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Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)



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 Moody's Camp Lodge
other names/site number Spider Lake Lodge

2. Location

street & number	10472 West Murphy Boulevard	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Spider Lake	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Sawyer	code 113 zip code 54843

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

9/13/2019

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

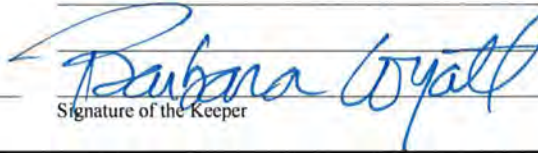
Moody's Camp Lodge
Name of Property

Sawyer
County and State

Wisconsin

4. National Park Service Certification

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


Signature of the Keeper

11-7-19
Date of Action

5. Classification

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

private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
district
structure
site
object

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

Contributing	noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	Total

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

N/A

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls log

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1923

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Moody, Ted and Smith, Hank

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 15T 636199.84 5107117.74
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Patricia Lacey	date	11-26-2018
organization		telephone	715-462-4621
street & number	10688 W Twin Bay Road	zip code	54843
city or town	Hayward	state	WI

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Robert Wollan	date	11-26-2018
organization	WEST – Spider Lake Properties LLC	telephone	612-819-3379
street & number	1359 Edgcumbe Road	zip code	55116
city or town	St. Paul	state	MN

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

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Summary

The Moody's Camp Lodge, constructed in 1923 in Wisconsin's north woods, is an excellent example of the Rustic Style of architecture. The architectural integrity of this building is high, being unchanged on the exterior and having a highly intact interior. The characteristics that define the style are exhibited here including the use of natural, local materials, and handcrafted finishes. Log walls, stone fireplaces and chimneys, simple wood windows, and interiors having exposed log ceilings and walls, wood floors, and decorative flourishes borrowed from the themes found in the neighboring woods, are all present in the composition of this building. The Rustic Style is perfectly matched to a densely wooded setting, represented here with the lodge blending wonderfully with the natural north woods environment, complementing the landscape instead of competing with it. For these reasons, the building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and is locally significant in the area of Architecture.

Description

Setting and Site

Moody's Camp Lodge is located in far northern Sawyer County, in the heart of the heavily forested area affectionately known as the "Northwoods". Northern Wisconsin has come full circle in many ways: once abundantly covered with old growth forests, it was clear cut for timber in the second half of the 19th century. The clearing of trees was so complete that the forests were devastated and in many places, the logging industry left. Without industry to impede their growth, the trees returned. As the trees returned, the tourism industry also took root. Resorts, lodges, and cottages, constructed of log and stone was the dominant trend. Once again heavily forested, the county is dotted with many lakes (close to 500) and streams of varying sizes. Historically this was an area where people came to vacation to get away from the city and back to nature, it remains so today.

Spider Lake is one of those almost-500 lakes, a large body of water with an irregular and undulating shoreline that provides ample opportunities for building on the lakefront. A long peninsula extends from the southwest to the northeast at the northwest end of Spiker Lake. Moody's Camp Lodge is inset into the east-facing side of a ridge that travels atop of that peninsula, its log and stone construction complementing the natural environment. Murphy Boulevard, which accesses the lodge property, travels from State Highway 77 along the west side of Spider Lake, dead ending at the end of the peninsula. Spider Lake is a 1,194 acre body of water containing walleye, musky, bass, and panfish located to the south of the lodge property, but whose shores meander further to the east and west. Private cabins and cottages dot the entire peninsula and which is covered with stands of pine and hardwood.

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To the south of the lodge, the grade of the land drops in elevation and several log cabins are nestled together in a hollow area with close access to the lake. Moody's Camp Lodge was originally constructed as part of a larger resort, including cabins, and these cabins were a part of that resort. Each cabin utilizes the same tenon end with corner post style of log construction as is found in the main lodge. While normally it is preferred to list a unified resort property with lodge and cabins together, in the case at Moody's Lodge there were two extenuating circumstances: the original lodge property was subdivided, each building and its parcel of land was sold off individually (and these owners were not interested in listing); and the lodge building itself is a very good example of Rustic Style architecture, with an exceptional interior, and as a stand-alone building is individually eligible. Given that the lodge has individual significance, the nomination went forward only nominating the lodge.

The lodge is approached by a driveway from the Main Road to the north. See photograph #16 of the setting. The site is tree covered, and cabins are tucked into various small clearings of trees. A circle driveway travels in front of the north-facing façade. At one time a tennis court was centered within the circle driveway. There is no garage, and research indicates that historically there never was one; an interior car path winds to the east and west to the cabins, and a footpath along the east side of the lodge leads to the lake. See photograph #18. The heavily sloped terrain does not lend itself well to planting beds for flowers so only a few small planting beds edged with rocks are located at the front of the lodge where the grade is level, mainly around the north entrance. The main entrance is further defined by a curved low wall of large rocks and capped with smooth stone. The wall is in two sections, each section bookended by low stone piers, and the two sections parted in the center to allow access, down a few steps, to the front door. See photograph #1.

Exterior

Moody's Camp Lodge overall measurement at its widest point is 57' wide by 62' deep. The building is asymmetrical with projections from the principal mass. The primary façade faces north toward the road and the rear, south, façade faces Spiker Lake. The two-story log building rests on a concrete foundation. Because the building is built into a hill, the building is one-story at the front façade, which is sited on the crest of the ridge, and the two-story balance of the building is inset into the steep side of the ridge. The building is constructed with locally harvested hewn logs of similar dimensions. The corner notching method is employed in the construction of Moody's Camp Lodge. The corner technique is known as *tenon end with corner post* and has a tenon cut into the end of each log and then inserted into either a round or square post that has a matching vertical groove or mortise. After insertion, each tenon is spiked. Where the logs do not fit tightly together on the outside, chinking is visible. Where the logs do not fit tightly together on the building interior, strips of wood have been

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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

placed between the logs. The strips are carved to fit and have had the same shellac applied to them as the logs, creating walls of all wood.

The compound plan of the lodge has projections from the principal mass that expand mainly to the south. Various roof planes are created with several gable ends. Shed roofs are located over the camp store, which is a first floor room that is open below and rests on log posts (see photograph # 5 and #6). A long shed roof connects the south-facing first floor porch/sunroom off of the fireside room and the south wall of the dining room. The gable ends are clad with either shake shingles, upright pine boards or in the instance of the east-facing façade, the logs rise to the top of the gable end. The log ridge and log purlin ends are visible under the eaves of the east and west facing gable ends. The roof structure has no trusses and instead is a system of log purlins, collar beams, and posts. Log purlins define the length of the roofs, below them, collar beams (or cross purlins) are perpendicular while the log posts transfer the roof load from the purlins to the beams.

The majority of the windows are double-hung with a single lower light and the upper light divided into three panes. The windows are arranged individually and in ribbon bands. Three awning windows, which are divided into three lights, are located on the wall of the kitchen and over the stairway leading to the lower level. On the exterior, each window is set into a simple wood surround.

The logs are stained a dark brown and the window and door surrounds are painted hunter green. The roof is clad with brown asphalt shingles.

For clarity, the names of the rooms in the text and on the floor plan reflect the historic period of the lodge.

North (Primary) Façade

The north façade is visually organized into three bays. The center bay (see photograph #2) is most prominent with a broad front facing gable and a large log post marking the left edge of the bay. This post marks a corner because the left-bay is deeply recessed. The left bay is side gabled (see photograph #1). The right-bay is just slightly recessed from the center bay, and is side gabled (see photograph #3). The center section contains two guest rooms and the kitchen; the right section contains two guest rooms; and the left section is where the main entrance leads into the Fireside Room. Horizontal logs form the wall of the first floor and at the center bay, wood shingles fill the gabled area above. (see photograph #2) At this center bay, there is a door just left of center, and to the left of the door a ribbon of windows extends to the corner. To the right of the door is a single window. A narrow section of log wall separates this single window and the next ribbon of three windows to the right. The wood door is divided into three horizontal panels in the lower half and the upper half is divided into three narrow upright lights.

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Moody's Camp Lodge
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The right bay has three windows regularly spaced: two are paired and the single window is located toward the west end of the wall. (see photograph #3)

The primary entrance into the lodge is located in the recessed left bay (see photograph #1). The door is slightly left of center under a small gabled overhang. One double-hung window is located to the left of the main door and a small awning window is to the right. The door is divided into three horizontal panels in the lower one-half and the upper one-half is divided into three narrow upright lights.

East (Side) Façade

The east façade is composed of two distinct sections: the left section is more prominent, with a broad gable facing east and having a large exterior chimney of stone; the right section is deeply recessed. The left section is the Fireside Room and enclosed Porch/Sunroom. The deeply recessed right section is the east wall of the kitchen and guest room block described above (see photograph #10). The wall of the right section is composed of horizontal logs with windows cut in. There is a band of three double-hung windows at the far right corresponding to the guest room (see photograph #2), and the kitchen area is defined by a series of four windows: the two outer windows are small double-hung sash and the two inner windows are awning sash (see photograph #1). A small log sided gable dormer rests on the ridge of the roof. Actually, this gable dormer functions more like a vent enabling the hot kitchen air to escape. When the early lodge was cooking for guests, there was a door to the kitchen centered on this side. A small cross gable was located over the door. Historic photos indicated that a large wood box was located to the south of the door. A chimney, from the cook stove, rose on the east-facing roof in front of the dormer.

The left section illustrates how the building height changes due to the slope of the ridge and is further characterized by a broad east-facing gable. A large chimney of stone is centered under the gable, and at each side of the chimney is a pair of wood windows. The windows to the right of the chimney demarcate where the building is one story but the chimney indicates the point where the grade begins to drop so that the windows to the left of the chimney establishes the point where the building becomes two stories with the addition of a lower level. Continuing south (toward the lake) there is a ribbon of three windows under a shed roof. This ribbon of windows indicates the location of the enclosed porch/sunroom. Below the porch/sunroom, French doors indicate the location of the owners' suite (See photograph #10). Besides these openings, horizontal logs form a continuous wall to the peak of the gable end. The fieldstone chimney is considerably wider at the base (6'-8"), but begins to taper in width at a level matching the top of the first floor windows. It continues to narrow as it pierces the gable end and rises to its crest.

The lower level which is inset into the side of the ridge is visible on this side.

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A large log, which is the mortise for the tenon logs, is visible between the windows of the Porch/Sunroom and the Fireside Room and indicates the place where these two interior rooms meet.

South (Rear) Lake-facing Façade

The south façade is visually divided into three sections. From east to west: the Porch/Sunroom and adjacent Great Room (and sleeping rooms below) located closest to the lake; the Camp Store which is recessed from the southwest corner of the Great Room; and finally the Club Room, itself deeply recessed from the Camp Store.

The two-story south-facing façade has a strong horizontal presence extending a distance of 50'-11" from east to west along the Porch/Sunroom and the Great Room above, and along the Owner's Suite and three Guest Rooms below. A wood porch traverses the width of the lower level in front of the three guest rooms, taking advantage of the view to the lake. Two guest rooms have a sliding glass door out to the porch. A log balustrade comprised of upright logs with horizontal metal rods between each upright log (for code purposes) encloses the porch. A plank one-story privacy wall separates the guest room porch from the Owner's Suite. The Owner's Suite has a centered entrance and a pair of double-hung windows on either side of the door. See photographs #8, #9, and #18. Stairs at the east end of the lodge lead to the beach.

The first floor rests upon the lower level. Facing south, a continuous band of wood, double-hung windows extends the length of the Porch/Sunroom and the adjacent Great Room (which is the dining room) providing expansive views to the lake beyond. See photograph #9.

A large square log, which is the mortise for the tenon log ends, appears at the east and west edges of this façade, on both the first floor and lower floors. An additional upright log, which is the full height of the building, appears at the joining wall of the fireside room and the great dining room. The full height log is the mortise for the tenon log ends for the midpoint of the long logs of the south-facing elevation.

The horizontal logs rise as a continuous wall, joining the first floor and the lower floor into a cohesive unit. See photograph #7, #8, and #9.

The Camp Store has a shed roof facing west and the south façade is composed of horizontal logs that make up the wall and a ribbon of three windows at the west corner. The Camp Store is built on tall log posts, open below (see photograph #7).

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Moody's Camp Lodge
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The third section, the recessed section having the Club Room below and a guest room above is characterized by the horizontal log wall, having two pairs of double-hung windows below and four windows above (two single windows and one pair) (see photograph #6).

West (Side) Façade

The west-facing façade is composed of three sections. From south to north: the west wall of the Great Room and guest room below; the projecting wall of the Camp Store; and projecting from that, guest rooms above and the west wall of the Club Room below. These sections will be described in this order below.

The first floor Great Room and lower level guest rooms of the main body of the lodge come into view. The lower level rests on a one-story concrete foundation that has two, evenly spaced, double-hung windows for this corner guest room. Above, the first floor Great Room has a ribbon of three double-hung windows at the outer corner and a pair of windows at the inner corner. The horizontal logs rise as a continuous wall, joining the first floor and the lower floor into a cohesive unit. A large square log is the mortice for the tenon log ends rises from the lower level to the top of the first floor at the southwest corner of the west-facing elevation. (See photographs #7 and #8.)

Moving north, the 12' x 20' first floor camp store wing¹ is visible. The first floor wing rests on three large upright logs that are one-story in height. Visible above the first floor wing's shed roof is the gable end of the main body of the lodge. The log ridge and log purlin ends appear under the eaves of the gable end. The gable end is clad with shake shingles. A large rubble exposed chimney that services the great dining room fireplace is visible on the main body of the lodge. Halfway up the west-facing wall of the lodge, the material of the chimney transitions to brick, and narrows considerably. The brick chimney continues to rise and pierces the gable end where it continues upward to its summit. See photographs #6 and #7.

This side of the Camp Store has a ribbon of four windows starting at the outer corner. (See photographs #6 and #7.) Because the location of this portion of the building is higher up the ridge, the sloping terrain allows for a day lit basement under the Camp Store. The exposed basement has an entry door with a pair of double-hung windows to the south of the door. See photograph #4 and #5.

The last section is the west wall of the guest rooms above and the Club Room below. There is a two-story cross gable wing which is set back 3'-5" from the edge of primary façade. The two-story wing rests on a one-story concrete foundation. The gable end has two gables of different pitches. The

¹ Marnie O. Mammaing, *Return to Wake Robin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2012), page 84

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gable end is clad with upright pine boards. Two double-hung windows are evenly spaced on the first floor (see photograph #4 and #5).

Interior

The interior of Moody's Camp Lodge has been crafted by true artisans. Coats of shellac and the patina of age have given the logs a warm glow. All of the horizontal logs are visible within the lodge and have not been compromised with paneling or wallboard coverings. Where the logs of the interior walls do not fit tightly together, carved strips of wood have been placed between the logs. The strips of wood were coated with the same shellac as the logs. This chinking technique presents the appearance of a solid wall of wood.

Besides the beautiful nature of the horizontal logs on the lodge's interior, smaller logs have been mitered on a 45 degree angle and placed in a herringbone-like pattern in the gable end peaks of both fireplaces, and on either side of the wall separating the great dining room from the fireside room. The smaller log pattern rises from the height of the first floor to the peak of the open ceiling.

The lower portion of the wall separating the Fireside Room from the Great Room is constructed with large logs that have been split into quarter logs. The passageway between the Fireside Room and the Great Room has had two 45 degree angle cuts made in each quarter log end. See photograph #12. This technique has created an interesting ragged surround for the passageway.

It is important to note that all of the logs on the lodge's exterior are very smooth; however, on the lodge's interior, the horizontal logs, interior wall logs, gable end herringbone patterning as well as all of the wood chinking have visible tooling marks. The marks of the adz and the draw shave knife have created planes that reflect light.

The interior walls of the first floor (except the wall between the Fireside Room and the Great Room) have been constructed with smaller logs utilizing the same technique of placing carved strips of wood in the spaces between the logs.

All of the interior door and window surrounds are created with half logs. Both the open ceilings of the Fireside Room and the Great Room have large log rafter ties which connect the south and north walls. (See photographs #13 and #15). The Fireside Room's single rafter tie supports four vertical members which rise to support the roof purlins. The log ridge is supported by a central king-post containing vertical, horizontal, and diagonal members. The Great Room has two rafter ties that support three vertical members. Two appear on the lowest purlins and one on the log ridge. A diagonal support appears at either side of the vertical log which supports the ridge log. Each diagonal log supports a log purlin.

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Four log pillars support the lowest log purlin of the roof of the main body of the lodge at the south end of the Great Room. The two center pillars have a branch at either side of the pillar which also supports the lowest log purlin. The two end pillars on the east and west walls of the Great Room have only one branch which supports the lowest log purlin.

The lodge maintains its original oak and maple hardwood floors. The great dining room has a built in log pass-through buffet on the north wall which accesses the kitchen. Both the Fireside room's round stone fireplace and the Great Room's cut stone fireplace remain original in design and materials, and retain their original mantels. See photographs #11 and #15 respectively.

Interior first floor

The interior of the first floor is divided today much as it was when the Moody's operated the resort. The first floor contains the common areas of the Fireside Room, expansive Great Room, Camp Store wing, kitchen, and Fireside Room and Porch/Sunroom. Four bed chambers with bathrooms are located to the north of the Great Room. The ridge log and purlins are visible under the open ceilings of each of the bedrooms as the bedrooms are located in either the north-facing or west-facing gable end.

Upon entering the Fireside Room through the main entrance a stairway to the lower level is located in the floor directly west of the door. A log balustrade encloses the stairway. Just south of the door, dowels protrude from one of the large horizontal logs. The dowels provide a spot for hanging a coat or a hat. See photograph #14. The Fireside Room has an enclosed Porch/Sunroom at the south end of the room. A pair of fifteen-light French doors accesses the Porch/Sunroom area. Two double-hung windows are located on either side of the French doors. Logs rise to the base of the double-hung windows. See photograph #13.

The fireplace located in the Fireside Room is constructed of medium size fieldstone, more than likely gathered in the area of the lodge. A half log mantel is inserted into the fieldstone above the firebox at a height of approximately five feet. The fieldstone chimney then begins to narrow and the battered chimney rises to the ceiling. A fieldstone hearth forms the floor in front of the fireplace. See photograph #11.

The fireplace located in the Great Room is similar to the Fireside Room fireplace but is constructed of split fieldstone. See photograph #15. The firebox area is surmounted with a stone arch comprised of rectangular shaped split fieldstone with an angular center fieldstone keystone. A more refined rectangular milled mantle with adz and draw shave knife markings only on the edges is inserted into the fieldstone above the firebox at a height of approximately five feet. The chimney then begins to

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narrow and the battered chimney rises to the ceiling. The grout between the split rocks is scored flush with the surrounding stones. A brick hearth appears on the floor in front of the fireplace.

A log crafted built-in buffet appears on the north wall of the Great Room. The step-back part of the buffet has two eight-light doors. Below the doors is a narrow serving area. Beneath the serving area are two drawers and below the drawers are two cupboard doors. The buffet is created with medium size half logs used as drawer fronts, buffet surrounds, and diagonal door fronts. Whole logs appear at the sides of the lower portion supporting the narrow serving area.

The south-facing roof of the Great Room has a ten foot wide, four-light, upright skylight. The skylight infuses the room with additional natural light. The date of this addition is unknown. Due to the south facing nature of the Great Room, the room would have been very dark for dining during the evening meal.

The four first floor bedrooms (guest rooms) are located to the north and west of the great room and kitchen. The guest room directly north of the kitchen is primarily used as a service entrance to the kitchen. The three remaining guest rooms rest in the west-facing two story wing. The configuration of these three guest rooms appears to be original as all rooms have their original horizontal log walls. The ceilings in each room are vaulted and exhibit a central log rafter that has upright members that provide support under the roof purlins. The gable ends are clad with original horizontal planks and the original roof planking is also visible below. The pine plank floors are carpeted.

The kitchen area has been remodeled several times over the last 96 years. The first remodeling occurred when the east-facing entrance was removed and the lodge went from burning wood to using gas for cooking. These same large gas stoves are located along the north wall of the kitchen. The preparation counters are placed along each wall with a central preparation island. The log walls and ceiling have been covered for sanitary purposes. The kitchen does maintain its original hardwood floor.

Interior lower level

The lower level is accessed by a stairway inset into the floor in the northwest corner of the Fireside Room. See photograph #14. Additional stairs are found on the exposed wall of the west-facing foundation and the lower open porch.

All of the horizontal log walls within the lower level are visible and maintain their original finishes. All doors and windows located in these log walls have their original surrounds. The ceilings and the new interior walls have been dry walled. Over time, as needs changed for the lodge, the areas on the

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lower level were reconfigured for three guest rooms with bathrooms, owner's suite, utilities, sauna, club room, and storage.

Alterations

Historic photos indicate that the surrounding ground or driveway went right up to the main entrance, with one step into the building. At some unknown date, a sunken rock garden was established in front of the main door with two large round steps entering the building.

An old color photograph indicates that at the time when a wood stove was used for cooking, a chimney from the kitchen stove rose up in front of the roof dormer/cupola. In addition, a small gable, identical to the main entry gable, sheltered a door which entered the kitchen. Adjacent to the kitchen door a large wood box is visible. When wood was no longer used for cooking, the chimney, door, gable and wood box were removed and a double-hung window was installed. As restaurant health regulations codified, guests and their children were no longer allowed in the food preparation areas.

As a result of the guests not being able to access the kitchen, the Camp Store wing was added to the lodge. Here kids could buy candy and pop and their parents could buy necessities for their cabins. Even in the late 1950s, a trek to Hayward was time consuming and took away from a vacation day. While there have been minor alterations to the building, the Camp Store is the only addition.

The date of the addition of the upright skylight in the dining room is unknown. One can see when in the dining room in the late afternoon the dining room would be quite dark for the evening meal without the skylight.

Integrity

The modifications that have been made to the exterior and the interior of the building are very minor and in no way impact the significance of the architecture of the building. Much of this integrity is demonstrated by the historic photographs of the lodge included with this nomination. What modifications that have been made, enabled Moody's Camp Lodge to be in continuous use and not be abandoned due to antiquated and outmoded facilities.

The soundness of the building has been greatly enhanced by the restoration and repairs that have been completed by the Wollans in the fall of 2018. A new roof has been installed. Lower level logs too deteriorated to repair have been replaced in kind, and all of the logs have had an application of the proper sealing formula. The foundation has been strengthened. Moody's Camp Lodge is ready for another ninety-five years of recreation. Moody's Camp Lodge remains a highly intact example of the type of Rustic Style buildings built in northern Wisconsin during the peak of the Resort Era.

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Statement of Significance

Moody's Camp Lodge is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance. The lodge is a fine example of Rustic Style architecture. During the 1920's many rustic log lodges were being built in northern Wisconsin. Self taught builders utilized native materials, timeworn techniques, and simple tools to fashion sturdy straightforward buildings. While many of these rustic buildings were constructed, they are considered vernacular rustic, as few rose to the sophistication of the formal Rustic Style- design. This vernacular rustic combined relatively inexpensive indigenous material, interpreting the characteristic composition of the American pioneer cabin and the Adirondack summer homes of New York, creating a nostalgic building which complimented, and blended into, the surrounding natural environment.

Many tourists became guests at Moody's Camp Lodge in order to fish and relax away the stress of big urban life. Rustic Style architecture was very far removed from any building they would see in their urban environments. The nostalgic image of large unhewn logs fashioned together in a primitive way, interior log walls and massive interior stone fireplaces added to their vacation experience. The log lodge was designed and constructed by Ted Moody and an Ojibwa Indian known as Hank Smith. It is a present day reminder of the early resort era in Northern Wisconsin and is a visible and enduring contributor to the twenty-first century tourist industry in Sawyer County, Wisconsin.

In the decades after the turn of the twentieth century, vernacular rustic cabins, and Rustic Style homes, resorts and lodges were constructed throughout the northern part of the state, and there were many known to be in Sawyer County: Fisherman's Camp on Spider Lake, Hahn's Hen Roost, Cedar Lodge, Liberty Lodge, Wismo Club, and No-Pi-Ming Club to name a few. According to the information we have available, except for the Wismo Club and the No-Pi-Ming Club, all of these others have been demolished. These large Rustic Style lodges, so emblematic of the northwoods with deep-rooted ties to generations of families, and reminiscent of what it means to vacation in the northwoods, are quickly becoming quite rare in Wisconsin.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for Moody's Camp Lodge is 1923 which is the year of construction.

Summary

The romance of the unspoiled forest and crystal blue lakes that were teaming with fish began to bring tourists and fishermen to Sawyer County. At first tourist travel was only by train, confining

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vacationing to the wealthy. As the popularity of the affordable automobile grew and the forty-hour work week was cemented into daily life the idea of traveling for vacation became a reality for the middle class American worker.

Northern Wisconsin log lodges and cabins are examples of how local materials (pine, tamarack and cedar logs) were utilized as an inexpensive building material to launch a new and enduring era in northern Wisconsin. The charm and ambiance of the north woods was enhanced with Rustic Style architecture. It was a complete departure from the Victorian, Classical Revival, and Arts and Crafts style architecture popular at the time in their home cities. The outside logs present a strong visual presence, where the inside utilized smaller native materials such as smaller logs, bark and twigs to create bars, built in cupboards, walls and stairways that were more whimsical in nature. The log style cabins and lodges captivated the romanticism of the American expansion and made a vacation or fishing trip feel like an excursion into uncharted territory.

History of Sawyer County

Sawyer County was created with lands removed from Ashland and Chippewa counties on March 13, 1883. Sawyer County remained attached to Ashland County for judicial purposes until March 9, 1885 when the county became fully independent.² Sawyer County was named in honor of Philetus Sawyer. Sawyer was born in Vermont in 1816. He arrived in Wisconsin in 1847 and two years later he opened a sawmill in Oshkosh. Sawyer served in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1857 and 1861. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served from 1865 to 1875. In 1881, Sawyer was elected to the United States Senate where he served two terms. Philetus Sawyer died on March 29, 1900.³

Sawyer County is the fifth largest county in the state and to this day continues to be heavily forested. It is located in what is known as the North Central Forest Ecological Landscape. The landscape is characterized by end and ground moraines with some pitted outwash and bedrock controlled areas. Kettle depressions and steep ridges are found in the northern portion of the county where the subject of this nomination is located. The county is dotted with many lakes, streams and flowages of varying sizes. Within the 1,256.42 square miles of land within the county, there are 496 lakes (56,183 acres).⁴

² <https://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents/WI-Individual>, *Wisconsin: Individual County Chronologies Wisconsin Atlas of Historic Boundaries*, John H. Long, (Newbury Library, 2007)

³ *Derivation of County Names*, Louise Phelps Kellogg, Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin 1909, pages 219-231

⁴ www.reference-desk.com/resources/counties/wisconsin/sawyer.html, Reference Desk 50 State Guide

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By the mid-1800s, Anthony Judson Hayward had developed a reputation as a savvy timber cruiser and woodsman. In 1869, Hayward along with Philetus Sawyer purchased a large tract of government land in Chippewa County. Hayward and Warren E. McCord formed a partnership in 1874 for the purpose of logging these pine forests along the Chippewa River and its tributaries. Harvesting began in 1876. Hayward sold his Chippewa River interests to the Laird-Norton Company in the summer of 1880.

In 1880, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad expanded their line from St. Paul, Minnesota to Ashland, Wisconsin. Hayward, along with Robert Laird McCormick, was interested in the immense tracks of pine timber located along these lines in what would become Sawyer and Bayfield counties. Much of these lands were in association with the Namakagon River.⁵ During his time as a Minnesota State Senator, McCormick had developed a friendship with H. H. Porter, the President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. Through this friendship, fifteen townships of heavily timbered land in what would become Sawyer County and Bayfield County were purchased in November of 1881.⁶ Warren Eugene McCord, in his memoirs, stated that after the land purchase Hayward petitioned the State of Wisconsin to create a new county.⁷

To extract these natural resources, the North Wisconsin Lumber Company was organized in 1882. The company was comprised of Frederick Weyerhaeuser (President), Matthew George Norton (Vice-President), Robert L. McCormick (Secretary/Treasurer), W. H. Laird, James L. Norton, and Anthony J. Hayward.⁸

On October 15, 1882 in Section 27 of Hayward Township, Hayward began construction of a 350 foot long 18 foot high dam across the Namakagon River. A sawmill containing three 66 inch turbines that produced up to 700 horsepower became operational on June 5, 1883.⁹ In the ensuing years, a prosperous town would arise around his dam and sawmill and would come to bear his name.¹⁰

The company harvested the highest quality pine trees and floated them down the Namakagon River to Hayward where the company's sawmills and other plant facilities were located. The Sawyer County logging boom lasted for twenty years. In the fall of 1902, the North Wisconsin Lumber Company logging and lumbering interests were sold to the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago, Illinois. The purchase included the Hayward sawmill and plant facilities, dam charter for the Namakagon

⁵ *Life and History of Warren Eugene McCord*, a manuscript written in 1908-1909, pages 16-27

⁶ *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region*, (J. H. Beers & Co., 1905) pages 27-29

⁷ *Life and History of Warren Eugene McCord*, a manuscript written in 1908-1909, pages 16-27

⁹ www.mnhs.org/library/findaids/01189.pdf, North Wisconsin Lumber Company Records

⁹ *Daily Globe*, St. Paul, Minnesota, April 2, 1884, "Hayward"

¹⁰ *The State: History of Education in Sawyer County, Wisconsin*, J. G. Adams, (M. E. Granger, McInire, Iowa, 1902), pages 125-127

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River, river rights and remaining standing timber. Cut over land ownership remained with the North Wisconsin Lumber Company who promoted their land to farmers and real estate agents.¹¹

As with all other areas of Wisconsin, Sawyer County timber resources were a finite supply. By the turn of the century it was clear that the Sawyer County timber resources were dwindling. The last log drive was conducted on the Namakagon River in 1907. The Hines mill continued to operate for a while with logs brought to the mill by rail from Cable, Wisconsin. In 1907, the landscape from Hayward and Seeley to Cable was cut-over stump land.

It had been assumed that as the Sawyer County forest was removed, an interest in agriculture would arise and the cut-over land would be turned into crop land. Farmers did move to the area, but they soon realized that the soil quality and short northern growing season was not conducive to crop production. A new industry was just on the horizon which would offer an alternative occupation that would last far into the future.

The Development of the Tourist Industry

The logging industry devastated Sawyer County, leaving a wasteland dotted with lakes. The land became green again and the 300 lakes offered an oasis to the city dwellers of Milwaukee, Chicago, and Minneapolis. Farmers discovered that there was money to be made building and renting cottages on the shores of these lakes. The railroads both brought the city dwellers to the north woods and promoted the newly emerging tourist industry. They gladly transported the tourists and sportsmen. They eagerly sought the recreational dollar as enthusiastically as they did the lumbering dollar.

Industrialization and urbanization transformed American cities into crowded dirty spaces. By the turn of the century and with the invention of the affordable automobile, many middle and upper class Americans sought refuge in the pristine north woods. Many viewed the north woods as the last remaining unspoiled frontier.

In Sawyer County one cannot underestimate the impact that having an opportunity to land a large muskellunge had on the growth of the tourist industry. The lure of a 40 pound fish of a lifetime lurking in various northern Wisconsin lakes attracted many fishermen, both men and women. The lure of the muskellunge was touted in brochures, newspapers and the photos posted on lodge bulletin boards. These promotions only enhanced the legend of the *fish of 10,000 casts*.

¹¹ www.mnhs.org/library/findaids/01189.pdf, North Wisconsin Lumber Company Records

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The September of 1892 *Fishing and Hunting Guide of Northern Wisconsin* by O. E. Rice wrote of the lakes in Sawyer County, "In these waters the lover of sport realizes his greatest expectations, for the famous muskallonge fish are here caught in great numbers. These cannot be landed with a pole because of their great size and strength. They run all the way from seven to sixty pounds and are taken on a trolling hook."¹² The thrill of potentially landing a large muskellunge on a hook and line would entice people to the north woods for many decades to come. The musky was so important to tourism growth in Sawyer County that in 1973 a 143 foot long and 45 foot tall concrete, steel and fiberglass musky replica was constructed at the National Freshwater Fishing Hall of Fame in Hayward. This gargantuan fish was constructed as a tribute to the impact that this fish has had on the economy of the area.

As early as 1884, travelers to the Hayward area recognized that the small streams contained speckled trout, and the clear lakes such as Grindstone, Lac Courte Oreilles, Round, Spider, Chetac, and Lost Land were teeming with fish including the giant muskellunge.¹³ By 1910 a tourist industry began to grow in Sawyer County. A 1914 map produced by the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad titled "Hunting and Fishing Resorts of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan" showed the location of the many resorts and hunting and fishing clubs located along the shores of Sawyer County lakes.

The Northern Wisconsin News reported on April 4, 1885 that Jake Christie was building a resort hotel at the south end of Spider Lake northeast of the junction of Highway 77 and Heinemann's Road. Christie's operated the resort until 1893 when William E. Cornick purchased the property naming it Fisherman's Camp on Spider Lake. The name was a misnomer as the camp was not on the lake. However, in 1896 the camp was relocated to the banks of Spider Lake and Cornick began building cottages. A seven room lodge was built in the summer of 1902.

After the First World War, several resorts located to Spider Lake. In 1918, Otto and Marie Hohman built a resort on the peninsula at the northeast end of the lake. It became known in later years as Hahn's Hen Roost. Cedar Lodge was also constructed in 1918 at the east end of the lake by Wesley Turnbull. Liberty Lodge was built by August Dittrick in 1923. Moody's Camp, the subject of this nomination, was built on a peninsula at the northwest end of the lake in 1923.¹⁴

Hunting and fishing clubs became popular on several lakes in Sawyer County. These organizations held joint property ownership of large amounts of land, a clubhouse and dwelling buildings. A young Walter Cronkite enjoyed his summers with his grandfather, in the early 1920s, at the Wismo Club on

¹² Eldon M. Marple, *History of the Hayward Lakes Region*, (The Book Store, 1979) page 86

¹³ *Daily Globe*, St. Paul, Minnesota, August 2, 1884, "Hayward"

¹⁴ Eldon M. Marples, *History of the Hayward Lakes Region*, (The Book Store, 1979) pages 111-115

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the south shore of Lake Lac Courte Oreilles in Sawyer County. While staying at the club's Loon's Nest cabin, Walter swam and learned how to fish.¹⁵

In 1925, Ted Moody, Orlo Salisbury, Morton Salt executives William Jacobs and Ed Sterns and twenty-five other men from Chicago and Elgin, Illinois formed the No-Pi-Ming hunting and fishing club. The club purchased 3,700 acres of land containing 11 small lakes in Spider Lake Township 42N Range 7W and Spider Lake Township 42N 6 W. The No-Pi-Ming club is still operational in 2018 and continues to own most of the lands from the original purchase.¹⁶

At first, most Sawyer County resorts and clubs operated their facilities under the American Plan. Since the tourist traveled to their destination by train, the resort in which they stayed needed to provide all of their meals. Generally served in the main lodge dining room, the meals consisted of vegetables, eggs, meat, and milk produced locally. When the automobile became the preferred mode of transportation, many resorts dropped the American Plan in favor of what was known as "housekeeping", whereby the tourist brought along their own staples and cooked their own meals in their cabins.

As early as 1910, the automobile was having a great social and economic impact in the United States. It began replacing the railroad as the means of access to the north woods. Automobile ownership increased from 8 million in 1920 to 23 million in 1929. Another significant reason for the explosion of automobile ownership was the expanding network of improved roads. In 1918, the state of Wisconsin authorized the building of a 5,000 mile system of state trunk highways. Additional miles of highways were added in 1919. By 1920, the improved highway system which served the north woods became more defined. The State of Wisconsin also began to publish maps which aided the tourist to their destinations.¹⁷

The combination of the natural lakes, transportation, and the promotion of these resources proved to be the recipe for success for the north woods tourism industry. The Wisconsin Conservation Commission conducted a survey in 1920 where it was estimated 300,000 tourists spent over \$7 million while vacationing in the state. Other complementary businesses developed to support and serve the

¹⁵ *Sawyer County Record*, Hayward Visitor Magazine, Historical Vignettes, "The History of Wisconsin's Northwoods" by Jim Schiron, Material on file at the Sawyer County Record, Hayward, Wisconsin

¹⁶ www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/elgin-courier-news/news/ct-ecn-hayward, "Elgin's Connection to Wisconsin Town Began with a Vacation Club" by Dave Gathman, July 17, 2015

¹⁷ *Historic Resorts of Vilas County*, Heritage Research Ltd, For Wisconsin Historical Society, August 31, 2004, pages 12-14, 27-28

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recreational industry. Boat rentals, fishing guides, grocery stores, gas stations and restaurants all were important entities which were needed to support the growing tourist industry.¹⁸

Ted Moody and Moody's Camp

Ted Moody was born in Sweden on October 26, 1888. He arrived in the United States in 1905 at the age of seventeen. In 1910, he was living in Elgin, Illinois at the home of his uncle. On October 25, 1913 he married Myrtle Janette Hines and they had one son Theodore William (b. 4-18-1934, d. 1992). By 1920 they were living in Elgin, Illinois in their own home.¹⁹ Moody worked as a mechanic in a dealership owned by his uncle and was a member of an auto racing pit crew. Eventually he owned a car dealership which sold Whillys Knight cars. The dealership also offered a repair garage. Unfortunately, at the age of 34 Moody developed carbon monoxide poisoning and was advised by his doctor to stop working around cars.²⁰

With the recommendations of Ted's doctor to seek out fresh air, Ted and Myrtle began exploring the lakes located in Sawyer County in 1922. They found an appealing property set on a high ridge at the northeast end of Spider Lake. A log lodge, the subject building, was immediately constructed on the crest of the ridge. Ted and Hank Smith, a local Ojibwa Indian, crafted the log lodge. An additional thirteen cabins would be built by them over time. Most of the logs used in the construction of the lodge and cabins came from the swamps of North Lake and from the north end of Spider Lake.²¹ Additional lumber was transported from LeTourneau's over the frozen lake or by boat when the lake was open. Preston's Mill also provided some of the lumber which was moved down the creek by boat.²²

When Moody's opened the resort in 1924, there was no direct road to their location. Guests were brought first to Preston's Mill on the Lake Helene Road and then transported by boat across the lake to the lodge.

Moody's Camp lodge was built in 1923 utilizing tenon end with corner post construction. This is the least common method of log building and is the most time consuming, requiring precision, accuracy

¹⁸ *Historic Resorts of Vilas County*, Heritage Research Ltd. For Wisconsin Historical Society, August 31, 2004, pages 12-14, 27-28

¹⁹ Ancestry.com

²⁰ www.chicagotribune.com/suburbs/elgin-courier-news/news/ct-ecm-hayward, Chicago Tribune the Courier News, "Elgin's connection to Wisconsin town began with a vacation club", pages 1-3

²¹ Marnie O. Mammigo, *Return to Wake Robin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2012)

²² *Sawyer County Record*, Hayward Visitor Magazine, Historical Vignettes, "Spider Lake the Jewel that Jake Christie Found, by Eldon Maple, Material on file at the Sawyer County Record, Hayward, Wisconsin

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and great craftsmanship.²³ The builders employed logs of similar diameters. A tenon was cut in the end of each log and it was mated to a round or square post which contained a vertical groove or mortise. Once inserted, the tenon was spiked. This method creates a neat box shaped building where all joints were protected from weathering.²⁴

Instead of the "*roughing it*" fish camp experience found at most north woods resorts, the Moodys offered their guests a charming and gracious lakeside experience. The resort operated under the American Plan. The men and the women guests dressed for dinner. The dining tables were covered with white starched linens. Meals were served on china and vases of wild flowers graced the center of the tables. Guests were served three scrumptious meals a day. Menus consisted of prime rib, T-bone steaks on Wednesday, lobster and a Swedish Smorgasbord on Sunday with traditional Swedish foods. The table fare also included homemade pies and homemade maple syrup. On Saturday afternoons a cookout was held for the guests with checkered tablecloths covered with grilled hamburgers, potato salad, deviled eggs, baked beans, and chocolate cake.

The needs of the guests were attended to by young men and women who made the beds and cleaned the cabins daily. They also responded to the ring of the big bell when additional services were necessary. Guest activities included a Wednesday night square dance, costume parties in the lodge, trips to Copper Falls and the No-Pi-Ming sanctuary, and picnics on the islands of the lake.

In 1955, Ted and Myrtle Moody sold Moody's Camp to Dick and Lucile Seitz who operated the resort under the exact traditions of the Moody's. Ted had agreed to acquaint the Seitz's in the operation of the camp, but a falling out occurred when Lucile switched Wednesday nights T-bone steaks to New York Strip. Despite this setback Moody's Camp, under the operation of the Seitzes, grew to serve one hundred people every night during season.

One of the highlights of daily life at the lodge was the enthusiastic ringing of the lodge bell when a large musky had been caught. Everyone ran up to the Myrtle's flower bed which had been fitted with a scale mounted on a large pole. After everyone oohed and aahed at the large musky, it was offered up as table fare on the night's menu. The fish was prepared whole, garnished and paraded around the dining room on a large platter.

Musky fishing was the predominant sport in which the male guests participated. Several seasoned guides were always kept on hand at the camp to row guests around the lake while they cast large bait in hopes of catching a trophy musky. Photos of the fisherman and his catch were taken next to the fish pole and fish stories were shared by the fireplace at night. The largest musky caught at the lodge was

²³ <http://www.logcabinhub.com/log-cabin-notches>, Corner Posts

²⁴ Roger Hard, *Build Your Own Low-Cost Log Home*, (Garden Way Publishing, Pownal, Vermont, 1977), pages 61-63

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a 53 ½ inch monster weighing in at over thirty-five pounds. Each year the lodge remained open until the middle of October to accommodate the musky fishermen.

After twelve years of operating Moody's Camp, the Seitzes sold the resort to new owners. Unfortunately the new owners made big changes. They discontinued the American Plan. Gone were the square dances, picnics and the many services extended to the guests. Before long the resort was sold again. The new owner began selling the individual cabins. Some of the cabins deteriorated and were torn down. The remaining cabins currently are individually owned.

The many guests who stayed at Moody's Camp remember the no stress atmosphere created by Ted and Myrtle. A clock with no hands hung in the lodge with a sign underneath that read "*Here there is no time*". Guests were encouraged to leave their troubles behind and enjoy what Moody's Camp had to offer. Another practice added to the serenity of the lodge. Fresh pine boughs were hung from the open log beams to permeate the air with woody pine aroma.²⁵

Moody's Camp Lodge became known as the Spider Lake Lodge and was operated as a Bed & Breakfast by several owners for many years. The lodge has been featured in *Midwest Living* and *Minneapolis & St. Paul Getaway* magazines, the *Minneapolis Star Tribune*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Twin Cities Pioneer Press*, and the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*.

In May of 2018, Robert and Carolyn Wollan purchased the building which was in need of many repairs. A new roof was put on and log and foundation concerns addressed. The Wollans operate Spider Lake Lodge as a bed & breakfast inn.

Architecture – Rustic Style

Rustic architecture emerged from the traditions of domestic and resort architecture found in rugged and scenic places such as the Adirondacks of New York, the Sierra Madre of California and the country's National Parks. The National Parks Movement began with the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1871 and Yosemite National Park in 1872. At first there was no central organization to manage the oversight of these parks. In 1915, millionaire Stephen T. Mather crusaded for the establishment of a National Park Service. In 1916, the National Park Service was established placing Stephen T. Mather as the first National Park Service director.²⁶ Both Mather and Thomas Vint, the National Park Service chief architect, supported the Rustic Style and its concept of naturalist design, lending to its utilization

²⁵ Marnie O. Mammaing, *Return to Wake Robin*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2012), pages 5-12, 99-119

²⁶ *U. S. National Parks - In the Beginning*, travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/national-parks/early-history, accessed 1-2016

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in the design of park buildings throughout the National Park System.²⁷

As the idea of developing nature and the wilderness for personal pleasure expanded, an increasing number of public parks at the local, state, and national levels adopted the Rustic Style of architecture for park buildings and structures.²⁸ The philosophy of this design is discussed in *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design*, which was published in three volumes in 1938 by the Department of the Interior and National Park Service. The elements of the Rustic Style of architecture were described in Volume 1: "Successfully handled, it is a style, which through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feelings of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past. The building must be reasonably over-scaled to avoid being unreasonably under-scaled to the surrounding large trees."²⁹ Following these guidelines, the building becomes an accessory to nature.

In *Cultural Resource Management In Wisconsin Volume 2*, it states that the rustic Wisconsin north woods retreat followed the traditions of early Yankee cabins while attempting to evoke romanticism about nature and the American frontier.³⁰ The Rustic Style of architecture which is found throughout Sawyer County, is characterized by the use of natural, local materials and handcrafted finishes. These lodges and cabins blended wonderfully with the natural north woods environment by complementing the landscape instead of competing with it.

The resort owners relied on the skills of local tradesmen. Very rarely was an architect hired to design these log buildings.³¹ Books offering plans for log cabins were available during the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century starting with *Log Cabins: How to Build and Furnish Them*, in 1889.³² Whether the local carpenters followed a published plan or relied on their years of accrued knowledge of log construction, they combined traditional building techniques, hand craftsmanship and local materials to create rustic and romantic buildings. Often times the logs which

²⁷ Colorado Historical Society, *Rustic Style Architecture in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties*, (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2006), page 1

²⁸ Linda F. McClelland, *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*, (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, August 1995), E: 27

²⁹ Albert H. Good, *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design, Park and Recreation Structures from the 1930's*, (Roberts Rinehart Publishing, Landam, MD, 1938), Vol. 1 page 5

³⁰ Barbara Wyatt, *Cultural Resource Management In Wisconsin Volume 2 A Manual for Historic Properties*, (Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, June 1986), page 4-3

³¹ *Historic Resorts of Vilas County*, Heritage Research Ltd., Prepared for the Wisconsin Historical Society, August 31, 2004, page 26

³² William S. Wicks, *Log Cabins: How to Build and Furnish Them*, (Forest and Stream Publishing Co., New York, 1889), pages 1-48

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were cleared to prepare the site for construction were used in the building. These log buildings fit the tourist's romantic notion of the simple life in the unspoiled wilderness.

Moody's Camp Lodge and other Wisconsin north woods lodges also drew on the influences of the Adirondack style of architecture.³³ Examples of this style are found in America's Gilded Age vacation estates of J. P. Morgan and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in the Adirondack region of New York. The use of twigs and saplings on both the interior and exterior of these buildings was drawn from the Native American culture's use of these materials in traditional Iroquois longhouse construction.³⁴

The pine logs for the body of the building were optimally felled in the summer when the bark is loose and easily removed.³⁵ In the case of the Moody's Camp Lodge the rarest form of corner notching was used. *Tenon end with corner post* construction has a tenon cut into the end of the log and then mated or inserted into a vertical round or square post with a matching vertical groove or mortise. Each tenon is then spiked. This method of log connection uses techniques that are the most time consuming and requires precision, accuracy and extreme craftsmanship. This corner technique creates a neat box shaped building whose joints are concealed to prevent weathering.³⁶

Rustic Architecture was utilized in our country's National Parks System and vacationing areas from approximately 1916 to 1942. It saw resurgence in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, mainly in vacationing areas.

Comparative Analysis

Recently completed in 2019, a survey of Sawyer County resorts produced some interesting results. The survey indicated that it was not typical for resorts to have a garage or other form of maintenance building. Of the resorts in the county only one has a garage building which is of newer construction so this phenomenon of no garages is not unique to Moody's Lodge. Additionally, the survey results verify that of all of the lodges that seemed to spring up overnight, Moody's Lodge is that one of the very few remaining from that great era on Spider Lake. One of the reasons for this is many of the early resorts and lodges were hastily built with inferior materials, sometimes right upon the soil without a foundation. The buildings literally rotted from the bottom up. The Rustic style Wismo Club is still standing but it is not only smaller and a lesser example of the style, the historic building burned down in the late 1960s and was rebuilt. When the new building was constructed it included dining only – no

³³ Jim Draeger, *Bottoms Up A Toast to Wisconsin's Historic Bars & Breweries*, (Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2012) pages 100-101

³⁴ Robbin Obomsawin, *The Adirondack Cabin*, (Gibbs Smith Publishing, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2004), page 23

³⁵ Ann Stillman O'Leary, *Adirondack Style*, (Clarkson Potter Publishing, New York, 1998), page 48

³⁶ Roger Hard, *Build Your Own Low-Cost Log Home*, (Garden Way Publishing, Pownal, Vermont, 1977), pages 61-63

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Section 8 Page 12

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

guest rooms: a significant loss of integrity. The No-Pi-Ming club is a private club in a very secluded area. While it may have characteristics of the Rustic Style its appearance and integrity is unknown. Even if it were a good example of the Rustic style that would not negate the individual eligibility of Moody's Lodge. The other known Rustic Style buildings have been demolished. Again, the 2019 county-wide survey of resorts in Sawyer County found no other lodges individually eligible and found no other Rustic style buildings individually eligible. These survey results are compelling and support the assertion that Moody's Lodge is not only a great example of the style, but is rare and stands apart in the county.

Events of the times had an impact on these retreats including the Great Depression, World War II and the automobile. The seasonal nature of the work running a lodge was not easy or consistently profitable. These were often family run establishments, and because family members made up key staff, profit margins could be low while keeping the business open. Over time, it was not unusual for family members to lose interest in a career running a lodge or resort and often it was more profitable to sell their lengthy lake shore property than to continue to operate as a resort. Moody's Lodge is a rare survivor. Moody's Camp Lodge is an excellent example of the style and remains the very best original surviving example of a high style Rustic Style north woods lodge on the Spider Lake Chain of Lakes and possibly in the whole of Sawyer County.

Conclusion

Moody's Camp is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, architecturally significant under Criterion C at the local level. It is an excellent example of early twentieth century Rustic Style architecture as described in *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design*, published by the National Park Service in 1938. It has the character defining features of the style including its use of natural, local materials, and handcrafted finishes. The lodge blends wonderfully with the natural north woods environment by complementing the landscape instead of competing with it. Its notched log construction, chimney of stone and brick, exposed log interior and grand scale all make this a great example of the style; it is a rare survivor from the era of north woods lodge construction.

In northern Wisconsin, self-taught craftsmen such as Ted Moody and Native American Hank Smith utilized simple tools, timeworn techniques, and local materials to craft charming lodges and cabins for the emerging Wisconsin tourist industry. The builders employed indigenous materials, the characteristics of the American pioneer cabin coupled with twig and log Adirondack style embellishments to create a nostalgic building that is unified with its surrounding natural environment. The horizontal orientation of the large peeled pine logs is honest and unpretentious. The use of *tenon end with corner post*, half-log and quarter-log interior detailing is creative without being ostentatious.

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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Moody's Camp Lodge manifests the Rustic Style, so closely associated with north woods vacation lodges. The picturesque, rustic, yet sophisticated atmosphere which is interpreted in the Moody's Camp Lodge was just what the large city dweller envisioned for his fishing trip or family vacation. Moody's Camp Lodge continues to convey its original character and essence of time. The lodge retains excellent integrity both on the interior and exterior, and remains in its historic setting in the woods and up the hill from Spider Lake.

Preservation Activities

This nomination was paid for through private funds by the current owners of the lodge, Robert and Carolyn Wollan. Mr. and Ms. Wollan, after purchasing the lodge in May of 2018, have conducted restoration work to Moody's Lodge, work reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Office. The roof was replaced, the foundation was strengthened, all of the logs were examined, logs too deteriorated to repair were replaced in kind, all of the exterior logs were sealed with the proper sealant and the heating system was updated. The interior first floor was in excellent condition maintaining all of its original surfaces and architectural elements. Other than updating the kitchen and cleaning the hardwood floors the interior remains in its original state.

Upon completion of the restoration Moody's Camp Lodge, the log lodge was opened as Spider Lake Lodge Bed & Breakfast. It continues its historic use by provide lodging and meals for vacationers.

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Section 9 Page 1

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

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National Park Service

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Section 10 Page 1

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

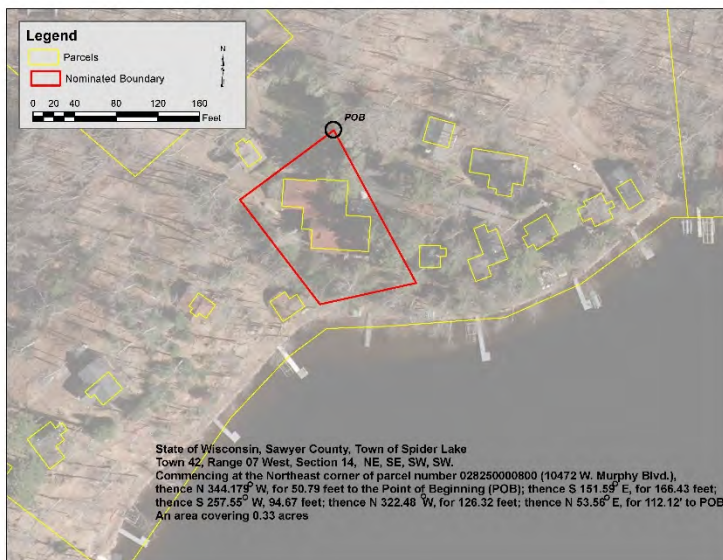
State of Wisconsin, Sawyer County, Town of Spider Lake
Town 42, Range 07 West, Section 14, NE, SE, SW, SW.

Commencing at the Northeast corner of parcel number 028250000800 (10472 W. Murphy Blvd.),
thence N 344.179 W, for 50.79 feet to the Point of Beginning (POB); thence S 151.59 E, for 166.43
feet; thence S 257.55 W, 94.67 feet; thence N 322.48 N, for 126.32 feet; thence northeast to POB.
An area covering 0.33 acres.

The nominated property boundary is defined to include the land on which the lodge is located as well
as a portion of the commonly owned area to sufficiently represent the historic setting.

Boundary Justification:

The transition from resort to private ownership, where the lodge and each cabin and parcel is
individually owned, occurred on September 3, 1981. Because only the lodge is being nominated to the
National Register, the other cabins were drawn out of the nominated boundary. The above description
includes the lodge and enough of the surrounding land that is held in common to express the lodge's
historic woods and lake setting. No other buildings are included in the boundary, nor are any part of
the beach, lakeshore, or the lake.



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Section photos Page 1

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Name of Property: Moody's Camp Lodge
City or Vicinity: Town of Spider Lake
State: Wisconsin
Name of Photographer: Patricia Lacey
Date of Photographs: November 2018/July 2019
Location of Original Digital Files: Wisconsin Historical Society
Number of Photographs: 18

Photo 1
Northwest facing main entry
Camera facing southeast

Photo 8
Southwest corner of west-facing façade
Camera facing northeast

Photo 2
West-facing façade
Camera facing east

Photo 9
South-facing façade
Camera facing North

Photo 3
West-facing façade of south wing
Camera facing south

Photo 10
West-facing façade
Camera facing east

Photo 4
West-facing façade of west wing
Camera facing southeast

Photo 11
Fireplace in Fireside Room
Camera facing north

Photo 5
West-facing façade of entire lodge
Camera facing east

Photo 12
Wall between Fireside Room and Great Dining Room
Camera facing southeast

Photo 6
West-facing façade of camp store atop log supports
Camera facing east

Photo 13
Porch/sunroom east end of Fireside Room
Camera facing east

Photo 7
Southwest corner of lodge
Photo facing northeast

Photo 14
Stairway to lower level
Camera facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section photos Page 2

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Photo 15
Great Dining Room with fireplace
Camera facing south

Photo 17
View toward the lake
Camera facing south

Photo 16
Lodge setting
Camera facing south

Photo 18
View from the lake
Camera facing north

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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

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Figure 2: Lower floor plan

Figure 3: Map of the area, c1963

Figure 4: Historic Photograph, Fireside Room, c1940

Figure 5: Historic Photograph, Dining Room, c1940

Figure 6: Historic Photograph, Exterior Views, c1940

Figure 7: Tenon end with corner post diagram

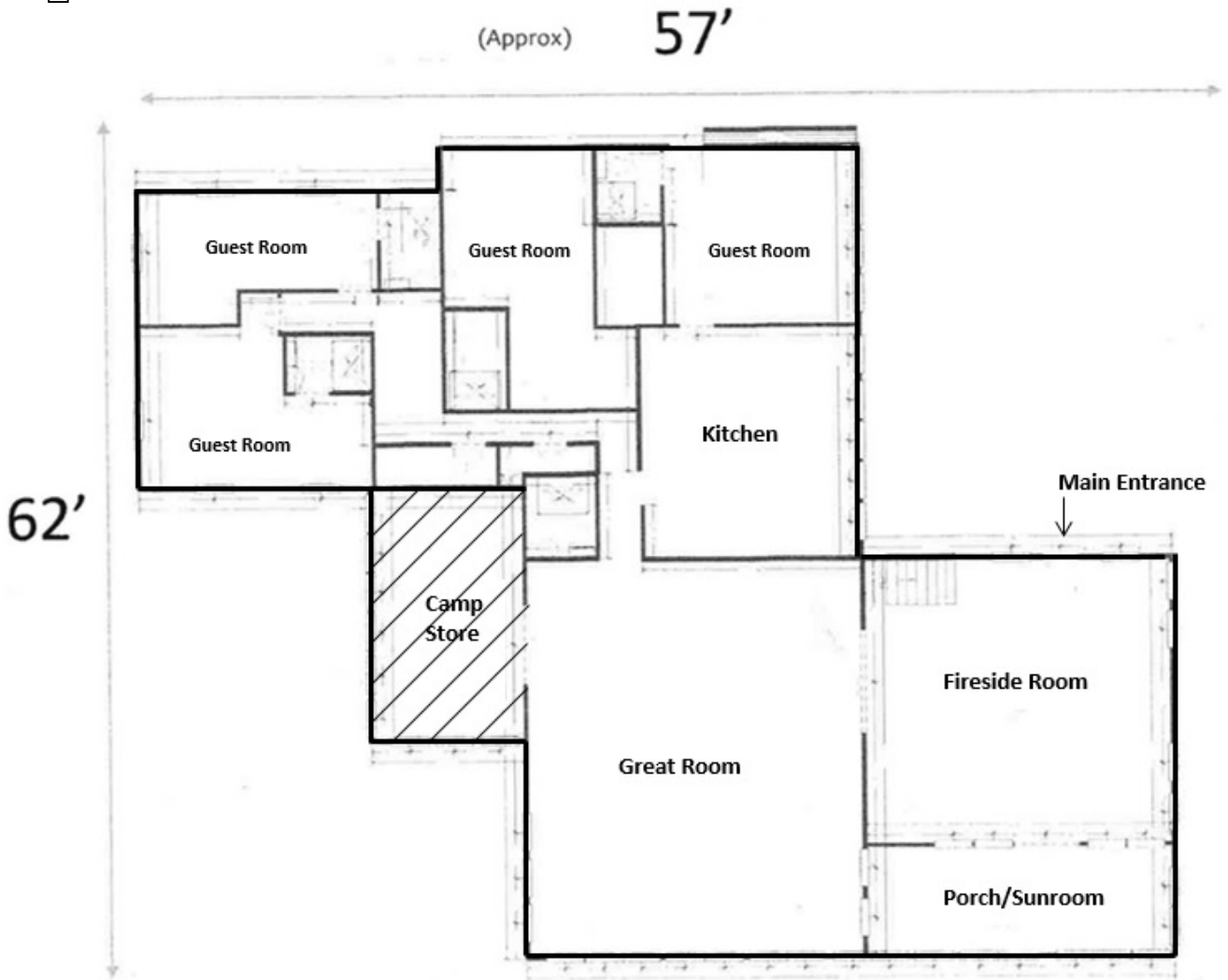
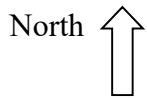
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Section figures Page 2

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Figure 1: First floor plan, not to scale. The only addition, the Camp Store, is indicated on the plan by hatching.



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section figures Page 3

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Figure 2: Lower floor plan, not to scale

North



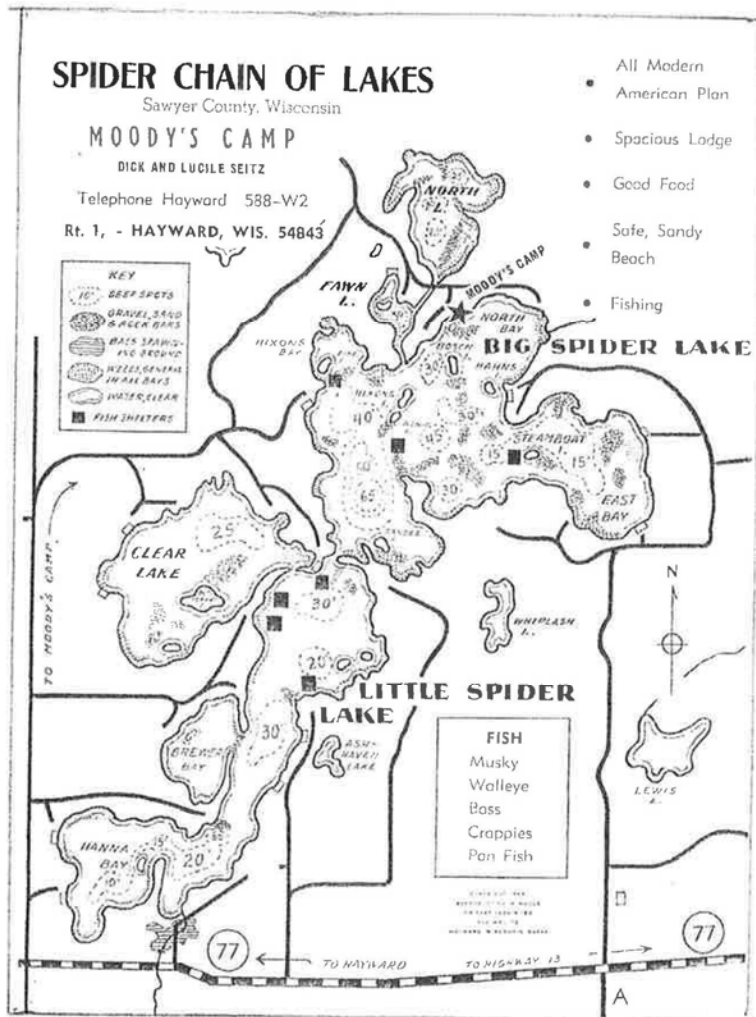
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Section figures Page 4

Figure 3: Map of the area, c1963



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Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Figure 4: Historic Photograph, Fireside Room, c1940



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Section figures Page 6

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Figure 5: Historic Photograph, Dining Room, c1940



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 7

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Figure 6: Historic Photograph, Exterior Views, c1940



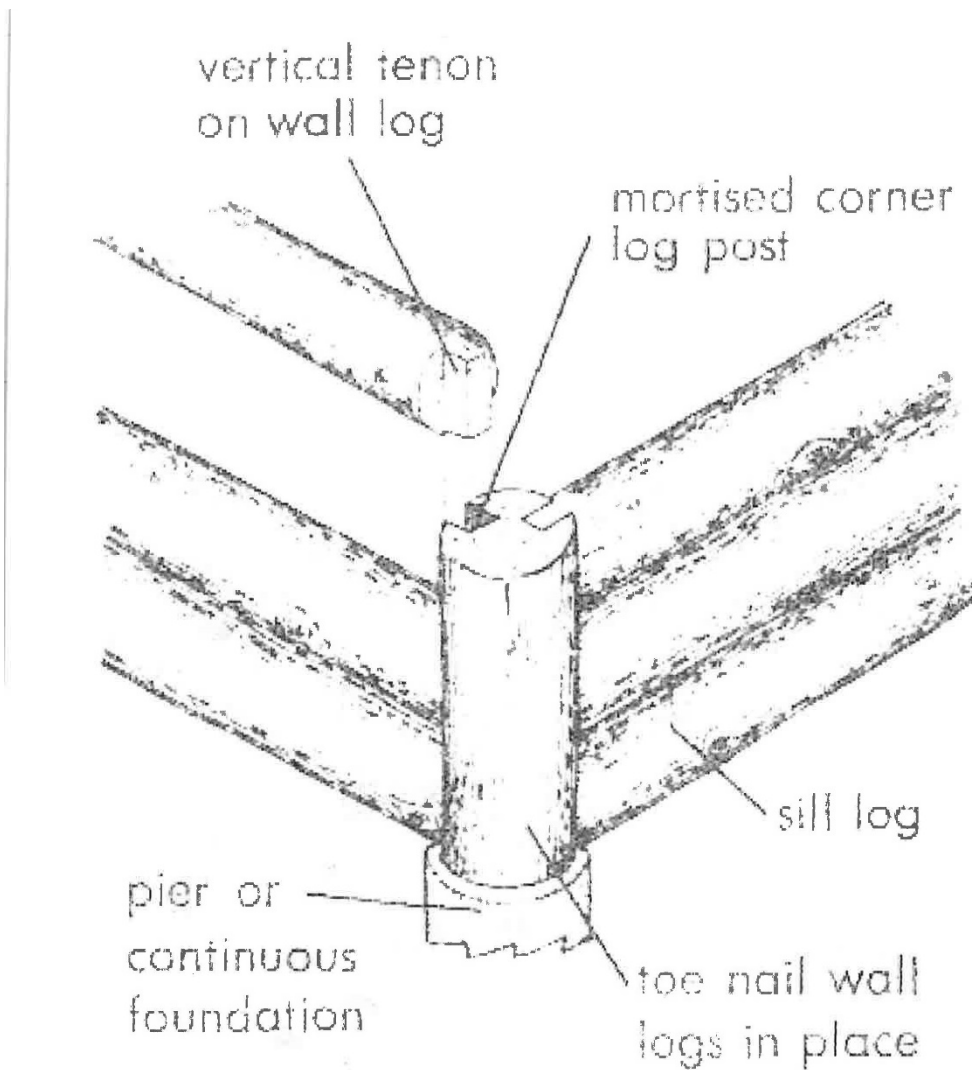
United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section figures Page 8

Moody's Camp Lodge
Hayward, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Figure 7: Tenon end with corner post diagram

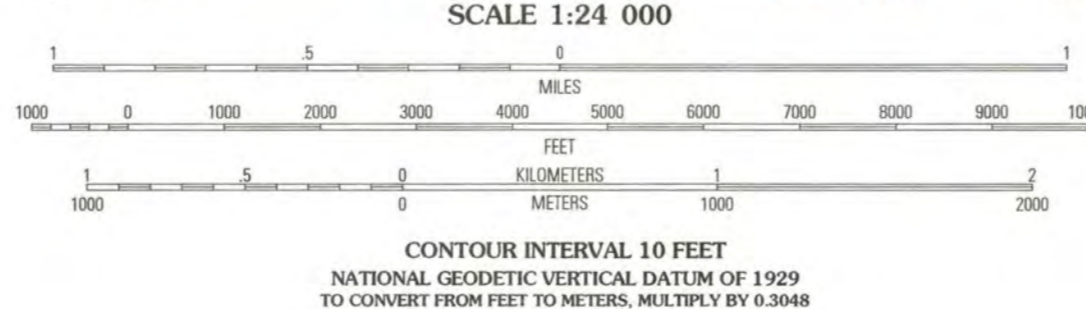
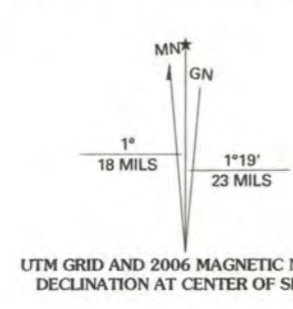


figures

Moody's Camp Lodge &
Hayward, Sawyer Co. WI
15T 636199.84 510711.74



Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1971
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2005
Topography compiled 1970. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1999 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 2006. Boundaries current as of 2006.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15.
2 500-meter ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System (north zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with appropriate offices
Obtain permission before entering private lands



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS	
Interstate.....	Primary highway.....
U.S.	Secondary highway.....
State.....	Light-duty road.....
County.....	Composition: Unspecified.....
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars.....	Paved.....
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles.....	Dirt.....
National Forest Trail.....	Unimproved; 4 wheel drive.....
	Trail.....
	Gate; Barrier.....

1	2	3	1 Cable
4	5	4	2 Lake Tahkudah
6	7	5	3 Namskogen Lake
		6	4 Seeley
		7	5 Moose Lake
		8	6 Chief Lake
			7 New Post
			8 Barker Lake

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53705
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SPIDER LAKE, WI
2005
46091-A2-TF-024
NGA 2776 II SW-SERIES V861







































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/24/2019 Date of Pending List: 10/16/2019 Date of 16th Day: 10/31/2019 Date of 45th Day: 11/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: 11/8/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 11/7/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



RECEIVED
JUL 29 2019

BY:

SENATOR JANET BEWLEY
WISCONSIN STATE SENATE

July 24, 2019

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board Members
c/o Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706



Dear Board Members,

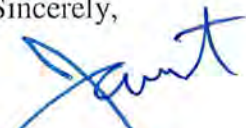
I am writing on behalf of Moody's Camp Lodge at 10472 W. Murphy Boulevard, Hayward, Sawyer County, WI for nomination to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and National Register of Historic Places.

For over a century, vacationers from across the United States have come to northern Wisconsin to enjoy our pristine wilderness, to hunt, fish and play. The same is true of Ted Moody, a Swedish immigrant from Elgin, IL, who in 1925 formed an outdoor club which he called "No-Pi-Ming," meaning "through the woods" in Ojibwa. He and his club purchased land in Sawyer County to preserve it for hunting and fishing for themselves and future generations. In the process, he maintained a key part of Wisconsin's heritage and tourism efforts for the last 94 years. He called the cabin he built on the land Moody's Camp Lodge, which has been in operation the Spider Lake Lodge resort under the ownership of Robert and Carolyn Wollan.

The Wollans have put in tremendous work to stay true to the Lodge's history and maintain it for many years to come. Ensuring the continued preservation of northern Wisconsin's lake resort history, the Wollans provide individuals and families the same experience of "summertime at the cabin" that Ted Moody and countless others have sought for the last hundred years plus.

I highly recommend Moody's Camp Lodge in Hayward for designation as a Historic Place both on the Wisconsin State Register and the National Register. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or if I can be of further assistances on this issue.

Sincerely,


Janet Bewley
State Senator
25th Senate District



25th Senate District

State Capitol: P.O. Box 7882, Madison, WI 53707-7882 ★ E-mail: sen.bewley@legis.wi.gov
Web: <http://bewley.senate.wi.gov> ★ (608) 266-3510 ★ Toll-free: (800) 469-6562



STATE REPRESENTATIVE

BETH MEYERS

RECEIVED
JUL 29 2019

BY:



July 25, 2019

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State St.
Madison, WI 53706

Dear Ms. Veregin,

I am writing to express my support for Moody's Camp Lodge, in Hayward, to be named to the Wisconsin Register of Historic Places.

The Lodge's addition to the register would help preserve a touchstone to a certain way of life. For generations, families would make the journey up to the Northwoods to stay at places like Moody's Camp Lodge and experience the pristine natural beauty of the surrounding area.

Moody's Camp Lodge was built nearly 100 years ago, and it continues to be a boon to the local economy. Tourism has been a vital asset to the Northwoods for over a century, so preserving that aspect of our heritage via registering properties like this is crucial.

Again, all my support is with adding the Moody's Camp Lodge to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Beth Meyers
State Representative
74th Assembly District

BM:af



74TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
STATE CAPITOL P.O. BOX 8953, MADISON, WI 53708
TEL. (608) 266-7690 TOLL-FREE (888) 534-0074 FAX (608) 282-3674
E-MAIL REP.MEYERS@LEGIS.WISCONSIN.GOV WEB HTTP://LEGIS.WISCONSIN.GOV/ASSEMBLY/74/MEYERS





W I S C O N S I N
H I S T O R I C A L
S O C I E T Y



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Twenty-third day of September 2019, for the nomination of the Moody's Camp Lodge to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
- 1 CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 18 Photograph(s)
- 1 CD with image files
- 1 Map(s)
- 7 Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
- 2 Piece(s) of correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: