



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 Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	1230 State Trunk Highway 32	N/A	not for publication		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 X 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 X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally _ Statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title

Date

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

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club

Name of Property

Oneida County, Wisconsin

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): _____

Don Gibson Jr. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

9-30-13
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)	
X private	building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
public-local	X district	53	7 buildings
X public-State	structure	0	0 sites
public-Federal	site	3	5 structures
	object	1	0 objects
		57	12 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

1 (Reay Boathouse)

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

DOMESTIC: Camp

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

DOMESTIC: Camp

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation - STONE

CONCRETE

Walls - WOOD: Weatherboard

WOOD: Log

WOOD: Shingle

STONE

CONCRETE

SYNTHETICS: vinyl

Roof - ASPHALT

Other - BRICK

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club

Name of Property

Oneida County, Wisconsin

County and State

Narrative Description

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

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1899-1967

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club

Name of Property

Oneida County, Wisconsin

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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:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 106 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	334183	50750898
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	334909	5075035
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	16	335667	5073641
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	334645	5073562
	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	Greg W. Rainka, Sebastian Renfield, and Christina Slattery		
organization	Mead & Hunt, Inc.	Date	January 2013
street & number	6501 Watts Rd	telephone	608-273-6380
city or town	Madison	state	WI
		zip code	53719

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club

Name of Property

Oneida County, Wisconsin

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

organization

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Description

The 106-acre Three Lakes Rod & Gun Club (Club) property is located approximately two miles east of the unincorporated community of Three Lakes on a slender isthmus between Spirit, Medicine, and Laurel lakes. State Trunk Highway (STH) 32, a tree-lined two-lane paved highway with 12-foot lanes and a narrow partially paved and gravel shoulder, bisects the isthmus and property. STH 23 retains a rustic road feeling due to its curves and flanking trees. A system of narrow winding paved private roads on the property provides access to the recreational facilities and cottages on both sides of STH 32.

The property includes developed areas with cottages and recreational facilities along with undeveloped wooded areas with recreational hiking trails. The majority of member cottages are located north of STH 32 on the shore of Medicine and Laurel lakes with some setback from STH 32. The northern portion of the property features grass areas with mature trees and scattered areas with denser tree coverage. Cottages are setback from the highway and in some cases positioned adjacent to the shoreline of Medicine and Laurel lakes. Six cottages are located west of STH 32 on Spirit Lake. This smaller, southern portion of the property is more wooded with some open areas near the cottages.

The Club's recreational facilities, clubhouse, shuffleboard, pagoda and tennis courts are centrally located near the entrance to the northern portion of the property on STH 32. Sunset Point is a picnic area located at the northern end of the property that overlooks Medicine Lake. Recreational trails are located on both sides of STH 32 throughout the undeveloped wooded areas on the southern portion of the property. Groupings of boathouses are found along the shores of Laurel and Medicine lakes, as well as a number of temporary wooden docks, most between 24 and 32 feet in length, which are removed seasonally.

The Club property has been continuously owned and used by the Club for 113 years. It contains 53 contributing buildings, 1 previously National Register of Historic Places (National Register)-listed building, 3 contributing structures, 1 contributing object, 7 noncontributing buildings, and 5 noncontributing structures. Despite additions and alterations to cottages and other buildings, the property as a whole retains historic integrity to the Club's period of significance of 1899 (the year of the Club's founding and acquisition of the property) to 1967 (the most recent year of cottage construction). During the period of significance the Club underwent three "waves" of construction; initial development of the Club property is tied to the founding members between 1899 and 1910, while further development, new construction, and alterations took place between 1922 and 1934 and again from 1951 to 1967.

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Section 7 Page 2

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

The Clubhouse (resource #1, see table of resources on page 3) and Club boathouse (#52) pre-date the formation of the club, but 23 extant cottages represent each of these periods; the two earliest types of cottage built on the property are exemplified by the A.D. Mallory Cottage (#6) and the Horace N. Jones Cottage (#7), both of which are unadorned vernacular frame buildings, front- and side-gabled, respectively. The five subsequent cottages of the first period of construction are larger and display more variety of design, with elements including contrasting wall cladding and decorative knee braces. Two of the seven extant cottages of the second period display more explicit Craftsman influence, the W.W. Willits (#18) and E.H. Niednagel (#22) cottages, but the others are generally vernacular frame buildings with large shed dormers and exposed rafter tails. One notable exception is the Ralph Moore Cottage (#57), a U-plan log home built by a Finnish crew in 1930.¹ Of the nine cottages of the third period, several later examples are Ranch-like in their massing, though there are a number of two-story buildings as well. A Ranch (#24, Donald W. Burnside Cottage) and an A-Frame (#61, Philip H. Taylor Cottage) are the most stylistically unusual buildings of this period.

Many cottages have associated secondary buildings and structures, including small guest cottages, garages, carports, and woodsheds, and several of the oldest also have outhouses. (The larger outbuildings are included in the count; the outhouses are not.) Twelve boathouses are located on Laurel and Medicine lakes, six of which are gable-front vernacular wet boathouses that date to the earliest period of the Club's history (c.1898-1910). Four of the extant boathouses were built during the second period, including the Reay Boathouse, which was listed individually in the National Register in 2004 under Criterion C: Architecture as an example of a Craftsman boathouse (NR #04000730). Two additional boathouses were built after 1960, one of which (#47) replaced an earlier one that was destroyed by a fire.

A Clubhouse and other Club buildings are located at the narrowest point on the isthmus, at the property entrance and roughly in the middle of the property. The property is entered from STH 32, where a driveway passes between two fieldstone bollards (#5) to approach the Clubhouse on its northwest elevation. The Clubhouse has a parking lot on either side, and this central gathering space contains a number of features, including a dinner bell near the Clubhouse's east corner, a flagpole at the north corner, a drinking fountain opposite the northwest parking lot, and a shuffleboard court to the southwest. The Club's laundry facility (#2), ice house (#3), pagoda (#4), and boathouse (#52) are grouped immediately to the southwest of the Clubhouse.

From the northwest parking lot, private roads lead to the cottages on the peninsula between Medicine and Laurel lakes. Willits Road, Scot Lane, and Honk Hill Road are narrow paved lanes through this wooded area. Signage at intersections indicates the family names of cottage owners. Other general recreation areas are located in this northern portion, including a tennis court near the junction of Willits and Honk Hill roads and

¹ Lawrence Jarchow, *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (1999), 9.

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Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Sunset Point, a common reserve located where the northwestern tip of the peninsula juts into Medicine Lake. A system of recreational hiking trails has historically been maintained throughout the property, and the undeveloped wooded area bounded on the north by STH 32 and on the east by Big Stone Lake is used exclusively for this purpose.

Buildings were altered as needed from the very outset, beginning with the log structure that became the Clubhouse, and changes reflect the evolution of the Club throughout the first half of the twentieth century. In general, buildings display the vernacular architectural characteristics of the period in which they were constructed, though certain details (e.g., fieldstone foundations and chimneys, exposed rafter tails) reflect influences of Rustic design on Ranches and Craftsman-inspired styles. Alterations to individual cottages do not affect the overall integrity of setting, feeling, or association, and later construction continued to follow earlier patterns with regard to the massing and siting of buildings.

The following is a list of resources within the district:

Map #	Address	Historic Name	Current Name	Date ²	Class
1	1220 STH 32	Clubhouse	Clubhouse	c.1889	C
2	1220 STH 32	Laundry	Laundry	c.1900	C
3	1220 STH 32	Ice House	Ice House	c.1900	C
4	1220 STH 32	Pagoda	Pagoda	1938	C
5	1220 STH 32	Entrance Bollards	Entrance Bollards	Pre-1950	C
6	1234 Willits Rd	A.D. Mallory Cottage	John Baer Cottage	1900	C
7	1238 Willits Rd	Horace N. Jones Cottage	Glenn & Ann Reitzel Cottage	1900	C
8	1244 Willits Rd	Horace E.R. Wood Cottage	Theo. & Sue Wanberg Cottage	1906	C
9	1244 Willits Rd	George Harris Cottage	Guest Cottage	c.1905	C
10	1270 STH 32	E. Spencer Sturgis Cottage	Chip & Julie Mignin Harter Cottage	1905	C
11	1270 STH 32	Guest Cottage	Guest Cottage	c.1905	C
12	1270 STH 32	Outbuilding	Outbuilding	c.1905	C

² Construction dates are drawn from information in the following Club histories: S.A. Campbell, ed., *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (n.p., May 1933), collection of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club; *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (Club History Committee, 1967), collection of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club; *Cottages and Families of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (Club History Committee, 2006); and Lawrence Jarchow, *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (1999), collection of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club.

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Map #	Address	Historic Name	Current Name	Date ²	Class
13	1270 STH 32	Garage	Garage	c.1905	C
14	1246 Willits Rd	Andrews Allen Cottage	Scott and Angie Payseur Cottage	1905	C
15	1246 Willits Rd	Garage	Garage	c.2000	N
16	1250 Willits Rd	H. H. Doty Cottage	Megan Johnson Cottage	1922	C
17	1250 Willits Rd	Carport	Carport	c.1980	N
18	1260 Willits Rd	W.W. Willits Cottage	Peter and Suzette Burnside Cottage	1922	C
19	1260 Willits Rd	Carport	Carport	c.2010	N
20	1270 Willits Rd	Darwin M. Rummel Cottage	John Rummel Cottage	1966	C
21	1270 Willits Rd	Carport	Carport	c.1980	N
22	1276 Willits Rd	E. H. Niednagel Cottage	Donald Curless Cottage	1934	C
23	1276 Willits Rd	Carport	Carport	c.1980	N
24	1266 Willits Rd	Donald W. Burnside Cottage	James Moore Cottage	1966	C
25	1266 Willits Rd	Garage	Garage	c.1966	C
26	1266 Willits Rd	Potting Shed	Potting Shed	c.1966	C
27	1266 Willits Rd	Carport	Carport	c.1966	C
28	1270 Scot Lane	Donald Keith Cottage	Tyler and Gena Grove Cottage	1967	C
29	1260 Scot Lane	John H. Thomson Cottage	John & Sandy Thomson Cottage	1958	C
30	1260 Scot Lane	Carport	Carport	c.1980	N
31	1270 Honk Hill Rd	C.E. Jarchow Cottage	Lawrence Jarchow Cottage	1950	C
32	1270 Honk Hill Rd	Garage	Garage	c.1950	C
33	1266 Honk Hill Rd	Ralph Bowers Cottage	John Edward Bowers Cottage	1961	C
34	1260 Honk Hill Rd	C.C. Jarchow Cottage	Charles Wellington Cottage	1951	C
35	1260 Honk Hill Rd	Guest Cottage #1	Guest Cottage #1	c.1951	C
36	1260 Honk Hill Rd	Guest Cottage #2	Guest Cottage #2	c.1951	C
37	1260 Honk Hill Rd	Outbuilding	Outbuilding	c.1925	C
38	1260 Honk Hill Rd	Garage	Garage	c.1951	C
39	1256 Honk Hill Rd	William Hamm Cottage	Dave & Beverly Sperry Cottage	1928	C
40	1250 Honk Hill Rd	John Bennington Berry Cottage	Matt & Rachel Kelsey Cottage	1910	C
41	1250 Honk Hill Rd	Garage	Garage	c.1940	C
42	Medicine Lake	Reeves Boathouse	Rummel Boathouse	c.1924	C

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Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Section 7 Page 5 Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Map #	Address	Historic Name	Current Name	Date ²	Class
43	Medicine Lake	Willits Boathouse	Burnside & Moore Boathouse	1923	C
44	Medicine Lake	Thomson Boathouse	Thomson Boathouse	1958	C
45	Medicine Lake	Bowers Boathouse	Bowers Boathouse	c.1961	C
46	1260 Honk Hill Rd	Reay Boathouse	Wellington Boathouse	c.1928	Individually listed in National Register
47	Laurel Lake	Boathouse	Kelsey Boathouse (Dry)	c.1970	N
48	Laurel Lake	Patterson Boathouse	Payseur Boathouse	c.1906	C
49	Laurel Lake	Sturgis Boathouse	Wanberg Boathouse	c.1910	C
50	Laurel Lake	Mann Boathouse	Rietz Boathouse	c.1940	C
51	Laurel Lake	Hamm Boathouse	Sperry Boathouse	c.1900	C
52	Laurel Lake	Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club Boathouse	Rietz Boathouse	c.1898	C
53	Laurel Lake	Hill Boathouse	Hill Boathouse	c.1910	C
54	1220 STH 32	John A. Hill Cottage	John & Kimbra Burnside Cottage	1906	N
55	1199 STH 32	Wm. E. Van Dorn Cottage	Thos. & Darcy Rietz Cottage	1922	C
56	1199 STH 32	Garage	Garage	c.1960	C
57	1187 STH 32	Ralph Moore Cottage	Rob't & Kathy Mignin Cottage	1934	C
58	1187 STH 32	House	Stone House	c.1934	C
59	1165 STH 32	Max Finley Cottage	Phyllis Taylor Cottage	1934	C
60	1165 STH 32	Garage	Garage	c.1934	C
61	1149 STH 32	Philip H. Taylor Cottage	George & Bonnie Douglas Cottage	1964	C
62	1149 STH 32	George & Bonnie Douglas Garage	George & Bonnie Douglas Garage	c.1999	N
63	1139 STH 32	Robert C. Brown Cottage	James & Sarah Miller Cottage	1962	C
64	1139 STH 32	Guest Cottage	Guest Cottage	c.1965	C
65	1240 STH 32	Caretaker's Cottage	Caretaker's Cottage	c.1900	N
66	Willits Road	Club Garage	Club Garage	1924	C
67	Honk Hill Rd	Garage	Garage	c.1940	C
68	Honk Hill Rd	Garage	Garage	c.2000	N
69	Willits Road	Tennis Court	Tennis Court	c.1965	C
70	1129 STH 32	Kurt and Bluey Boehm Cottage	Kurt and Bluey Boehm Cottage	c.1900	N

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Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

1. Clubhouse (c. 1889); contributing building

The Clubhouse incorporates a c.1889 log structure that was already on the property at the time of its initial purchase by the Club, with further additions made c.1928. In its present form, this vernacular building is laid out in a U-plan consisting of two parallel, two-story, front-gabled blocks connected by a two-story gable-roofed hyphen (see Photo #1 and #2). The courtyard formed between the two larger wings faces southwest toward State Highway 32, while the northeast elevation faces Laurel Lake. The primary entrance is located on the northwest elevation, and a one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch spans the full width of the northeast and northwest elevations. The structural system of much of the lower story is the hewn logs of the earlier building, while later additions are frame. The foundation is of concrete, and the exterior walls are mostly clad in clapboard and vinyl siding. Logs are still visible on the exterior of the lower story on two of the courtyard walls and those within the enclosed porch. The moderately-pitched roof of the Clubhouse is covered with asphalt shingles and has raking boxed eaves. Both of the front-gabled blocks have brick chimneys extending above their roof ridgelines. A third chimney is affixed to the exterior of the hyphen, where it vents the woodstove used to heat the porch dining area. Window openings on the porch contain paired wooden six-light casement sash; two-over-two and three-over-one wooden double-hung sash windows are found elsewhere.

The Clubhouse contains the dining hall and communal space on the ground floor, with the original log walls visible throughout the interior. The ground floor of the northwest block contains offices and a spacious, L-shaped living room with a fieldstone fireplace, while the second floor contains five guest bedrooms and a bathroom. The southeast block houses the kitchen facilities, and the indoor dining room is located on the ground floor of the hyphen. The bedrooms on the second floor of the southeast block function as staff quarters. The roofline of the hyphen, once lower than that of the front-gabled ends, was raised at some point to provide attic storage space. Alterations to the Clubhouse are minor and most appear to have occurred during the Club's period of significance, reflecting the history of the Club's development over time. The Clubhouse retains its historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

2. Laundry (c. 1900); contributing building

The laundry facility is located southwest of the Clubhouse. This rectangular-plan, two-story building has a flat roof with a parapet at the northwest and southeast ends (see Photo #3). The walls are of concrete block set on a concrete foundation. Two entrances are located on the southwest elevation, both containing a pair of glazed wooden doors with a transom above. Most window openings contain wooden six-over-six, double-hung sash. The sole opening on the northwest elevation is a glass block window on the lower story. The lower story functions as a laundry, and the second story contains a living space. The Laundry retains its integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
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3. Ice House (c. 1900); contributing building

The ice house is located immediately adjacent to the laundry (see Photo #3). This windowless, side-gabled vernacular structure is oriented parallel to the laundry. Set on a concrete block foundation, the ground-story walls are of concrete block, above which a frame knee wall clad in drop siding supports the moderately-pitched asphalt-sheathed roof. On the southeast gable end, a tall, narrow Dutch-door extends to the height of the eaves and provides access to both the upper and lower levels. A small dumpster area is enclosed by a wooden fence to the southwest of the ice house. The ice house retains its integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

4. Pagoda (1938); contributing structure

A Rustic-style pagoda, built in memory of Mrs. T.W. Snow, sits to the north of the Clubhouse at the edge of Laurel Lake (see Photo #4). It is constructed of peeled logs and has a wood-shingled bonnet roof. A small wooden dock is located directly adjacent. The Pagoda retains its integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

5. Entrance Bollards (pre-1950); contributing object

A pair of mortared fieldstone bollards flanks the entrance to the Club from STH 32 (see Photo #5). Capped in concrete, each bollard supports an electrified metal lantern and bears a painted sign reading "Three Lakes Rod & Gun Club Members Only." The bollards retain their integrity and contribute to the significance of the property.

6. A.D. Mallory Cottage (1900); contributing building

The Mallory Cottage, one of the earliest extant cottages, faces northeast toward Laurel Lake. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, vernacular, gable-front, rectangular-plan frame structure (see Photo #6). The walls are clad in wood shingles, and the moderately-pitched roof has raked eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles. A one-story shed-roofed addition is attached to the southwest elevation of the main block, and a one-story, enclosed, shed-roofed porch spans the full width of the northeast-facing main elevation. The entrance to the porch is flanked on each side by two sets of paired single-light sliding sash. The porch roof features exposed rafter tails. A fieldstone exterior chimney is attached to the northwest elevation, adjacent to a single, gabled dormer. Fenestration of the main block is irregular. On the northwest elevation, the exterior chimney is flanked by six-over-one, double-hung sash, while the rightmost opening contains an eight-light fixed sash installed horizontally. Second-story window openings contain paired four-over-one, double-hung sash on the gable ends and small horizontal 4-light fixed sash under the overhanging eaves. The cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

7. Horace N. Jones Cottage (1900); contributing building

The Jones Cottage is a rectangular-plan, one-story, side-gabled vernacular frame cottage built into a small hillside (see Photo #7). A walk-out basement extends beyond the main block on the west gable end and supports a large deck. The walls are clad in wood shingles and the moderately pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An interior fieldstone chimney projects above the eastern slope of the roof. Fenestration is irregular and includes one-over-one sliding sash in most openings, as well as single-light fixed and awning sash in various configurations. The main entrance is located in the rightmost bay of the east-facing main elevation, and consists of a glazed door flanked by sliding windows. The building has been partly altered but retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the property.

8. Horace E.R. Wood Cottage (1906); contributing building

The Horace E.R. Wood Cottage is a vernacular frame building comprised of a cross-gabled, one-and-one-half-story main block, a one-story hip-roofed addition on the northwest elevation, and one-story side-gabled additions on each of the remaining three elevations. It has a concrete block foundation and walls are mostly clad in drop siding. The gables of the main block are clad in board-and-batten siding. The moderately pitched roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the main block has boxed, raked eaves, while the additions have exposed rafter tails. The roof features two chimneys; one is located at the junction between the northwest addition and main block, and the other is on the northwest slope of the northeast wing. One chimney is built of brick, while the second is clad in board-and-batten siding. Window openings contain a mixture of single-pane and six-light casement sash and nine-over-one, double-hung, with fixed sash in the gables. The building has been partially modified, with multiple additions, although these appear to have been made during the period of significance. The cottage retains sufficient integrity to continue to contribute to the significance of the property.

9. George Harris Cottage (c.1905); contributing building

The Harris Cottage is a small, rectangular-plan, one-story, prefabricated cabin that now functions as the guest house of the Horace E. R. Wood Cottage, located to the southwest (see Photo #41). Built before 1906, it rests on concrete block footings, the walls are clad in drop siding, and the moderately-pitched roof has raked eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A shed-roofed screened porch is attached at the rear and features exposed rafter tails. This building is largely intact, though a small kitchen addition has been added to the original cottage, and contributes to the significance of the property.

10. E. Spencer Sturgis Cottage (1905); contributing building

The E. Spencer Sturgis Cottage is a one-story, hip-roofed, vernacular frame building (see Photo #8). The cottage faces south and sits on a stone-veneered concrete foundation. The walls are clad in wide clapboard to the height of the windowsills, with drop siding above. The low-pitched roof, covered in asphalt shingles, has broad overhangs and open soffits with boxed eaves. A hip-roofed enclosed entry porch projects from the center

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of the main, south elevation and two small continuous wings are attached on the north elevation. Window openings contain casement sash in various configurations. A central brick chimney extends above the west slope of the roof of the main block. The house is intact with the exception of replacement windows and contributes to the significance of the property.

11-13. Guest Cottage, Outbuilding, and Garage of E. Spencer Sturgis Cottage (c. 1905); contributing buildings
Adjacent to the main cottage are a guest cottage, an outbuilding, and a garage. All three are square, one-story, hip-roofed buildings that share most of the architectural details of the house, including siding, eave details, and roof pitch (see Photo #9). The guest cottage (#11) is located to the west of the main house. Windows span the full width of all four walls, and a set of wooden stairs leads to a door centered on the south elevation. An outbuilding (#12) and two-bay garage (#13) are located side by side, to the east of the main cottage.

14. Andrews Allen Cottage, (1905); contributing building

The Allen Cottage is a two-story, rectangular-plan, vernacular frame building (see Photo #10). The foundation is concrete with stone veneer. The ground-level walls are clad in clapboard, while the upper story is covered in wood shingles. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The building's southern elevation faces Spirit Lake and features a roofed overhang below the second-story windows that spans the full width of the elevation and returns on both sides to shelter the inset porch under its broad eaves. The overhang is supported by knee braces anchored just below the screened windows on all three sides. Fenestration is regular, with paired nine-over-nine, double hung sash windows on the first-story and paired six-over-six sash windows on the second. A brick chimney extends above the ridgeline of the main block's roof at its north end, and a one-room one-story hip-roofed wing is attached to the main block on the north elevation. The house has been partially modified by the addition of the rear wing, but the main block is intact. The house retains sufficient integrity to continue to contribute to the significance of the property.

15. Garage of Andrews Allen Cottage (c. 2000); noncontributing building

A one-story two-bay gable-front garage is located northeast of the cottage. The concrete foundation is veneered in fieldstone, and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Built after the period of significance, the garage does not contribute to the significance of the property.

16. H.H. Doty Cottage (1922); contributing building

The Doty Cottage is a one-story, T-plan, vernacular frame building that faces south (see Photo #11). It has a concrete block foundation and walls are clad in vertical flush board siding. The low-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has broad, overhanging, raked eaves with enclosed rafter tails. The roof is supported at the corners by knee braces. A fieldstone exterior chimney is centered on the north elevation of the main block.

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Window openings on the north elevation contain wood 8-light casement sash, in pairs and sets of three; on other elevations, aluminum single-light casement sash is present, as well as wood and aluminum one-over-one, double-hung sash. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the west gable end. An outhouse is located to the northeast. The cottage has been partially altered with an addition and replacement windows; it retains sufficient integrity to continue to contribute to the significance of the property

17. Carport of H.H. Doty Cottage (c.1980); noncontributing structure

A detached carport is located to the northeast of the house. The one-story timber-framed structure is open on all four sides. The carport was constructed too recently to contribute to the significance of the property.

18. W.W. Willits Cottage (1922); contributing building

The Willits Cottage is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan, side-gabled vernacular frame house that faces north (see Photo #12). One-story hip-roofed wings flank the main block. The house has a fieldstone foundation and the walls are clad in wide clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof features exposed rafter tails and is covered in asphalt shingles. A fieldstone chimney extends above the ridgeline of the main block's roof at the west gable end. An attached one-story, hip-roofed, enclosed porch is centered on the south elevation, and both eave sides feature a shed-roofed dormer. On the north elevation, a gabled entry porch is supported by square posts and shelters a set of paired 15-light glazed doors, flanked by 5-light sidelights. A small, one-story, rectangular, front-gabled ell is connected to the main house at the northwest corner. Fenestration is regular, with most openings containing six-over-six or eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. Along with the addition of the ell, the original house has been partially modified by the addition of a wooden deck to the south porch and replacement sash in the dormer windows. A two-unit outhouse and woodshed are located to the northwest of the house. The house retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

19. Carport of W.W. Willits Cottage (2010); noncontributing structure

The detached carport is a one-story timber-framed structure, open on all four sides, located to the southwest of the house. The carport was constructed too recently to contribute to the significance of the property.

20. Darwin M. Rummel Cottage (1966); contributing building

The Rummel Cottage was built in 1966 on the site of the cottage built for J.P. Reeves in 1922, which was destroyed by fire. The house is a two-story, side-gabled, Contemporary frame residence with a saltbox roof and full-width enclosed front porch on the south elevation (see Photo #13). The foundation is a combination of stone, poured concrete, and concrete block, and the walls are clad in wide clapboard. The asphalt roof has broad, overhanging eaves with open soffits, and the north eave features exposed rafter tails. A small side-gabled addition is located to the rear of the east elevation. Fenestration is regular, with full-height aluminum sliding sash on the main elevation and two- and three-part aluminum sliding sash elsewhere. Two sheds are

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located at the rear of the house; one is a small shed-roofed structure clad in vertical board, while the other is a larger side-gabled structure set on concrete block footings and clad with plywood. The house retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

21. Carport of Darwin M. Rummel Cottage (c.1980); noncontributing structure

The detached carport is a one-story timber-framed structure, open on all four sides. The carport was constructed too recently to contribute to the significance of the property.

22. E.H. Niednagel Cottage (1934); contributing building

The Niednagel Cottage is a one-and-one-half-story, square-plan, Craftsman-influenced frame building that faces south toward Spirit Lake (see Photo #14). Clad in wide clapboard siding, a central side-gable block is surrounded on the south and east elevations by a one-story hip-roofed enclosed porch. The low-pitched hip roof returns across the north elevation to overhang the wooden deck at the rear of the house. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the eaves feature exposed rafter tails. An exterior fieldstone chimney is located on the west elevation. Most window openings contain paired single-light casement sash, with the exception of the triple single-light casement sash in the rightmost bay of the south elevation and a set of five 8-light casement sash at the northeast corner of the porch. A wide, shed-roofed dormer is centered on both the north and south elevations. An outhouse and woodshed are also located adjacent to the main cottage. With the exception of some replacement windows the house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

23. Carport of E.H. Niednagel Cottage (c.1980); noncontributing structure

The detached carport is a one-story timber-framed structure, open on all four sides (see Photo #38). Corner posts support a low-pitched roof with exposed rafter tails and covered in asphalt shingles. Above the headers, the gable ends are clad in wide horizontal weatherboard. The carport was constructed too recently to contribute to the significance of the property.

24. Donald W. Burnside Cottage (1966); contributing building

The Burnside Cottage is a one-story, L-plan, cross-gabled, frame Ranch house that faces west toward Medicine Lake (see Photo #15). It has a concrete and concrete-block foundation, the walls are clad in clapboard, and the low-pitched roof has broad, overhanging boxed eaves. The closed cross gable on the west elevation shelters an entrance and a bay window. A large brick chimney extends above the ridgeline of the roof just behind the gable. The east ell is partially built into the hillside, and the raised concrete foundation at this location has a fieldstone veneer. The north end of the main block features an inset screened porch. Window openings contain double hung, fixed, and casement sash with false muntins. A terrace on the west is surrounded by a low stone wall. The house retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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25. Garage of Donald W. Burnside Cottage (c.1966); contributing building

A one-story, gable-front garage situated to the south of the main house features similar details, including broad, overhanging eaves, wide clapboard siding, and a stone veneered foundation. The garage retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

26. Potting Shed of Donald W. Burnside Cottage (c.1966); contributing building

The potting shed located to the east of the house is a small building with broad, overhanging eaves, wide clapboard siding, and a stone veneered foundation. A glass-walled greenhouse is attached to the west gable end. The potting shed retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

27. Carport of Donald W. Burnside Cottage (c.1966); contributing structure

The detached carport is a one-story timber-framed structure, open on all four sides. Corner posts support a low-pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles. The rafters are enclosed; above the headers, the gable ends are clad in clapboard. The carport retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

28. Donald Keith Cottage (1967); contributing building

The Donald Keith Cottage is a one-and-one-half story, rectangular-plan, side-gabled frame house. It has a concrete block foundation and the walls are clad in board and batten siding. The moderately pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has deep, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. A large shed dormer is located on both slopes of the roof, and small cross-gabled overhangs shelter the entrance on the north and south elevations. A large deck wraps around the building's northwest corner. Window openings contain wooden sash of various types, including one-over-one, double-hung, casement, and sliding. Board and batten shutters are non-functional. The house retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

29. John H. Thomson Cottage (1958); contributing building

The Thomson Cottage is a rectangular-plan, side-gabled, frame building located on the south shore of Medicine Lake (see Photo #16). Its long axis runs east and west with a second story on the western half. The house is built on a concrete block foundation and the walls are sided with clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has broad overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. A small gabled entry portico is located on the south elevation. Most window openings contain wooden one-over-one, double-hung sash; the openings on the west gable end contain fixed three-light sash, and a picture window on the north elevation faces the lake. A large stone chimney extends above the ridgeline of the roof of the one-story portion. Board and batten shutters on the north and south elevations are non-functional. The cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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30. Carport of John H. Thomson Cottage (c. 1980); noncontributing structure

The detached carport is a one-story timber-framed structure, partially enclosed with plywood sheets on three sides. The carport was constructed too recently to contribute to the significance of the property.

31. C.E. Jarchow Cottage (1950); contributing building

The C.E. Jarchow Cottage is a two-story, T-plan, cross-gabled, vernacular frame house facing north toward Medicine Lake (see Photo #17). It has a concrete block foundation and the walls are clad in clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof has exposed rafter tails, as does the pent roof that wraps around the two-story main block. A gabled, one-story ell is attached to the south elevation, and a small side-gabled screened porch is attached to the west elevation. All gable ends feature vertical flush siding with a decorative scalloped lower border. Window openings contain paired wood casement sash. The cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

32. Garage of C.E. Jarchow Cottage (c. 1950); contributing building

The garage shares many of the details of the cottage, including exposed rafter tails and ornamental boards in the gable ends (see Photo #39). The eaves of the north elevation extend to shelter a woodpile. The garage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

33. Ralph Bowers Cottage (1961); contributing building

The Bowers Cottage is a rectangular-plan, one-story, side-gabled frame building with a concrete block foundation and walls sided with clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. A small cross-gabled porch on the northeast-facing main elevation shelters an entrance, and a wooden deck is attached at the southeast gable end. The window openings contain wooden one-over-one, double-hung sash. A brick chimney projects from the southeast slope of the roof. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

34. C.C. Jarchow/Robert Wellington Cottage (1951); contributing building

This cottage was built for C.C. Jarchow on the site of the Walter Baldwin Cottage which was removed. The house is an irregular-plan, two-story, frame residence that faces east toward Laurel Lake (see Photo #18). It has a concrete block foundation and the walls are sided with clapboard. On the east-facing main elevation, a gable-front enclosed entry porch is flanked on the left by a one-story shed-roofed addition and on the right by a one-story gable-front addition. A two-story ell is attached to the rear of the two-story, side-gabled main block. The moderately-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. The main block has a large exterior brick chimney on its south gable. The gables feature vertical flush siding with a decorative scalloped lower edge. Most window openings contain wooden two-over-two double-hung sash, while two picture windows on the south elevation contain three-part flanking-fixed casement sash. The cottage has been

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partly modified with several small additions, but retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the property.

35. Guest Cottage #1 of C.C. Jarchow/Robert Wellington Cottage (c. 1951); contributing building

The guest cottage is a small, one-story, rectangular-plan, gable-front vernacular frame building associated with the Wellington Cottage (see Photo #19). Built on a concrete block foundation, the walls are sided with clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. The gables feature vertical flush siding with a decorative scalloped lower edge. A smaller gable-front wing attached to the southeast-facing main elevation contains the entrance, sheltered by a small gabled overhang supported by knee braces. Window openings contain wooden one-over-one, double-hung sash. The guest cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

36. Guest Cottage #2 of C.C. Jarchow/Robert Wellington Cottage (c. 1951); contributing building

The small, one-story, T-plan, vernacular, frame guest cottage is associated with the Wellington Cottage (see Photo #19). The side-gabled main block has a hip-roofed ell attached to its south-facing main elevation; an enclosed porch begins at this junction and extends beyond the east gable of the main block, providing access to a side deck. The cottage has a concrete foundation and the walls are sided with clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the main block's roof at its junction with the ell. Most window openings contain wooden two-over-two double hung sash, with paired casement sash on the enclosed porch. The guest cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

37. Outbuilding of C.C. Jarchow/Robert Wellington Cottage (c. 1925); contributing building

A small, one-story, rectangular-plan, side-gable vernacular frame outbuilding is associated with Wellington Cottage. It has a concrete block foundation and the walls are clad in drop siding. The asphalt shingled roof features exposed rafter tails. Window openings contain single six-light wood fixed sash and one wood four-panel door. This building was originally part of the Reay complex on the site, of which the Reay Boathouse (#46) is the only other remaining building. The outbuilding retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

38. Garage of C.C. Jarchow/Robert Wellington Cottage (c. 1951); contributing building

A one-story side-gabled garage is located to the southwest of the main house. It has an attached hip-roofed carport on its northeast-facing main elevation. The garage is built on a concrete foundation and is sided with clapboard. The moderately pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The northwest and southeast eaves of the carport extend to shelter firewood storage areas. The garage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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39. William Hamm Cottage (1928); contributing building

The William Hamm Cottage is a rectangular-plan, one-story, side-gabled, vernacular frame cottage (see Photo #20). It has a concrete block foundation and the walls are clad in clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the eaves have exposed rafter tails, with small knee braces under the rake at the gable ends. Window openings contain paired wooden eight-light casement sash with functional board and batten shutters. A small shed-roofed entry porch is centered on the south-facing main elevation, enclosed on the sides with wood lattices. A large exterior fieldstone chimney is located on the north elevation and a small shed-roofed addition is attached adjacent, resting on concrete block piers. The property also includes a woodshed. The cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

40. John Bennington Berry Cottage (1910); contributing building

The Berry Cottage is a two-story vernacular frame building comprised of a side-gabled main block joined with a c.2005 hip-roofed addition at its southwest corner to form an L-shape (see Photo #21). The walls are clad in drop siding, and the moderately-pitched roof has exposed rafters and is covered in asphalt shingles. The north gable end of the main block features a two-story bay window, and a large hip-roofed screened porch spans the width of the main block on the east elevation, facing the lake. A small, one-story, side-gabled addition is attached to the northwest corner of the main block. Window openings contain wooden one-over-one, double-hung and casement sash and functional board-and batten shutters. The recent addition is compatible in size, style, and materials; the cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

41. Garage of John Bennington Berry Cottage (1926); contributing building

The detached, single-bay, gable-front garage has a shed-roofed addition on its north eaves side. The walls are clad in drop siding. The garage retains its historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

42. Reeves Boathouse (c.1924); contributing building

Located on Medicine Lake, this one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan, gable-front, frame wet boathouse is sided with clapboard and has two boat bays with sliding single doors (see Photo #22). The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

43. Willits Boathouse (1923); contributing building

Located on Medicine Lake, this large, square, one-story, hip-roofed, frame wet boathouse has two bays with double and single sliding doors, and a small ventilator cupola at the apex of the roof (see Photo #23). The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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44. Thomson Boathouse (1922); contributing building

The Thomson Boathouse is a one-story, gable-front, frame wet boathouse on Medicine Lake and has two boat bays with sliding doors (see Photo #23). It retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

45. Bowers Boathouse (c.1961); contributing building

The Bowers Boathouse is a two-story, gable-front, frame, dry boathouse with two bays and an attached dock, located on Medicine Lake (see Photo #24). The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

46. Reay Boathouse (c.1928); individually listed in the National Register

The Reay Boathouse is a two-story, frame, wet boathouse located on Laurel Lake (see Photo #25). It has three bays at water level, with boat hoists and a screened second-story living area. The hip roof features exposed rafter tails. A deck is accessed from the second story and is connected by stairs to an attached dock. The boathouse is individually listed in the National Register. [National Register #04000730.] The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

47. Kelsey Boathouse (c.1970); noncontributing building

The Kelsey Boathouse, associated with the Berry Cottage, was built on Laurel Lake to replace an earlier boathouse that was destroyed in a fire. The one-story, frame, dry boathouse has a single boat bay. The walls are clad in clapboard siding and the flat roof that serves as a deck, surrounded on three sides by a railing. The boathouse was built too recently to contribute to the significance of the property.

48. Patterson Boathouse (c.1906); contributing building

Originally built as a dry boathouse, this one-and-one-half-story, gable-front, frame building had a three-room apartment on the second floor (see Photo #26). It was moved and placed over the water on Laurel Lake prior to 1910 and now functions as a one-bay wet boathouse. The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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49. Sturgis Boathouse (c.1910); contributing building

The Sturgis Boathouse, located on Laurel Lake, is a single-story, gable-front frame wet boathouse with two boat bays and sliding double doors (see Photo #26). The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

50. Mann Boathouse (c.1940); contributing building

A single-story, gable-front, frame wet boathouse with a single bay and sliding double doors is located on Laurel Lake (see Photo #26). The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

51. Hamm Boathouse (c.1900); contributing building

The Hamm Boathouse is a single-story, gable-front, frame wet boathouse (see Photo #27). The walls are clad in drop siding, with wood shingles in the gable ends. The single bay has sliding double doors. The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

52. Three Lakes Rod & Gun Club Boathouse (c.1898); contributing building

The original Club boathouse was built prior to 1899 and was already on the premises when the club was formed. This small, gable-front, frame wet boathouse (see Photo #27) was a dry boathouse before the construction of the Eagle River Dam raised the level of the lake early in the twentieth century. The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

53. Hill Boathouse (c.1910); contributing building

The Hill Boathouse is a single-story, gable-front, frame wet boathouse with an attached dock and a single boat bay (see Photo #28). The overhanging eaves are supported on the gable ends by knee braces. The boathouse retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

54. John A. Hill Cottage (1906); noncontributing building

The Hill Cottage is a two-story, rectangular-plan, Craftsman-influenced frame house sited on the western shore of Laurel Lake (see Photo #29). The large, two-story, side-gabled main block is adjoined by a one-story hip-roofed ell on the east-facing main elevation and a gabled one-story ell on the west. The foundation is constructed of concrete block and the walls are clad in drop siding. A belt course separates the first and second floors of the main block, above which the walls are clad in shingles. The moderately pitched roof is covered in standing-seam metal panels and a central fieldstone chimney extends above the ridgeline of the main block. The main block and ells have wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; at both gables on the main block, the rake of the eaves is supported by knee braces. Fenestration of the main block and ells is regular and consists of paired single-light casement windows in most openings, apart from the attic windows in the gable

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ends of the main block, which contain leaded glass. A large two-story wing is attached to the north gable end of the main block and a one-story two-bay garage abuts the north gable end of the wing. A small shed is located west of the house. Large additions, prominent when viewed from STH 32, have resulted in a loss of historic integrity, and the house no longer contributes to the significance of the property.

55. William E. Van Dorn Cottage (1922); contributing building

The Van Dorn Cottage is a one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan, side-gabled vernacular frame house (see Photo #30). It has a concrete block foundation and walls sided with clapboard. The moderately-pitched roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered in asphalt shingles. The main block has wide shed dormers on both eave sides, while the wing attached at the north gable end has a single gabled dormer on the west elevation that faces the lake. On the east elevation of the wing, the eaves extend on square post supports to form an entry porch. A brick exterior chimney is positioned on the east elevation of the main block. Window openings contain two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung sash. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

56. Garage of William E. Van Dorn Cottage (c.1960); contributing building

A side-gabled three-bay garage is located north of the house. The walls are sided with clapboard and the moderately-pitched roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Window openings contain six-light wooden fixed sash. The garage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

57. Ralph Moore Cottage (1934); contributing building

The Moore Cottage is a one-story log cottage located on the eastern shore of Spirit Lake (see Photo #31 and #32). Built on a raised fieldstone and concrete foundation, the house has an irregular cross-gabled plan. The moderately pitched roof has raked eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles. A fieldstone chimney is located on the east elevation of the main block. The lake-side, west elevation is symmetrical with projecting wings flanking a picture window. On the east elevation, at the junction of the north wing and main block, the eaves extend to shelter a porch and secondary entrance. Fenestration is irregular, and consists of a combination of fixed and casement single-light sash, with modern sliding sash in the openings at the basement level. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

58. Stone House of Ralph Moore Cottage (c.1934); contributing building

A small, two-story, rectangular, side-gabled stone building is attached to the northeast corner of the main house by a covered walkway (see Photo #32). The moderately pitched roof has raked eaves and open soffits and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is irregular, and openings contain modern aluminum single-light fixed and casement sash. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

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59. Max Finley Cottage (1934); contributing building

The Max Finley Cottage is a rectangular-plan, one-story, cross-gabled vernacular frame house oriented north and south. It has a concrete block foundation and the walls are clad in wood shingles. The moderately-pitched roof has boxed eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles. A small shed-roofed entry porch on the east elevation features exposed rafter tails and is supported by square posts. A deck is attached on the lake-side, west elevation. Window openings contain paired single-light casements. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

60. Garage of Max Finley Cottage (c.1934); contributing building

A garage, part of which functions as additional living space, is located southwest of the house. This one-story, rectangular-plan, side-gabled building is clad in drop siding. The low-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof has exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves supported by square posts. A door is located on the west elevation and the garage bay door is located on the south elevation. The garage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

61. Phillip H. Taylor Cottage (1964); contributing building

The Taylor Cottage is an A-frame building sited on the eastern shore of Spirit Lake, facing west toward the lake (see Photo #33). It has a concrete block foundation, wood-shingled roof, and gable ends clad in board-and-batten siding. A wooden deck built on cinderblock piers provides access to the entrance on the west-facing main elevation, where in 1982 a three-bay glass door was added, along with a plate glass window beneath the peak of the west gable. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

62. George and Bonnie Douglas Garage (c.1999); noncontributing building

Located east of the A-Frame is a second, more recent structure. This two-story, rectangular-plan, side-gabled contemporary building is clad in horizontal flush wooden siding and has an inset screened porch on the north end of the garage bay and a stair tower on the west elevation to access the bedrooms above the bay. The south gable is fully glazed above a pair of French doors that provide access to second-floor balconies with a rustic log railing. The garage was constructed recently and does not contribute to the significance of the property.

63. Robert C. Brown Cottage (1962); contributing building

The Robert C. Brown Cottage is a one-story frame Ranch-style house sited on the eastern shore of Spirit Lake (see Photo #34). It has an irregular cross-shaped plan, concrete foundation, and walls clad in board and batten siding. The low-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles and gable ends feature decorative knee braces. Most window openings contain one-over-one sliding sash, though the gable on the lakeside west elevation

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contains a large picture window. The south gable end contains a garage, and a small woodshed is located to the south of the house. The house retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

64. *Guest Cottage of Robert C. Brown Cottage (c. 1965); contributing building*

A guest cottage is located adjacent to the main house's south gable end (see Photo #35). This rectangular-plan, side-gabled frame building is built into the slope where the property drops off toward the lakeshore. The walk-out basement is constructed of concrete blocks, while the upper story is clad in board and batten siding. The west elevation has a garage door at grade beneath a recessed porch. The main entrance is sheltered by a small recessed entry porch on the northeast corner. Most window openings contain one-over-one sliding sash, with the exception of picture windows on both upper and lower stories of the west elevation. The guest cottage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

65. *Caretaker's Cottage (c. 1900); noncontributing building*

The Caretaker's Cottage is one-story, T-plan, cross-gabled vernacular building consists of an east-facing front-gabled main block and a side-gabled ell on the north elevation (see Photo #36). A portion of the building is anecdotally dated c.1900 and was originally a barge-borne cook shack.³ The cottage has a concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The moderately-pitched roof has raked eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Most window openings contain wood single-light casement sash in various configurations, with the exception of the paired one-over-one, double hung units to the left of the main entrance in the front gable. The cottage was renovated in 1994, resulting in a loss of integrity; it does not contribute to the significance of the property.

66. *Club Garage (c. 1940); contributing building*

The Club Garage is a four-bay shed-roof frame building with sliding doors and is clad in drop siding (see Photo #37). The garage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

67. *Garage (c. 1940); contributing building*

A two-bay, single-story, gable-front, frame garage is located adjacent to the Club Garage. Clad in drop siding, it has a moderately-pitched asphalt roof with exposed rafter tails. The garage retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

³ Jarchow, 4.

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68. Garage (c.2000; noncontributing building)

A one-bay, single-story, gable-front, frame garage is located adjacent to the Club Garage. Clad in drop siding, it has a moderately-pitched asphalt roof with exposed rafter tails. The garage was constructed recently and does not contribute to the significance of the property.

69. Tennis Court (c.1965); contributing structure

A single tennis court is located on Willits Road, shortly after the intersection of Honk Hill Road (see Photo #40). The asphalt surface is partially enclosed by a wood-frame chain-link fence. The tennis court retains historic integrity and contributes to the significance of the property.

70. Kurt and Bluey Boehm Cottage, (c.1900); noncontributing building

This cross-gabled, irregular-plan, frame cottage is comprised of a side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story main block surrounded on the north, west, and south elevations by a one-story addition with a low-pitched roof. A side-gabled one-story ell connects the north-facing main block to a large two-story garage addition on the east. The garage has full-width shed-roofed dormers on both eave-sides. Built on a concrete foundation, the house is clad in vertical flush wooden siding and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is irregular and consists of single-light casement windows in various configurations. The north gable of the main block has a large triangular picture window under the rake of the eaves. The house has been significantly altered resulting diminished integrity; it does not contribute to the significance of the property.

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Statement of Significance

The Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation* as an excellent intact example of a private club in Wisconsin's Northwoods. Private clubs, seasonal resorts, and personal cottage retreats were properties established in the northern half of the state beginning in the late nineteenth century as the area's primary industry shifted from logging to tourism. Oneida County, in particular, developed into a tremendously popular destination for fishermen, hunters, and those simply seeking "rest and relaxation" amid the unique lakeside beauty of the region. The Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club property is significant at the local level; it has been continuously owned and used by the Club for recreational purposes for over a century and retains historic integrity to its period of significance of 1899 (the year of the Club's founding and acquisition of the property) to 1967 (the close of the last of three major eras of construction).⁴ Today the Club serves as a significant reminder of one of Wisconsin's definitive and deep-rooted Northwoods property types.

Historic Overview

The 106-acre Club property is located on an isthmus between Spirit, Medicine, and Laurel lakes, roughly two miles east of the town of Three Lakes in Oneida County, Wisconsin. As early as 1860, a trading post was established near Three Lakes to serve travelers on the military road linking Fort Dearborn (Chicago), Fort Howard (Green Bay), and Fort Wilkins (Copper Harbor, Michigan) that saw an increase in traffic during the Civil War.⁵ The founding of Three Lakes dates to 1881 and is credited to the Chicago and NorthWestern Railway and its pursuit of a route through the heavily forested lake region of northern Wisconsin. Along with the railroad came the state's burgeoning logging industry, which together spurred settlement in the Three Lakes area and throughout Oneida County. The substantial market for pinewood first brought the Thunder Lake Lumber Company to Three Lakes, and by 1886 seven logging companies were operating in and around the town. Cut logs were floated down the Pine and Wolf rivers to sawmills in eastern Wisconsin. By 1890 Three Lakes had two stores, two saloons, and nine homes.⁶

⁴ The period of significance corresponds directly to the property's association with the Club, and therefore does not extend earlier to include the construction era of the Clubhouse building, which predates the Club's acquisition of the property. The period of significance extends to 1967 to recognize the contribution of resources less than 50 years of age that are considered consistent with the historic development and character of the Club. The nomination does not need to address criteria consideration G because the newer buildings are related to a continuing historical trend and the majority of the resources are over 50 years old.

⁵ Three Lakes Historical Society, *The Pine, the Plow, and the Pioneer*, Vol. 1 (Three Lakes, Wis.: Three Lakes Historical Society, Inc., 1984), 1-3.

⁶ Three Lakes Historical Society, *The Pine, the Plow, and the Pioneer*, Vol. 2 (Three Lakes, Wis.: Three Lakes Historical Society, Inc., 1986), 4.

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In the late nineteenth century the natural beauty and countless lakes in the region began to lure travelers and tourists to Oneida County by way of the new railroad. Many early visitors were sportsmen who were members of fishing clubs from across the Midwest, clearly attracted by the seemingly endless volume of fishable waters. Recreational clubs, such as the Gogebic Fishing and Shooting Club (Gogebic Club), visited the same place in Oneida County regularly and eventually purchased property to establish a permanent location in the area. Entire families also journeyed to Wisconsin's Northwoods, either for recreational purposes or simply to vacation, and many would stay for extended periods of time at newly established resorts. It was not long before families purchased land and built retreats of their own.⁷

By 1910 the supply of lumber had diminished and logging was supplanted by tourism as the primary industry in Wisconsin's Northwoods. Rail travel was the only way to get to northern Wisconsin for most until the introduction of the automobile and the improvement of road networks after 1910. In 1911 the State Aid Road Law was enacted, after which Wisconsin built considerable road mileage. Three Lakes, located on STH 32, was one of the first towns in the state to construct a highway. Other improved automobile routes near Three Lakes included the development of STH 51, U.S. Highway (USH) 12, and USH 45. Soon thereafter passenger trains could no longer compete with the automobile. Regardless of the method of transportation to the area, the popularity of Wisconsin's Northwoods as a seasonal retreat and resort area steadily grew and has remained unrelenting since. Countless generations of people from across the United States have built summer homes, vacationed at resorts, and fished on the lakes throughout the region.⁸

History of the Property⁹

The Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club began as the Gogebic Club, a group of sportsmen mostly from Batavia, Illinois, that summered at Lake Gogebic, Michigan, in 1884 and 1885. In 1886 a fishing tip directed the 25-member Gogebic Club instead to the Three Lakes area in Wisconsin's Northwoods. Tents were pitched at

⁷ Mead & Hunt, Inc., "Land of Silver Lakes and Streams": Survey of Resorts and Boathouses, Oneida County, Wisconsin, prepared for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 1998, 5; Aaron Shapiro, "Up North on Vacation: Tourism and Resorts in Wisconsin's North Woods, 1900-1945," *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 89, No. 4 (2006): 2-13.

⁸ "Land of Silver Lakes and Streams," 8-9; Christina Slattery and Mollie Douglas, "Miller, Marshall D., Boathouse," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, October 2007.

⁹ This historical narrative is adapted from the following Club histories: S.A. Campbell, ed., *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (n.p., May 1933), collection of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club; *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (Club History Committee, 1967), collection of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club; *Cottages and Families of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (Club History Committee, 2006), and Lawrence Jarchow, *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club* (1999), collection of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club.

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French's Point (later Denby Island) between Medicine and Laurel lakes, and locals were hired to cook and serve as fishing guides. The men returned to Three Lakes regularly, many with their families, until the Gogebic Club's disbandment in 1891. A handful of former members kept with tradition, however, boarding each year with Paul Miller in a log house on the southern shore of Laurel Lake, known previously as Camp Sherman. In 1899 these men, led by Dr. Albert A. Fitts, organized anew as the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club and acquired approximately 143 acres of Miller's land for \$2,000. At the time of purchase, the property was mostly "virgin forest," though it also contained an ice house, root cellar, two boathouses, stable, and the aforementioned log house (which promptly became the Clubhouse). The Club charter, issued by Illinois, originally limited membership to 20; this was increased to 25 just a few years later, in 1903. Most original members called Batavia home, while others were from Chicago, Geneva, and Sugar Hill, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. New members were typically attained through family ties or friendships.

Early transportation to the Club was primarily by rail. Members had their own Pullman car added to the Chicago and NorthWestern Railway's "Fisherman's Special" train that departed Chicago on Friday nights. The train transported sportsmen and resort-bound families to various locales in northern Wisconsin, greatly contributing to the growth of summer tourism in the state in the pre-war years. It typically pulled into the Three Lakes depot before dawn on Saturday mornings, at which point the Club's car was cut from the train. Members were then brought by an awaiting horse-drawn wagon directly to the Club, where they were welcomed with a prepared breakfast. The first automobiles were driven to the Club around 1909, though at that time it was a three-day journey over "barely passable roads from Milwaukee via Rhinelander, north to Eagle River and then down to Three Lakes."¹⁰ Following the State Aid Road Law of 1911, STH 32 was constructed through Three Lakes and traffic increased as a result. Still, the predominant means of travel to the area did not switch from train to car until at least the 1920s. The highway was paved in the early 1930s, perhaps by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Beginning in the late 1940s, C.F. Jarchow had members flown to Three Lakes in a corporate plane from Orchard Airport (present day O'Hare) in Chicago.

Initially, members and guests stayed in bedrooms at the Clubhouse. The Club's first member cottages were built by railroad crews in the spring of 1900 for the Turner, Jones, Snow, and Mallory families (the latter two are no longer extant). The small, simply constructed buildings were "put up in the jig time of ten days."¹¹ They were heated by wood stoves and did not have running water. Summer homes for the Sturgis, Hill, Baldwin (nonextant), and Allen families followed, along with the Club's first boathouses and docks. One Club member, Fred Johns, lived on a *wanigan*, a small shack built on a barge. It was purchased by the Club in 1903, brought

¹⁰ Jarchow, *History of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club*, 5.

¹¹ *The Pine, the Plow, and the Pioneer*, Vol. 2, 39.

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onto land, and used briefly as the Club kitchen before becoming the caretaker's cottage. A few years later George Harris erected a small pre-fabricated cottage north of the Joneses and Club members built a two-story boathouse with an upstairs apartment on Laurel Lake. In 1906 the Wolcott family added a cottage (nonextant) between the Mallorys and the Joneses. George Harris assembled a second pre-fabricated cottage (nonextant), this time on the shore of Spirit Lake. His first cottage was immediately sold to the Browns, who had spent the previous summer in the above-noted boathouse apartment. The last cottage built before World War I was for the Berrys. It not only had running water, but also a hot water tank, a first at the Club. In 1916 a local surveyor recorded the Club's property at 60 acres, a land area notably smaller than at the time of purchase. The loss can be attributed to the construction of a dam on the Eagle River, which raised the water level of the lakes by several feet.

Fishing was the primary recreational activity at the Club from its beginning. With this, boats and boating of many kinds also became central to Club life. The first motorboats and launches appeared in 1902 and 1903, after which the "member fleet" grew rapidly. Some members had schooners, which were typically sailed on Spirit Lake. Numerous dry and wet boathouses have been built by members on Medicine and Laurel lakes, with the latter variety being far more common. Guns, though referenced in the Club's moniker, had only a minor presence. Hunting was generally not practiced, but competitive target shooting games did occur from time to time behind the Clubhouse. Swimming was popular in Spirit Lake, where there was a log raft with spring boards and a diving tower. A tennis court was constructed on the property at the end of the 1960s.

During the Club's early years, food was collected from nearby farms or purchased from a local general store, whose owner would drive his horse-drawn wagon through the Club twice a week to take and deliver orders. Several members had meat and groceries shipped in from Chicago while others planted and picked their own vegetables. The Mallorys and Snows rented a cow some summers, which was milked by Club children in a barn located at the site of the present tennis court. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner were served in the Clubhouse dining room. The majority of members used the clubhouse dining room for most meals, which has remained true throughout the Club's existence. Members were, and still are, regularly intermixed at tables, spawning new friendships and promoting Club unity. In 1922, Sunset Point, the northern tip of the property on Medicine Lake, was dedicated as a picnicking area, never to be built upon. It became a popular gathering place and eventually was furnished with picnic tables and a barbecue pit.

Club membership was light following World War I. With only a handful of youngsters at the time there was some concern about attaining new members. There proved to be little setback, however. Replacement members were found with relative ease and the Club property successively underwent a period of new construction and further development. Between 1922 and 1934, seven additional cottages were built and existing ones changed hands to new owners, many of whom made additions and/or alterations to their liking.

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The Club was met with another decline in membership during the Great Depression. Although members were affluent on the whole, some were nevertheless forced to abandon their stake. Several members, such as Thomas Drever, Bart Snow, and Max Finley, took on multiple memberships to support the Club through this trying time. Membership returned to near-full at the end of the 1930s. Most cottages had indoor plumbing and electricity by this time, though none were winterized and only a few members stayed at the Club even into autumn.

A third period of new construction occurred after World War II. Eight cottages were built from 1950 to 1967, primarily on the ridge above Medicine Lake and at the southern portion of the property west of the highway. In 1966 the Burnsides built a winterized home and became the first members to live at the Club year-round. Around this time, it was no longer necessary to use the clubhouse phone to receive and make calls, as telephone lines were connected to many cottages. The Club property was also enlarged slightly between 1961 and 1963; a small area along the shore of Big Stone Lake was sold to a consortium of several Club members, and the proceeds were used to finance the acquisition of a parcel just south of the original Club boundary. The consortium later sold the Big Stone Lake parcel to recoup the costs.¹²

Core traditions of the Club have remained unbroken to today, due largely to the fact that many of the current members are direct descendants or relatives of earlier club members and value the history of the Club. Member turnover has certainly occurred, but the Club's purpose and values have been unchanged. Membership is still limited to 25, fishing reigns as the central recreational activity, the clubhouse continues as the Club's focal point (though currently only breakfast and dinner are served), and new development and construction has been consistent with the Club's historic character. The exceptional longevity and success of the Club as a recreational development can be attributed to its organizational structure. The Club holds communal custody of its land while providing its members the right to utilization of a "site," a unique land tenure that adds intrinsic stability to the existence of the Club and promotes stewardship of the land.

Comparison Properties

Other private clubs were established in the vicinity of Three Lakes around the turn of the twentieth century that distinctly parallel the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club in many regards. The Indianapolis Outing Club (IOC) was created when seven fishermen from southern Indiana and Kentucky purchased land on the shores of Planting Ground and Island lakes to "carry on a pleasure resort." In the early 1900s the first members built a clubhouse and purchased row boats and equipment. By 1904 membership had increased to 34. A boathouse was added in 1915 and a guest cottage and garage were built in 1924. The IOC lost the property in the 1920s, however, because of mortgage non-payment. It was purchased by Burton F. Swain and has remained in the Swain family

¹² Oneida County Deed Records, 246, 419.

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ever since. The IOC property is listed in the National Register for possessing local significance under *Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation* as "an alternative organizational form" and "an intact assemblage of buildings that represent a pattern of physical development of privately owned clubs."¹³

A similar private club that is still active is the Big Sand Lake Club in adjoining Vilas County. It began as the Eagle River Fishing and Shooting Club in 1891 and was comprised of wealthy Chicagoans. The group purchased 800 acres of land on the shore of Big Sand Lake, initially using the remnants of a logging camp for housing. In 1900 a clubhouse was built, where it was possible for members and guests to stay. Many members chose to construct a private residence instead, which was allowed on the property at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Numerous club-owned buildings and structures were constructed, such as a manager's house, chef's house, fish house, ice house, laundry, dock, and garages. The Big Sand Lake Club is listed in the National Register for possessing significance under *Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation* as "a unique and fine example of the clubs that sprang up after the white pine was cut in Northern Wisconsin," and *Criterion C: Architecture* as an excellent example of the Rustic Style.¹⁴

Conclusion

The Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club is eligible for the National Register under *Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation* as an intact early example of a northern Wisconsin private club, a definitive property type born in the late nineteenth century as the primary industry of the region shifted from logging to tourism. The Club is notably rare for its unique legal structure that offered members both the amenities of a private resort and the luxuries of a private cottage as reflected in the extant combination of club buildings and collection of private homes and cottages. The Club property has been continuously owned and used by the Club for over a century and retains historic integrity to its period of significance of 1899 to 1967, especially with respect to defining qualities of the setting, feeling, and association. Although the member-owned cottages have a wide range of construction dates and have received various additions and alterations over time, the physical and spatial character of the Club on the whole has remained consistent. The Club compares favorably to National Register-listed private clubs of the same era in the Three Lakes vicinity and distinctly represents the beginnings and development of tourism in Wisconsin's Northwoods.

¹³ Mary Jane Hettinga, "Indianapolis Outing Club," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, January 2003.

¹⁴ Mary Jane Hettinga, "Big Sand Lake Club," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, February 2004.

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Preservation Activity

The nomination of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club represents a step in recognizing the significance and history of the property and will heighten the member's sense of pride and place. It may also provide a greater awareness of the man-made environment and could encourage preservation efforts among individual members.

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological investigations conducted at the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club have been limited. Archaeological remains of previous buildings may exist but their location is unknown. Archaeological remains may reveal information about its present use and development as a family retreat and its previous uses as a lumbering site and possible logging camp. Given the location along the lakeshore, it is possible that Native American sites are present in the area; however, no archaeological sites have been recorded. The closest recorded site is a Late Woodland site on nearby Denby Island.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club includes land in Township 38N, Range 11E in Section 4, encompassing all of Oneida County tax parcels 414, 416, 418, 421, 480, and 476-3. The boundary contains a land area of approximately 106 acres. The boundary extends 15 feet from the edges of the wet boathouses.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes those buildings, structures, objects, and landscape features historically associated with the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club. The boundary encompasses the current legal boundary of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club property, all parcels of which were acquired by the Club during the period of significance. The boundary includes all the clusters of buildings as well as the recreational areas with trails historically and currently used by Club members.

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Name of Property:	<i>Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club</i>
City or Vicinity:	<i>Three Lakes</i>
County:	<i>Oneida</i>
State:	<i>Wisconsin</i>
Name of Photographer:	<i>Christina Slattery</i>
Date of Photographs:	<i>June 2012</i>
Location of Original Digital Files:	<i>Mead and Hunt, Inc., 6501 Watts Road, Madison, WI 53719</i>

Photo #1 of 46

Clubhouse (Map #1), northeast (left) and northwest (right) elevations
View facing south

Photo #2

Clubhouse (Map #1), southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations
View facing north

Photo #3

Laundry (left, Map #2) and Ice House (right, Map #3)
View facing east

Photo #4

Pagoda (Map #4), southwest elevation
View facing northeast

Photo #5

Entrance bollards (Map #5) and main driveway viewed from STH 32
View facing east

Photo #6

A.D. Mallory Cottage (Map #6), northeast elevation
View facing southwest

Photo #7

Horace N. Jones Cottage (Map #7), east elevation
View facing west

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Photo #8

E. Spencer Sturgis Cottage (Map #10), south elevation
View facing north

Photo #9

Guest Cottage (Map #11) associated with Sturgis Cottage, southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations
View facing north

Photo #10

Andrews Allen Cottage (Map #14), south (left) and east (right) elevations
View facing northwest

Photo #11

H.H. Doty Cottage (Map #16), north elevation
View facing south

Photo #12

W.W. Willits Cottage (Map #18), south elevation
View facing north

Photo #13

Darwin Rummel Cottage (Map #20), west (left) and south (right) elevations
View facing northeast

Photo #14

E. H. Niednagel Cottage (Map #22), west (left) and south (right) elevations
View facing northeast

Photo #15

Donald W. Burnside Cottage (Map #24), west elevation
View facing east

Photo #16

John H. Thomson Cottage (Map #29), south elevation
View facing north

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Photo #17

C.E. Jarchow Cottage (Map #31), west (left) and south (right) elevations
View facing northeast

Photo #18

C.C. Jarchow Cottage (Map #34), south (left) and east (right) elevations
View facing northwest

Photo #19

Guest cottages (Map #35 and #36) associated with C.C. Jarchow Cottage
View facing northwest

Photo #20

William Hamm Cottage (Map #39), south elevation
View facing north

Photo #21

John Bennington Berry Cottage (Map #40), west (left) and south (right) elevations
View facing northeast

Photo #22

Reeves Boathouse (Map #42), northeast (left) and northwest (right) elevations
View facing south

Photo #23

Willits (right, Map #43) and Thomson (left, Map #44) Boathouses
View facing east

Photo #24

Bowers Boathouse (Map #45), northeast elevation
View facing southwest

Photo #25

Reay Boathouse (Map #46), southeast (left) and northeast (right) elevations
View facing west

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Photo #26

Left to right: Mann (Map #50), Sturgis (Map #49), and Patterson (Map #48) Boathouses
View facing west

Photo #27

Three Lakes Rod & Gun Club Boathouse (left, Map #52) and Hamm Boathouse (right, Map #51)
View facing west

Photo #28

Hill Boathouse (Map #53), northwest (right) and northeast (left) elevations
View facing south

Photo #29

John A. Hill Cottage (Map #54), northwest (left) and southwest (right) elevations
View facing east

Photo #30

William E. Van Dorn Cottage (Map #55), west elevation
View facing southeast

Photo #31

Ralph Moore Cottage (Map #57), east elevation
View facing west

Photo #32

Ralph Moore Cottage (right, Map #57), associated stone building (left, Map #58)
View facing north

Photo #33

Philip H. Taylor Cottage (Map #61), northwest elevation
View facing east

Photo #34

Robert C. Brown Cottage (Map #63), northwest elevation
View facing east

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Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Photo #35

Guest cottage (Map #64) associated with Robert C. Brown Cottage, northwest elevation
View facing southeast

Photo #36

Caretaker's Cottage (Map #65), north elevation
View facing south

Photo #37

Club Garage (Map #66), west (left) and south (right) elevations
View facing northeast

Photo #38

Carport (Map #23) associated with Niednagel Cottage
View facing northeast

Photo #39

Garage (Map #32) associated with C.E. Jarchow Cottage
View facing northwest

Photo #40

Tennis Court (Map #69)
View facing north

Photo #41

George Harris Cottage (Map #9)
View facing south

Photo #42

Cottage signs, Honk Hill Road at intersection with Willits Road
View facing north

Photo #43

Docks on Laurel Lake, viewed from Willits Road south of intersection with Honk Hill Road
View facing east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 6

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Photo #44

Sunset Point

View facing northeast

Photo #45

Willits Road on Club property

View facing west

Photo #46

Club House (Map #1), Entrance Bollards (Map #5), from STH 32

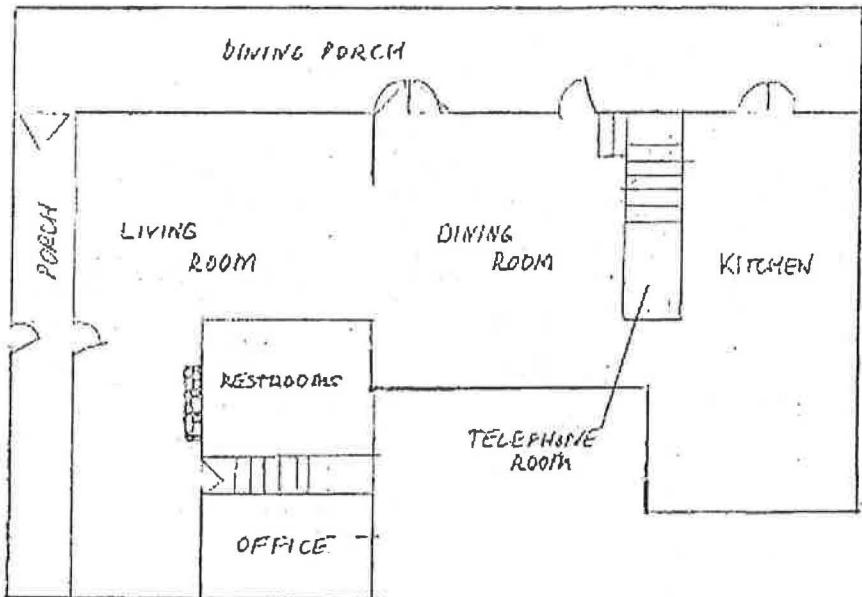
View facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

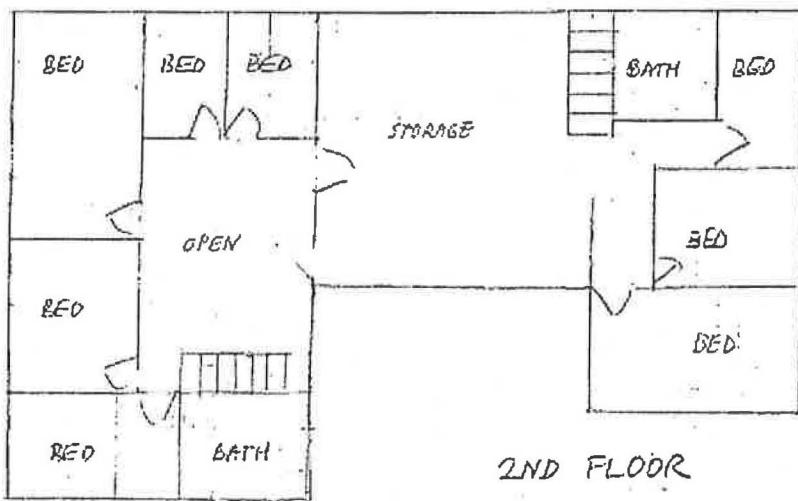
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Figures Page 1

Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
Town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wisconsin



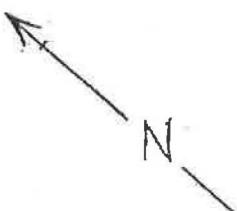
1ST FLOOR

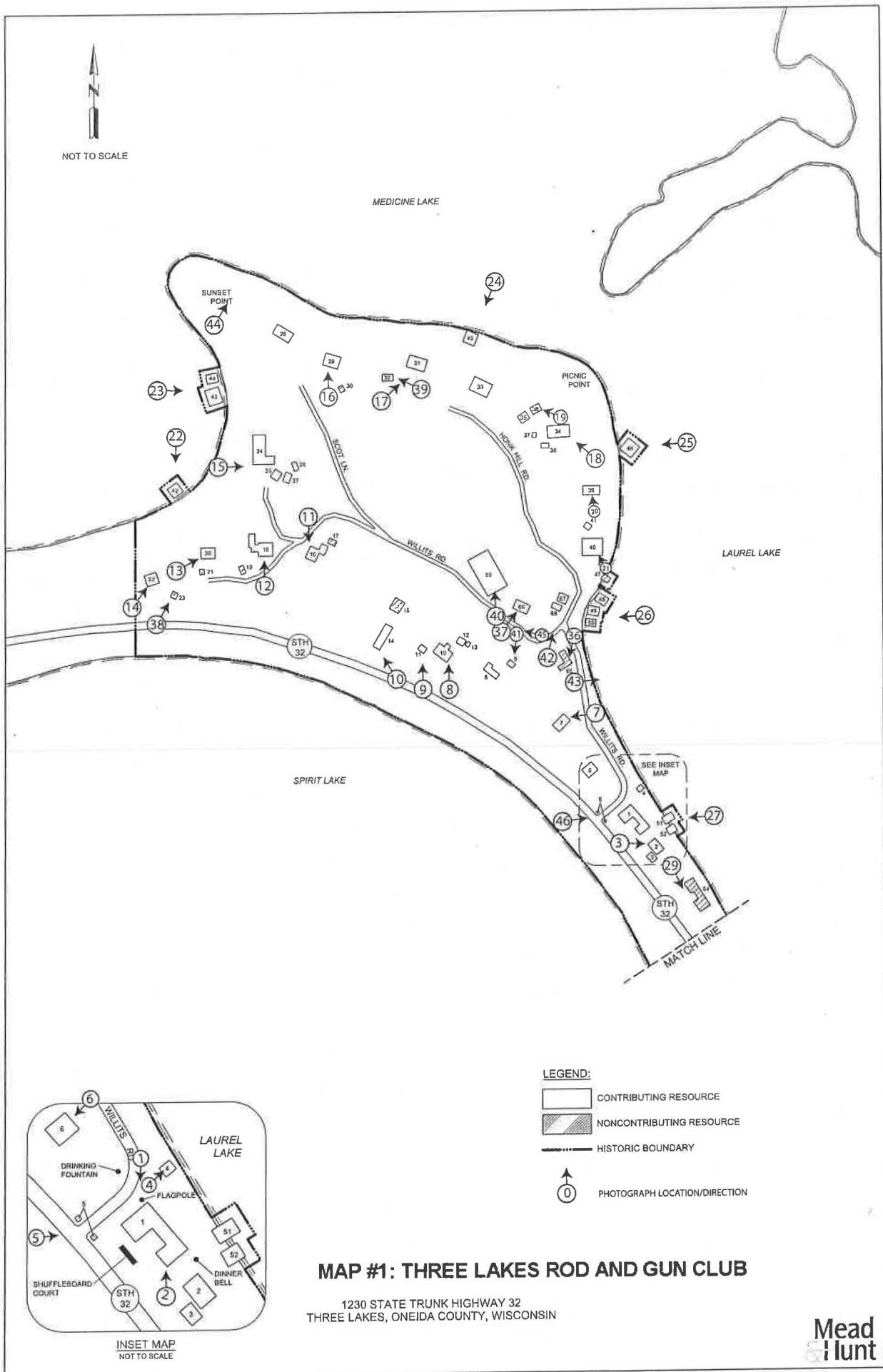


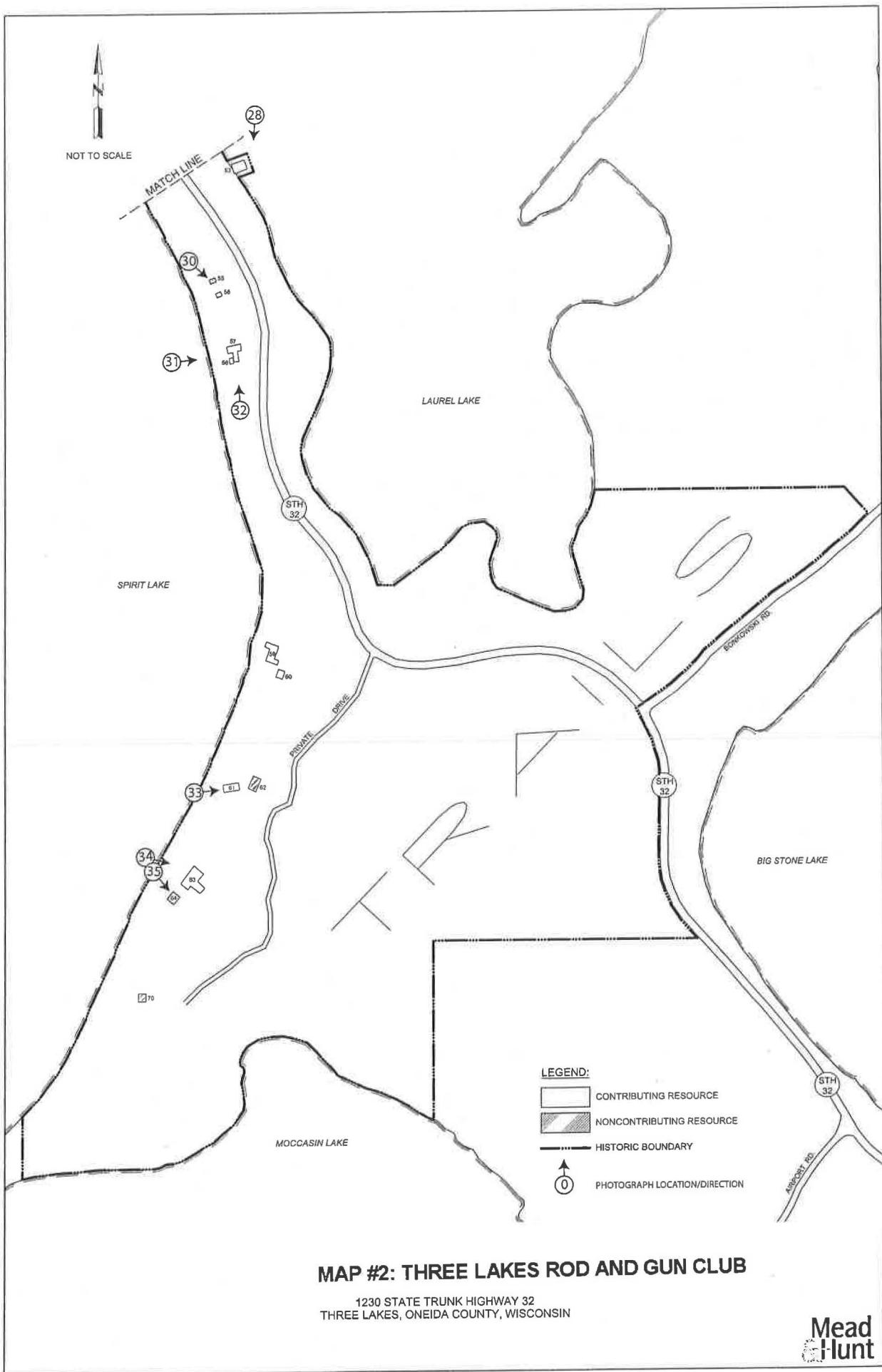
2ND FLOOR

THREE LAKES ROD AND GUN CLUB
CLUBHOUSE

NOT TO SCALE







UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THREE LAKES QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1970

Depth curves compiled from charts furnished by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks

Zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters north and
9 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

1° 24' 28 MILS

1 1/2° 9 MILS

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface

Secondary highway, all weather, Unimproved road, fair or dry
hard surface

U.S. Route
State Route

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

1970
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
AMS 3175 I SW-SERIES V861

N4545-W8907.5/7.5

1970
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
AMS 3175 I SW-SERIES V861

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

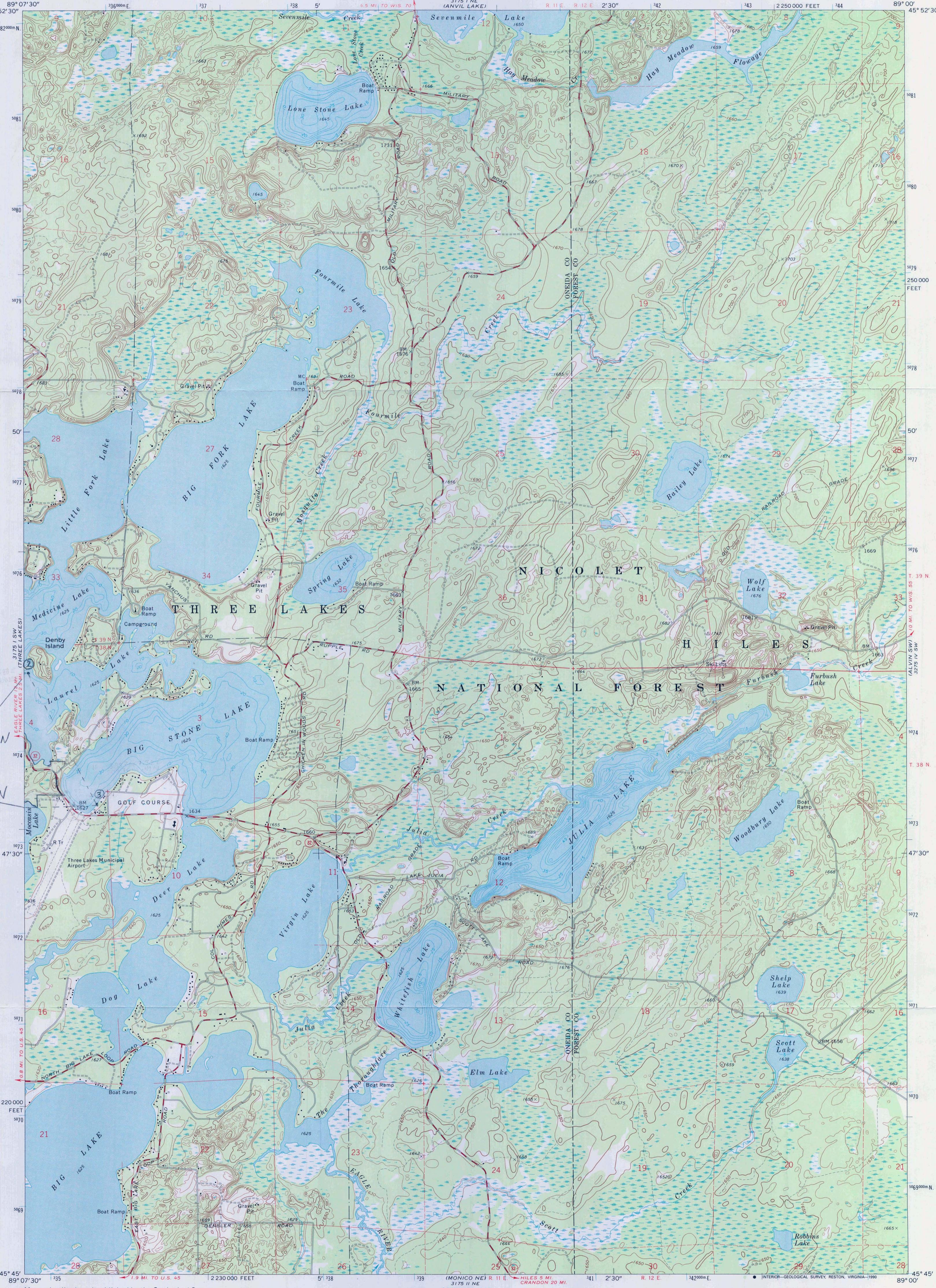
(EAGLE RIVER EAST) 3175 NW

JULIA LAKE QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 THREE LAKES 15' QUADRANGLE

343 13,350,000 FEET 344 89° 0

3275 IV NW
(ALVIN NW)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from a photographs taken 1966 - Field checked 1970

photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1970
Depth curves compiled from charts furnished by
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Wisconsin coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence generally visible on aerial photographs. This

DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY

MAP COMPILED WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 8
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

OGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
IBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS

READING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Unimproved road, fair or dry weather =====

State Route

JULIA LAKE

JULIA LAKE,
SE/4 THREE LAKES 15' QUA
N4545—W8900/7

1970

PHOTOINSPECTED 1
AMS 3175 | SE-SERIES

AMS 3175 I SE—SERIES

PPECTED 1980
E-SERIES V861

E-SERIES V861











THREE LAKES
ROD & GUN
CLUB
MEMBERS
ONLY

THREE LAKES
ROD & GUN
CLUB
MEMBERS
ONLY



1234

J.B. BAKER

















OUR LITTLE



















































JARCHOW



LAW THOMAS
TELEVISION COURTS



WILLITS LANE ← SCOT LANE HONK HILL ROAD
S. M. PAYSEUR M. A. KELSEY
JOHN THOMSON D. R. SPERRY
GROVE-KEITH R. H. WELLINGTON
M. P. JOHNSON RALPH E. BOWERS
J. L. MOORE LAWRENCE JARCHOW
P. W. BURNSIDE
D M RUMMEL
CURLESS











THREE LAKES
ROD & GUN
CLUB
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ONLY

THREE LAKES
ROD & GUN
CLUB
MEMBERS
ONLY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Oneida

DATE RECEIVED: 8/16/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/10/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/25/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/02/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000808

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.30.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 16 2013

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 8th day of August 2013,
for nomination of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club to the National Register of
Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 3 CD with electronic images
- 46 Photograph(s)
- 2 Original USGS/NOAA map(s)
- 3 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Piece(s) of correspondence
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

 The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.

 Other: _____