



Figure 4- 14: HV#4, Historic View of office, boathouse and area around docks from the water ca.1960. (source: C-W 240a, excerpt from Chik-Wauk brochure, page 2)



Figure 4- 15: EV#4 Existing View of parking area from the water and lodge from across the bay, August 2012 and July 2013 (source: QEA and Bruce Kerfoot)

Historically, spending time at Chik-Wauk Resort included getting out on the water in boats. HV#4 illustrates a typical historical scene at the resort, viewed from a boat in North Bay, where boaters departed and returned from fishing trips and other excursions. From the water, the lodge was in the background and multiple other buildings, including the office, boathouse, canoe outfitters building, and #4 Cabin were visible. Docks, boat landings, and automobiles were also important elements in the scene. A similar existing view presents a less active scene due to the loss of boats, buildings, and docks in this area.



Figure 4- 16: HV#5, Historic View of Carey Cabin (#1 Cabin) at left, Judge’s Cabin (#2 Cabin) at right, and pedestrian bridge, facing east, ca. 1940s (source: Nancy Nunstedt Bergen)



Figure 4- 17: EV#5, Existing View from similar vantage as HV#5, in the winter, December 2012 (source: QEA)

Access to the “Cabin Across the Bridge” (#3 Cabin) was provided by a wood pedestrian bridge from the north development area. The view from this cabin to the east included the bridge, rocky shoreline, and cabins perched on the rock outcrops. Although the bridge and cabins are no longer extant, the rocky shore line has remained greatly intact and recognizable.



Figure 4- 18: HV#6, Historic View of Lake Saganaga from Chik-Wauk Resort (source: C-W 20)



Figure 4- 19: EV#6, Existing View from site of Cabin #1 to the north toward Saganaga Lake, August 2012, compare to HV#6. (source: QEA)

Views of Saganaga Lake to the north from Chik-Wauk were expansive and beautiful, presenting a seemingly unexplored wilderness. This remains true today, as the view is greatly unchanged. The appearance of two vacation homes in the distance is a reminder of the fragility of this view. It remains intact because the landscape has remained the same and also because development of new elements have not imposed upon the view.



Figure 4- 20: HV#7, Historic View of Chik-Wauk lodge and surrounding area from across the bay, facing south, ca. 1936 (source: USFS)



Figure 4- 21: EV#7, Existing oblique aerial View of Chik-Wauk lodge and surrounding area from across the bay, facing south, 2013 (source: Bing Maps)

Viewed from across the bay, the grading of the lodge site to create a level building location is apparent. Fill was added on the east side of the building. Today vegetation partially obscures views of the lodge from across the bay, but the scene is otherwise unchanged.

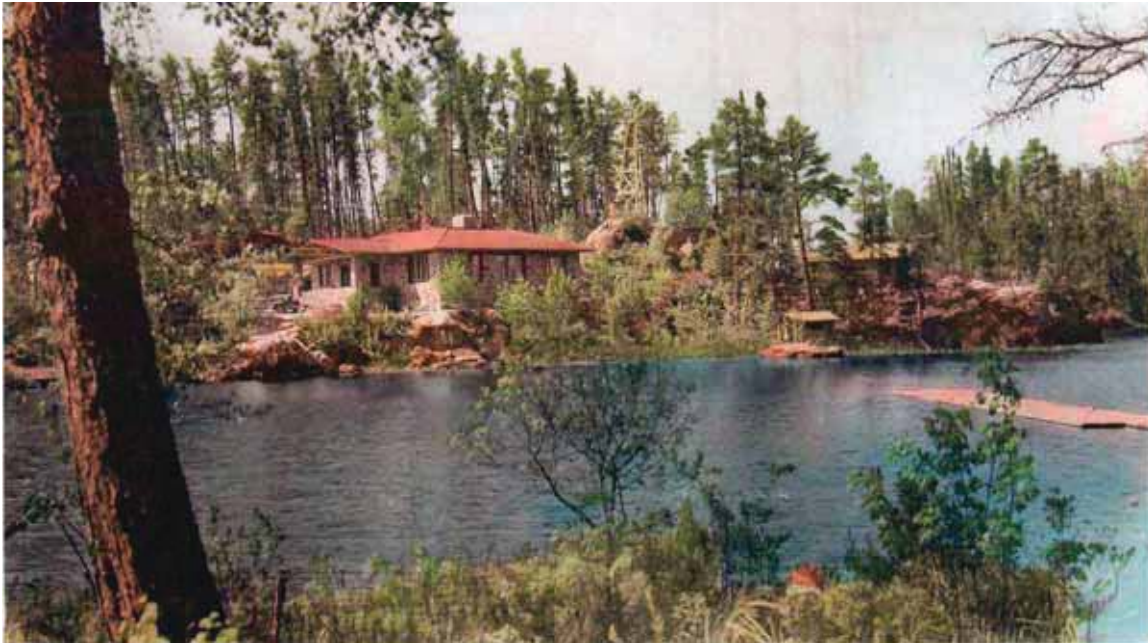


Figure 4- 22: HV #8, Historic View of Chik-Wauk lodge and surrounding area from across the bay, facing south, ca. 1936 (source: Nancy Nunstedt Bergen -this is the same as C-W 6, with color added)



Figure 4- 23: EV#8, Left: Existing View of Chik-Wauk lodge and surrounding area from across the bay, facing south, December 2012 (source: QEA); Right: Existing View of Chik-Wauk lodge and generator building from the water, July 2013 (source: Bruce Kerfoot)

The relationship between the lodge, generator building, and Carey Cabin (#1 Cabin) is apparent in HV #8 and EV#8. Although the Carey Cabin is no longer extant, the rocky outcrop upon which it was situated remains. The wind turbine on the high point behind the lodge, and the laundry building to the south of the lodge are apparent in HV#8 as well. Comparison of these two images show the relationship between the lodge and surrounding landscape has changed very little.



Figure 4- 24: HV#9, Historic View of pedestrian bridge and Saganaga Lake, from site of Crow's Nest Cabin (#6 Cabin), facing northwest (source: C-W 71)



Figure 4- 25: EV#9, Existing View at similar location of HV#9, facing northwest (source: QEA)

Views from all of the American Plan Cabins were excellent during the period of resort operation (1931-1980). HV#9 illustrates the historic view from the Crow's Nest Cabin (#6 Cabin). The pedestrian bridge in the foreground provides an interesting built element in the otherwise naturalistic scene. Today the bridge is absent, but the shores of Saganaga Lake have remained consistent and the view is greatly intact. The lack of visible new development in this view is an important aspect as well.

Topography – Existing Conditions

Topography at Chik-Wauk is dominated by a series of granite knobs that protrude above the surrounding ground surface to heights ranging from twelve to thirty feet. These knobs are composed of steep rocky slopes and outcrops that contrast with relatively level low areas. The rocky ground surface's topographic variation is especially apparent in areas where forest vegetation was burned off during the 2007 Ham Lake Wildfire (see Figure 4-26). Other topographic characteristics include the gradually sloping route of the entrance road, and low level wetland areas (see Figure C).

Topography – Landscape Analysis

The interesting topographic features were utilized when developing the resort. The lodge and American Plan cabins were situated upon rock outcrops that afforded dramatic views of the surrounding landscape. The scenic qualities of the site were the result of the irregular shoreline, combined with diverse topography, dramatic rock outcrops and masses of evergreens and northern hardwoods. These combined provided a high level of visual diversity and interest. One example is at the entrance of the property, where a rock knoll rises above the road and provides a backdrop for the entrance sign (see Figures 4-27 and 4-28). The property retains a high level of integrity associated with topography.



Figure 4- 26: Rock outcrops at the edge of Saganaga Lake, facing west toward the former site of the Cabin Across the Bridge (#3 Cabin), July 2013. (source: Bruce Kerfoot)



Figure 4- 27: Entrance to Chik-Wauk Resort during Griffis' ownership (source: C-W 228)



Figure 4- 28: Entrance to Chik-Wauk Museum and Nature Center, December 2012 (source: QEA)

Patterns of Circulation – Existing Conditions

The Museum and Nature Center property is accessed via one main entrance road that extends from Moose Pond Drive to the north to the arrival area near the lodge. An information parking area is located along the southwest edge of the properties north bay southeast of the lodge. Pedestrian circulation at the property includes several interpretive and nature trails. These include Moccasin Lane, Amikwiish Way, Big Sag Trail, Rubaboo Road, and Tamarack Alley (see Figure 4-29). A small dock is located at the southwest edge of the north bay, providing an opportunity to access Saganaga Lake by boat. However, this is not an established access point for the Museum.

Patterns of Circulation – Landscape Analysis

The extension of the Gunflint Trail beyond Seagull Lake in 1931 had a direct impact on the development of Chik-Wauk Resort. Road access enabled resort visitors to travel via automobile to this remote location, from which they could explore the northern border lakes to the north. The resort entrance road was a part of the arrival sequence for guests and staff. Its terminus at the shore of the North Bay of Saganaga Lake served as the entrance to the resort and the hub of activities related to the water. The road has had some minor adjustments in alignment, grading, and surface treatment since its initial establishment. Most notably, during the time that the Griffis' operated the resort, the road was raised in the low area that flooded frequently, to avoid the need to use boats to provide access to the peninsula. Two short road spurs used to access cabins historically have been abandoned.

During the period of resort operation, trails at the resort were limited to those providing access to the buildings, the pedestrian bridge, and a trail that extended to the northeast to a site called "Lookout Point." Current trails on the property that related to those historic routes include Moccasin Lane, Rubaboo Road, and Amikwiish Way.

Patterns of circulation contribute to the significance of the Chick-Wauk landscape. The entrance road, parking area, and three trails (Moccasin Lane, Rubaboo Road, and Amikwiish Way) retain integrity.



Figure 4- 29: Chik-Wauk Museum and Nature Center Trail Map, 2012 (source: Chik-Wauk Museum and Nature Center)