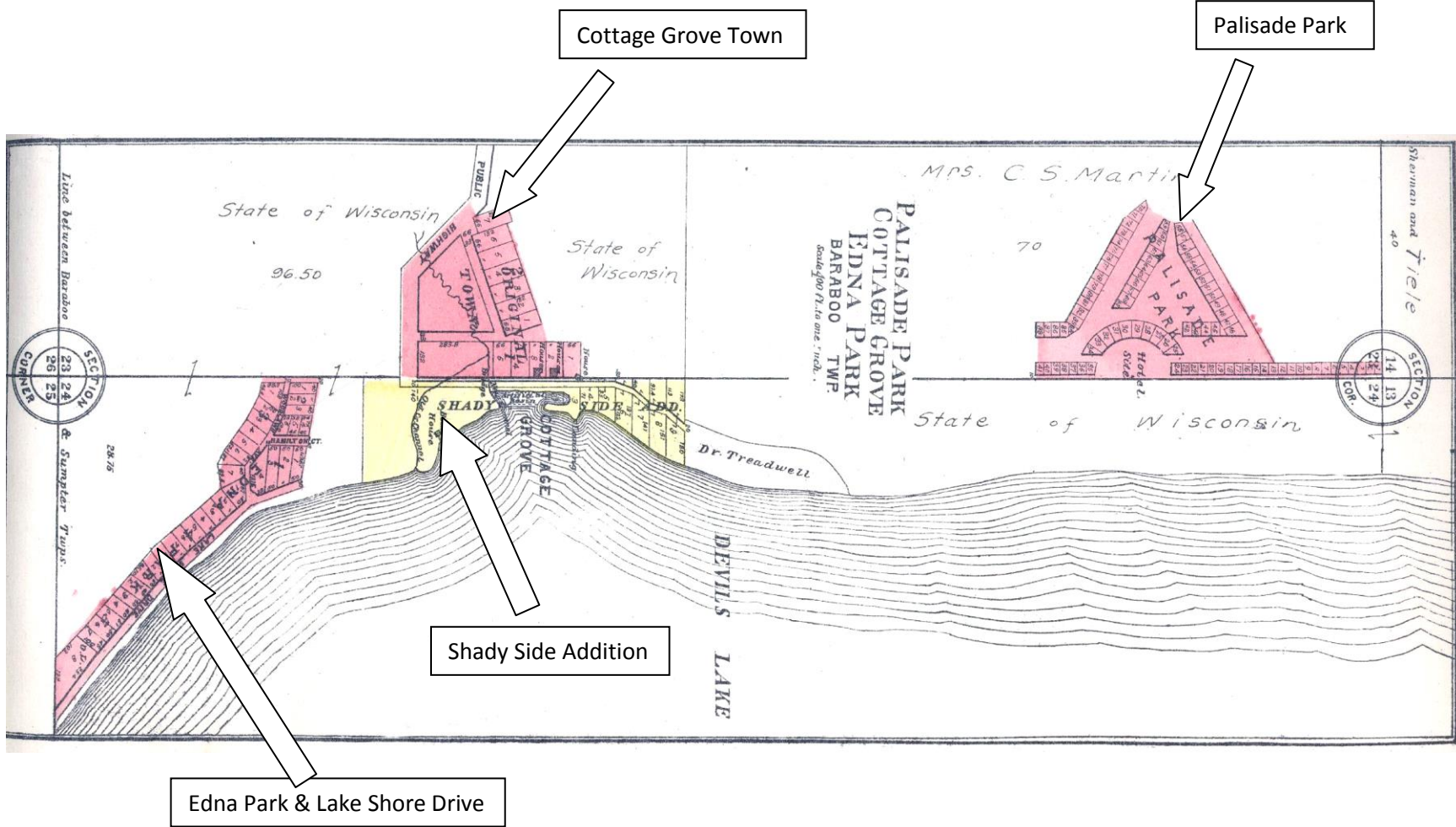


Messenger Shore at Devil's lake

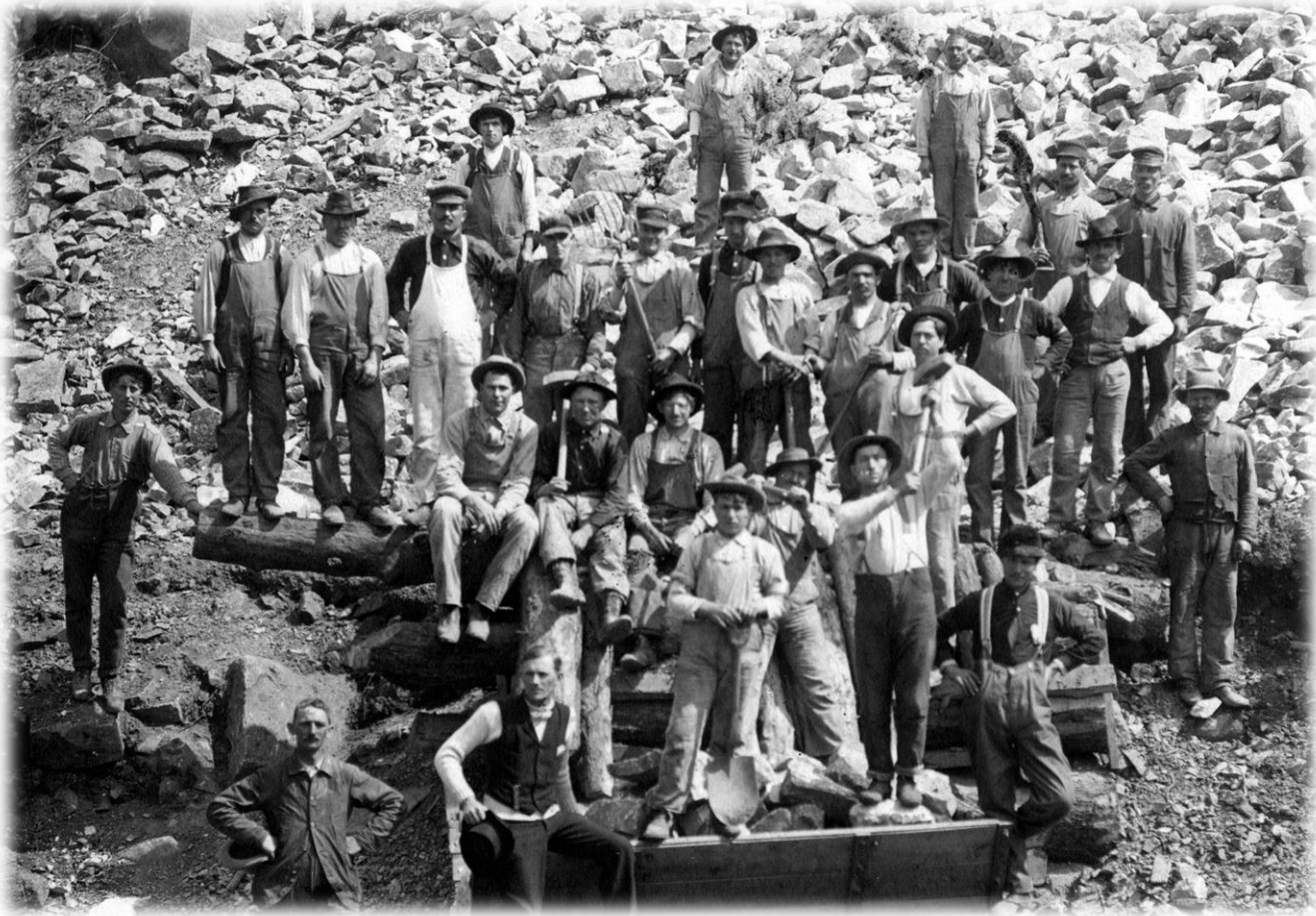


Messenger Shore prior to road (South shore of Devil's Lake)

Devil's Lake West Side Plat 1922



Devil's Lake Quarry, North-East section of Lake area c1915



About Devil's Lake Area

Devil's Lake Discovered...H. E. Cole wrote "In 1832 Devil's Lake was first seen through the eyes of a white man, John T. de Le Ronde, an agent for the American Fur Company. Le Ronde stated that the Indian name for the lake was Holy Water, declaring that there was a spirit or Manitou living there." Much information on this area can be found in Cole's narrative, "*Baraboo, Dells, and Devil's Lake Region.*"

It should be noted that the lake was also known as "Minnewaukan" or "Evil Spirit Lake" and also "Lake of the Hills." A detailed history of Devil's Lake can also be found in the narrative, "*A Lake Where Spirits Live*" by Kenneth I. Lange and Ralph T. Tuttle.

Louis J. Claude, a civil engineer from Kentucky who was born in Westmoreland England, settled at Devils Lake in 1857. Miss Louise Claude died in September of 1951 having spent all her life at the Claude home, "Eagle Crag" at Devils Lake. Preceding her in death was her brother, Louis W. who died about six weeks earlier. Their parents were Louis James and Elvira Ward Claude. At her death the homestead became the property of the state of Wisconsin, having been purchased in 1911 for \$22,500 with the provision that Louis and Elvira could live out their lives there.

Kirkland....Kirkland, located on the southeast corner of Devil's Lake, was named after N. C. Kirk, a property and Baraboo storeowner. Early on Ed. Rich, a wine maker and Kirk's right hand man had a wine cellar at Kirkland Shores. The old wine cellar was just south-west of the tracks facing the lake with the wharf in front. An Indian mound in the shape of a lizard was said to be between the wine cellar and Rich's house. The building over the wine cellar was eventually partitioned off and made into

apartments. In the 1890's a small telegraph building was constructed and George Dash was the telegrapher.

The launch "Texas" used to stop at the Kirkland pier. You could also rent boats there or buy cracker-jacks and other refreshments at the store. The vineyards were extensive and the wine cellar extended far back under the railroad tracks. (Picture in *Baraboo Weekly News* dated April 21, 1960)

In August of 1946 it was decided by the park superintendent to raze the old Kirkland Hotel. It was in disrepair and rather than go to the expense of fixing it up it was decided to tear it down.

In November of 1953, a new store building was erected in front of the caretaker's house and slightly behind where the old Lake View Hotel once stood. The new building was largely of wood with a handsome stone fireplace. It had a large area for groceries, souvenirs, beverage cooler and so on and commodious living quarters for the storekeeper.

Cliff House...In 1865 Ed N. Marsh erected the Minnewaukan Hotel AKA Cliff House at Devils Lake. It is also probable that a Mr. Blake was a partner with Marsh in the beginning. Claude designed the Cliff House.**1914**

South Shore Access...In June of 1914 the park board laid out a new road connecting the Messenger shore of Devil's Lake with the East Sauk Road.

American Refractories...In July of 1919, Senator Studenmayer's bill to remove the American Refractories Company from the shore of Devil's Lake was passed. It was expected it would sail through the assembly.

In November of 1919, an option for \$17,500 was obtained from W. C. Blawusch on his 87-1/2 acre farm next to "Devil's

Nose” three miles south of the park, and to this point the American Refractories Co. would probably move their quarrying. Since 1906 the company had been quarrying on the northeast side of the lake edge resulting in ruinous effect on the scenery. The move was contingent upon two conditions:

1. The quartzite there must be acceptable for fire-brick purposes.
2. The North Western Company would have to build a spur track to that point.

This plan did not come to fruition as the railroad company would not build a spur there as there was too great a slope and the American Refractories Company did not like the layout of the stone, the bluff not being perpendicular.

In November of 1920, it was announced that the state had purchased the property of the American Refractories Company, the consideration being \$75,000 plus a small tract of land at the south end of the east bluff. The company kept the machinery and the state received all the buildings. This purchase was of 57 acres plus 8 acres near Shadowtown. It was agreed that the quarry would not move until a track was laid to the A. G. Zauft farm, which American Refractories purchased to continue their quarrying operation, the consideration for this farm being \$30,000.

In September of 1956 a new quarry was under construction east of Devil’s Lake at an area known as Devil’s Nose. The quarry would provide crushed rock for the Chicago and North Western railroad to be used for railroad beds. The operator was the Foley Brothers' Co. A 3200 feet spur line would have to be provided to haul out the 600,000 tons of crushed rock per year for

the following 10 years. The limited quarrying ceased completely in 1976

Devi Bara Resort...As early as 1913, Devil's Lake quarry workers lived at this site. Many of them were Italians so the area became known as the "Italian Village". Prior to this time they had lived at "The Annex". After the state had purchased all the land to develop the Devil's Lake State Park in 1911, the workers were refused residency here.

In April of 1922, L. H. Hill, proprietor of the Warren Hotel and his brother-in-law, F. H. Seubold, of Chicago purchased eight acres of the American Refractory property at Devil’s Lake which had recently been purchased by the state and was located just north of Shadowtown. The property was about one half of a mile from the lake and consisted of six cottages and a hotel building. By the end of June, Hill had opened the Devi-Bara Resort. The hotel and cottages were nestled in the midst of an apple orchard.

Shadowtown was located between Devil's Lake north shore exit road and the railroad tracks with county "DL" bordering on the North.

In 1930, Hill added a dining room to the south side of the Devi-Bara restaurant increasing its seating capacity to 200. At the same time, Hill constructed a 62 X 109 Club House on the knoll opposite the hotel. The Club House had 10 rooms complete with bathrooms and closets. At the same time, Hill acquired an additional strip of land between his farm and the Devi-Bara increasing his land holdings in that area to 300 acres. The farm and land provided the Hill hotels with vegetables, dairy products and meat.

The Devi-Bara resort was destroyed by fire in 1980. The estimated value of the building and furnishings was \$44,000. The

About Devil's Lake Area

fire began underneath the building and then went up the walls of the 14-room building. The fire department ran out of water several times, and cement trucks had to deliver more water.

Silverdale Resort

In 1926, Edward Ludwig commenced several improvements to his resort in Shadowtown. He planned on erecting a large building, which would house a grocery store, a snack bar, a room for dancing and an office. He also planned on erecting several more cottages.

In May of 1946, James W. Wimmer then owner of the Silverdale sold the resort to Ray Lee and George Musa of Chicago. Wimmer had purchased the resort in September of 1945. Wimmer in turn purchased the Del-Bar in Lake Delton from Archie J. Kinney and Durlin Meyers.

Devils Lake Chateau

Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Prader were in charge of the Pavilion at the north end of the lake beginning about 1915 and operated it through 1924. In January of 1925 they announced they would not continue.

In April of 1925, Launcelot A. Gordon and Louis Roche, new concessionaires, were making plans to lease a \$40,000 building on the north end of the lake. The proposed building was to be constructed with funds advanced to the state by Gordon & Roche. The 72 by 124 building would contain 8000 square feet on the first floor and there would be located a dance floor, dining room, lobby, office, information bureau and other miscellaneous rooms. The structure would extend into the lake with a supporting wall 14 feet high at the south end. The dance floor would be entirely surrounded by porches.

The two-story building would be constructed directly at the end of the Warner Road and would replace the then existing pavilion. Later the Wisconsin Conservation Commission had decided to call the new building "The Devil's Lake Chateau" which in French means a country residence. By the end of April the concrete work had been completed and the stone masons were at work. Prior to the new Chateau building being erected, it was necessary to remove the information building, which sat in its way. By the first of May, L. D. Prader was busy making plans for the razing of the old pavilion, which he had constructed and conducted for the prior ten years. The old bathhouse would also be removed.

Prader's Pavilion must have existed a little later as the Baraboo Weekly News reported in 1925 "On Tuesday, June 2, many people from Baraboo and other localities visited the pavilion where the University of Chicago orchestra played for dancing. Miss Margaret Sneathen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J.F. Sneathen of Baraboo and a graduate of the university school of music, was secured for the program that the proprietors were planning for the first Sunday evening of music." (*Baraboo Weekly News* 6/4/1925) The rental boats were made in Baraboo by the B.J. Kramer shop. (*Baraboo Weekly News*, 5/14/1925)

There was much traffic traveling the scenic Warner memorial road to get a glimpse of the new building. Directly in front of the porte cochere was a circular flower bed twelve feet in diameter and at the back of this was the Warner memorial marker.

Obviously the following description was taken from the original architectural drawings, as the new chateau building never contained some of the amenities mentioned.

“As one enters the building there are telephone booths and a checkroom on the left, the latter being equipped with racks for garments, similar to those found in up-to-date clothing stores. At the right are elaborate rest rooms for ladies and gentlemen. The plumbing provides hot and cold water and every convenience that a visitor might expect. In the center is the dining room and to the right of that the store, where the needs of campers will be supplied. At one side is a stairway that leads to the second floor where the convention or banquet room will be located. [Obviously, due to financial restrictions, the second floor was never constructed].

The dancing floor is at the extreme left and one of the attractive features of that room is the large fireplace of Devils' Lake stone. In the dining room, a similar fireplace will be constructed and those would give rooms a cozy effect on cold and dismal days.

Around three sides of the dancing floor is a screened porch, opening onto the floor through French doors, with tables placed in this enclosure making an attractive place to dine and to watch the dancing or enjoy the beautiful lake view. At the right of the kitchen is a private banquet room for smaller parties.

The west porch will also be screened with its own entrance. In the west end of the building is a grocery store with a brick counter.”

In 1931, an agreement was reached with Louis Roche, president of Gordon-Roche Co. and the company's creditors at the First National Bank and Trust Co. A committee of five was appointed to operate the concession for the remaining four years on the contract. They were O. F. Philbrick, W. E. Baringer, William

Radtke, T. M. Mould and E. J. VonBerg. Ben Jones, former business man of Baraboo, was given the job as Manager.

In 1932, a new 18-foot soda fountain and lunch counter was installed in the main lobby. The counter formerly occupied by the soda fountain has been revamped into a souvenir stand.

In October of 1935 it was announced that a new concession building or Chateau would be constructed at the Devil's Lake State park. It was definitely decided that the building would be erected, but all necessary details were not completed. The present chateau would be razed and the new structure would be on the north shore to the east and further back from the lake than the present structure.

In June of 1942 the pavilion of the Chateau was widened towards the lake by 12 feet. By 1945, James E. Halsted was operating the concession here and would remain until 1950 having been the high bidder. He would replace Ben Jones who had held the concession for many years but had not bid the last time.

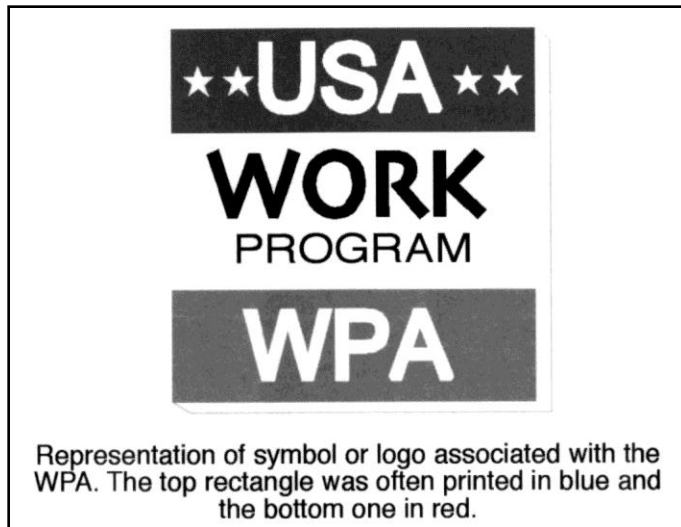
Out Buildings & Misc.

In 1936 a new bathhouse was constructed about where the old one stood but farther back from the beach to allow for benches in the front for viewing the scenery. In May of 1936 the park received a wire with instructions to start building. It was said that it was set at an angle to the lake so one could view Messenger Shore. It was said that the new house could accommodate an average of 400 bathers per hour.

In 1940 a retaining wall was constructed as a WPA project, from the Chateau west. An easterly wall running past the bath house was constructed earlier.

Also, the WPA was constructing a new 31 X 75, 5-stall garage at the north end. The new garage would be constructed of

About Devil's Lake Area



Quartzite stone, native to the park. The building would be at the rear of the old garage that would then be used as a workshop. In December of 1938 the old garage, which measured about 40 X 60 feet, burned to the ground.

The WPA

The great depression had a devastating effect on the workforce of the United States. One of the organizations that were formed by the government for the purpose of providing employment was called the **Works Progress Administration**. Originally formed by a presidential order in April of 1935, the organization soon became known as the **WPA**. In 1939 the name was changed to the **Work Projects Administration** but it retained the same recognition symbol, the WPA.

By March of 1936, the WPA rolls had reached a total of more than 3,400,000 persons. After initial cuts in 1939, it averaged 2,300,000 monthly and by June 30, 1943, when it was officially terminated, the WPA had employed more than 8,500,000

different people on 1,410,000 individual projects and had spent about \$11 billion. During its eight-year history, the WPA built 651,087 miles of highways, roads and streets and constructed, repaired or improved 124,031 bridges, 125,110 public buildings, 8,192 parks and 853 airport landing fields including approximately 700 miles of runways.

Civilian Conservation Corps.

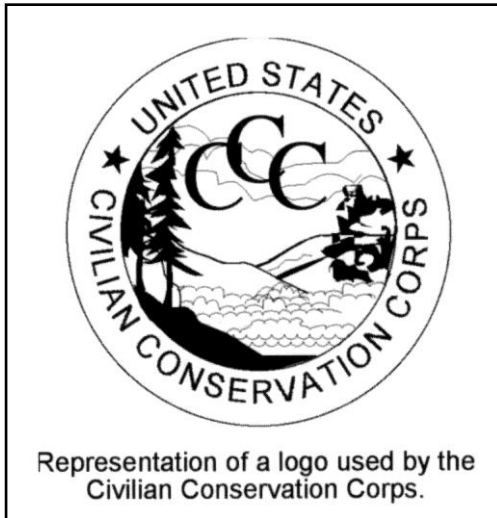
In September of 1939, work was started by the CCC youths, on the administration office on the north shore. It was to be constructed at the location of the information booth, which was moved some 60 feet to the east. New enrollees would construct the new structure. The new building would be about 47 X 70 feet and would be of stone and dimension lumber similar to that of the bath house. The building was finished in July of 1940.

In 1940, the south shore shelter house was improved by the addition of hardwood floors. Joe Gehrmann, who had been connected with many park projects in Wisconsin, was the foreman on the CCC projects at the lake. The Civilian Conservation Corps was abolished in July 1942.

In 1962 a new bathhouse was constructed on the west side of the north end of Devil's Lake. The new structure was funded by money from the Baraboo Golf Club's Concession Committee. The club operated the north and south shore concession stands.

The CCC

Economic turmoil and widespread unemployment plagued the United States in the late 1920's into the early 1930's. In 1932



Franklin Roosevelt was elected president and within a few months proposed a program to an emergency session of Congress that would address the growing problem of soil erosion and declining timber resources. Another major consideration was to utilize significant numbers of

the unemployed to implement the measures he proposed. The congressional bill was presented to Roosevelt for signing on March 31, 1933. The program was initially called the **Emergency Conservation Work Act**. It became commonly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps or the **CCC**.

Over a period of time the work camp distribution changed dramatically and there were camps located in each of the contiguous states as well as Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By the end of 1935 over 2650 camps were in operation.

In 1937 the name was officially changed to the **Civilian Conservation Corp**. As the program progressed it took on still another name, **Roosevelt's Tree Army**. The CCC erected 3,470 fire towers, built 97,000 miles of fire roads, spent 4,235,000 man-days fighting fires and planted more than three billion trees.

The corps included the Soil Conservation Service that was involved in erosion control. In addition, The Grazing Service involved in the protection of rangelands. Other activities included the building of small dams, stream improvement and restocking of fish, protecting natural habitat for wildlife and the development and construction of recreational facilities in national, state, county and metropolitan parks.

The outbreak of World War II resulted in the decision not to continue funding the program.

1918

Ringling Builds Road to South Shore Devil's Lake

In the early days, date unknown, Henry Ringling had a road constructed around the south shore of the lake and built a cottage that was later known as the South Shore Lodge. Prior to that time a steamboat was the only mode of transportation to Messenger Shore and Kirkland.

1925

Loop Resort

In September of 1925, the Loop Resort, later to be known as the Panoramic, was sold at auction to Oscar Altpeter at the steps of the courthouse for \$4,600. The sale included the pavilion, four completed cottages and property, all located just outside of the north entrance to Devil's Lake on Warner Memorial Road. Four unfinished cottages, which did not belong to the former owner, Fred Kellogg, also were auctioned off. Altpeter and A. Elliott would conduct the Loop in the future. However, in October of the same year, the auction was re-opened by the court, as another bid had not been taken into account. The next auction was scheduled for November. The resort was originally constructed as a club house for the new Devil's Lake Golf Course.

About Devil's Lake Area

1932

In August of 1932, W. T. Marriott purchased the small triangular piece of land at the entrance to Devil's Lake from Bernard Meyer. Plans were to beautify the parcel and add a service station. Marriott eventually sold this property to A. W. Waterstreet along with resort property at the lake. The property was then leased by Franklin Marriott and was being operated as a filling station and lunchroom when it burned to the ground in July of 1939. By the end of July, Waterstreet had a new building underway.

1939

Railroad Depot at Devil's Lake Moved

In September of 1938, the Chicago and North Western railway platform and depot at the south end of Devil's Lake was razed under the supervision of the state conservation department. A new platform was being constructed on the east side of the tracks on the north end. (The old depot office was closed early in January of 1918.) The first and last tickets sold there were sold by F. E. Wichern of Lodi. The first ticket was purchased by Chris Thuerer of Baraboo.

1946

New Girl Scout Camp

In October of 1946, the business men of Baraboo purchased the former Rev. Clark Wilson's Resort at the foot of the east bluff. The resort was located across the stream from the university engineer's camp. The resort consisted of 4 cottages built around an opening in the woods where a large fireplace stood. The price was \$3,000. Please read the section in this book titled "***About the Devil's Lake Girl Scout Camp.***" by Eloise Hardy Wilson.

1910

In June of 1910, the state acquired 1100 acres of land around Devil's Lake for the purpose of providing a state park. The land includes all that around the lake with the exception of 75 acres, now occupied by the stone quarry, which probably will be acquired by condemnation proceedings. There are 31 cottages on the shores of the lake and the owners of the cottages, in most instances donated their land with the understanding that they were to be given lease options. It is expected that the land occupied by the quarry will cost the state about \$60,000.

1910

The Confectionery Stand belonging to Mrs. Messenger at Devil's lake was destroyed by fire in July of 1910. The origin of the fire was a mystery with the theory being advanced that some mice plus an open match box might have been the cause.

1914

South Shore Access

In June of 1914 the park board laid out a new road connecting the Messenger shore of Devil's Lake with the East Sauk Road.

1918

Ringling Builds Road to South Shore Devil's Lake

In the early days, date unknown, Henry Ringling had a road constructed around the south shore of the lake and built a cottage that was later known as the South Shore Lodge. Prior to that time a steamboat was the only mode of transportation to Messenger Shore and Kirkland.

Also, for more details on Devil's lake, please read the following section which is a copy, in its entirety, of a book written by Kenneth I. Lange and Ralph T. Tuttle titled *A Lake Where Spirits.*

This book can also be purchased from the concession at Devil's Lake State Park.

Recommended reading: For a natural history of Devil's Lake, please read "*Ancient Rocks And Vanished Glaciers*" by Kenneth I. Lange, copyright by the State of Wisconsin, Department of natural Resources in 1989 and "*Baraboo, Dells and Devil's Lake Region*" by H. E. Cole, copyright 1928-1946.

A Summer Job at Devil's Lake

In the following article **David Cushman** relates his experiences working at Devil's Lake in the summer while attending the University of Wisconsin-Platteville during the school months.

David is an educator with over 35 years in private and public education. A graduate from the University of Wisconsin-Platteville with a Bachelor's Degree in Music Education, David's teaching career has included positions in Wisconsin, Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and currently, Virginia. While in Arabia, he completed a Master's Degree in Secondary Education from the University of Oklahoma. During the time abroad, he and his wife, Kristine, traveled extensively throughout the world.

After 13 years overseas, David returned with his family to the United States in 1988 and eventually settled in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he accepted a position with Albemarle County Public Schools as the Fine Arts Coordinator for Music. After earning license endorsements in areas of School Administration from the University of Virginia, David began a related career as a school administrator for Albemarle County Public Schools in 1997. He is currently the Principal of a large elementary school in Albemarle County, Virginia.

In 1995, David began training in the martial art of Taekwon-Do. In 2006, he earned a First Dan Black Belt under Grandmaster Kwon, Jae-Hwa and then taught Taekwon-Do until 2009 at the International Black Belt Center of Virginia.

David currently [2011] resides in Earlysville, Virginia, with his wife, Kristine, a professional musician and music educator. David and Kristine have two married daughters.

1969-1972

As a teenager who loved being outdoors, working at Devil's Lake State Park, "the lake", during the summers of 1969 through 1972 was the perfect job. **Hubert "Hubey" Thompson** was my supervisor and was a very capable and kind man who gave us many opportunities to do a variety of interesting jobs. My hourly pay was around \$2.00 per hour, as I recall.

On days when there was not a project to work on we would be told to "go pick paper" with a special bag with a strap that hung over one shoulder and a pole with a nail that was pounded into the base of the pole with the head cut off and sharpened. We would be assigned to a particular area of the "the lake" and were often not given a return time so we were free to clean up paper all day long. When we were sent to pick paper on one of the bluff trails we would stop frequently and enjoy the sunshine and the beauty of the lake from a new vantage point, often framing our view from behind trees on the edge of the trail or rock formations on the talus slopes. Picking paper around the north or south shores and in the campgrounds was always interesting because of the tourists and local people at play around us.

Pushing asphalt in a wheel barrow on the lower trails was a challenging project. The lower trails along each side of the lake's edge were originally sand and gravel and fairly rough to comfortably walk on. I believe they may have been originally carved out and created by people working in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps (CCC camps) during the Great Depression years. We were assigned to place asphalt on the stone trails to make them smooth. This involved traversing the trail back and forth with wheelbarrows of asphalt. Once we dumped the asphalt, we would have to tamp it down with a heavy tamper.

One project I found especially interesting was cleaning out what we may have inaccurately called a "cesspool". This was located in a remote area of the park that was about ½ the size of a

About Devil's Lake Area

football field, it had dirt dams around the edges to hold in water and had several open pipes protruding from the ground where waste water would bubble up and spread over the ground, but remain contained by the dirt dams. Over time, the area would become over grown and would have to be cleaned out. We were rats would scatter. We would bring newspaper to put in the wheel barrows so we had a place to rest due to the lack of immediate seating within the “cesspool”.

There was an unspoken rule that whoever finds a fire gets to stay with it until it is no longer a threat. One of my favorite days was finding a brush fire that was happily burning all by itself in an area of the park where few campers were staying. I ran to the maintenance shed and called for help. I was armed with a fire extinguisher and along with a couple other workers we extinguished the fire. For the rest of the day, my job was to guard the embers to ensure they did not reignite.

One of my first jobs was to clean all of the campground toilets. What seemed to be a very routine job turned out to be most interesting. I rode throughout the campground in a truck with a veteran who drove as slow as possible and stopped at...almost every toilet. After arriving at the facility, it was my job to get out of the truck and inspect the facility to see if there was a need to replace any “TP”. Lunch was always an adventure with my mentor as he had previously scoped out remote locations to park the truck, eat lunch and then sleep. Then, we were back on the road, going as slowly as possible. I never argued with my mentor because he was at least 2 1/2 times my weight.

Garbage truck detail was fascinating because we would drive through the entire park and get to see all the camping gear, camper activity and new arrivals. I enjoyed riding on the back of the truck, just like the pros, except for when it rained. Not only would we get soaking wet but we would have to lift metal garbage cans that were full of wet paper and coals from campfires and permanent campground grills.

provided pitch forks, shovels and wheel barrows and asked to dig out the growth, wheel it in wheel barrows and load it into a truck for disposal in a location not known to me. There were rat nests in the weeds and when we would drop our pitch forks into the muck, the

There was one job I loved to do on a rainy day and that was to assemble picnic tables in a large shed in a remote area of the park. All the pieces were there, we just had to put them all together. Some picnic tables were made of all wood and some had wooden tops with metal legs. What worked for me was to be able to work on the tables in a sheltered, dry area with the shed doors open so that we could enjoy the summer rain. After the tables were assembled we would load them onto a truck and cart them off to the desired location.

We built steps made from railway ties in various parts of the park. We dug out the side of hills where the steps would go and then installed the ties with very long spikes and a sledge hammer.

Weeding was another job that involved a “weed whacker” that resembled a golf club with a serrated blade. We would swing this back and forth to cut the weeds in areas that needed to be trimmed but too difficult or rugged for a lawn mower. Poison Ivy was a common occurrence after we would “weed whack” an area.

I headed up a small crew for a couple summers that stained and painted buildings throughout the park. We all enjoyed this work and painted each day according the position of the sun. Our work was embellished frequently by tourists needing advice, assistance or information.

Driving a dump truck was an interesting part of the work at the park. We would haul logs and brush for disposal or burning later on. This involved driving to the top of a hill with a steep drop off, backing up to the drop off and then hydraulically raising the bed of the truck so the debris would slide off the truck and into the “pit”. Two problems often occurred, one was the debris

would not slide off, even when the bed of the truck was raised up at full tilt. The other problem was the back wheels of the truck slipping off the edge of the hill. The first problem was resolved by bouncing the bed of the truck up and down on the chassis to loosen the debris. The second problem was resolved by quickly dropping the bed of the truck back down on the chassis, putting the truck in first gear and “stepping on it”. This worked every time but now I realize it was a bit dangerous and I was lucky not to have gone in the pit with the logs and debris.

My last fond memory is of our “patented” technique of eliminating ground wasps. This involved one truck and two employees. One person would drive the truck near the site of the ground wasps and the other person would pour gasoline on the nest and drop a match on it. The driver would quickly drive away so the truck would not catch fire.

There were many other projects that we worked on and I enjoyed most all of them because there is nothing better than working outdoors in such a beautiful environment. It was a unique experience to work for “Hubey” at Devil’s Lake State Park, who gave us confidence because he had confidence in us, and to help preserve aspects of the park making them accessible over time so the memories of many people in the past and present can be recalled and enjoyed when they visit the park again.

Devil's Lake Area



Kirkland



Cliff House



Claude House



Cliff House Annex

Devil's Lake Area



CCC From East Bluff



Cliff House Annex



South Shore c1920



Ziener Cottage

Devil's Lake Area



Devil's Lake Area



Devil's Lake park administration office
under construction



Kirkland Pier

Messenger's Shore...Southwest corner of Devil's Lake c1906



L-R...Charles E Brown of Milwaukee
and
Joyce W. Caron, H.E. Cole & A. B. Stout, all of Baraboo

Devil's Lake CCC Camp



About Devil's Lake Area, Illustration 4