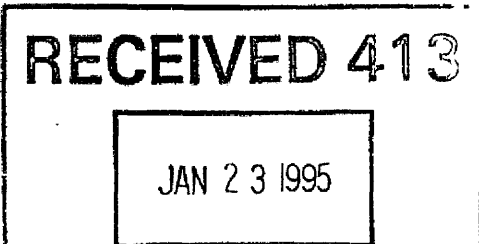


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 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 The Island of Happy Days
other names/site number Stout's Lodge

2. Location

street & number Stout Island, Red Cedar Lake N/A not for publication
city or town Town of Cedar Lake N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Barron code 005 zip code 54857

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.)
[Signature] 1/17/95
Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer-WI Date
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall Date of Action 2-24-95

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	1	buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
13	1	Total

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: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls log

wood

roof wood: shingle

other log

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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: N/A

- 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

1909-1927

Significant Dates

1909-1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Huen, Arthur

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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
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:

current owner

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1 15 610035 5051665
Zone Easting Northing
B 2 15 610195 5051670

C 3 15 610195 5051480
Zone Easting Northing
D 4 15 610035 5051480

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 Dr. Norene Roberts, President
organization Historical Research, Inc. date June 13, 1993
street & number 7800 Tessman Drive telephone (612) 560-4348
city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55445-2734

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
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Island of Happy Days, the Frank Deming Stout family summer home, is located in Barron County on Red Cedar Lake approximately a mile northeast of Mikana. This nomination includes 12 contributing buildings, one non-contributing building (the boathouse, # 6), and three contributing structures.

One source of building dates on the island and the physical history of island improvements is Ethel Chappelle's book, Around the Four Corners, written and researched prior to her 1974 death and posthumously published. She supplemented written sources with interviews by many local people, including Frank D. Stout's son, Allison. Between around 1897-1903 when Frank Stout bought out Thomas Wilson, Jr., the two men built a long lodge, a well powered by a windmill, and three outdoor toilets. What else was put up on the island before 1903 is unknown (Chappelle 1990:70). Chappelle (p. 70) states that "later" a double sea wall was built at the east end of the island near a longer narrower adjacent island, and another sea wall of rocks and cement was built along the north side of the main island.

The local Rice Lake Chronotype indicates that the buildings there today mostly were constructed between 1909-1911. Since the rebuilding on the island began, very little has changed.

Several buildings have been razed or moved, including: the first building or lodge complex of white pine; a ca. 1912 two room cedar bath house at the west end of the complex; a log house on the east end of the island for caretaker Fred Boetcher; a shed north of the maid's quarters; the first boathouse on the east end of the island (whose second story was removed to the landing on the west shore of the mainland (date unknown) is still standing on the west side of Cedar Lake south of Lone Pine Farm; and a hardwood log wall which ran south for several rods between the east end of the main lodge and the maid's quarters (Chappelle, 230-236). Stout may have continued to make minor improvements until his death in 1927.

Electricity was first generated on the island, but as more gadgets were brought from the mainland, Stout finally installed an electrical cable along the bottom of the lake which connected the island with a mainland power source. The laundry was first operated by hand powered washer and flatirons were heated on a wood burning stove. After the island was electrified, all new equipment was brought to the laundry (Chappelle, 231-233). After the island buildings were reconstructed,

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Stout sent his help to the northeast shore of Red Cedar Lake where they built Tagalong Golf Course. After clearing the stumps and opening the greens in 1921, the course was officially opened in 1925 when the buildings there were completed (Chappelle, 241). The golf course gives a circa date for the substantial completion of The Island of Happy Days complex.

The extant island buildings, listed below, all date from the ca. 1909-1927 era. No record has been found of individual building dates. After the bath house (razed), the second building of the new cedar logs and still extant is Allison's cabin northwest of the main lodge. Architect Arthur Heun rebuilt the living and diningrooms in the same style and on the same footprints as the originals, but with larger windows. The original living room fire place was left intact and dates from the earlier years, possibly ca. 1903-1909. The white pine plank dining room floor was dried and turned and not laid permanently until 1917 or 1918 (Chappelle, 231).

The building numbers in the complex correspond to the accompanying map.

1. Allison's cabin: Contributing, 1 1/2 stories, cedar logs; 2 over 2 windows, form concrete foundation; exposed eaves and rafters; red brick chimney; screened entry on east; fur floors; wood interior walls.
2. Guest House: Contributing, 1 1/2 stories, cedar logs; 2 over 2 windows and 6 light sliding windows; exposed eaves and rafters; vertical log porch supports and screened porch on north; form concrete foundation and basement; 2 story screened passageway on west side connects to main lodge and sewing room. Not counted seperately.
3. Sewing room: Contributing, one story; cedar log; gabled roof; screened porch on north; form concrete foundation and full basement; red brick chimney. Not counted seperately.
4. Main lodge: Contributing. The main lodge is divided into 6 sections connected by screened passageways or connected through doors as follows, from west to east: four daughters rooms (two up and two down), master bedroom, living room, entrance hall, dining room, and chef's pantry and kitchen. All exterior walls are cedar log from Sandpoint, Idaho, and roofs are wood shingled. The section with two daughter's bedrooms on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs is two stories under a hipped roof with exposed eaves and rafters, form concrete foundation, and 6-light sliding windows (grouped in sets of

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four windows on the north) and 4-light windows on the west. This is connected to a one story portion with gabled roof facing north-south housing the master bedroom and master bath with a wooden screened passageway on the north. The master bedroom has fir floors, plaster walls and vaulted and coffered ceiling. Wooden mop boards and plank doors laid diagonally are all original. Window sills and corniced window and door trim is dentilled and painted white. The next section to the east is the living room with window exposure on the north and south under an intersecting gabled roof. It has a form concrete foundation, log walls, and boxed bay windows on the north and south with exposed rafters and open eaves. The next portion is the living room. This was originally built ca. 1903 and completely rebuilt with the same footprint and style, but with larger windows. The only remaining ca. 1903 feature is the pink quarry rock fireplace at the west end of the room from the Hard Scrabble hills, which was left undisturbed when the new foundations and walls were built around it in the mid-teens. Interior walls are log, and the ceiling is exposed local white pine rafters and purlins salvaged from the first living room. The next section to the east is a long narrow entrance foyer or reception room on a north-south axis with vaulted ceiling under a very tall pyramidal roof with flared eaves. Floors are fir and the interior walls are log. The main entrance is to the south with nine lights in the upper half of double doors. Over the doors on both the north and south is a multi-paned square transom with round arched inset of wood. Flanking windows are 12-light side lights with vertical wood kicks. In over-all design, this is a rustic Palladian arch. The south entrance has wide poured concrete steps with a 3 foot cobblestone balustrade and tall cobblestone bell tower terminating in a gabled roof over the bell. To the east of the entrance is a one story dining room with window exposure on both the north and south and gabled roof on a north-south axis. Foundations are poured concrete. Interior walls are log and the dining room has exposed rafters. The dining room floor is 4" thick white pine salvaged from the Birchwood logging dam in 1910-11, milled locally in 1912, and laid and fitted in to the floor with wooden butterflies in 1917-18. The beams and panelling in the dining room are from Redwood timbers brought in from California with a decorative bracing beam elaborately carved and thought to have come from Germany, possible the Black Forest. The east wall of the dining room has a carved grey Italian stone fireplace. Like the living room, this dining room has the same footprint and style as the original dining room, but was rebuilt in the 'teens, but with larger windows. The easternmost portion of the main lodge houses a chef's pantry and kitchen. It is one story under an intersecting gabled roof. The pantry has built-in

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wooden cabinets, log walls, linoleum floor covering, and two corniced with vertical muntin 3 light windows facing north. The south end of this pantry has been recently converted to two new bathrooms to service guests and staff.

5. Maid's Quarters and Laundry: Contributing, a two story balloon frame structure connected to the main lodge by a screened connector. Exterior walls are board and batten with intersecting hipped roofs. Windows are two light. The building has a poured concrete foundation and basement, screened porch on the east side at the south corner, exposed eaves and two red brick chimneys. The building was originally used as a servant's dining room, chef's quarters, and laundry. One of the two original boilers which heated the complex was located in the basement of this building.

6. Boathouse (Non-contributing): The boathouse is two stories built on timber supports^{of} tamarack. It has an intersecting gabled roof and red brick chimney. The first floor out over the water is built for three boat berths and structurally is log. The second story has 6-light sliding windows with a balcony facing north over the lake made of wooden posts. This building was originally vertical log sided with bark on the exterior. The current owner has conducted extensive structural repairs and has reroofed the building with asphalt shingles. The original vertical log sheathing has been replaced with cedar shingled siding. This is the second boathouse F. D. Stout built on the island. The first was at the east end of the island and its second story was removed to the west shore of Cedar Lake where it sits today.

7. Carpenter shop, Blacksmith shop, and storage building: Contributing, two stories, with a hipped roof, and 4 and 6 light windows with vertical log sheathing and bark on the exterior. It has a balcony on the second story overlooking the lake with a non-historic 2 x 4" balustrade and a gabled open-walled shelter to the west. Eaves are exposed. It is now used as a maintenance building.

8. Woodshed: Contributing, a large one story rectangular building of timber construction with form concrete foundation, board and batten siding, plain wood fascia, exposed rafters, and gabled roof. Gable ends are sheathed in board and batten siding with a plank door on the north. It is open to the east. The south wall is decorated with planking behind a herringbone grille with board and batten in the gable end.

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9. Gardener's House: Contributing, a two story balloon frame building with an intersecting gabled roof, two red brick chimneys, three light vertical muntin storm windows, board and batten siding, exposed rafters and open eaves with wooden end brackets. The basement and foundation are poured concrete and the basement originally housed two boilers for steam heat for the complex. Flooring is fir, walls are plaster, and original molded mopboards, door and window casings, and four and five panelled doors are intact.

10. Recreation Hall: Contributing. The recreation hall was originally used for Christian Scientist meetings by Mrs. Stout and for family gatherings and recreation. It is a one story balloon frame weatherboard-sided building with a gabled deeply overhung roof and red brick chimney on the north. The building has great expanses of glass with 6-light transoms and multiple-paned windows. To the east is a long narrow extension with gabled roof and rusticated lap siding to accommodate a one lane bowling alley and shooting gallery. The south side of the building overlooking the lake has timber footings infilled with a herringbone patterned wooden screen. Above overlooking the lake is a glassed and screened wall with single light sliding windows and multiple-paned transoms. The west facade has nine-light windows and a raised foundation covered with vertical wood sheathing.

11. Gazebo: Contributing. West of the Recreation Hall is a gazebo at the edge of the water on a steep low bank. The roof is the principal decorative feature and is gently curved at the ridge pole with flared eaves and curved fascia following the roof line. It is timber construction with screened walls and the wooden stairs from the bottom of the bank to the top of the bluff pass through this structure.

12. School: Contributing, a one story balloon frame building with an intersecting gabled roof and board and batten siding. Windows are multi-paned. The one room interior has plaster walls. It is situated near the south side of the island west of the gazebo.

13. Harry's Cabin: Contributing, a one story cedar log building with form concrete foundation and basement and a red brick chimney on the north end of the roof. The second of two original boilers at the summer home complex sat in the basement. It has a gabled wood shingled roof on a north-south axis and a front gabled and projecting entry facing east. The south end of the building has a screened porch. Windows are multi-paned sliders and are grouped on the east side into a

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set of four. Interior walls are log.

14. Structure: tramway: Contributing structure located at the north shore between buildings 6 (Boathouse) and 7 (Carpenter's shop, etc.) is a narrow gauge tramway with steel tracks of approximately 150 feet originally operated by a motor and cable. The motor was housed in an open pit beneath the tracks approximately 3/4 of the way up the bluff to the lodge. On the east side of this tramway is a set of concrete stairs leading from the waterfront to the top of the bluff. The old motor is intact in place, but a new motor has been installed at the top of the tram in a small low wooden housing.

15. Structure: steel stairway Contributing. A stairway leads up from the boathouse to the north side of the main lodge up the bluff. The stairs have wide resting platforms with benches. This stairway is built of metal I-beams. The balustrade is made of bolted metal rods approximately 1/4 inch thick and angle iron railings with a wooden deck and wooden stairs.

16. Pergola: Contributing. A small wooden pergola sits in front of the dining room windows on the south side of the main lodge. It has a flat open trellised roof and pole post supports. Counted as a structure.

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The Island of Happy Days was a private family summer home built by Frank Deming Stout between ca. 1903-1927, but much of what appears today was apparently completed between 1909-1911.

It was used as a palatial summer retreat of the Stout family from 1903-1927, the death of Frank Deming Stout. However, his widow, Clara Stout received the complex in Stout's 1927 will and maintained the home, infrequently visiting it, until her death in 1948 (Work Progress Administration 1942). After a year of heart trouble, Stout died in 1927 at Rice Lake on his way to the Island of Happy Days, which he considered "the dearest place on earth" (Rice Lake Chronotype, Oct. 12, 1927 in Wisconsin Necrology Vol. 25:28). The complex is eligible under Criterion C as a highly distinctive example of the early twentieth century Rustic Style of architecture, popular for the substantial northwoods retreats of the wealthy after 1900 in Wisconsin. As an example of such, the Stout estate was clearly one of the more extensive and architecturally sophisticated such sites. The work of a diverse number of skilled largely local laborers, the 12 acre estate is of exceptional artistic and architectural value.

The history of the island in Red Cedar Lake is known in its broad outlines. The original government patent went to John H. Knapp, of Knapp, Stout & Co., through the Eau Claire Government Land Office in 1868. It was quit claim deeded to J. Hornby Butcher, foreman of the Knapp, Stout & Co. lath mill, in April, 1886 (Chappelle 1990:67). The Charles M. Foote map of Barron County (Foote and Hood, 1888: 30) indicates the island as "Indian Island" with a structure at the west end of the island labeled "J. H. Butcher." In 1894, Butcher sold his island property to Sarah A. Lockwood of Menomonie, who built a one room cabin on the island and lived there about three years. According to one story, Mrs. Lockwood was constantly frightened by Indians who visited the island. In the teens and 1920s, Frank Stout's son, Allison, remembered seeing the Ojibwa come each autumn to harvest wild rice on Red Cedar Lake and Balsam Lake to the north. Allison Stout stated that, "The island was a favorite camp site for the Indians before white people built on it (Chappelle, 99)." In December, 1897, the Lockwoods sold the island to Frank D. Stout and Thomas Wilson, Jr. who went into partnership and also purchased sections on the south and east sides of Red Cedar Lake (Chappelle, 68). Wilson was the son of Thomas B. Wilson, secretary, of Knapp, Stout & Co. when it was incorporated in 1878 (Andreas 1881:281) and grandson of Captain William Wilson, the senior member of the original Knapp & Wilson company, a precursor of Knapp, Stout & Co. (Andreas 1881:274,275).

The period of significance (1909-1927) begins with the construction date of the earliest extant building and extends to the date in which the complex attained its present appearance.

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At first, Stout and Wilson used the Lockwood cabin on the island as a hunting shack. They then ordered a large log building to be put up so that they could bring their men friends up for hunting and fishing. This is confirmed by the 1903 Barron County Plat Book (1903:19) which shows "Stout & Wilson" as owners of the island and a new large structure in addition to the original Lockwood cabin. Soon the women wanted to join them, so each year, more buildings were added made of local logs peeled on the inside with the bark left on the outside.

In September, 1903, Frank D. Stout bought out Thomas Wilson, Jr.'s half interest for \$15,000, including the island property and parcels around Red Cedar Lake. On the west side of Red Cedar Lake, Stout bought a resort known as Cedar Lake Inn from H. B. Smith of Freeport, Illinois, sometime after 1902 because the noise from the inn was bothering the Stout family on the island. It became the nucleus of Lone Pine Farm, on which Stout lavished every expense. There, the Stouts built a large house designed by Arthur Heun, a Chicago architect, and huge barns to house a champion Guernsey herd. Dairy products not used at the farm or on the island were sold to local creameries and cheese factories in surrounding towns. Horses and carriages, and later, cars, were kept at Lone Pine Farm for those staying at the island. A dock was built for launches to the island, a large garden was put in to supply the island guests with fresh vegetables, and the farm raised poultry which could be fresh-dressed and brought to the island in the morning. While working on his Lone Pine Farm, a large crew of local carpenters also was employed on a similar farm Stout built at the north end of Red Cedar Lake called Cedar Lake Farm (Chappelle 1990:229).

According to Chapelle (1990:65), when the Lone Pine Farm was substantially completed in 1912, Frank Stout sent the local carpenters to the island to reconstruct all the buildings and add more. Stout had made a grave error when he had the original buildings constructed on the island. He had left the bark on the outside of the white pine logs in order to have them look more rustic. Worms and insects had worked their way under the bark and eaten the inside of the logs. Contrary to Chapelle's dates, newspaper items during the period 1909-1913 indicate that Stout actually reconstructed most of the original island buildings between 1909-1911. The following items appeared in the Rice Lake

Chronotype:

May 28, 1909: "Mrs. F. D. Stout came from Chicago arrive last week. They have a large work force of carpenters working putting up buildings and making the Island of Happy Days more attractive than ever."

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August 6, 1909: "Large loads of building material are being hauled daily to Mr. Stout's Cedar Lake property where large new buildings are in the course of construction."

October 10, 1909: "The large force of men are busy early and late there [Happy Day Island] but will hardly finish building this fall."

Stout had sold the riparian rights on his land around Balsam, Red Cedar, and Hemlock lakes to the Chippewa Light and Power Company, but with the proviso that he could have any of the white pine logs he wanted from the Birchwood logging dam. The power company had a new concrete dam built at Birchwood in 1911. As part of the plans for rebuilding the island, Stout had the better logs from the old dam hauled by sleds to the island to allow them to dry. Around 1912, he had them hauled to George Glaze's saw mill a quarter mile north of Mikana and sawed into four inch thick random widths for his new dining room floor. Meanwhile, he had sent to Sandpoint, Idaho, for cedar logs of uniform size. They were peeled before shipping and sent by special train to the head of Red Cedar Lake to the rail spur known as "The Narrows" where they were unloaded and rolled into the lake and bound into a boom. The boom was pulled to the southeast corner of the island and tied up until first snowfall. Horse and wagon teams from the Lone Pine Farm were brought over by barge to pull the cedar logs onto dry land. Stout waited until the snow so that no sand would be ground into the logs. Two carloads of redwood timbers were shipped by rail from California for the new beams and panelling in the dining room, but Stout ordered that the men who hauled them by wagon over the ice use ropes, not chains, so that they were not marred (Chappelle, 229,230). Confirmation of Chappelle's information appears in a short notice in the Rice Lake Chronotype from September 19, 1912 noting that an old boat was refitted to carry materials from the Narrows to Stout's Isle of Happy Days.

Other stories also suggest that Stout would go to great lengths and spare no cost to get just what he wanted. The current owner, Tom Dow, has heard from locals around Red Cedar Lake that the complex cost around 1.5 million dollars to build. In 1912, Stout had a well 150 feet deep drilled on Stout's Island by Mr. Jonas Johnson of Rice Lake (Rice Lake Chronotype, March 14, 1912). A gardener lived on the island in a house south of the main lodge (Chappelle 1990:62-65, 243), and was in residence on the island at least as far back as April, 1913 (Rice

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Lake Chronotype, April 24, 1913). Among his duties was tending to the flower beds planted on the north side of Stout's Island (Rice Lake Chronotype, August 3, 1911).

The dominant style^{of} the Stout summer complex is the Rustic Style, characterized by the use of indigenous materials, broad shingled roofs with deep overhangs, open porches, and simply proportioned door and window openings. Architecturally, the cedar log family buildings in the complex have strong horizontal massing and low hipped roofs with large eave projections. Foundations are low to the ground and unobtrusive, even when the buildings have full basements. Horizontal cedar log walls provide added horizontal emphasis. The complex of buildings is nestled into the surrounding landscape. The living and dining room roofs are gabled and braced at the gable ends and the roof lines of the main lodge form a modified cruciform plan. Like many of the early Adirondack camps in upstate New York, the buildings at the Island of Happy Days were built for a separate family purpose: living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, childrens' bedrooms, sons' cottages, servants' quarters, gardener's house, recreation hall, etc. Interior features include separate rooms reduced to a minimum, wings containing only one room, and multiple vistas. The living room and dining room are dominated by fireplaces and have window exposures on both the north and south. Windows are sliding, generally multi-paned and often grouped in sets reminiscent of ribbon windows.

Architect Arthur Heun from Chicago employed some details borrowed from the Bungalow style, such as some wide gabled roofs showing exposed rafter ends and gabled bracing. The second story of Allison's cabin is treated as a half story to give it a one story appearance. Typical of the Bungalow style is Harry's cabin with a south sleeping porch incorporated under the simple gabled roof. The living room of the lodge has a boxed window bay on the south facade.

Classical Revival features are found in the main entrance to the lodge where a Palladian motif is executed in the Rustic Style, formed by the double doors, side lights, and round arched bracing inside a large multi-paned transom. The interior room which appears most similar to Classical Revival is the master bedroom with a vaulted and coffered ceiling, plaster walls, and dentilled window and door trim. The siting of the complex and its arrangement of parts is both formal and functional. Outbuildings were placed in a balanced arrangement reminiscent of estates like Mount Vernon and Monticello.

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The functional buildings and buildings for the help, such as the maid's quarters, the woodshed, and the caretaker's house, most closely resemble early settlement architecture in the Cutover of northern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota. The less grand appearance of these buildings also marked the changes in building function and status of the users. These buildings are meant for the staff. They are two story, board and batten sheathed, and similar to pioneer wood frame homes and wood framed lumber camp buildings. They are set off to the side, principally to the east end of the main lodge.

A large crew of workmen built the complex over a period of years. Hans Haugen, a Norwegian-American was the chief carpenter (Chappelle, 237). Herman Hatfield, a caretaker and construction boss in the 1950s, remembered hearing that Hans Haugen was a self-educated Norwegian craftsman who showed the local men how to fit the logs together, did much of the hand carving on the lodge, hand made the coving, and did virtually all the maintenance work on the island (Spavin 1977:8). Arthur Heun of Chicago was the architect for all the buildings on the island, and for the Lone Pine Farm and the Tagalong Golf Course (Chappelle, 243) at the northeast end of Red Cedar Lake. A local man, Richard Cronholm, split the cobble s used at the golf course, a trick he learned from the architect, and may have used the same method at the island on the split cobble entry of the main lodge and on the bell tower (Chappelle, 243).

According to Scott La France, Associate Curator of Architecture, Chicago Historical Society (1992), Authur Heun (1866-1946) was born in Saginaw, Michigan. At the age of 21, he went to work as a draftsman for Francis Whitehouse, a Michigan architect, and took over Whitehouse's practice in 1893 when Whitehouse retired. Heun appears to have practiced mainly domestic architecture for wealthy clients, although he also designed both the Casino Club and the Art Club buildings in Chicago. Huen was the architect for the Frank D. Stout house in Chicago on Sheridan Road and Friar Place; the William McCormick Blair House (Classically inspired); the Albert Loeb House in Chicago; Mrs. J. O. Armour's Mellody Farm estate; an English country style house in Lake Forest, Illinois; and a rustic timber lodge in Traverse City, Michigan, known as "The Timbers," which resembles the Stout's summer resort on Red Cedar Lake (Bulletin, 1946).

As a former country retreat for F. D. Stout, the Island of Happy Days provides important historical associations to a major midwestern industrial family: a family whose lumbering and railroading efforts

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were responsible for extensive developmental activity in the northwestern pinery areas of Wisconsin.

Frank Deming Stout was the second son of Henry Lane Stout and Eviline Deming Stout of Dubuque, Iowa. Henry L. Stout was a founder and partner in Knapp, Stout & Company, headquartered in Menominee, Wisconsin, where he resided. Frank's older brother, James H. Stout, chose to spend his working life in the Knapp, Stout & Company lumber operations, becoming one of the leading citizens of Menomonie in 1888 where he started the manual training school which became the University of Wisconsin at Stout. Frank Stout was born in Dubuque on March 27, 1854 (Forrester 1891-92:406-407). He married Clara Wale of Dubuque in 1888.

Frank L. Stout lived in Chicago most of his working life with a permanent home at 3150 Lakeshore Drive. According to his 1927 obituary in the Chicago Daily News, he was considered one of that city's ten wealthiest men, a financier and banker, who, at his death was chief executive of the C. & O. Lumber Company; director of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company; and president of the Missouri Southern railroad. "He was a member of the Chicago club, the Chicago Athletic association and the Press club" (10/12/27, p. 3 in Wisconsin Necrology, vol. 25). He died on his way to the Island of Happy Days, his summer home, on October 11, 1927. According to the Rice Lake Chronotype, Frank D. Stout was also a director of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad; a director in the Texas Corporation, an oil firm; and held directorates in the Drake and Blackstone hotels in Chicago and three lumber companies on the Pacific coast (in Wisconsin Necrology, Vol. 25:28). The basis of his wealth came from the family's timber holdings in northwestern Wisconsin which dated from the mid-1850s.

Knapp, Stout & Company first looked over the Barron County pineries in 1858, at which time there was a large Indian (possibly Ojibwa) village at the present city of Rice Lake where wild rice was gathered and where fowl were attracted to the rice. In 1868, the lumber company established a logging camp south of Red Cedar River where the town sits today. The company established a mill in 1871 and eventually had vast lumber holdings in the region. Eventually Knapp, Stout & Company had 25 lumber camps with headquarters at Rice Lake (Curtiss-Wedge 1922:1058,1059). In August 1903, Knapp, Stout & Co. disposed of all its interests in Barron County to the Wisconsin Power Company, but Frank D. Stout retained considerable property around Red Cedar Lake, including what became his summer home on the island and two well-stocked dairy farms named Lone Pine and Cedar Lake (Curtiss-Wedge 1922:62).

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Statement of Archeological Potential

Due to the location of this property there is a good likelihood of archeological remains. There has been no archeological survey of the island, so no sites are known. There has been only one site recorded in the vicinity, BN-0141 on the west shore of Cedar Lake, a site that includes mounds, and a trading post site.

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Barron County, Wisconsin

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The Island of Happy Days
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Verbal Boundary Description:

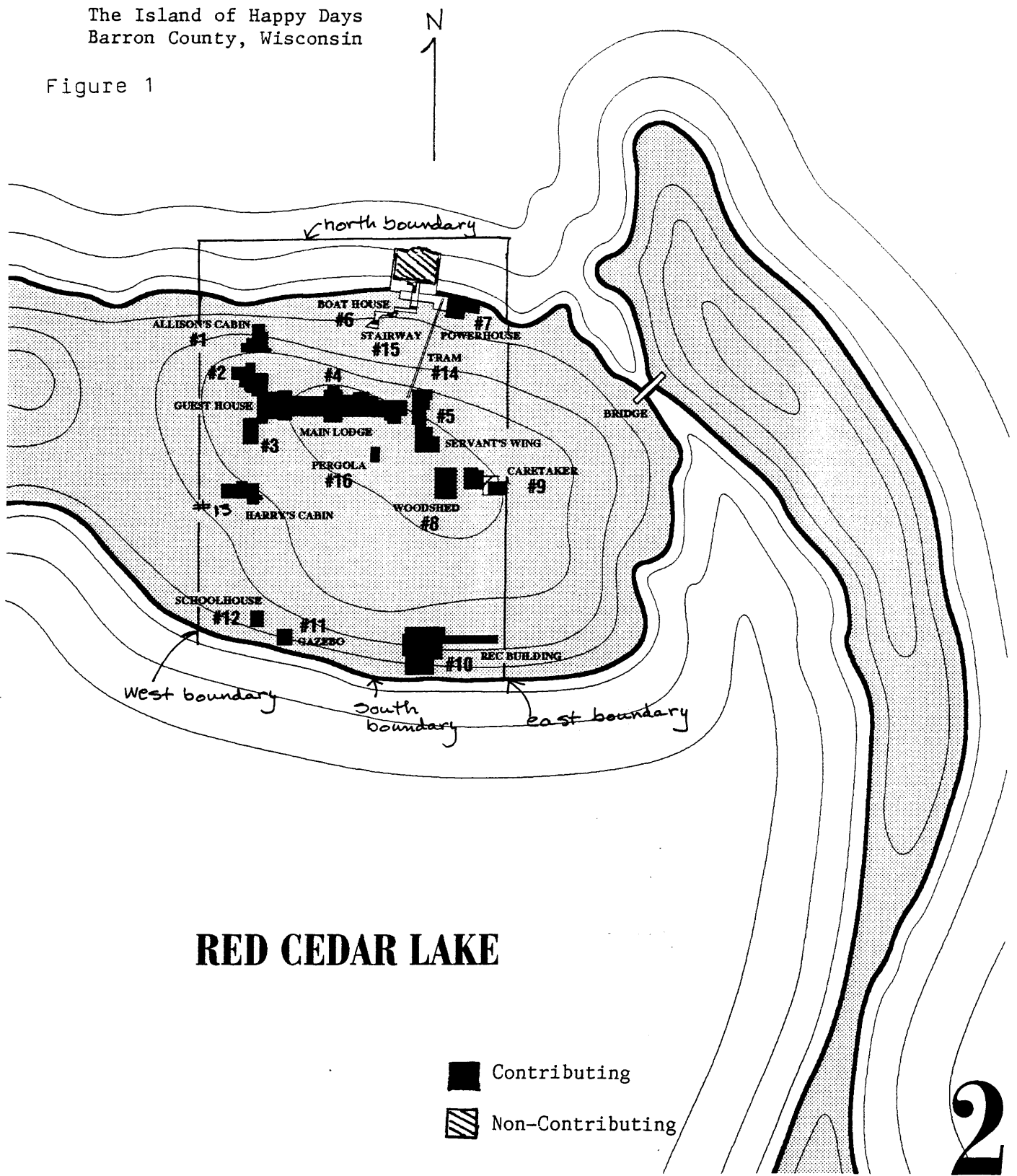
The boundary line is indicated on the USGS quadrangle map and is located in the SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 10 T36N R10W. See also scale map (fig. 1).

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include all of the significant concentration of resources from the period of significance. New construction has occurred east of the east boundary line and no resources are located west of the boundary line. The south boundary is the meander line of the island and the north boundary includes the boat house (#6) which projects over the lake.

The Island of Happy Days
Barron County, Wisconsin

Figure 1



RED CEDAR LAKE

- Contributing
- ▨ Non-Contributing

PARTIAL SITE PLAN

THE ISLAND OF HAPPY DAYS
STOUT'S LODGE

