Michels, 6-7; and Mulfinger, 16-17 and 108.

³⁴ Mulfinger incorrectly sites the location of Forest Lodge on the Brule River in northwestern Wisconsin.

³⁵ Plans and sketches for Forest Lodge are in the collection of the *Edwin Lundie Papers*.

³⁶ Biographical information regarding Magnus Jemne was collected from notes on the architect in the collection of the Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota.

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Upon completion of his degree, Jemne returned to St. Paul around 1917 and married Elsa Laubach, a muralist. On May 14, 1929, at the age of 47, Jemne was registered as a professional architect and set up an office in St. Paul in Cass Gilbert's Endicott Building, the same building where Lundie had his office. An influential associate during this period in Jemne's professional development was Thomas Holyoke, who also had office space in the Endicott Building. During his career, Jemne designed homes for a number of socially prominent families in the St. Paul area, including the Fred Hildred residence at 1398 Summit Avenue, the George Tilden residence at 320 East Mississippi River Boulevard, the Archer residence at 990 Summit Avenue, and the Watson P. Davidson residence at 344 Summit Avenue. As did Edwin Lundie, Jemne also completed several rustic cabins on the North Shore of Lake Superior. Jemne's work was not limited to single-family residences. A noteworthy public building included the Art Deco style Women's City Club in St. Paul (1931).

Rustic Retreats in Northern Wisconsin – Comparison Properties

Two properties in Northern Wisconsin – Seven Pines Lodge and the Island of Happy Days – are comparable examples of private rustic retreats and have been listed on the National Register. Forest Lodge, a large private rural rustic retreat, compares favorably among these elite property types. Seven Pines Lodge is located in a forest with trout streams near the town of Lewis in Polk County, Wisconsin. This complex was built as the home and office of the wealthy Minneapolis wheat grower, Charles H. Lewis. The property features rustic style buildings from the early twentieth century, largely built before 1913, including a main lodge, caretaker's house, gatehouse, stream house, water tower, and pool and pumphouse. Seven Pines Lodge is listed on the National Register as an architecturally significant example of the rustic style and is also historically significant as an expression of the turn-of-the-century interest in conservation and wilderness preservation.³⁷

The Island of Happy Days (or Stout's Lodge), located on Stout Island on Red Cedar Lake in Barron County, was the private family summer retreat of Frank Deming Stout and family. The complex is listed on the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a distinctive example of the rustic style and was designed by Chicago architect, Arthur Huen. The early twentieth-century complex features recreational and utilitarian buildings, including a main lodge, guest house, recreation hall, maid's quarters and laundry, carpenter shop/blacksmith shop/storage building, sewing room, and two cabins.³⁸

³⁷ Mark A. Nickerson, "Seven Pines Lodge National Register Nomination," April 1978.

³⁸ Dr. Norene Roberts, "The Island of Happy Days National Register Nomination," June 1993.

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Forest Lodge, also an architect-designed private family retreat, compares favorably in scale and architectural significance to these two listed properties. Forest Lodge demonstrates the distinctive use of the rustic style applied to residential, recreational, and utilitarian buildings for an architecturally cohesive complex that blends with the surrounding landscape.

The Future of Forest Lodge³⁹

The U.S. Forest Service obtained ownership of the 872-acre parcel along the south shore of Lake Namekagon in 1999. Mary Griggs Burke conveyed ownership of the land and estate to the federal government to be managed as a part of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, with the provision that the natural and cultural elements be preserved. Mrs. Burke retains life estate to approximately 100 acres of land north of Garmisch Road, including the Forest Lodge buildings.

Mary Griggs Burke donated the land to Trust for Public Land, a national nonprofit land conservation organization, which subsequently sold the property to the Forest Service as a specially protected part of the Chequamegon National Forest. The entire 872-acre estate contains areas of special congressional designation that reflect the type of use and management that will be permitted on this property for perpetuity. Four areas have been established:

- ▶ Mary Livingston Griggs Historical Special Management Area that comprises the buildings and grounds of Forest Lodge.
- ▶ Mary Griggs Burke Botanical Special Management Area (south of Garmisch Road, including the Forest Lodge Nature Trail).
- ▶ Fairyland Research Natural Area (west of the Mary Livingston Griggs Historical Special Management Area).
- ▶ Mary Griggs Burke Scenic Special Management Area (bulk of the remaining property, including Burgundy Point, Champaign Island, and land along the south shore of Lake Namekagon).

³⁹ Compiled from Bruhy, *et al.*; Sarah Clark, "Forest Lodge Forever," *On the Land: The Trust for Public Land in the Midwest* (Summer/Fall 1999): 1 and 6; and information provided by the Forest Service.

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Congress provided direction for management of these areas to protect the ecological, historical, scenic, and botanical resources. Under these directions, the Forest Service has been directed to not engage in timber harvesting, except for the protection of public health and safety; road construction or development; motorized vehicle use, except on existing roads; or recreational facility construction or development activities.

Forest Lodge will be used as a historic site and an environmental education and conference center. The Forest Service plans to develop an appropriate treatment plan to retain Forest Lodge's historic and natural qualities, character, and physical integrity. The Forest Service plans to employ an adaptive reuse policy for Forest Lodge and will conduct minimal rehabilitation or change for practical utility while preserving its definitive historical, architectural, and environmental elements. The Trust for Public Land has created an endowment for the management of Forest Lodge. The St. Paul Foundation will administer the endowment, and a Forest Lodge Advisory Council has been established to oversee management and programs at Forest Lodge.

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological investigations conducted at Forest Lodge have been limited. The property has potential archaeological significance for the information that it may yield. Archaeological remains of previous buildings may exist but their location is unknown. Archaeological remains may reveal information about its present use and development as a rustic family retreat and its previous uses as a lumbering site and possible logging camp.

Conclusion

Forest Lodge is an exceptional example of a twentieth-century Rustic style of architecture applied to a private rural retreat. The Rustic style and the use of natural building materials, primarily log and stone, were used to construct nearly every element of the estate, including the most prominent buildings such as the Main Lodge and Guest House, but also the smaller utilitarian structures such as the icehouse and lake water pumphouse. This cohesive rustic complex of buildings is complemented by significant landscape features, including man-made ponds and streams, paths and roads, and gardens. The Rustic style was applied to Forest Lodge through the designs of two St. Paul architects – Edwin H. Lundie and Magnus Jemne.

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The buildings and landscape features of Forest Lodge exhibit excellent historic integrity and clearly convey architectural significance under *Criterion C* as an outstanding example of an early twentieth-century North Woods rustic style retreat. Forest Lodge remains as a rustic example of an early-to-mid-twentieth-century wealthy vacation home that was a self-contained complex providing both recreational activities and daily necessities through the gardens and dairy cows. Forest Lodge has been conveyed to the Forest Service allowing it to be preserved for future generations.

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

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Section 10 Page 1

Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Forest Lodge corresponds to the boundary of the Mary Livingston Griggs Historical Special Management Area of the Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forests as outlined on the accompanying map entitled, "Forest Lodge, Bayfield County, Wisconsin." The boundary corresponds to 11 GPS points converted to UTM coordinates that form a polygon to include all historically contributing resources of Forest Lodge. A verbal description of each UTM coordinate follows:

- A. Northern edge of Garmisch Road, approximately 20 meters south to southeast of Greenhouse; this point forms a southeastern corner of the property's historic boundary.
- B. Northern edge of Garmisch Road, at the property's main entrance road; this forms a point along the southern edge of the property.
- C. Twenty meters north of Garmisch Road, adjacent to the westernmost of two stone pillars that bound a gate along the property's southern edge; this point forms the southwestern corner of the property's boundary.
- D. Along lakeshore, at the base of a west-facing slope adjacent to a small bay, 10 meters west of the pasture adjacent to the Cow Palace; point forms the northwestern corner of the property.
- E. Along lakeshore, north to northwest of the Cow Palace, at a point where three wooden stairs access the lakeshore; one of six points that establishes the contour of the shoreline.
- F. Along lakeshore, 2 meters north of Steamer Fire Engine Shed, west and adjacent to bowling green; one of six points that establishes the contour of the shoreline.
- G. Northern edge of Boathouse, approximately 20 meters north of lakeshore; this point displays the contour of the shoreline, noting the Boathouse's position within the lake.
- H. Along lakeshore, northernmost point of National Register boundary, approximately 5 meters north of stone barbeque pit; one of six points that establishes the contour of the shoreline.
- I. Along lakeshore, approximately 5 meters east of "Lower Garden."

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Section 10 Page 2

Forest Lodge
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- J. Along lakeshore, approximately 5 meters south of Lower Garden.
- K. Approximately 25 meters east of Playhouse, in bottom of a large kettle hole; the point marking the eastern edge of the boundary.

Individual resources with contributing/noncontributing status are identified on the detailed map entitled "Forest Lodge."

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the buildings, structures, sites, and landscape features historically associated with Forest Lodge. This includes the immediate landscape surrounding the contributing and noncontributing resources that provide the historic setting for Forest Lodge. The nominated property includes 50.1 acres of the 870-acre estate. Acreage not included in the district does not contribute to the historic significance of the complex.

UTM References (continued)

5 (E)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/5/8/1/2</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/4/5/8</u> Northing	9 (I)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/6/1/8/7</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/5/6/0</u> Northing
6 (F)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/5/8/6/3</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/4/6/0</u> Northing	10 (J)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/6/1/5/7</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/5/0/9</u> Northing
7 (G)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/5/9/2/3</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/5/1/5</u> Northing	11 (K)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/6/1/0/5</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/3/0/8</u> Northing
8 (H)	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>6/4/6/0/7/0</u> Easting	<u>5/1/1/8/6/0/3</u> Northing				

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Forest Lodge

Garmisch Road

Town of Namakagon

Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photographer: Christina Slattery, Mead & Hunt, Inc., November 2000

Negatives in the collection of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Supervisor's Office, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Photograph 1 of 55

Main Lodge – south elevation

View looking north

Photograph 2 of 55

Main Lodge – south elevation

View looking north

Photograph 3 of 55

Main Lodge – north elevation

View looking northeast

Photograph 4 of 55

Main Lodge – porch on west elevation

View looking east

Photograph 5 of 55

Main Lodge – porch on north elevation

View looking northwest

Photograph 6 of 55

Main Lodge – rear (east and south) elevation

View looking southwest

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photograph 7 of 55

Main Lodge – rear (east) elevation
View looking west

Photograph 8 of 55

Main Lodge – detail of log construction
View looking northwest

Photograph 9 of 55

Main Lodge – interior of living room
View looking east

Photograph 10 of 55

Main Lodge – interior of living room looking into dining room
View looking south

Photograph 11 of 55

Main Lodge – stairs to the boathouse
View looking southeast

Photograph 12 of 55

Guest House – north elevation
View looking south

Photograph 13 of 55

Guest House – west elevation
View looking east

Photograph 14 of 55

Guest House – south elevation
View looking north

Photograph 15 of 55

Guest House – east elevation
View looking west

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Section Photographs Page 3

Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photograph 16 of 55

Guest House – interior of great room
View looking south

Photograph 17 of 55

Guest House – interior of great room
View looking north

Photograph 18 of 55

Guest House – interior of kitchen
View looking north

Photograph 19 of 55

Guest House – detail of interior hardware
View looking west

Photograph 20 of 55

Forest Lodge grounds – Maid's Cabin, Main Lodge, and Guest House
View looking north

Photograph 21 of 55

Maid's Cabin – east elevation
View looking southwest

Photograph 22 of 55

Maid's Cabin – west elevation
View looking southeast

Photograph 23 of 55

Rear steps from Maid's Cabin
View looking east

Photograph 24 of 55

Gatehouse/Caretaker's House – east and north elevations
View looking southwest

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Section Photographs Page 4

Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photograph 25 of 55
Gatehouse/Caretaker's House – west elevation
View looking northeast

Photograph 26 of 55
Forest Lodge main drive – Gatehouse/Caretaker's House and Garage/Shop
View looking north

Photograph 27 of 55
Boathouse – south and west elevations
View looking north

Photograph 28 of 55
Boathouse – south elevation
View looking north

Photograph 29 of 55
Boathouse – south and east elevation
View looking northwest

Photograph 30 of 55
Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage, and Stable – north elevation
View looking southwest

Photograph 31 of 55
Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage, and Stable – north elevation
View looking southeast

Photograph 32 of 55
Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage, and Stable – east and south elevations
View looking northwest

Photograph 33 of 55
Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage, and Stable – detail of north elevation
View looking southeast

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Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photograph 34 of 55

Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage, and Stable – detail of north elevation
View looking west

Photograph 35 of 55

Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage, and Stable – detail of garage door
View looking south

Photograph 36 of 55

Lake Water Pumphouse/Storage Cabin and Maid's Cabin
View looking northeast

Photograph 37 of 55

Lake Water Pumphouse/Storage Cabin and Icehouse
View looking southeast

Photograph 38 of 55

Icehouse – north and west elevations
View looking southeast

Photograph 39 of 55

Playhouse – south and west elevations
View looking northeast

Photograph 40 of 55

Playhouse – east and north elevations
View looking southwest

Photograph 41 of 55

Stonehouse/Storage Building – south and east elevations
View looking northwest

Photograph 42 of 55

Garage/Shop – west and south elevations
View looking northeast

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Section Photographs Page 6

Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photograph 43 of 55
Garage/Shop – west and north elevation
View looking southeast

Photograph 44 of 55
Tennis House – south and east elevation
View looking northwest

Photograph 45 of 55
Greenhouse – west and south elevations
View looking northeast

Photograph 46 of 55
Storm Shelter/Root Cellar – west elevation
View looking east

Photograph 47 of 55
Steamer Fire Engine Shed – north and west elevations
View looking northeast

Photograph 48 of 55
Vegetable Garden
View looking south

Photograph 49 of 55
Stone Fireplace
View looking east

Photograph 50 of 55
Bowling Green
View looking southwest

Photograph 51 of 55
Man-made Ponds and Streams
View looking west

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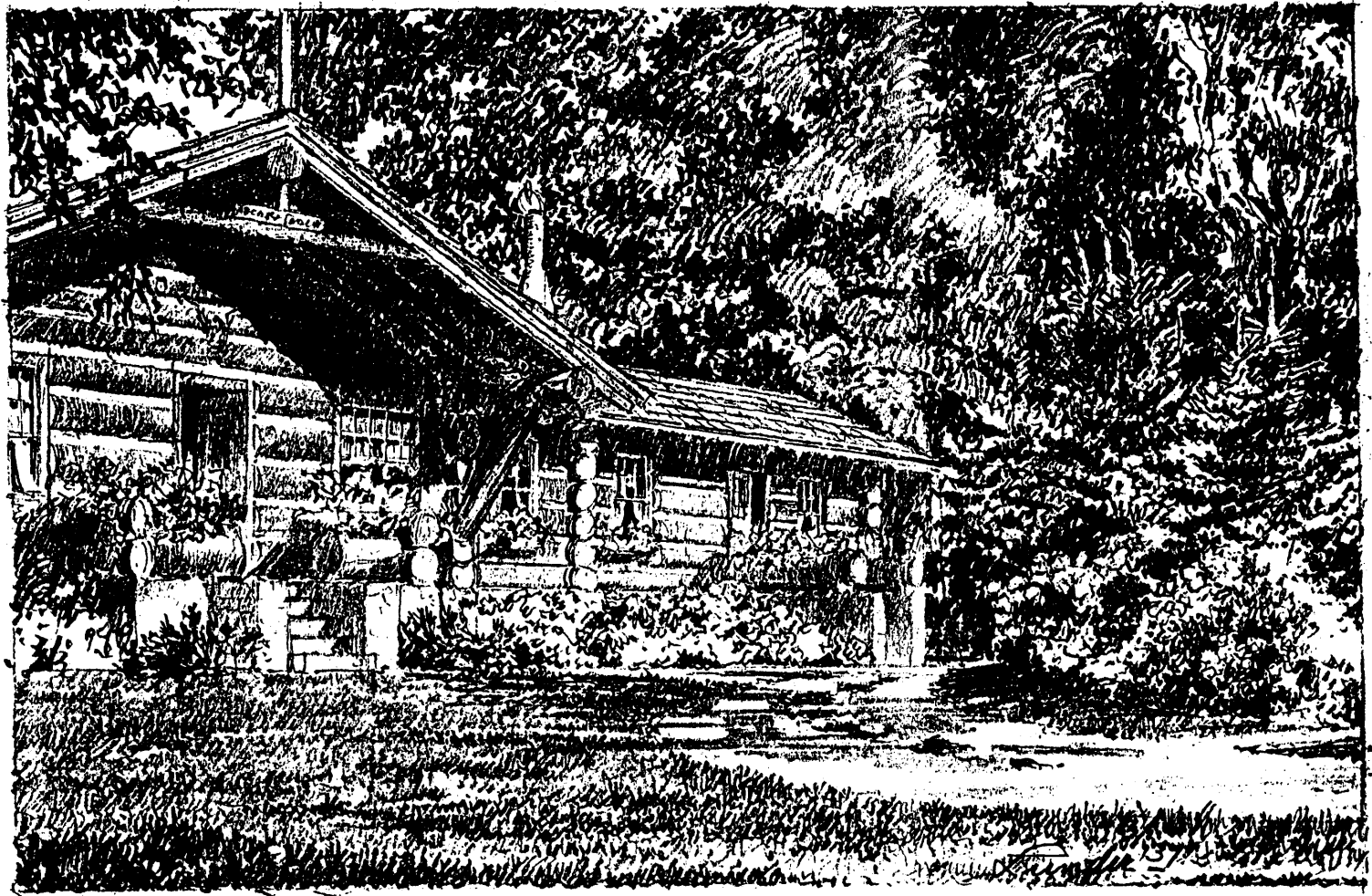
Forest Lodge
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Photograph 52 of 55
Stone Wall
View looking southeast

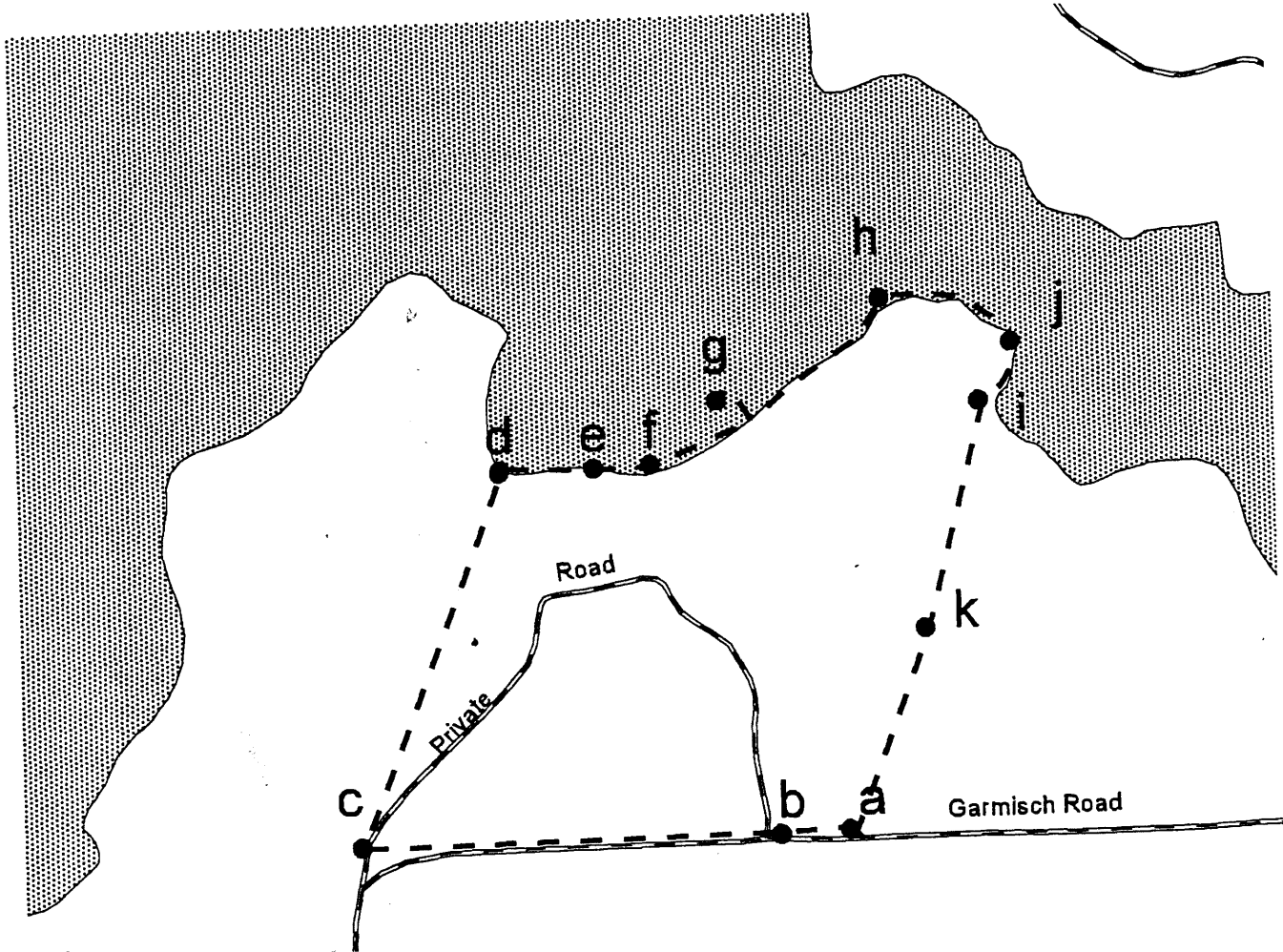
Photograph 53 of 55
Stone Mulch Area
View looking northwest

Photograph 54 of 55
Forest Lodge Path and Road System – intersection of main roads
View looking northwest

Photograph 55 of 55
Machine/Coal Shed
View looking southeast

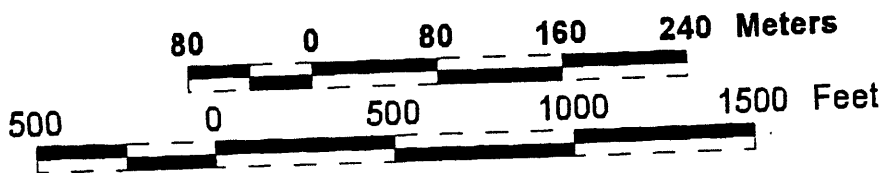


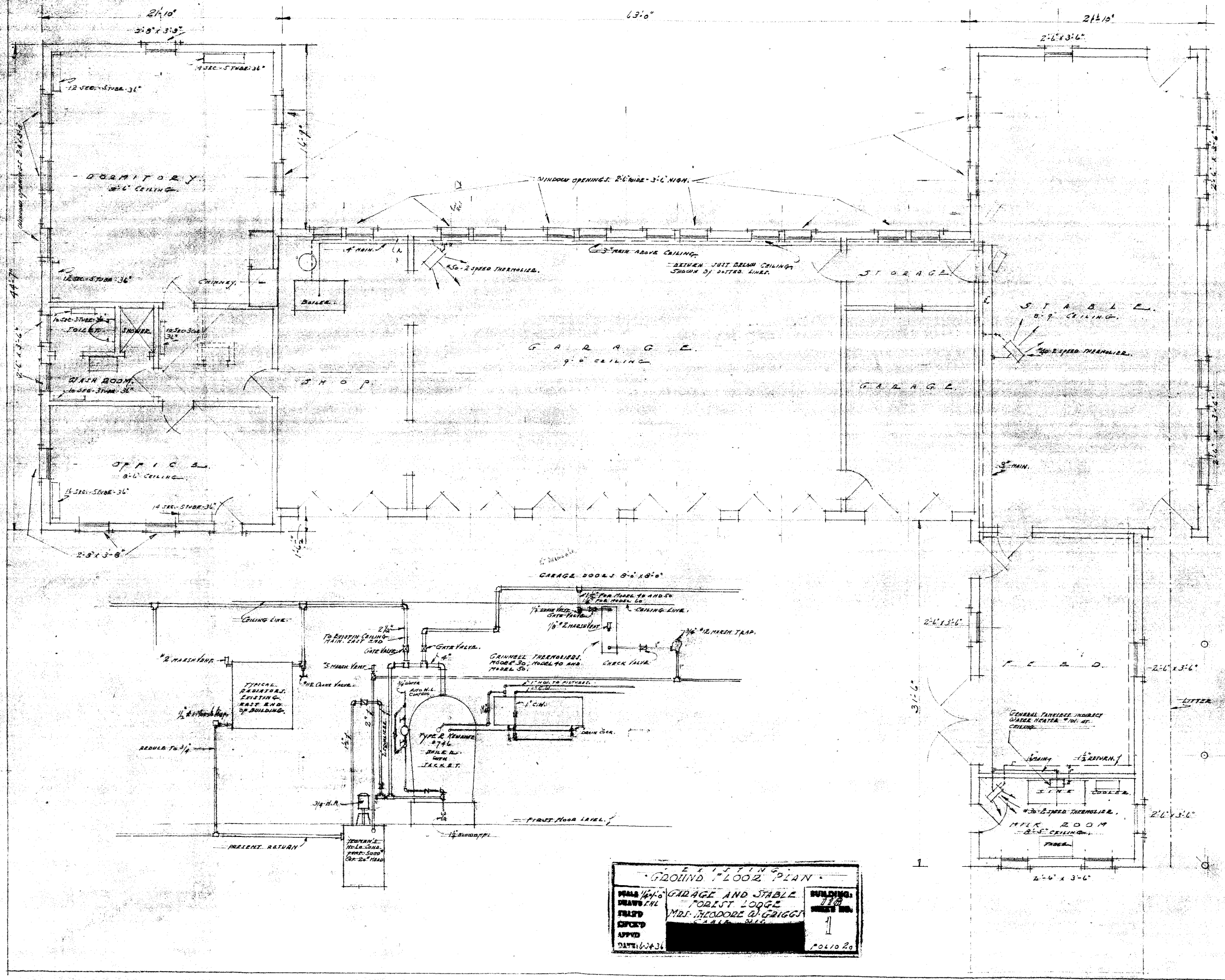
Forest Lodge Bayfield County, Wisconsin



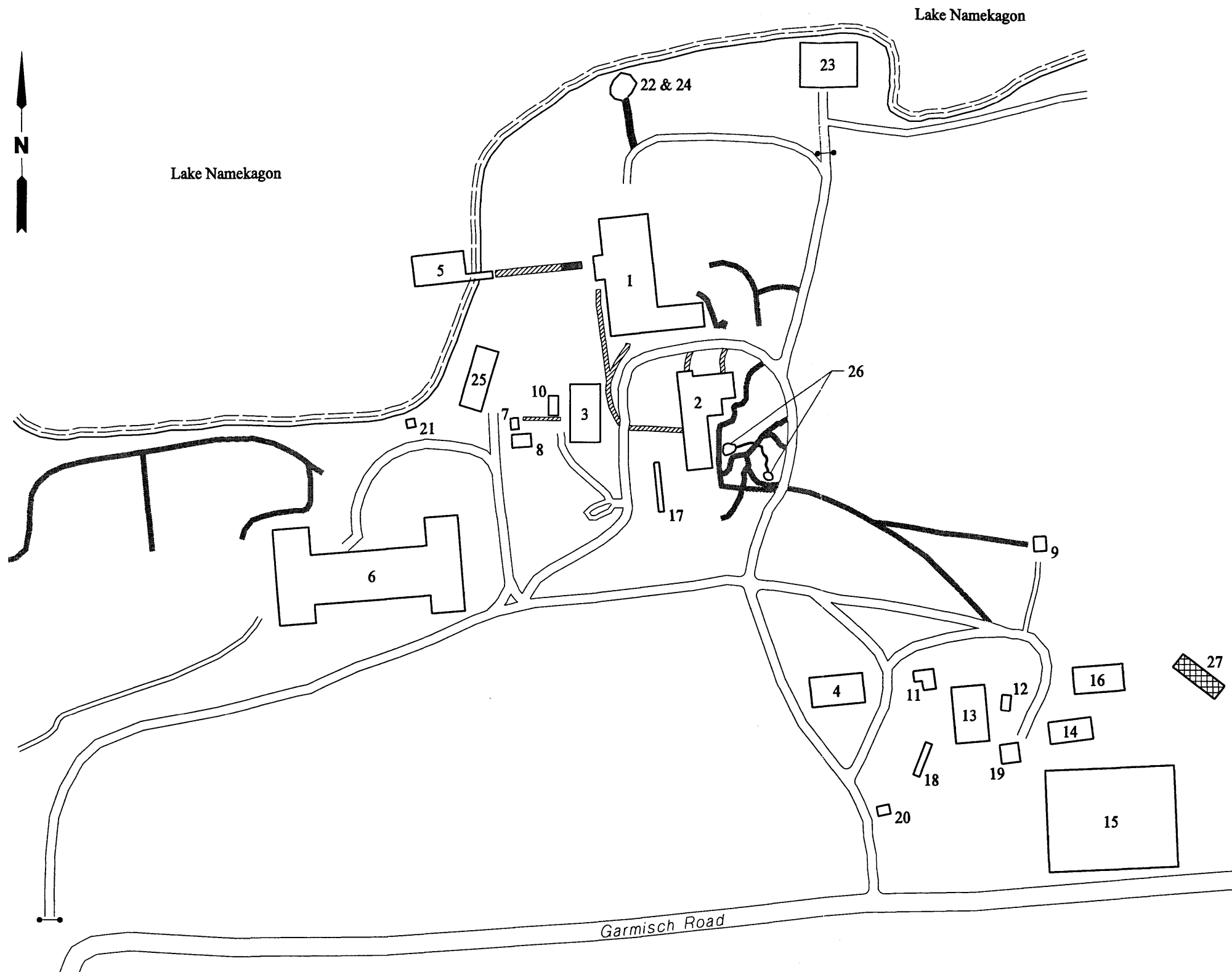
LEGEND

- Historic Boundary
- UTM Points (See Narrative)
- Existing Road
- Lake Namekagon





EXISTING
 GARAGE AND STABLE
 FOREST LODGE
 MRS. THEODORE W. GRIGG
 CABLE, WIS.
 BUILDING: 118
 SHEET NO. 1
 DATE: 6-24-36
 POL 10 20



Contributing Buildings:

- 1 - Main Lodge
- 2 - Guest House
- 3 - Maid's Cabin
- 4 - Gatehouse/Caretaker's House
- 5 - Boathouse
- 6 - Cow Palace/Men's Quarters, Garage and Stable
- 7 - Lakewater Pumphouse/Storage Cabin
- 8 - Icehouse
- 9 - Playhouse
- 10 - Stonehouse/Storage Building
- 11 - Garage/Shop
- 12 - Tennis House
- 14 - Greenhouse
- 20 - Storm Shelter/Root Cellar
- 21 - Steamer Fire Engine Shed

Contributing Sites:

- 13 - Tennis Court
- 15 - Vegetable Garden
- 16 - Flower Garden
- 23 - Lower Garden
- 22 - Lower Picnic Grounds
- 25 - Bowling Green
- 26 - Man-made Ponds and Stream

Contributing Structures:

- 17 - Retaining Wall
- 18 - Stone Wall
- 19 - Stone Mulch Area
- 24 - Stone Fireplace
- 28 - Path and Road System

Noncontributing Buildings:

- 27 - Machine/Coal Shed

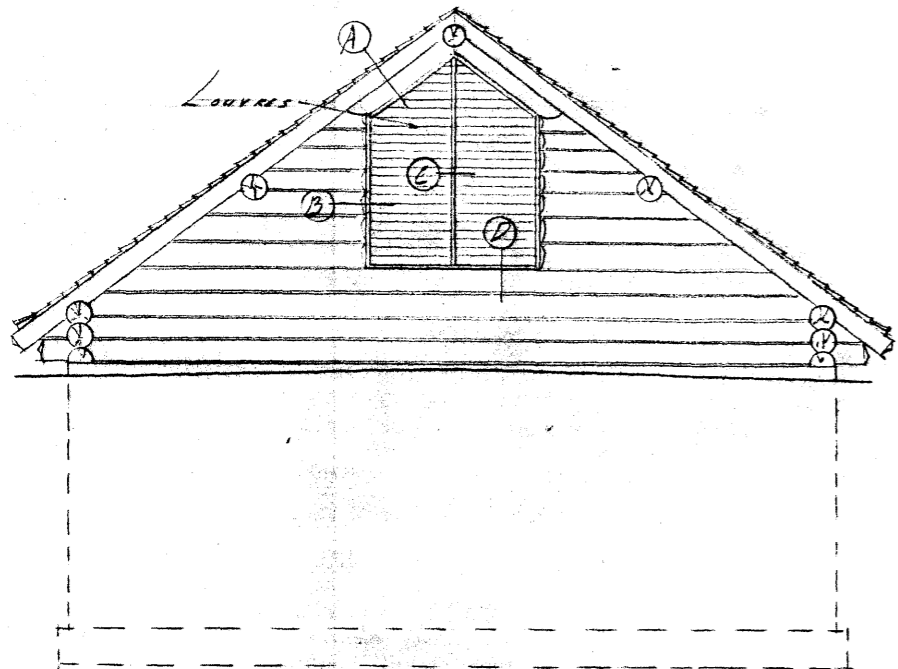
Path & Road System Designations:

- Road
- Paths
- /// Stone Paths
- Stone Gate

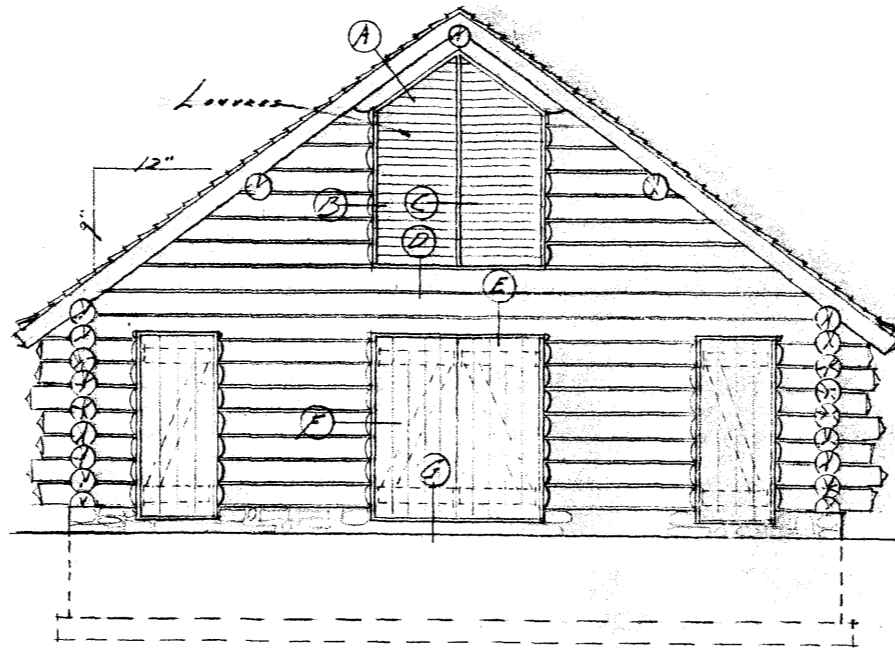
- Contributing Resource
- ▣ Noncontributing Resource

Forest Lodge
 Garmisch Road
 Town of Namakagon
 Bayfield County, Wisconsin

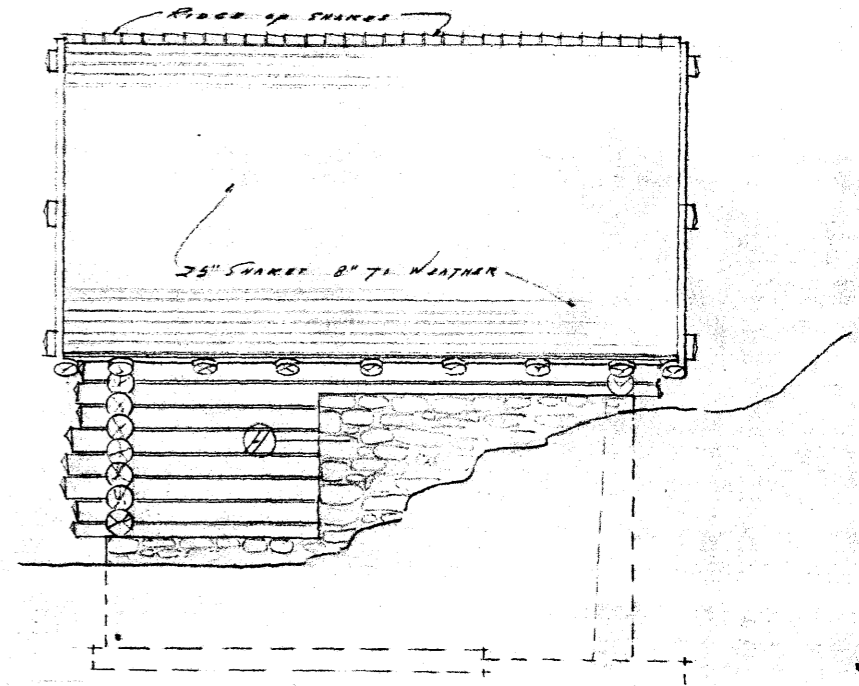




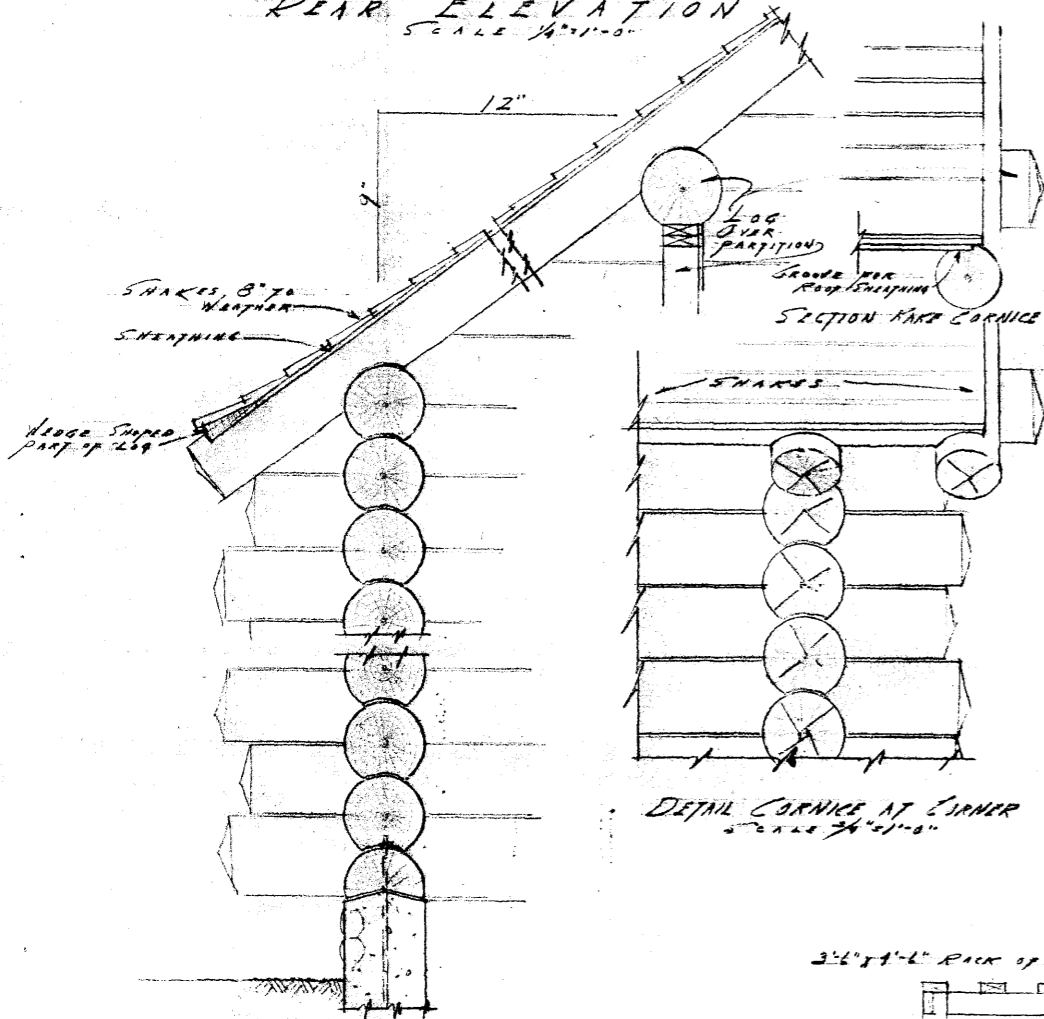
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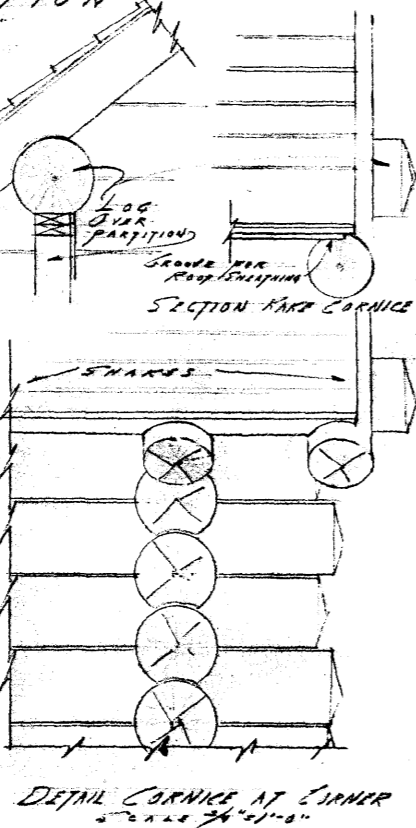
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



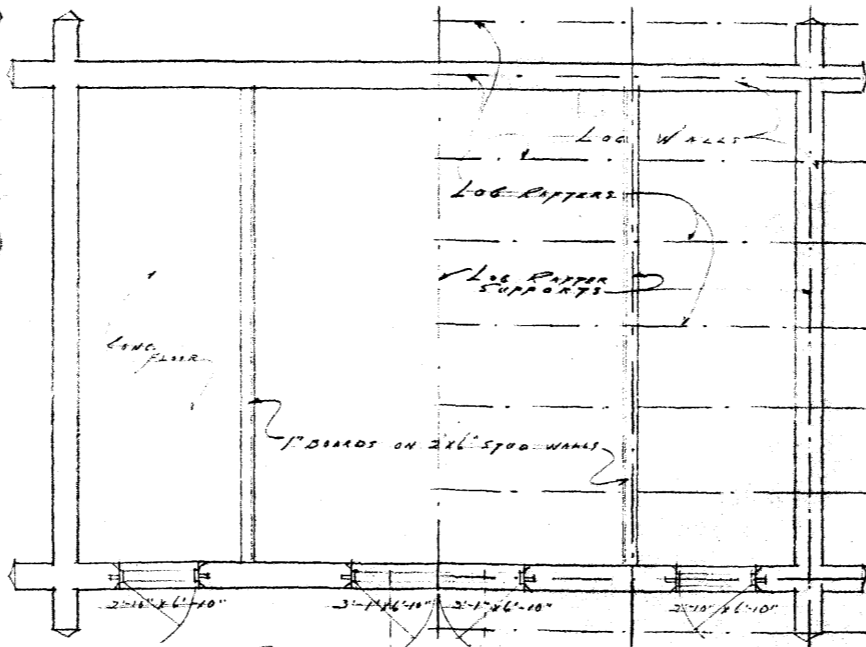
SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
OPPOSITE SIDE SIMILAR



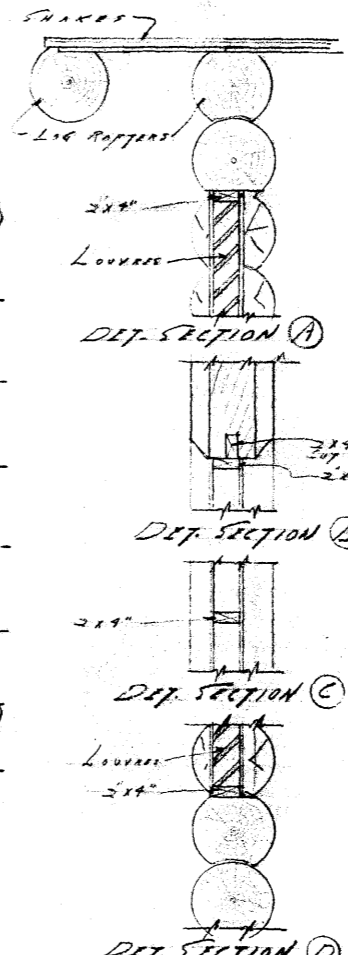
WALL SECTION
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



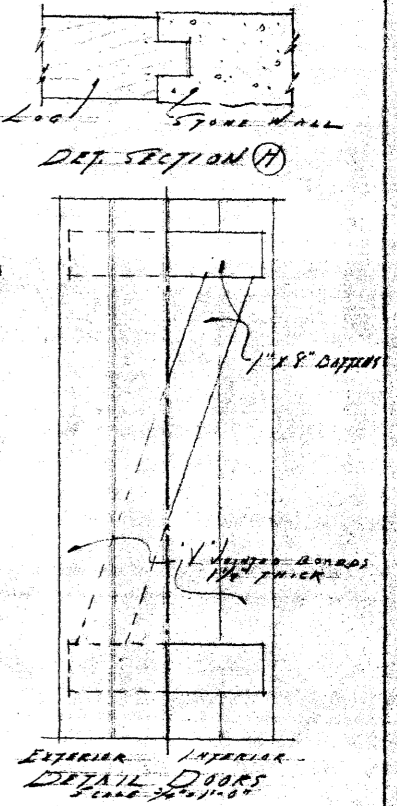
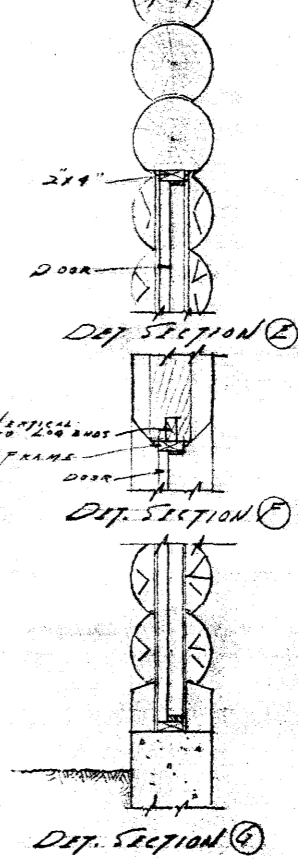
DETAIL CORNICE AT CORNER
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



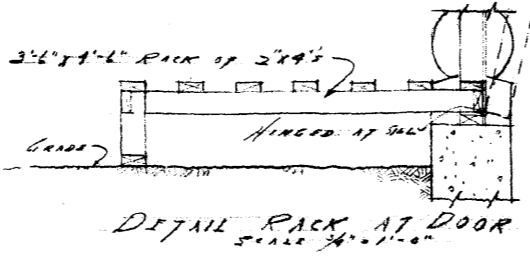
FLOOR PLAN ICE HOUSE
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SCALE OF DETAILS 3/4" = 1'-0"



EXTERIOR INTERIOR
DETAIL DOORS
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



DETAIL RACK AT DOOR
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN, ELEVATION & DETAILS		
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"	ICE HOUSE FOR	SITING
DRAWN	MRS. THEODORE W. CRIGGS	180
TRAC'D	FOREST LODGE	SHEET NO.
CHECK'D	CHESL, WISCONSIN	
APP'VD	EDWIN H. LUNDIE, Architect	2
DATE: 1/24/01	Eastcott Bldg. ST. PAUL, MINN.	PAGE 20