

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 Reay Boathouse  
other names/site number Jarchow- Wellington Boathouse

2. Location

street & number	1260 Honk Hill Road	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of Three Lakes	N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	Code	WI
County	Oneida	code	085
zip code	54562		

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.) SHH/0

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date June 7, 2004

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 7/21/04

Entered in the National Register  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

for Keeper

Reay Boathouse  
Name of Property

Oneida County  
County and State

Wisconsin

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

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

*Erson H. Beall*

7/24/04

*[Signature]*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as 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)		
public-local	district	1	buildings
public-State	structure		sites
public-Federal	site		structures
	object		objects
		1	0 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  
is previously listed in the National Register

0

#### 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/Camp

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
DOMESTIC/Camp

#### 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH  
CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/CRAFTSMAN

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Foundation WOOD  
walls WOOD  
roof ASPHALT  
other WOOD

#### Narrative Description

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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**Description**

The Reay Boathouse is located on the narrows between Laurel and Medicine lakes on the Three Lakes chain of lakes in northern Oneida County.<sup>1</sup> The property on which the Reay Boathouse is located is part of a much larger recreational complex – the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club – dating to the late nineteenth century. The early twentieth century wet boathouse is located on the property at 1260 Honk Hill Road, which includes a main house (rebuilt in 1951), two guest cottages (c.1920 and 1906), a pumphouse (1906), and a garage (c.1928). The Reay Boathouse is the only resource on the property being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The other buildings on the property portray more recent construction or have been altered and do not currently meet National Register criteria.

The property is fairly wooded, with deciduous and coniferous trees. Open areas are found around the domestic space of the complex, largely between the main house and the guest cottages. In 1928, William M. Reay built the two-story wet boathouse along the northwest edge of Laurel Lake. Corners of the boathouse were oriented with the cardinal directions protecting the building from storms in the north, wind, and waves.

The property slopes down to the shoreline of the lake, and land access to the boathouse is by an elevated wood walkway that leads to the second story. A stone and concrete path leads down from the main house northeast to a landing where the path divides. The path to the north leads to the cleared picnic area, and the path to the east leads to the boathouse walkway. The elevated walkway features a wood deck with a simple wood railing with posts and a handrail. Wood stairs from the second level deck lead down to the first level deck. The deck starts at the rear of the boathouse and wraps around the southwest wall. The deck is attached to the boathouse and wood pilings support and secure the deck in the water. The southwest side of the deck features a diving board and metal handrailing used to exit the water.

The Reay Boathouse is a two-story, wet boathouse measuring approximately 34 feet in length by 34 feet in width. The building has a hipped roof and a simple square footprint resting on wood pilings. The frame of the boathouse retains the original horizontal clapboard siding with corner boards. The clapboard is painted a moss green color, which has been matched to the building's historic color.

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<sup>1</sup> The historic name is attributed to the first owner and subsequent owners of the boathouse. See Section 8: *Statement of Significance* for further discussion.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

---

Exterior decoration of the boathouse is minimal. On all sides of the boathouse, the area below the second-story window features contrasting white trim emphasizing the building's horizontal lines. Vertical white trim on the second level is used to separate pairs of windows.

The roof is low-pitched with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters on all four sides. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. The window fenestration of the second floor features 13 three-pane horizontal windows, wrapping around the second level in a continuous row with one double-hung, six-over-six window on the rear (northwest) side. The windows contain historic window glass and are believed to be original to the building.

The front (southeast) first-floor façade features three boat slips enclosed by modern overhead garage doors. Facing the boathouse from the water, the garage door on the left is slightly smaller than the other two doors. The door on the left has two fixed-pane windows and the two doors to the right have three fixed-pane windows. The second floor has six pairs of three-pane casement windows.

The (southwest) side wall on the first story has two fixed three-pane windows and a wood panel entrance door. The second-story windows continue to wraparound the south corner of the boathouse along part of the (southwest) side wall. There are four, three-pane windows in a row – two pairs of casement windows and two fixed pairs. A wood entrance door with a screen door separates a fifth pair of three-pane windows from the other four.

The first-story rear (northwest) wall has a three-pane wood center door with two panels, flanked by two fixed three-pane windows. Six pairs of fixed three-pane windows line the top of the second story with one double-hung, six-over-six window in the center.

The first-floor (northeast) side wall has three fixed three-pane windows. The second story features a continuous row of six pairs of three-pane windows, two pairs are casement windows and the remaining are fixed windows.

*Interior*

The first-floor interior can be accessed by a door on the southwest side of the boathouse, another door at the rear, or by boat from the front. The interior of the boathouse is functional and simple in design. Unfinished wood rafters are exposed by the open ceiling and an unfinished wood deck extends around the interior boat slips. Hoists used to raise boats out of the water are believed to be original; each boat has two spur-gear pulley hoists with metal chains that are supported by a beam with metal trusses.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

---

Narrow wood stairs at the rear (west corner) of the boathouse lead up to the interior of the second floor.

The second floor of the boathouse can be accessed from the elevated walkway or interior stairs that connect the first and second floors. The second level is one large open recreational room. The space was used for occasional slide shows, dances, and other types of recreation. The interior walls are wood and have been painted a pale yellow. The floor is wood. There is no ceiling and the room is open to the exposed rafters supporting the roof. Industrial pendant lights hang from the rafters and decorative lanterns rest between pairs of window heads. Built-in wood benches are the only built-in furnishing in this open space. The benches, which are centered below the windows on the front and side walls, are very simple in design. The seat is approximately 12 feet in length with support from wood braces.

*Alterations and Condition*

The Reay Boathouse remains in excellent condition. The building has been well maintained and repairs, such as the replacement footings and roof, have been completed in a manner sensitive to the historic character of the building. In 1960 the original clapboard siding was covered with cedar shingles. In 2003 the cedar shingles were removed, exposing the building's original horizontal clapboard siding (see c.1941 view of the boathouse included with this nomination). Also in 1960 an outdoor mooring to dock a pontoon boat with a deck area above was added to the historic walkway on the southwest side of the boathouse. The deck is attached to the building's original deck and to the south corner of the boathouse by a support board. The modern deck is considered a noncontributing addition to the resource. The addition of the mooring and deck area does not substantially alter the historic appearance of the boathouse. The doors to the boat slips are replacements but are in keeping with the historic character of the boathouse. Overall, the Reay Boathouse retains good integrity and reflects its original c.1928 construction.

**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

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**Period of Significance**

c.1928

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**Significant Dates**

c.1928

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**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

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**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

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**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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**Statement of Significance**

The Reay Boathouse is eligible for the National Register at the local level under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a representative example of an early twentieth-century wet boathouse with applied elements of the Craftsman style. With its original location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, the Reay Boathouse retains historic integrity and is a good example of twentieth-century boathouse design. The Reay Boathouse is distinctive when compared to other boathouses in the area, which are typically more vernacular in design, and compares favorably to the boathouse in the National Register-listed Jollywood complex on the Three Lakes chain of lakes. The period of significance for the Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse is c.1928, the building's construction date.

*Historic Overview*

The Reay Boathouse is located in Wisconsin's North Woods near the village of Three Lakes in northern Oneida County. It is situated on the banks of Laurel Lake, part of a chain of 28 lakes (the largest freshwater inland chain of lakes in the world) connecting to Eagle River in neighboring Vilas County. As early as 1860, a trading post was established on the east side of Three Lakes and Virgin Lake. The trading post served the travelers on the military road linking Fort Dearborn (Chicago), Fort Howard (Green Bay), and Fort Wilkins (Copper Harbor, Michigan), and saw an increase in traffic during the Civil War.<sup>2</sup>

The railroad and logging industry brought increased settlement to Three Lakes and Oneida County. The Chicago and NorthWestern Railroad, seeing the potential for the exploitation of the land, came through the area in 1882. The railroad was responsible for platting the village of Three Lakes in 1884. With railroad accessibility, a greater number of logging camps were established in the North Woods. The large market for pinewood brought the Thunder Lake Lumber Company to Three Lakes to begin logging, and the community of Three Lakes was established. By 1886 seven firms were logging east of

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<sup>2</sup> Three Lakes Historical Society, *The Pine, the Plow, and the Pioneer*, Vol. 1, *A History of Three Lakes and Clearwater Lake, Wisconsin, 1881 to 1984* (Three Lakes, Wisc.: Three Lakes Historical Society, 1984), 1-3.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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Three Lakes. Logs were cut and floated down the Pine and Wolf Rivers to sawmills in eastern Wisconsin. Two stores, two saloons, and nine homes existed in Three Lakes by 1890.<sup>3</sup>

Coinciding with the increase in logging, the area's natural beauty and lakes began attracting visitors to Oneida County and the greater Three Lakes area. The railroad was an important component of the development of the North Woods' tourism industry. Beginning in 1888, passenger trains brought tourists to the northern wilderness paradise and the railroad companies promoted the area to increase their passenger business. Most of the early tourists were part of fishing parties who came from all over the Midwest to fish the area's many lakes. However, not all the tourists were men, as one might conclude with the fishing camps. Entire families journeyed to the North Woods for entertainment and relaxation, often staying for months at a time or the entire summer. Early tourists often stayed at resorts that were established in Oneida County by the late nineteenth century; however, quickly these families began purchasing land and establishing their own family retreats in the North Woods.

By 1910 the area's supply of lumber had diminished and logging declined as a major industry in the North Woods. Railroads as the primary means of travel to the North Woods declined with the improved road network and automobile. In 1911 the State Aid Road Law passed, requiring counties to layout a system of proposed highways. Road building began and Three Lakes, located on State Highway 32, was one of the first towns in the state to construct a highway in 1911. Railroad usage continued to decline as a result of improved auto transportation and development of State Highway 51, U.S. Highway (USH) 12, and USH 45. Passenger trains could no longer compete with the automobile, which became the preferred method of transportation. Whatever the means of transportation for vacationers, the popularity and development of the North Woods as a summer home and resort area has continued to be strong from the late nineteenth century to the present day.

People from all over the United States built summer homes in the lake region of the North Woods, including the Three Lakes chain of lakes. Summer houses and boathouses on the Three Lakes chain were primarily built by people from Illinois, Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis.<sup>4</sup> Construction of

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<sup>3</sup> Three Lakes Historical Society, *The Pine, the Plow, and the Pioneer*, Vol. 2, *A History of Three Lakes, Clearwater Lake, Gagen, Hiles and Monico, Wisconsin, 1881-1986* (Three Lakes, Wisc.: Three Lakes Historical Society, 1986), 4; Three Lakes Historical Society, Vol. 1, 1; "History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club," (n.p., 1967), prepared by the Club History Committee; located in the collection of Robert and Marjorie J. Wellington.

<sup>4</sup> Three Lakes Historical Society, Vol. 2, 15-16.



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 3

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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these houses and boathouses began by the early twentieth century and has continued through the present. The Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club, for instance, established themselves on the Three Lakes chain in 1898 and club members constructed a number of houses and boathouses dating to the early twentieth century.

*Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club<sup>5</sup>*

The Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club began in 1884 when a group of men, primarily from Batavia, Illinois, camped at Lake Gogebic, Michigan. At this time, the group was called the Gogebic Fishing and Shooting Club. In 1886 the club did not return to Lake Gogebic and instead began camping on Denby Island, located between Medicine and Laurel lakes on the Three Lakes chain of lakes. The club disbanded in 1891, but by 1898, some of the original members decided to form another organization, the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club, and buy land near Denby Island.

In 1898 the club purchased approximately 143 acres from Paul Miller, who obtained the land directly from the U.S. Government under land patent.<sup>6</sup> The Eagle River Dam raised the water level of the lakes and, when the club's property was surveyed in 1916, it had been reduced to approximately 60 acres. While the club owned the land itself, members built and owned the private residences and structures located on the club's property.

When the club land was purchased in 1898, the property contained a log clubhouse, an icehouse, a log root cellar, and two boathouses. The clubhouse was used as a communal dining area and served as lodging for those who did not have cabins of their own. The club has been family oriented from the beginning and guests have always been welcome. It is not uncommon for generations of the same family to come to the club year after year.

The club's charter specified 20 members, but this was changed in 1903 to 25. The majority of the members in 1903 still hailed from Batavia, although others were from Chicago, Geneva, and Sugar

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<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise noted, information from this section comes from the following two sources: S. A. Campbell, ed., "History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club" (n.p., May 1933); and "History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club" (n.p., 1967), prepared by the Club History Committee. Both resources are located in the personal collection of Robert and Marjorie J. Wellington.

<sup>6</sup> Charles Wellington, letter to author, 4 March 2003.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section   8   Page   4  

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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Grove, Illinois; and St. Louis, Missouri. One member, Fred Johns, was a lumberman from Three Lakes. In the early days of the club, a special Pullman car brought members from Illinois to the North Woods.

The first cabins on the club's property were owned by the Snow, Mallory, Turner, and Jones families. The cabins were built in 1900 by railroad crews at the instruction of Mr. Snow.<sup>7</sup> Boathouses were also constructed along the water's edge around this time. Early boathouses, however, were located on shore rather than in the water. In 1922 a rule was enacted that a new cabin had to be built 100 feet or more from an existing cabin. By 1922 there were 17 cabins on the club's property, including the 1906 Walter Baldwin Cabin.

In the early twentieth century some of the buildings erected on club land were prefabricated structures, while others appear to have been constructed from locally available materials such as log. Local contractors and builders appear to have been used in some cases, such as the crew of Finnish workers who constructed a log cabin for Ralph Moore in 1934.

Activities at the club over time have included swimming, boating, fishing, and shooting, although this activity was generally limited to target practice with pistols behind the clubhouse. Members often had picnics and went on camping trips. Tennis, volleyball, and softball were also popular sports.

By 1966 approximately 10 additional cabins were built on club property, for a total of 27. Today the club still has 25 members on approximately 60 acres of land. Many of these members and their families have early ties to the club. Including the Reay Boathouse, there are currently nine wet boathouses on club property. Ten boathouses existed up until a few years ago when one boathouse was lost to deterioration.

*History of the Property*<sup>8</sup>

The property on which the Reay Boathouse is located has been owned by the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club since 1898. In 1906 Walter Baldwin built a cabin near the present location of the Reay

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<sup>7</sup> Three Lakes Historical Society, Vol. 2, 40.

<sup>8</sup> Unless otherwise noted, information from this section comes from the following two sources: S. A. Campbell, ed., "History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club" (n.p., May 1933); and "History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club" (n.p., 1967), prepared by the Club History Committee. Both resources are located in the personal collection of Robert and Marjorie J. Wellington.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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Boathouse. Baldwin's cabin was the first club building to overlook Medicine Lake. Baldwin was President of the club from 1917 to 1918 and on the Board of Directors from 1918 to 1930.

In 1923 Baldwin sold his cabin to William M. Reay. Reay became a member of the club on January 30, 1923, and was a member of the Board of Directors from 1932 to 1936. Reay, from Highland Park, Illinois, worked for the International Harvester Company. Around 1928 Reay constructed a boathouse to accommodate at least six boats, one for each of his six daughters.<sup>9</sup> The boathouse has remained in use since this time. Reay also built a guest house and a breakwater around the point between Medicine and Laurel lakes at this time.

In 1941 Reay sold the cabin to three other members: Thomas Drever, R.W. McKisson, and Charles C. Jarchow. In 1950 Jarchow took over Drever's and McKisson's interests in the Baldwin cabin. Jarchow demolished the cabin on the property and constructed the current residence in 1951. At the time, he lived in Glenview, Illinois, and was President and CEO of American Steel Foundries, which later became Amsted Industries.

The Jarchow family has been involved with club affairs since the 1940s. Charles Jarchow was Secretary and Treasurer of the club from 1943 to 1946 and on the Board of Directors from 1960 to 1963. Charles' brother, Christian E. Jarchow, was president of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club from 1952 to 1957 and a member of the Board of Directors from 1949 to 1952 and 1957 to 1960.

The boathouse is considered a local landmark on the lake and after the Reays' ownership it has served as a social center for the Jarchow family, their guests, and other club members. The boathouse's upper floor is a large open space, which has a room for social and recreational activities. In the 1940s, for example, Thomas Drever and Charles Jarchow brought 40 to 50 guests from the American Steel Foundries to the club. One of these guests would entertain the families and other club members with magic tricks. Dances were occasionally held on the upper floor of the boathouse. The upper floor also served as a theater for slideshows the Jarchows' hosted to show pictures from their travels. The property has remained in the Jarchow family over the years and Charles' daughter, Marjorie Jarchow Wellington, and her husband currently own the boathouse and other buildings.

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<sup>9</sup> Wellington, letter to author. While Reay is attributed with having the boathouse constructed, the builder or architect of the boathouse is unknown.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 6

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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*Architecture*

Boathouses in the North Woods are typically one- or two-story frame buildings with hip or front gable roofs. Boathouses are generally small-scale buildings, featuring square or rectangular floor plans and one or two bays on the front elevation. Although elements of the Craftsman, Rustic, and Queen Anne styles have been applied, boathouses tend to be vernacular in design with very little architectural style or detail.<sup>10</sup>

The Rustic style utilizes log or partial log construction to imitate the rustic character of log buildings constructed during the early settlement of the area. The Queen Anne style, as applied to boathouse construction, is demonstrated primarily through a prominent turret/lookout tower, wall texture variation, and architectural details.

Characteristics of the Craftsman style that have been adapted to boathouse construction include broad gable or hip roofs, decorative brackets or rafters, multi-pane windows, and dormers on the roof. The Reay Boathouse features the following traits of the Craftsman style: a broad hip roof, exposed rafters, a clapboard exterior, and casement windows with multiple lights.

The eight other wet boathouses on the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club property and three additional private boathouses on Laurel Lake provide a context for evaluating the Reay Boathouse. When compared to these 11 boathouses, the Reay Boathouse stands out as a distinctive example of an early twentieth-century wet boathouse with elements of the Craftsman style. The Reay Boathouse is larger and features more architectural details when compared to other boathouses in the area (see Photograph 12 of 14). The comparison properties are primarily one or one-and-one-half stories in height and just one of the comparison properties has a second story (see Photograph 13 of 14). While exposed rafters are a common architectural detail on the comparison boathouses, architectural details are limited to brackets on one example and a cupola on another (see Photograph 14 of 14). In addition to these comparison boathouses, one boathouse on the Three Lakes chain has been listed in the National Register. The Jollywood complex (listed in 1993) is located on Big Fork Lake and features a two-story wet boathouse constructed in 1940 with elements of the Rustic style.

The Reay Boathouse compares favorably to the contributing wet boathouse on the Jollywood property. The Reay Boathouse and the Jollywood Boathouse share the following characteristics: large-scale, two-story buildings with three bays; upper-story living areas; retention of original building materials;

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<sup>10</sup> Mead and Hunt, "Land of Silver Lakes and Streams." Survey of Resorts and Boathouses in Oneida County, Wisconsin. Prepared for the Wisconsin Historical Society, 1998.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   8   Page   7  

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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modest architectural details indicative of a distinct architectural style; and retention of original use and function. Both the Jollywood Boathouse and the Reay Boathouse represent distinctive examples of twentieth-century wet boathouses.

*Conclusion*

The Reay Boathouse is eligible for the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a distinctive example of an early twentieth-century wet boathouse. The building demonstrates characteristics of the Craftsman style as applied to the boathouse property type. The boathouse retains its original location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, allowing it to retain integrity and convey its c.1928 construction. The boathouse's large-scale, upper-story living area, and Craftsman-style details demonstrate the building's architectural significance compared to other boathouses in the area, which tend to be more vernacular in design. Also, the Reay Boathouse compares favorably to the National Register-listed boathouse of the Jollywood complex.

Reay Boathouse  
Name of Property

Oneida 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** Less than 1 acre.

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

1    16        334782        5074668  
    Zone        Easting        Northing

2    \_\_\_\_\_  
    Zone        Easting        Northing

3    \_\_\_\_\_  
    Zone        Easting        Northing

4    \_\_\_\_\_  
    Zone        Easting        Northing

See Continuation Sheet

\*UTMs were derived using NAD27.

**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

<b>name/title</b>	Christina Slattery, Shannon Dolan, and Matt Becker, Architectural Historians	<b>Date</b>	July 11, 2003
<b>organization</b>	Mead & Hunt, Inc.	<b>Telephone</b>	608.273.6380
<b>street &amp; number</b>	6501 Watts Road	<b>zip code</b>	53719
<b>city or town</b>	Madison	<b>State</b>	WI

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section   9   Page   1  

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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**Bibliography**

Campbell, S.A., ed. *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club*. N.p., May 1933. Collection of Robert and Marjorie J. Wellington.

"History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club." N.p., 1967. Prepared by the Club History Committee. Collection of Robert and Marjorie J. Wellington.

*The Pine the Plow and the Pioneer*, Vol. 1 and 2. N.p., 1984 and 1986. Prepared by the Three Lakes Historical Society, Inc.

Wellington, Charles. Letter to author. 4 March 2003.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison, Wisc: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   10   Page   1  

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse." The boundary extends approximately 15 feet beyond the edge of the boathouse on the northeast, southeast, and southwest sides. On the northwest (rear) side the historic boundary extends to the ordinary high water mark of the shoreline and includes the elevated walkway and stairs. The main house, guest cottages, pumphouse, and garage on the property have been excluded from the historic boundary because they currently do not meet National Register criteria.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse was delineated to encompass the historic property and provide an appropriate setting.



Reay Boathouse  
Name of Property

Oneida County  
County and State

Wisconsin

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

**Maps** A U.S. Geological Survey 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.)

<b>name/title</b>	Robert and Marjorie J. Wellington			
<b>Organization</b>				
<b>street&amp;number</b>	12 Tamarack Row			<b>Telephone</b> 815.858.3410
<b>city or town</b>	Galena	<b>state</b>	IL	<b>Zip code</b> 61036

**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

Section Photographs Page 1

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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*Reay Boathouse*

*1260 Honk Hill Road*

*Town of Three Lakes*

*Oneida County, Wisconsin*

*Photographer: Christina Slattery, Mead & Hunt, Inc., May 2003*

*Negatives in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society*

*Photograph 1 of 14*

Boathouse – front and side (southeast and southwest) elevations

View looking north

*Photograph 2 of 14*

Boathouse – front and side (southeast and southwest) elevations

View looking north

*Photograph 3 of 14*

Boathouse – side (northeast) elevation

View looking south

*Photograph 4 of 14*

Boathouse – side and rear (northwest and northeast) elevations

View looking south

*Photograph 5 of 14*

Boathouse – rear (northwest) elevation

View looking east

*Photograph 6 of 14*

Stone walkway to Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse

View looking west

*Photograph 7 of 14*

Elevated walkway to Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse

View looking east

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photographs Page 2

Reay Boathouse  
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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*Photograph 8 of 14*

Boathouse – first-floor interior  
View looking southeast

*Photograph 9 of 14*

Boathouse – second-floor interior  
View looking northwest

*Photograph 10 of 14*

Main House  
View looking west

*Photograph 11 of 14*

Guest Cottages  
View looking north

Comparison Photograph

*Photograph 12 of 14*

Boathouses – Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club (Laurel Lake)  
View looking west

Comparison Photograph

*Photograph 13 of 14*

Boathouse – Laurel Lake  
View looking east

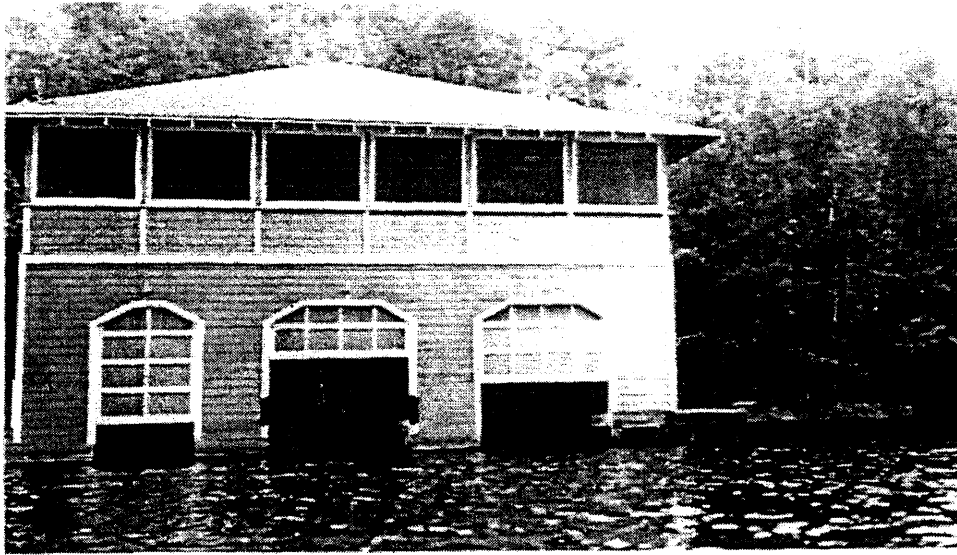
Comparison Photograph

*Photograph 14 of 14*

Boathouses – Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club (Medicine Lake)  
View looking south

1941 PHOTOGRAPH  
REAY AND JARCHOW/WELLINGTON BOATHOUSE  
TOWN OF THREE LAKES  
ONEIDA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

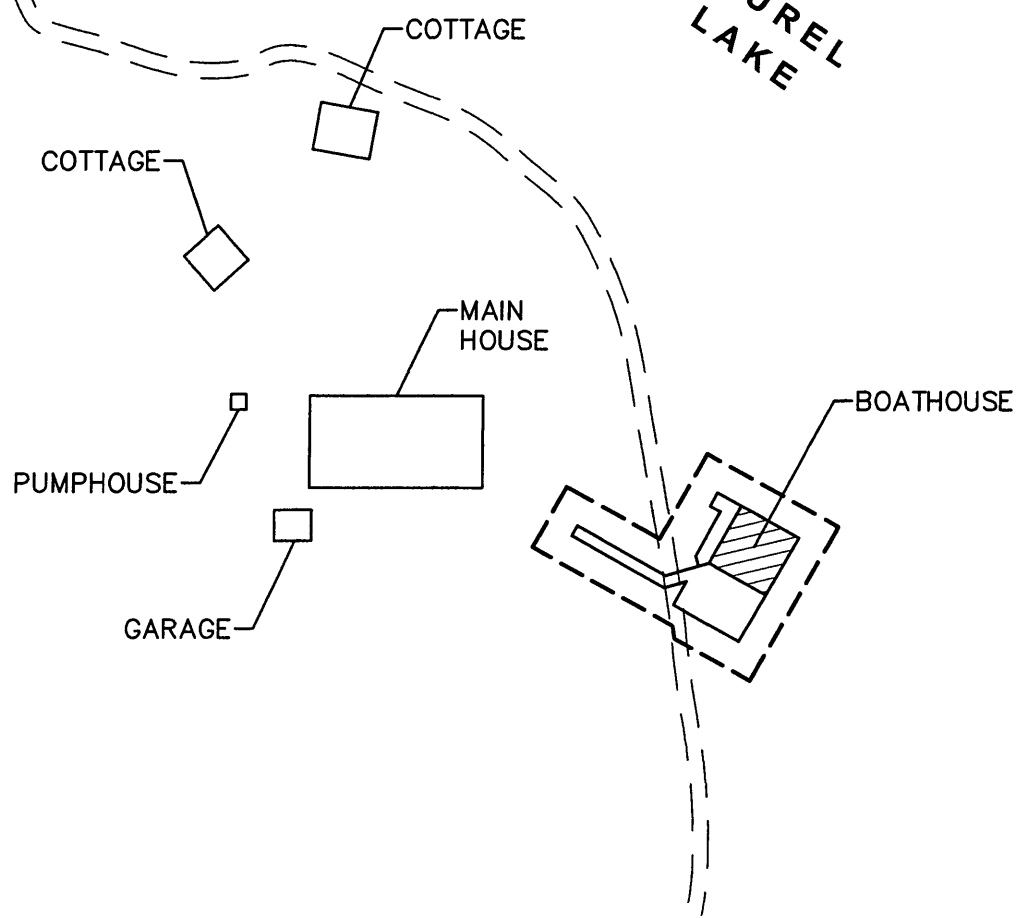
*taken 1941*



# Reay and Jarchow/Wellington Boathouse

TOWN OF THREE LAKES  
Oneida County, Wisconsin

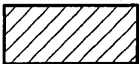
LAUREL  
LAKE



NOT TO SCALE

**MEAD & HUNT**

ENGINEERS  
ARCHITECTS  
SCIENTISTS  
PLANNERS

--- HISTORIC BOUNDARY  
 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING