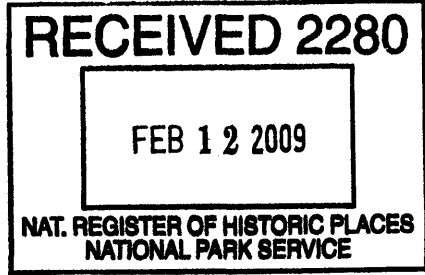


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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

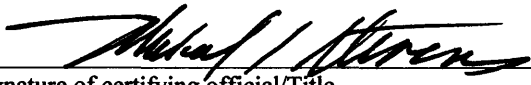
historic name Jabodon
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1460 Everett Road NA not for publication
city or town Town of Washington NA vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Vilas code 125 zip code 54521

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official/Title Date 2/6/09

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

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Jabodon

Vilas County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Edson H. Beall

3.25.09

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	2	3 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site	4	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		7	3 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/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Foundation concrete

walls wood

roof asphalt

other stone, brick

Narrative Description

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

Jabodon
Name of Property

Vilas County
County and State

Wisconsin

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

1924-1947

Significant Dates

1924

1937

1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Jabodon
Name of Property

Vilas County
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.4 acres

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

1 16 332066 5086767
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 Mary Jane Hettinga, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization
street & number PO Box 367
city or town Lac du Flambeau state WI

date April 8, 2008
telephone 715-588-3159
zip code 54538

Jabodon

Vilas County

Wisconsin

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	Eagle River Properties	date	April 3, 2008
organization		telephone	312-980-1102
street&number	One Franklin Street, Suite 2420	zip code	60606-2401
city or town	Chicago	state	Illinois

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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 1

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

Jabodon is a Northern Wisconsin vacation estate located on Cranberry Lake, a 956 acre lake that is a part of the famous Eagle River Chain of 28 lakes in Vilas County. This property is a short distance from Eagle River, a major resort center and the county seat for Vilas County. The estate covers approximately 3.37 acres of land and has 755 feet of lake frontage. The property acquired the name Jabodon in the 1940s. While some of the resources predate the name, the vacation retreat took on its current appearance at the time it was given its name.

Highway 70 leading north out of Eagle River for 4.5 miles arrives at Everett Road. Everett Road turns south and continues to a peninsula at the end of the road. After turning onto Everett Road, it is one-half mile to 1460 Everett Road where the estate is located.

Two square stone posts with concrete tops mark the entrance to the estate. The stone posts have convex joints, also called rolling bead joints. The stone is laid up with mortar that matches the color of the stone. Next the wet mortar is raked out 3/4 of an inch and then tinted mortar is pressed into the joint to achieve this appearance. Next to the stone posts is a brown signpost that reads: JABODON. A small rectangular flower box is also attached to the signpost.

After the entrance posts, the paved drive moves back and forth through a wooded area of large mature pines and deciduous trees making it seem like a longer drive than one-eighth of a mile. The driveway continues to the top of the hill and a level, open area where it forms a circle drive leading either to the house, the garage and the caretaker's house. Along each side of the drive is a row of stones. The center of the circle drive has a few large pines, two small deciduous trees and is grass covered. The entire open area of the site has a well-manicured lawn with some formal landscaping.

The main house is sited at the top of the incline, facing east, with the back elevation being only a few steps down from the driveway. However, on the front elevation the land slopes and to make up the difference in elevation there is a five and a half foot stone retaining wall. Atop the stone wall are wooden flower boxes, six feet by three feet that are filled with red geraniums in the summer. In fact, the caretaker, Mark Eglund, said that they plant over 300 geraniums each year, not only in the flower boxes but also along the south wing of the house and near the pool.

A tiled swimming pool and cabana is below and south of the house. The one story cabana was built circa 1980 and the 1940s swimming pool was retiled in the 1990s.¹ The cabana is a one story building with a hipped roof. It has wide board wood siding. The entire area around the pool is covered with brick-shaped reddish brown tile. The pool and cabana is accessed from the house by six tiled steps. A concrete shuffleboard court is below the pool area in a grassy area. Brick paths are found leading from the house to the driveway and to the tennis court. The tennis court is north of the house and measures 110 feet in length and 55 and one half feet in width and has lights so that it can be used at night. The fenced court has a concrete surface that is covered with plastic interlocking squares, a product called Mateflex Classic, from Utica, New York. The pool, the shuffleboard, and the tennis court date to circa 1947.

¹Telephone conversation with Gerald Zimpelmann of Zimpelmann Builders, Eagle River, WI on October 4, 2007.

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Continuation Sheet

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 2

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

The land has a gentle slope from the house to the tree line but then there is a steep drop to the lake and the wet boathouse. Four wide stone steps lead from the north end, near the patio, to the winding path down to the boathouse. Lovely original stone steps lead down to the wet boathouse. The steps descend through the woods and have black post lanterns along the way to provide light at night. It is difficult to know if anyone uses these stone steps as it is a long way down to the boathouse and an arduous trip back up. Circa 1947 a trolley system called Lakeside Trolley was installed that carries four people comfortably and is a direct route straight down the hill to the wet boathouse.

West of the house is a large four stall rectangular garage with two overhead double doors, with room for a workshop. Built in the late 1990s to replace a carport, the one story building has a hipped roof with wide eaves and is sympathetic to the main house. It is sheathed with wide board wood siding. The caretaker's one-story house is located between the garage and the main house on the north end of the circle drive. It also has the same siding as the house and a hipped roof with wide eaves. According to Gerald Zimpelmann, of Zimpelmann Builders of Eagle River, the garage and the caretaker's house were built about the same time in 1990. The caretaker's house started as a small guest cottage in 1937 and in the 1990s, it was torn down and rebuilt on the same site.²

SITE (C), 1924-1947

The overall grounds with their landscaping, gateposts, and stone walls and stairs are counted as one contributing site. These elements of the grounds define the property's immediate environment and are important links between the resources.

MAIN HOUSE (C), 1924

The 4,500 square foot main house, facing east, is a fine example of the Craftsman style of architecture with some Prairie elements. Built in the 1920s by William B. Johnson, it was purchased in 1937 by Abram Nicolas and Fannie Pritzker. The central block of the house is two-story with a gabled roof, with rafters under the eaves. A matching one-story wing projects from each side at a thirty-degree angle. The wings have hipped roofs with wide eaves. In between the central block and the wings are matching two-story pavilions, with a half hipped roof with wide eaves. A shed roof dormer is on the second story of the main elevation; a shed roof is found on the rear elevation as an architectural detail between the first and second stories and another shed roof is over the main entrance and the south elevation of the living room. The same shed roof is mimicked on the north end of the living room wall. All of the shed roofs are supported with two by six wooden supports, while the gabled roof has brackets under the wide eaves. The one story porch that runs the width of the front elevation was once an open porch but was enclosed in the late 1940s. It features a gabled roof at both ends but is integrated with the main roof; however it extends out three feet on the north elevation.

² Telephone conversation with Gerald Zimpelmann of Zimpelmann Builders, Eagle River, WI on October 4, 2007.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 3

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

The unique angles of the five sections, each with a different roof style, and the many architectural details, make for a beautifully designed building. It is almost certain that the house was designed by an architect or an extremely skilled craftsman.³

The exterior of the house is clad in nine inch cedar clapboard siding painted caramel, with brown trim; the roofs are all of green asphalt shingles; the fenestration throughout is double multi-light casement windows except for the plate glass windows of the enclosed porch. Most of the double casement windows have 10 lights in each section, but there are smaller ones. The triple plate glass windows on the sun porch are the only windows that are not casements.

An open patio is created between the sun porch and the stone wall, and it measures ten feet in width and 52 feet in length. The patio continues along the south end of the sun porch and leads to the main entrance. The flooring of the patio is red glazed brick and it extends to the edge of the stone wall. Steps of the same material lead off of the north end of the patio, on the south end near the main entrance, they lead to the wider steps down to the pool area.

There are four chimneys - two interior and two exterior. The main interior chimney is of red brick and has three chimney pots. It is located at the peak of the gabled roof on the main section of the house. Another interior red brick chimney, with one chimney pot, is at the north end of the main section between the main section and the pavilion. A tall red brick chimney found at the north end of the sun porch intercepts the roof and rises well above all of the roofs. Below the roof, the bottom section of the chimney is of stone. That same stone extends across the bottom half of the north wall of the sun porch and turns the corner for a short distance on the east elevation. The stone blends well with the original stone retaining wall. This chimney might have been added when the indoor grill was installed on the porch. The fourth chimney, found on the west elevation of the south wing, is an enigma. It is not connected to anything on the inside. It is built of fieldstone and is 32 inches wide and 32 inches in depth. It intercepts the roof and rises about three feet above the edge of the roof. There is no basement below this section.

There are five exterior doors. The main entrance is located in the south pavilion between the central block and the south wing. The main door has 12 lights over a wooden panel and a ten light casement window on either side of the door. Two other doors are on the front elevation of the sun porch, one on either side of the plate glass window. These doors match the main entrance. Two doors are on the west elevation; one mimics the front entrance door, but has no sidelights. It is at the other end of the hall that runs front to back. The other west elevation entrance door is just a 12 light storm door that leads to the back entry hall off of the kitchen. Outside of this area a concrete slab fills the space between the driveway and the house, with a short stone wall along the west side.

³ After many hours of research it was not possible to identify an architect for the house.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 4

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

A partial basement, with ten inch poured concrete wall, is under the kitchen and is accessed from the back entry hall. It is almost triangular in shape and contains two large hot water heaters and two boilers that provide hot water for the radiators.

INTERIOR

The irregular plan 4,500 square foot building is of wood frame construction. Horizontal wood paneling is used throughout the entire house both on the walls and the ceilings, with some ceilings in bead board. The patina of the warm brown stained wood paneling is beautiful – it almost glows. The floors are of maple 3 1/4" in width. Two rooms off the living room are the only rooms that have light stained vertical paneling. The living room, sun porch, kitchen, and the bathrooms have no wood paneling. The doors throughout the house are two-panel plywood, a little unusual because of the beautiful wood throughout on the walls and ceilings.

The house has a living room, sun porch, kitchen, seven bedrooms, and five full bathrooms. Three rooms that may have been bedrooms are now used for other things. The first floor main section or central block has one bedroom and another room that was once a bedroom, but is now the television room. The south wing has two bedrooms and another full bath; the north wing has an exercise room that was once a bedroom for the servants, a laundry room, and a full bath. The second floor has four bedrooms, a storage room, and two full bathrooms.

Living Room

The living room is the showpiece of the house, measuring 34' 8" in length and 18' 8" in width. The three sets of 15 light French doors leading to the sun porch on the east wall and the three ten light double casement windows at each end of the room provide plenty of natural light and views of the outdoors. The 12 foot ceiling tapers at a 45-degree angle on each side. Thirteen, six-inch wide wooden beams, seven and one half inches in depth, are evenly spaced and have wooden planking between the beams. Each beam terminates on the wall as a bracket. The walls have half-timbering with plastered walls. The huge stone fireplace is centered on the west wall and has a wooden mantel that extends slightly over the fireplace. The fireplace protrudes 18" from the wall and is 8' 5" in length. Above the mantel, the fireplace steps back and extends full height to the ceiling.

Two matching black wrought iron light fixtures are suspended from the beams. Each has a chain to a small metal band that is connected by three chains to a larger five inch wide metal band, 22 inches in diameter. The six candles have small black conical shaped metal shades. Six small curlicues are attached to the bottom of the circle.

A dining area is at the north end of the room as there is no formal dining room. A swinging door on the north wall leads to the kitchen.

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Jabodon

Section 7 Page 5

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

Sun Porch

The sun porch was once an open porch but in the late 1940s it was enclosed. The room measures 39' 5", north to south, and 12' 3" east to west. It is almost like being out of doors because of the large plate glass windows. The triple plate glass window on the front of the sun porch is 65" in height, the main section is 12' 6" in width, while the section on either side is 56" in width. A coach lantern is on either side of the window. A large single pane plate glass window is on the south elevation and measures 65" in height and is 10' 7" in length. Two single casement windows without muntins are on the north elevation. Two exterior doors lead to the patio, one on either side of the large plate glass window. Three French doors connect the sun porch with the living room. At the north end of the room is an open grill with copper adornments. Below the grill area is the same stone found on the outside walls. This grill fills the entire north wall of the sun porch and may have been added when the porch was enclosed, as it fills the three-foot projection.

Bedrooms

The two rooms that are accessed from the west side of the living room, on either side of the fireplace, measure 15' 10" by 12' 4". The rear (west) elevation of the building measures 32 feet in length before it angles east at a thirty degree angle. Each of the rooms has two windows across the back and one on the angled wall. The room on the north side is now used for a television room, but it was probably a bedroom originally. This room is known as the "Cranberry Room" because of the cranberry glass displayed on glass shelves mounted on the windows. The room is paneled in vertical random pine with a light stain. There are built in bookcases of the same wood. Two horizontal boards run around the room near the ceiling. The ceiling has the same wood paneling as the walls, with a centered hanging chandelier of brass, with five lights and scalloped open globes.

The south bedroom is a mirror image of the north room, except there is no bookcase and the light fixture is an antique oil lamp, with large globe and hanging crystals.

The two rooms are connected by a full bathroom with 4 and 1/4" white tile on the walls and 12" square white tile on the floor. Over the small pedestal sink is a modern chrome cabinet with mirror. A single casement window is on the west elevation.

Second Floor

All of the rooms on the second floor have horizontal wood paneling with wood paneled ceilings. There are four bedrooms on the second floor of the main section. All rooms are accessed from the long hall, 34' 10" long and 41" wide. The hall walls and ceiling are covered with horizontal wood paneling; two brass light fixtures with three scalloped glass shades are overhead. On the east side of the hall, the wall juts out where the interior living room fireplace chimney extends to the roof. A small projection for the chimney is also found in the dormitory bedroom. On either side of this extension is a window frame that is 28 1/2" wide by 50" high. It has 3" wooden louvers on each frame. These were created to allow for cross ventilation in the bedrooms as there is no

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Continuation Sheet

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 6

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

central air conditioning system.

On the east side of the hall, a door connects to a small hallway with five steps that lead to a large bedroom called the dormitory. This room is above the living room and has the shed dormer across the front. Originally, this room covered the same space as the living room; however, caretaker Mark Eglund said that when the Pritzkers purchased the property they reduced the size of the dormitory on the north end and created another room for the children's nurse. Three single beds are in the spacious dormitory room, plus a baby crib, and also a table with chairs. A closet was added on the north wall when the room was altered. It projects into the room 27" and is 12' 6" long and has three doors. Three new triple casement windows were installed in the late 1990s. They have only a single light, no muntins. The room measures 22' 9" in length and 19' in width. This measurement does not include an area near the entrance that is 3' by 3'. An original eight light double casement window is on the south wall of this area. The walls are of horizontal wood paneling and the ceiling is in bead board. The ceiling tapers from 96" to 77" at the windows. There are three rectangular-shaped fluorescent lights.

There is a framed doorway, with a door that can be closed, at the north end of the hall, just before the nurse's room. It is a demarcation separating the family area from the servant area. The nurse's room is the same length as the dormitory, but is only 8' 4" wide in the projected section. This room has the same tapered ceiling with bead board and horizontal wood paneling on the walls, like the dormitory. There is an original eight light casement window on the north wall and a new double casement single light window on the east. A set of five paneled double doors lead to a built in closet on the west wall. The room is small and has only a bed and dresser. A brass light fixture, flat to the ceiling, has three glass scalloped open globes.

On the west side of the hall are two bedrooms, two linen closets and a full bathroom. The two bedrooms have the same configuration as the two on the first floor except they are almost four feet shorter to allow for the width of the hall. There are four double casement windows in each of these bedrooms on the second floor. They have one more window than the rooms on the first floor because there is one on the north/south elevation also making for a room with wonderful views and a lot of natural light. These rooms have horizontal paneling. Only the light fixtures are different: the north bedroom has a brass five light fixture, with scalloped open globes; the south bedroom has a brass fixture, with three lights and glass up-right globes.

The full bathroom is t-shaped and has a vinyl floor and 4 1/4" tiles in green. A modern mirror and cabinet is mounted over the pedestal sink. A round fluorescent light is on the ceiling. A single eight light casement window is on the west wall.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 7

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

Pavilions

The two-story pavilion, south of the central block, contains the main entrance and the stairwell. The north pavilion has the kitchen on the first floor and a bathroom and storage room on the second floor. Both pavilions are two stories and rise above the adjacent wing, but are shorter than the central block. Both pavilions measure 8' 6" in width and 16' in length.

South Pavilion

The south pavilion contains the main entrance, the west entrance and the stairwell. The hallway, connecting the two entrances, is 4'4" in width and has a closet under the stairway. A built in hutch, with open shelves above, and a cupboard below, is near the west entrance. All of the walls and ceilings are paneled with wood in the stairway and hall. A five candle metal light fixture is suspended from the ceiling by a chain.

The stairway has a four-inch square newel post that has an upward taper. There are two newel posts at the top of the stairs and one where the stairway turns. The stairs are 43" long; each step is 7 1/2" in width with an 8" rise. The first step is curved and extends to 52" then tapers to 46". The balustrades are 3" by 1", two to a step. The 14 steps travel west and turn at a ninety-degree angle to the north.

The second floor area over the main entrance is a quiet nook for reading or writing. There are two eight light double casement windows, one on the east wall and one on the south. A smaller six light double casement is on the west wall. The banister that wraps around the stairwell is 32" in height and has another newel post at the corner. A narrow 11" wide bookshelf is 31" in height from the floor and is on both the east and south wall. A five light brass light fixture is suspended by a chain and has scalloped open glass globes

North Pavilion

The north pavilion matches the south pavilion in size and shape. On the first floor the kitchen fills the pavilion space with cupboards on the east, north and south walls. A double 12 light casement window is on the east wall of the pavilion area (where the main entrance is located on the south pavilion). The cupboards in the kitchen are painted white with chrome knobs and pulls; the counter top is vinyl butcher block and the floor is also vinyl.

The second floor within the pavilion has a modern bathroom located at the north end of the long hall. A casement window is on the west wall. The small white tiles on the floor and walls have navy accents and are continued in the large shower. When this bathroom was remodeled, the oversized shower was added; it is evident because the shower protrudes into the adjacent storage room and it partially covers the casement window on the north wall of the storage room. The small storage room is accessed on the east wall of the bathroom and has another double casement on the east.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jabodon

Section 7 Page 8

Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

Wings

The two wings that extend at a thirty-degree angle are one story, with hipped roof and wide eaves. Both wings measure 34' along the front elevation, where it is attached to the pavilion; the rear elevation where it meets the central block is 32' 6" in length. The width of both wings is 18' 9".

South Wing

The south wing is accessed from the main hall through a doorway with a door that can be used to close off this section of the house. The hall is 50" wide and 18' 4" in length. The walls are horizontal wood paneling and the ceiling is bead board with a six candle bronze light fixture. Two ten light double casement windows are on the west elevation.

There are two bedrooms on the east side and a full bathroom at the end of the hall. A linen closet is in the hall between the two bedroom doors. The bedrooms are about the same size, 13' by 12'. The first bedroom has only two windows on the east elevation, but the second bedroom also has two windows on the east and two more on the south wall. The light fixture is brass with three small gaslights with etched globes in the first bedroom; the second bedroom has a light fixture that is suspended by a chain and has three lights, with open scalloped globes.

At the end of the hall is the full bathroom which features 6" white tile on the walls with aqua colored 2" tile on the floor. A decorative flowered tile circles the room near the ceiling and again as a baseboard. A built in medicine cabinet is over the pedestal sink.

North Wing

The north wing contains the back entry hall, a portion of the kitchen, two small rooms and a bath. The back entry has three ten light double casement windows and a 12 light storm door with a wooden panel below. The entry hall is 6'8" in length and 3'4" in width. Several rooms are accessed from this hall: the kitchen, the basement, the doorway to another hall, a pantry, and a cleaning closet. The flooring is vinyl.

The kitchen area that is part of the wing has a counter on the east wall with the double stainless sink and a section of counter that is stainless over the dishwasher. Above the sink are three single casement windows with nine lights in each section. There are no cupboards on the north and west wall in this section. The lighting is rectangular shaped fluorescents

The two rooms accessed off of the small hall on the north side of the entry hall are both paneled in horizontal wood paneling with bead board on the ceilings. Each room has two double ten light casement windows. They both have large closets. The first room that began as a servant's bedroom is now used as an exercise room. The other room is a laundry room that may have always been a laundry room, but may have originally been another bedroom for a servant. A small full bathroom is at the end of the hall, it has vinyl tile on the walls and floor

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with a casement window on the east wall. A large storage closet is on the south wall of the hall.

BOATHOUSE (C), 1937

Exterior

The two story wet boathouse is accessed by the stone steps, the trolley system or by water. The original boathouse was built at the same time as the house, about 1924, however, it burned in 1937 and was rebuilt that same year. It is assumed that it was built in the same style and footprint of the original boathouse. According to a brochure called "Boat Houses of Vilas County," undated, states: "Built in the 1920s, it burned and was rebuilt in 1937 to replace the original structure. It was used as a meeting place for residents of Everett Colony for meetings, parties and dances. It is the only remaining half-log sided boathouse on the chain."

The boathouse faces east and is rectangular in shape, 38 feet, east to west, and 30 feet, north to south. It is painted brown, has green asphalt shingles on the hipped roof with wide eave, and a scalloped fascia board that measures eight inches at the widest point. Open rafters are evenly spaced, two feet apart. A shed roof extends near the northwest corner that covers an exterior bathroom on the second floor.

Originally the boathouse was clad in half log siding; today, only six half logs remain in the mid section of the building between the clapboard siding. All the other logs have been replaced with nine inch cedar clapboard siding.

The boathouse has two boat slips with dark brown paneled overhead doors on the east elevation; the north door is larger and has four lights while the south door has only three. Above the overhead doors, the second story overhangs and is supported by three square posts; two of the posts are secured to narrow tapered decks that project east from the boathouse wall. The post on the south is secured to the main deck. All of the decks are supported by wood pilings

The main deck is adjacent to the south wall and is composed of two by six inch planks. The deck begins at the southwest corner, is five feet in width and expands to a large section that is 23' by 20' 11", and extends past the boathouse. The deck has a tapered corner near the southeast corner of the boathouse to allow for boats to get into the boathouse easily. The large section of the deck is covered with Mateflex, the same covering used on the tennis court surface.

On the first story, the south elevation has a rolled up green and white striped awning over a small section of the wall. A hollow core plywood door is at the west end and the fenestration on this level is original with one single and one double twelve light window.

The west elevation has the bridge to the second floor, the bathroom, and a stairway to the deck below. At the end of the stone steps, and before the bridge, is a remnant from the past, a concrete bubbler/faucet. The stairway

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and bridge were added in the 1990s, according to builder Gerry Zimpelmann in an October 4, 2007 phone conversation. The bridge is eight feet wide and 20 feet in length. A balustrade on either side of the bridge runs on the north and terminates at the boathouse wall; on the south side it ends at the corner of the stairway. The balustrade has a rail on the top and bottom with narrow slats in between the square posts that anchor the railing to the bridge surface of six-inch planks. The four-foot wide staircase leads from the bridge along the west elevation to the deck. At the east end of the bridge is the entrance to the second floor of the boathouse. It is a modern hollow-core plywood door.

The small exterior bathroom is accessed only from the bridge, there is no interior door. It measures 6' by 4'3" and has a tapered ceiling measuring 70 inches at full height. Below the room exposed plumbing pipes are visible. The plumbing is no longer connected and the only thing in the room today is a small sink and a "porta pottie."

Under the bridge on the west elevation is another hollow-core plywood door that leads to the first floor of the boathouse. A small concrete pad and eight planks lead up to the door.

The north elevation has no decking or entrances but the fenestration is the same as on the south elevation, except there is a twelve light window where the door is placed on the south elevation. The large wooden pilings that support the boathouse are visible on this elevation and it is obvious that they need replacing.

Interior –Second Floor

The second floor has only one exterior door and it is off of the bridge. The main room is a large spacious space that is square, measuring 29' by 29'. The fenestration on three sides allows for a great deal of natural light. The walls and ceiling are covered in four by ten sheets of plywood, stained light brown. The walls extend up 8'10" and taper at a 25-degree angle to the upper ceiling that is 17 feet square, the ceiling height is 11' 8". Four evenly placed circular light fixtures have a bronze base and three bronze rings that encircle each flat globe. The flooring is three and one-quarter inch fir.

The fenestration is not matching as some has been replaced. The south elevation fenestration has been replaced with two sets of three double casement windows without muntins. The west elevation has a new double casement window at the southwest corner. Another double casement on the northwest corner is original and matches all of the windows on the north elevation. The original casement windows are divided into four horizontal lights and have no cranks. Instead, there is a centered vertical steel rod that has a catch at the bottom. When the rod rotates to an out position it allows each window to open; interior hinged screens open into the room. Two single doors, 32" by 80" with 15 lights, lead to the sun porch on the east. These doors still have their original hardware.

This large room is purposely left open so that it can be used for several different activities. According to local lore, it was used for dances, parties and meetings, a multitude of activities. There is a ping pong table and a

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player piano, but the only permanent structure in the room is the bar in the northeast corner of the room. The beautifully crafted bar is built of walnut in random widths, vertical tongue and groove, with a curved counter on top that is 47 1/2" in height 20" wide. Eleven narrow spindles on the south side of the bar begin on the east wall and go across the south side turning the corner where the counter curves. The spindles are connected at the top to a 16 inch molding. Shelving, on the east and north wall, is behind the bar. The bar opens in the front with a 26 inch swinging door to allow for access, but when the door is closed it is hard to tell where it opens.

Sun Porch

The sun porch along the east elevation was probably once an open or screened porch. It is 29', north to south, and 12', east to west. All fenestration on the sun porch has been replaced. On the north and south elevation there are three sets of double casement windows; across the front of the room there are three sets of five single casement windows. None of the replacement windows have muntins. The walls and ceiling in this room are also covered in plywood sheets.

Interior-First Floor

The main part of the first floor is taken up with the two slips for boats; the north slip is larger and is 8' 3" wide, while the south slip is 7' 4" wide. On either side of the boat slips are wooden decks; the one on the north wall is 80" wide, the center section is 46" and the south wall is 37".

The support system consists of two by ten beams running the length of the slips. A separate system has a wooden frame supported by six by six inch post beams over the north slip. This is used to support the weight of the boat when it is lifted out of the water. The manually operated hoist's ratcheting handle turns a gear reduction drive that rotates the shaft positioned over the slip. Heavy ropes, with suspended hooks, wind up on the shaft lifting the boat out of the water.

The west end of the boathouse is partitioned into small rooms, mostly for storage. The back walls and some of the inner walls are of bead board. There are three rooms, the doors to these rooms are all five paneled, original doors with original hardware. The first room entered from the west door measures 7' 9", east to west, and 7' 10", north to south; the room in the southwest corner is 7' 10" x 7' 4". There are two open shower stalls between these two rooms. A single window is on the north elevation. A room in front of the shower stalls is 5' 10" x 4'.

The wet boathouse is in excellent shape structurally, however, the pilings need to be replaced. This boathouse has been an important landmark on Cranberry Lake since it was built in the 1920s and after it was rebuilt, after the fire in 1937. Alterations to the boathouse were made in the 1990s. At that time windows were replaced, the bridge and stairway were built, the clapboard was put on the exterior to replace the half-log siding. At some time, the exterior doors have all been replaced with hollow-core plywood doors.

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Overall the resources of Jabodon retain a high level of integrity to their date of construction. Alterations to the exterior of the main house have been minimal. These are primarily limited to the replacement of windows on the lake side of the house. The enclosure of the sun room was done during the historic period. The date of the enclosure is probably the same as the date of construction of the various sporting facilities, circa 1947, a time of general improvements to the property.

The boathouse has had alterations to its siding and some of its windows have been replaced. However, the boathouse retains its original form, plan and openings. It also retains elements of the Craftsman style with its hipped roof, wide eaves and brackets under the eaves. It continues to be used for its historic function and is an important element of the summer retreat.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

Site	1924-1947	C
Main House	1924	C
Boathouse	1937	C
Tennis Court	c1947	C
Shuffleboard court	c1947	C
Trolley	c1947	C
Swimming Pool	1947	C
Cabana	1980	NC
Garage	1990	NC
Caretaker's House	1990	NC

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Jabodon is nominated under criterion C, Architecture, as a good local example of the private Northern Wisconsin summer estate. The main buildings on the property consist of a large, almost U-shaped, main house and a wet boathouse. The period of significance begins in 1924 with the construction of the first building on the property and ends in 1947 when various improvements, including sporting facilities, were made to the grounds. It is in the 1940s that the property acquired the name by which it is known – Jabodon.

The Jabodon property was once a part of the Everett Resort. In 1891, E.A. Everett bought the entire peninsula that lay between Catfish and Cranberry lakes, land that comprised hundreds of acres of forested land, from Fred Morey. A year earlier Fred Morey had purchased this land and had built six cabins and started a resort.⁴

The Everett Resort flourished for many years and Everett eventually built 36 cottages for his guests. In the 1920s some of the guests began buying cottages from Everett; others bought land and built mansions along both Catfish and Cranberry lakes. In 1930 when Everett was having financial problems, 29 members formed a corporation and bought the resort from Everett. This group of closely-knit people became known as the “Everett Colony.”⁵

The early visitors to this area came by train from around the Midwest and were guided to a dock from the train station to wait for “The Rival,” the Everett Resort’s launch. It is reported that the launch was 45 feet in length and the trip covered nine miles by water to reach the resort.⁶

Vilas County, located in the heart of Wisconsin’s north woods, was formed in 1893, under Chapter 150, from territory that was originally a part of Oneida County.⁷ Early settlers in the area encountered a wild and diverse environment. Most of the area consisted of a highland plateau scoured by ancient glaciers. Covering it was a spectacular forest, in which scattered pines towered over the surrounding birch trees, maples and basswoods. The abundance of trees fueled Wisconsin’s lumber industry, which reached its peak in 1892, with northern mills producing an astonishing four billion board feet of lumber. The white pine that attracted the loggers was totally depleted by the late 1890s.⁸

Many felt that the cutover land would make good agricultural land and that farming would replace logging. But the soil proved to be too sandy and the growing season was too short. “The forested lands of northern Wisconsin were expected to become farmlands after the pine was cut. But the plow did not follow the axe. Northern Wisconsin land was for sale by lumber companies, railroads and speculators. Even the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture encouraged farming in the north.”⁹

⁴ Eagle River Historical Society, Eagle River, Its History and People, p. 141

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ O’Jones, George, McVean, Norman S. and others. The History of Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas Counties, p. 201.

⁸ Davis, Mark. “Northern Wisconsin; Rural Forest County in the 1920s.” Wisconsin Magazine of History, p. 5.

⁹ Wyatt, Barbara. Cultural Resource Management, Volume II, p.4-8.

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One thing that the landscape did provide, with its wonderful lakes and forests, was a respite from the heat of the city during the summer months. And because of the wilderness conditions, a less strict dress code was observed. Vilas County has 941 lakes, so it became a natural attraction for sports fishermen. The great event that opened up this whole territory was the coming of the railroad. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western arrived in 1883 and became a part of the Chicago NorthWestern system on June 30, 1893. The railroad reached Eagle River in 1883 and abruptly changed the status quo.¹⁰

The first visitors after logging were the sport fishermen who came by train. From 1891 to 1905 transportation from the Chicago area to Eagle River was by rail and then by boat.

“In the 1920s two new entrepreneurial options emerged to help the struggling families in the North Country. The first, based on America’s unquenchable thirst for alcohol, was the illegal but apparently profitable traffic in moonshine. The other was rooted in a new perception of the region’s forest and lakes. The boosters of logging, railroads and agriculture began to see that their most valuable resources lay all around them, and with typical enthusiasm and hyperbole they turned to promoting tourism.”¹¹ Many of the settlers took note and began building small cabins on their land to rent out to summer tourists.

The Eagle River area with its chain of lakes was a magnet for tourists. Many men heard from the loggers and lumbermen about the limitless supply of fish and the good hunting in the north woods. From 1890 to 1920, western Vilas and northwestern Oneida counties had the greatest concentration of commercial resorts in the Upper Great Lakes. The coming of tourists and summer residents was the salvation for the small communities in Northern Wisconsin. A description of Eagle River found in the May 12, 1926 Vilas County News states: “Eagle River is known to its past visitors as ‘the little city of smiles and democracy.’ It is a pleasant place in a pleasant region and you will be pleased with yourself if you come here for your vacation this summer.”

As the arrival of the train had done in the late nineteenth century, the automobile again changed the face of the northern areas in the early twentieth century. In order to get the tourists to the area the “good road movement” began in 1928. By 1930 the state was putting one million dollars into advertising the natural beauty of Wisconsin.¹²

As the resorts developed, families from large cities in the Midwest, such as Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, began coming to the north woods each summer. Resorts such as Everett’s attracted many of the wealthy business, professional, and political leaders who found refuge from the heat of the city in the summer. Their families could remain all summer and they could be there on the weekends because of the excellent train service.

¹⁰Bawden, Timothy. "Escape to Wisconsin: The Early Resort Landscape of Northern Wisconsin, 1890-1920." Wisconsin Preservation News. July-August 1998, pp. 1-4.

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Campbell, Ballard. "The Good Roads Movement in Wisconsin, 1890-1911," Wisconsin Magazine of History.

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Besides the resorts, private clubs were formed, such as the Big Sand Lake Club in Phelps, the Indianapolis Outing Club and the Rod and Gun Club, both of Three Lakes, to name a few. The private club usually allowed members to either stay at the clubhouse or to build their own dwelling on the club's land.

The Everett Colony was composed of the elite from large cities such as Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. Abram and Fannie Pritzker fit in well with their neighbors when they purchased their property in 1937 on Cranberry Lake. Some of their neighbors were: M.J. Tennes who built the spectacular home on Sunset Point; P.J. Schaefer, vice-president of Hones, Linick and Schaefer and later founder of RKO Radio and Warner Brothers; the Honorable Edward J. Kelly, former South Parks commissioner in Chicago and Mayor of Chicago from the mid 1930s through the 1940s; the Keeshin family, early bus and transportation magnates.¹³ With the influx of this kind of wealth it made a great impact on these small communities.

The houses that these families built or bought in the Everett Colony were up-scale houses designed by architects in traditional architectural styles. They were not the small cottages that one found at the turn of the century. The society of Chicago and other large cities was continued up in the North Woods with lovely homes where they could entertain elegantly.

HISTORY OF JABODON

William B. Johnson acquired the property from the Everett Resort in 1922. Some improvements were made to the property by 1923. By 1925, however, the tax assessment notes \$8500 in improvements indicating the construction of the main buildings on the property had been completed. Abram Nicolas and Fannie Pritzker purchased the property in 1937 from William B. Johnson, according to the 1937 Tax Rolls from Washington Township in Vilas County.¹⁴

The Pritzkers had three young boys at the time, Jay, Robert, and Donald. The name of the property, Jabodon, is a combination of the boy's names. Robert Pritzker, the "bo" part of the name, states that the estate was given that name in the 1940s. The property still remains in the family today; however, the only one of the three boys still living is Robert.

A.N. Pritzker was the patriarch of the vast Pritzker empire. A.N. as he preferred to be known was born in Chicago in 1896, and received a bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago in 1916 and a law degree from Harvard in 1920. He served as a Navy Chief Petty Officer in World War I. He began practicing law with his father, a Russian immigrant who arrived in Chicago in 1881, under the name of Pritzker and Pritzker, but the younger Pritzker soon became more interested in real estate and stopped practicing law.¹⁵

¹³ National Register nomination, Sunset Point, Town of Washington, Vilas County, WI - Listed November 4, 1993.

¹⁴ Vilas County Courthouse, Tax Assessors Office, Eagle River, WI. Tax Records for Washington Township, 1937. Research has not revealed any biographical information about William B. Johnson.

¹⁵ Chicago Sun Times, February 9, 1986, "A.N. Pritzker, prominent financier dies".

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The Pritzker brothers, A.N. and Jack, began by buying a single hotel in 1937 and built the worldwide chain of Hyatt hotels. Their holdings include the Hyatt International chain, the Rockwood Conglomerate, Royal Caribbean Cruise Line, and the Triton Container Leasing and Western International Insurance.¹⁶

The Pritzker name is well known in Chicago because of their generous philanthropy. They gave \$16 million to the University of Chicago; the Illinois Institute of Technology received about \$5 million to establish an environmental research and engineering program. The Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Symphony, and the Museum of Science and Industry are among other recipients.¹⁷ One of most coveted gifts to the arts is the annual Pritzker award for fine architecture.

A.N. died January 3, 1986 at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago. He was fond of telling the story about the hospital that had treated a ten year old Russian immigrant on the day the hospital opened in 1881. Nicolas Pritzker, his father, was treated for a cold but also was given an overcoat. A.N. says it was the best investment the hospital ever made as it became the recipient of many monetary gifts from the family foundation.¹⁸

Shortly after A.N. and Fannie Pritzker purchased the property on Cranberry Lake, the boathouse burned, in 1937. According to an undated brochure entitled: "The Boathouses of Vilas County, Eagle River," the Pritzker boathouse was used for meetings, dances, and parties for the Everett Colony. It was a gathering place for the community. The article goes on to say that it was the only half-log sided boathouse left on the chain of lakes. All the others had been re-sided. This was perhaps true when the brochure was written, however today, only six half-logs remain in the mid section. The boathouse has been resided with clapboard siding.

Over the years small changes have been made to the buildings and the property: a porch along the front elevation was enclosed in the late 1940s, at that time a chimney was added for the indoor grill at the north end of the porch; new casement windows, without muntins, were installed in the shed dormer on the second floor. In a telephone conversation (October 4, 2007) with Gerald Zimpelmann of Zimpelmann Builders, he stated that the cabana was added in the 1980s and the pool was retiled in the 1990s. His company did many other jobs in the late 1990s such as building the caretaker's house, replacing the carport with a new garage, changing the windows, and building a bridge and stairway on the boathouse. The boathouse was probably re-sided at that time. On a more personal note, Mr. Zimpelmann said that his father was named Everett after resort owner E.A. Everett. In fact, Mr. Everett was his father's godfather.

The caretaker's house and the garage, although non-contributing, were built in sympathy with the main house. Both new buildings have hipped roofs with wide eaves and are clad and painted the same as the main house and boathouse.

¹⁶ "Pritzker vs. Pritzker," *Forbes Magazine*, November 24, 2003, p. 142-152.

¹⁷ "Chicago business chieftain, A.N. Pritzker," *Chicago Tribune*, February 9, 1986.

¹⁸ Ibid

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The property is a good example of the summer retreats built in Wisconsin's North Woods by wealthy families of the Midwest's largest cities. The property began as a house with a boathouse, and evolved into a complex having multiple recreational activities on the grounds. The house, while somewhat informal in its appearance, is large with plenty of room for entertaining. Before changes in room use, the house also accommodated the family servants who would join the family at the vacation home. The boathouse was used for both storing the boats and for entertainment. The large open upstairs could accommodate meetings and parties. The built in bar attests to the social functions that were held at the boathouse. In the 1940s other recreational facilities were added – a shuffleboard court, a tennis court, and a swimming pool.

The main house is an example of the Craftsman style of architecture as promoted by Gustave Stickley in his Craftsman magazine. The Modern movement in domestic architecture developed in two stages during the years from 1900 to 1940. The Arts and Crafts movement turned its back on historical architecture. It did not completely eliminate ornamentation but it tried to modernize through an emphasis on functional rationalism and up-to-date methods of construction. What they did favor was the low-pitched roof with wide eave overhangs. There were several variations within the movement but it finally led to two distinctive styles of American houses. The first was the Prairie style (1900-1920). The goal of the Prairie architects was to simplify buildings – form follows function.¹⁹

In England, a movement that led to the Arts and Crafts movement was the promotion by Edward Carpenter in his 1885 book England's Ideal. He wrote on simplifying life. He believed that the only place that one could have right living and clear thinking was if one was close to nature's ways, and simplified their life. The Arts and Crafts movement fit into this theory, calling for the simplification of buildings, but by incorporating the talents of the craftsman in the building structure rather than adorning the buildings with decorated pieces. Nature became synonymous with purity and truth, a part of the simplification movement.

The English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society was formed in 1888 by a group of artists and architects who were dedicated to reviving the tradition of craftsmanship. The Craftsman style, which grew out of the Arts and Crafts movement in the United States, was inspired by Wisconsin-born Gustave Stickley and by the work of the Greene brothers of southern California in 1903.²⁰ The Craftsman ideas and principles promoted by Gustav Stickley were simplicity, durability, fitness for life, and harmony with its natural surroundings. When he discusses a structure, he says it can be any size, but it must be durable so that there is freedom from repairs.²¹

The Greene brothers, after visiting the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, began studying Japanese architecture.

¹⁹ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. Field Guide to American Houses, p. 10.

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management, Volume II, pp. 2-24

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The magazine, The Craftsman, May 1906, published an article "Japanese Architecture and Its Relation to the Coming American Style." The article urged architects to take Japanese architecture seriously. The pure simplicity of the Japanese was promoted as being better than the highly ornate Victorian.²²

Both the main house and wet boathouse were constructed in the Craftsman style of architecture with the hipped roofs, wide eaves and open rafters. The Craftsman style features exposed structural members and wood joinery. It also turned its back on the traditional styles of architecture. One of the distinctive features of a Craftsman house is the junctions where the roof joins the wall, which is never boxed or enclosed. The roof has a wide eave overhang, along horizontal edges where the actual rafter ends are exposed. The most common wall cladding is wood clapboard. The style also features the multi-paned windows and doors. Sometimes half timbering is found in these houses.²³

The living room of the main house has the half-timbering from the Tudor style. The Greene brothers did study the English style of architecture and borrowed some elements, as did other architects of the period.²⁴ The many multi-light casement windows and doors are also elements of the Craftsman style.

Elements of the Rustic style of architecture so popular in the North Woods are also found throughout the house, but especially in the living room. The Rustic Style, which became popular in the Adirondacks, brings the natural resources of the woods into the house. This is true in the Jabodon house: the huge natural fieldstone fireplace, the hand-wrought iron light fixtures are also features of this style. Wood paneling, found on all of the walls and ceilings in the house except for the living room, sun porch, kitchen and the bathrooms, is another element of the style, bringing the trees into the house. The more open plan of both Craftsman and Rustic style examples worked well for the North Woods estates because it was a time for the family to gather and the more informal nature of daily life at these retreats. With most Northern Wisconsin houses, a traditional architectural style would be chosen but was usually modified to meet the needs or convenience of the rural setting.

The house has a horizontal look to it because of the two one-story wings with low hipped roofs that stretch out from the central block. This horizontal look is characteristic of the Prairie style. Japanese architecture influenced the Chicago School. At the Columbian Exposition in 1893 the Japanese had a small exhibit building which interested and inspired the Chicago group to study Japanese architecture. Louis Sullivan (1856-1924) began designing his houses stressing horizontal lines with windows arranged in banks and roofs were low and wide spread. Japanese houses had an intimacy with nature.²⁵

The Prairie style began in Chicago with master Frank Lloyd Wright at the beginning of the 20th century and spread to the suburbs, especially in Oak Park and River Forest. It spread from there throughout the Midwest.

²² Lancaster, Clay, Japanese Influence in America, p.96.

²³ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, Field Guide to American Houses, p. 454

²⁴ Ibid, p.440

²⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, Field Guide to American Houses, p. 454

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Vernacular Prairie houses sprang up because of the pattern books and the popular magazines. These houses were simple, without the decorative details of the architecturally designed Prairie houses that featured geometric or floral motifs throughout.²⁶

The main house and other buildings cannot be seen from the water but the boathouse serves as the recognizable location of Jabodon. The wet boathouse is a wonderful component that completes the estate. Wet boathouses were mainly built from the late 1800s to the 1940s. Mostly they were designed to mimic the style of the main house. These boathouses were usually one or two stories and if there was a second floor, it was used for recreation or for additional guest rooms or rooms for the servants. Some of them had small kitchens and even bathrooms. The buildings are located over the water and typically rest on a foundation of wood pilings. Boathouses generally have square or rectangular floor plans with decks that wrap around several sides of the building. The lakeside is the main façade and public face of the boathouse.

Even though these buildings are largely vernacular, elements of the Craftsman, Rustic, and Queen Anne styles were incorporated into boathouse designs in Northern Wisconsin. Typically the overall form, massing, and wall materials contribute to the display of the architectural style.

SIGNIFICANCE

Jabodon is being nominated to the NRHP under Criteria C for its architectural significance. It is an intact Northern Wisconsin estate that has retained integrity in both its buildings and in the landscape setting. It is being nominated to the NRHP for its local association with the area of architecture because it represents the estates that were perhaps the most elaborate resource type historically associated with North Woods tourism in Wisconsin. Such estates, while never common, were never-the-less an important and well publicized feature of the area in the first three decades of the 20th century.

The house is symmetrical because of the matching wings and pavilions that come off of the central block. It has several different roof types: the gable, hipped and the shed. Although extensive time was spent trying to identify an architect, it remains undocumented. The main house and wet boathouse have had minor alterations but retain their architectural integrity and are fine examples of the Craftsman style of architecture popular in the 1920s. The boathouse also retains the important elements of its property type. The wet boathouse was an important gathering place for the Everett Colony. Dinner dances were held on the second floor as well as meetings and other gatherings. Wet boathouses were once a common component of every estate on a lake in Northern Wisconsin. Today these wonderful structures are disappearing and it is important that they be preserved as they are remnants from a unique time period in the North Woods.

In the 1920s and 1930s the North Woods was filled with cottages dotting the many lakes. Only in certain areas can one find the high architectural styles such as the ones found in this settlement. The wealthy people from

²⁶ Lancaster, Clay, Japanese Influences in America, p.224.

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the big cities clustered in specific areas and built their homes in close proximity so that they could continue their social circles.

The Big Sand Lake Club in Phelps, the Rod and Gun Club in Three Lakes and the Everett Colony in Eagle River were all similar. Families invited friends to their lake homes and in many instances these friends built their own houses. The same social circle was continued from the city to the North Woods where they could continue their entertaining in a more informal setting at their vacation homes. At the Big Sand Lake Club, for example, a black tie dinner and dance was held each year to open the summer season.²⁷

The permanent residents of Northern Wisconsin were not accustomed to this style of living, most of them could barely eke out a living. Having the wealthy families move to the area in the summer made a great economic impact on the residents of these small villages and towns. The impact that these estates and their wealthy residents made cannot be documented, but in many cases it kept many of the small towns and villages in the North Woods alive.

The importance of tourism is evidenced by an article in the Eagle River New Review, dated November 18, 1925. It states: "This year tourists in Wisconsin spent more money in the state than the dairy industry produced in the state – 3,500,000 visitors came from outside of the state." These comments were presented by Burt Williams of Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin when he spoke at a Recreational Convention in Wausau.

Jabodon is one of the fine and unique estates that helped to fuel the economy of Northern Wisconsin and is worthy of placement on the National Register of Historic Places. This estate is a complete Northern Wisconsin estate that includes a large main house, a wet boathouse, a tennis court, a shuffleboard court, a swimming pool, and a trolley. The wet boathouse, an important component of the estate, serves as a landmark for the entire property on the lake. It is rare to find all of these components still intact and well maintained.

²⁷ National Register nomination, Big Sand Lake Club, Town of Phelps, Vilas County, WI – Listed January 12, 2005.

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Jabodon
Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

Boundary Description:

Lots One (1) and Two (2) North seventy-five feet from Lot Three (3) of Everett's Resort Subdivision and part of Government Lot Four (4), Section 31, Township 40, Range 11;

Part of Government Lot Three (3) Section 30, Township 40, Range 11; Part of Lot Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14) of Birchwood Plat Section 30, Township 40, Range 11; Lots Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), and Twenty-one (21) of Birchwood Subdivision, Section 30, Township 40, Range 11; South 30 feet of Lot Twenty-two (22), Section 30, Township 40, Range 11.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of Jabodon encompass 3.37 acres of land and 755 feet of frontage on Cranberry Lake, a part of the Eagle River Chain of Lakes, the land that has historically been associated with this estate since the 1920s.

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Section photos Page 1

Jabodon
Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

**Jabodon
Town of Washington, Vilas County, WI.
All photos by Mary Jane Hettinga.
Taken October 2007 unless noted.
Negatives at Wisconsin Historical Society.**

Photo 1 of 32
Front elevation (east)
Camera facing west

Photo 2 of 32
South elevation
Camera facing northwest

Photo 3 of 32
Main entrance of main house (east)
Camera facing west

Photo 4 of 32
Rear entrance of main house (west)
Camera facing northeast

Photo 5 of 32
Rear elevation (west)
Camera facing northeast

Photo 6 of 32
Rear elevation (west)
Camera facing east

Photo 7 of 32
Rear entrance (west)
Camera facing northeast

Photo 8 of 32
North elevation
Camera facing south

Photo 9 of 32
Living Room of main house
Camera facing south

Photo 10 of 32
Living room of main house
Camera facing north

Photo 11 of 32
Fireplace in living room
Camera facing west

Photo 12 of 32
Sun Porch in main house
Camera facing southeast

Photo 13 of 32
Cranberry room in main house
Camera facing northwest, January 2008

Photo 14 of 32
Bedroom in main house
Camera facing southwest, January 2008

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Section photos Page 2

Jabodon
Town of Washington, Vilas County, Wisconsin

Photo 15 of 32
Kitchen in north pavilion and north wing
Camera facing southeast

Photo 16 of 32
Staircase in south pavilion
Camera facing east, January 2008

Photo 17 of 32
Bedroom in south wing
Camera facing northeast

Photo 18 of 32
Stairwell – second floor in south pavilion
Camera facing east, January 2008

Photo 19 of 32
Dormitory – second floor, central block
Camera facing north, January 2008

Photo 20 of 32
Cabana
Camera facing southeast

Photo 21 of 32
Garage
Camera facing west

Photo 22 of 32
Caretaker's House
Camera facing north

Photo 23 of 32
Tennis Court
Camera facing northeast

Photo 24 of 32
Boathouse – south elevation
Camera facing northwest

Photo 25 of 32
Boathouse – east elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 26 of 32
Boathouse – bridge and stairway
Camera facing northeast

Photo 27 of 32
Boathouse - west elevation (rear)
Camera facing east

Photo 28 of 32
Boathouse - north elevation
Camera facing southeast

Photo 29 of 32
Boathouse – boat slips
Camera facing northeast

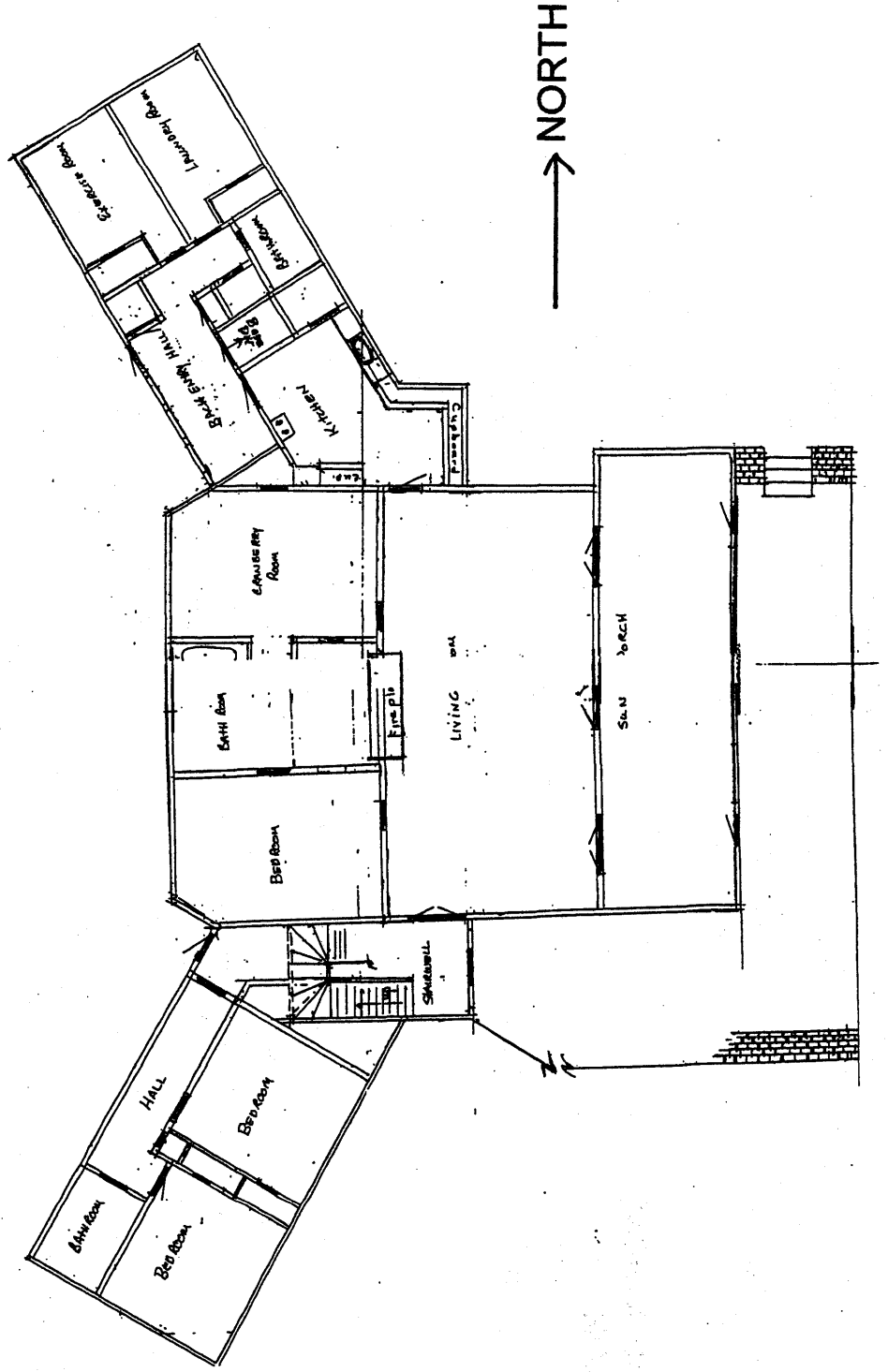
Photo 30 of 32
Boathouse – second floor
Camera facing northwest

Photo 31 of 32
Boathouse – second floor bar
Camera facing north

Photo 32 of 32
Boathouse – second floor porch
Camera facing north

FIGURE 1:

JABODON
1460 EVERETT ROAD
TOWN OF WASHINGTON
VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN



NOT TO SCALE

FIRST FLOOR

FIGURE 2:

JABODON
1460 EVERETT ROAD
TOWN OF WASHINGTON
VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN

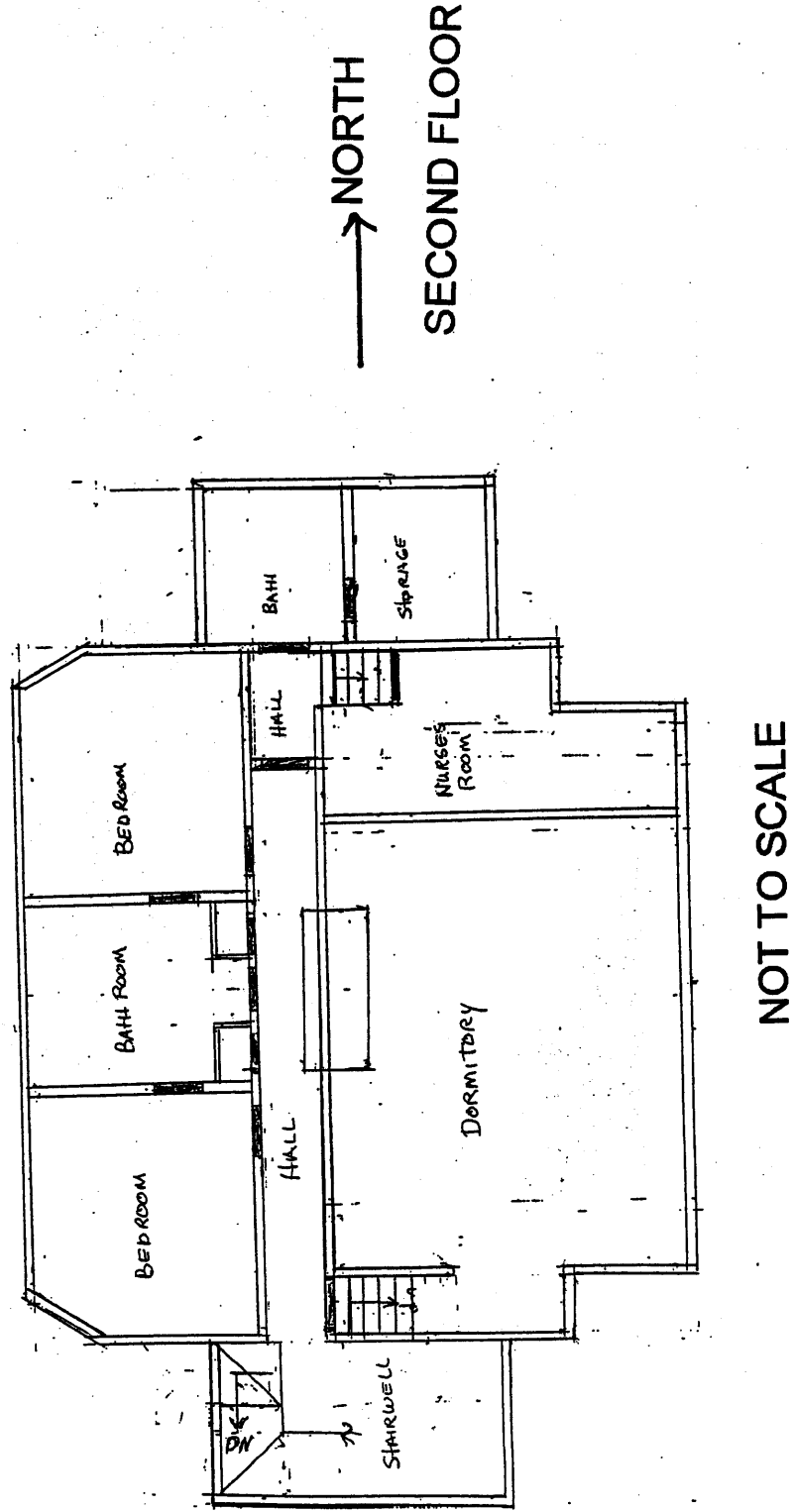
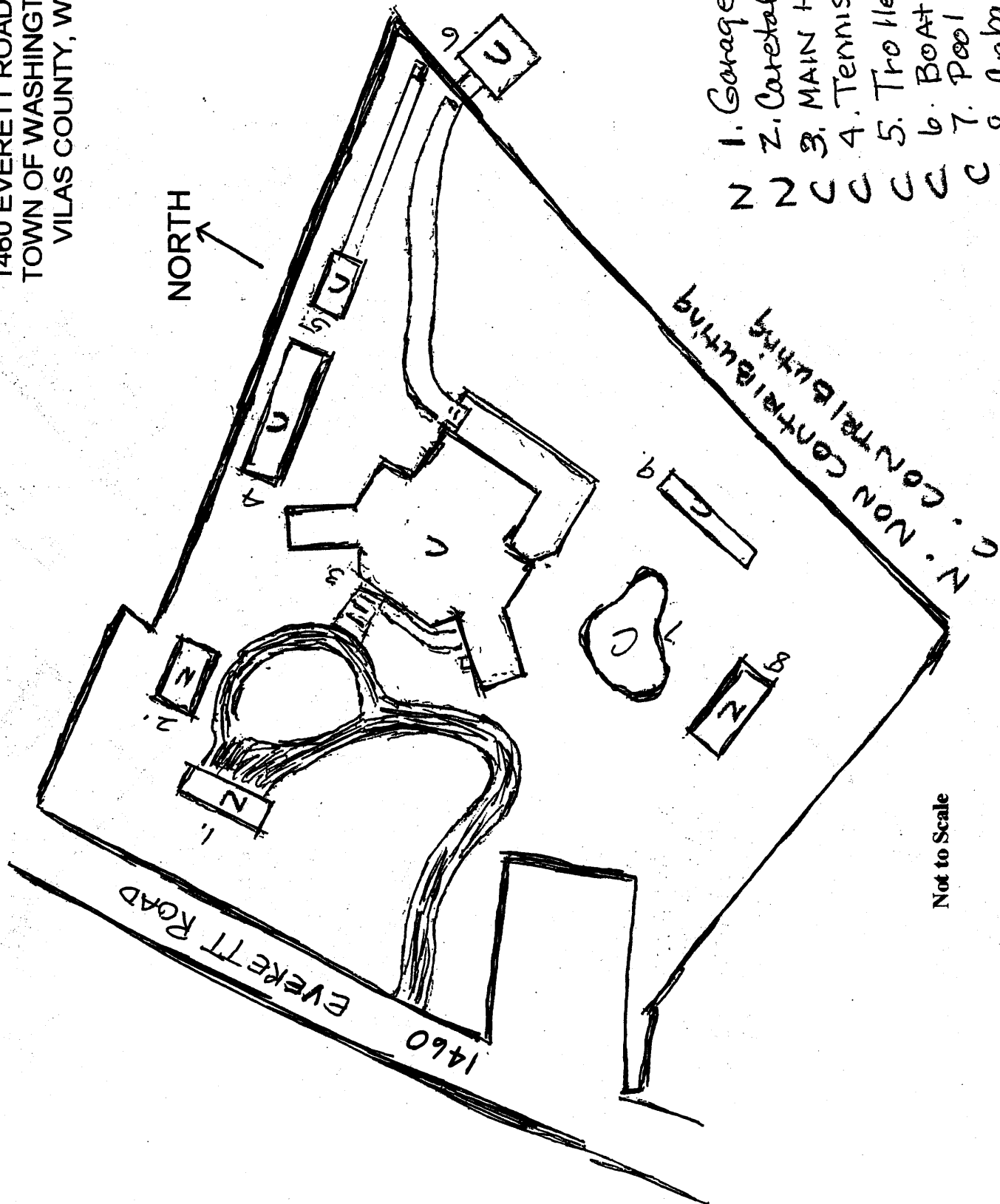


FIGURE 3:

JABODON
1460 EVERETT ROAD
TOWN OF WASHINGTON
VILAS COUNTY, WISCONSIN



- 1. Garage
- 2. Caretaker's House
- 3. MAIN HOUSE
- 4. Tennis Court
- 5. Trolly
- 6. Boat House
- 7. Pool
- 8. Cabana
- 9. Shuffle Board Court

Not to Scale