

**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

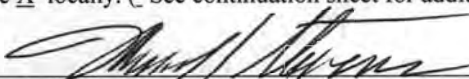
historic name Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	319 Hewett Street	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Neillsville	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Clark	code 019
			zip code 54456

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official/Title


Date

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

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the

National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the

National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National

Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Ethan B. Beall

9.29.11

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing
1	1 Buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property
listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Prairie School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls SANDSTONE

Roof SLATE

other BRICK

Narrative Description

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

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

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SETTING

The Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman House is a fine example of the Prairie School style of architecture being nominated under Criterion C. The house is situated on a small lot overlooking a tree lined street. The surrounding residential neighborhood is of late 19th century and early 20th century architecture. The area of 4th and Hewett streets represents Neillsville's second building boom that began at the turn of the century. Directly to the east of the Snitman house is the 1916 Neillsville Christian Science Church, a Neoclassical Revival structure. To the west of the Sniteman house, across Hewett Street, is the 1928 Neillsville Masonic Temple, designed in the Stripped Classical style. Both of these buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. On the northeast corner of 4th and Hewett streets is the 1914 Neillsville Carnegie Library, designed in a modified Georgian Revival style by architect George Aswumb. When Charles C. Sniteman commissioned Aswumb to be the architect for his home, Aswumb was directed to design the structure to blend with and be a complement to the Carnegie Library. The Sniteman House and the Carnegie Library have similar setbacks from the road and are situated on small rises. Both have a strong horizontal presence to Hewett Street. While of different styles, the similarities of materials connect the buildings in mass and texture and form a visual relationship between the two buildings.

The main façade of the Snitman house faces west and is asymmetrical. Sidewalks are located on the west and north side of the property. A two story hipped roof garage with a one story east wing is located to the east of the main house. The Non-Contributing garage is accessed from a driveway that enters the property from 4th Street. The property is in excellent condition, retaining most, if not all, of its original detailing both inside and out.

DESCRIPTION

The architect, George Awsumb, provided extensive and detailed oversight for this project. Besides the architectural blueprints, Awsumb prepared three manuals to be used by the builder and various tradesmen: 1.) Heating Specifications, 2.) Plumbing, sewage, gas fitting, 3.) General masons, steel and iron, carpentry, plastering, painting, glazing, roofing, sheet metal, and electrical wiring. These materials have been utilized for the description provided below.

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Exterior

The foundation of the structure is of Portland cement. It is punctured by five windows composed of square glass block. The foundation rises 24" from ground level and is faced with buff Colfax sandstone. The roof is covered with Vermont No.1 unfading green slate. The roof is vented on the north facing and south facing elevations with small vented shed dormers. Gutters are placed on the roof edges of the main block.

The west facing main façade is asymmetrical and has a strong horizontal presence to the street. The main two story block is 27' in length and has a hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. The eaves have rough cut plaster soffits. A one story screen porch wing (12'9" in length) is located north of the main block. The one story wing has a very low hipped roof that is almost indiscernible from the street. The first floor window fenestration of the west facing facade is comprised of two bands of ribbon windows, each containing six casement windows. The upper one fifth of each window unit is divided into twelve lights, forming a transom. The window bands appear at either side of the main entrance on both the main block and the one story wing. The main entry door is located at the north end of the main block. A sandstone compound pointed arch appears above the 40" wide main entry door. Additional wood molding surrounds the door between the casing and the stone arch.

Buff colored flat Wisconsin Colfax Sandstone blocks, cut 17" high and of random lengths, are used on all but the upper two thirds surface of the second story. A two inch finely cut flat Wisconsin Colfax Sandstone molding is placed above each block. This detail creates a deep set wide mortared joint on all horizontal rows. The sandstone blocks were laid on a base wall of hollow tile. Carney's cement mortar was used throughout. The architect utilized sandstone blocks, 25" wide, which project 12" from the main body of the house, to create piers / pilasters. The piers extend from the base of the structure to the height of the one story wing. One pier appears at each side of the main entry door and one pier is located south of the main block ribbon window. The two top blocks of each pier are notched in the center base of each block. The second to the top block is placed upside down, uniting the notches, producing a false joint. This decorative detail suggests a stylized capital. The top of each pier is capped with a shelf of Colfax Sandstone.

From the base of the wall piers, Colfax Sandstone stair walls, 25" wide, project 72" out from the wall. They extend outward at either side of the entry door and at the south edge of the south flower box. The projecting walls are comprised of two steps. They rise 23" from ground level to the first step and then rise again 19" to the second step. The low walls are capped with Colfax Sandstone. Extending to

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the north and to the south of the main entry are Colfax Sandstone flower boxes. The flower boxes are 34" deep and 10'8" long and rest on a concrete footing.

The sandstone panel above the entry door has a raised relief crest. Draped garlands decorate each side of the crest. This is very similar to the garlands which appear on the Carnegie Library. A sandstone stringcourse, which rests on top of the last row of sandstone block, appears on all elevations. The stringcourse becomes the sill for the upper story windows of the main block except for the small square casement window that appears on the center of the west and north elevations. These two windows rest on the brick soldier row.

Hard burned, rough texture brick covers the top two-thirds of the second story. Architect George Awsumb requested the brick to be identical to the brick used on the Carnegie Library. The brick is laid on a base wall of hollow tile. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern, except for two rows of soldier brick (brick headers) which appear two rows up from the bottom of the brick and two rows down from the top of the brick. The north and south edges of the soldier rows have a sandstone quoined corner. All of the brick was laid with Carney's cement mortar.

The second floor fenestration of the west facing main façade has two double hung windows. The upper pane is divided into eight lights and the lower pane into two lights. A small four light casement window is centered between the larger windows, which rest on the sandstone stringcourse. The casement window rests on the lower soldier brick row.

The east facing rear elevation is asymmetrical with a length of 34'6" and is two stories in height. Most of wall of the east facing elevation is on the same plane with only a minimum set back at the sun porch. However, the roof of the main block steps back over the sleeping porch area. The eave overhang of the sleeping porch is drastically reduced. The roof reduction accentuates the sun porch/sleeping porch wing and fools your eye into thinking it is a separate wing.

The first floor openings include an entry door, which is located at the south edge of the main block, but which leads into the sun porch. Projecting brick stair walls are located at either side of the entry stairway. The top step of each wall contains a planter and the bottom step of the wall is topped with a limestone cap. The walls are 25" wide and project 95" from the body of the house with an eight and one half inch rise from the front step of the pier to the second step of the pier. The north wall corresponds in placement with a stone pier containing a flue. The sandstone pier pierces the overhanging eave and then continues to rise as a brick chimney. The brick chimney is anchored to the roof with a tie rod.

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Side-by-side dining room doors are located on the north one-quarter of the east facing elevation. The lights of each door are divided into eight lights. Beneath the lights is a coffered panel. A sandstone sill projects nine inches from the main body of the house at the base of the doors. Iron grille work rests on three sides of the sill rising to cover one-third of the doors. These elements produce the effect of a small balcony. A ribbon window containing three casement windows is located between the entry door and the dining room doors.

A sun porch/sleeping wing is located at the south end of the elevation. The first floor fenestration has one side-by-side casement window. The upper one-fifth of the window unit is a four light transom. The window unit appears to the south of the entry door. The framing of the window unit is a partial classical pilaster, five inches in width. The pilasters have a square capital and base. Colfax Sandstone rises from the ground to the bottom of the window unit. The window unit rests on a wood sill. A coffered wood panel is located above the window unit and connects it to the window above.

The second floor fenestration of the east facing elevation has a double-hung window located south of the chimney pier above the entry door. Two double-hung windows are located above the dining room doors. The top pane of each window is divided into eight lights and the bottom pane is divided into two lights.

One pair of side-by-side casement windows is placed on the second floor of the sleeping porch. The pilaster framing seen on the first floor is repeated here. The south edge or corner of the sleeping porch wing is comprised of three pilasters that are seven inches wide and are the height of the window units. The middle wrap-around pilaster projects further than the pilaster on either side. Each pilaster has a square capital and base. The window unit rests on a wood sill. The narrow eave of the sleeping porch has paired and single brackets. The sandstone and brickwork of the east facing façade is done in the same manner as the west facing main façade.

The north facing elevation is asymmetrical and is 39' in length. A one-story screen porch projects 12'9" from the main body of the house. The screen porch wing is located on the west one-third portion of the first floor. The low pitched hipped roof of the porch is almost indiscernible from street level. The east, north and west fenestration of the one-story screen porch consists of a six casement ribbon window. The upper one-fifth of each larger window unit is capped by a twelve light transom. Colfax Sandstone blocks, 25" in width, define the east and west corners of the of the one story screen porch wing. The one story screen porch wing rests on concrete footings. An air space, located beneath the porch wing, is vented by openings located under the north and east window units.

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The first floor fenestration of the main block has two ribbon windows. The furthest east window unit has five casement windows. The upper one-fifth of the window unit is capped by a ten light transom. The window unit between the east ribbon window and the one-story porch has three casement windows. This has a six light transom.

The second floor window fenestration has two double-hung windows of the same design found on the other elevations. One of the windows is located above the five panel ribbon window; the other is located above the one-story screen porch. The windows rest on the stringcourse row. A single smaller one light casement window is centered between the two double hung windows. This window rests on the lower soldier brick row. The sandstone and brick work of the north facing elevation is done in the same manner as the west facing main façade.

The south facing elevation is asymmetrical. A two story wing projects 7'6" from the main body of the house on the east one third of the facade. The lower level of the two story wing is a sun porch and the upper level is a sleeping porch.

An entry door is located on the first floor elevation of the main body of the house, west of the two story wing. The door opens to a modern raised deck. An eight light casement window is placed on each side of the entry door. The door main have been intended as a more private family entrance to the house and yard.

A Colfax Sandstone chimney-stack, 6'4" in width, located near the west end of the south facing elevation, projects one foot from the main body of the house. It rises two stories and appears to pierce the overhanging eave. The chimney slightly narrows and continues to rise in brick form. The chimney is anchored to the roof with a tie rod. A six light casement window is placed at either side of the chimney on the first floor. Two square coal chutes appear at the base of the chimneystack, one on either side.

The south facing first floor fenestration of the two story projecting wing has two pairs of side-by-side casement windows with a four light transom above each pair. Pilasters, five inches in width, frame the window unit. A pilaster, seven inches in width, which is the same height as the paired window units, is placed between the pairs of casement windows. Colfax sandstone rises from the ground to beneath the window unit. The window unit rest on a sandstone sill. A coffered panel is located between the first and second story window units.

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The west facing first floor fenestration of the two story projecting wing has a single pair of casement windows capped with a four light transom. They are framed with the same pilasters found on the other units. Colfax Sandstone rises from the ground to beneath the window unit. The window unit rests on a sandstone sill. A coffered panel is located between the first and second story window units.

The second floor fenestration of the main body of the house has a double hung window, which has the upper pane divided into eight lights, appearing on the west and east sides of the chimney-stack. A three casement ribbon window, capped with a six light transom, is placed between the two story projecting wing and the window to the east of the chimney-stack.

The south facing second floor fenestration of the two story projecting wing has two pairs of side-by-side casement windows framed with five inch pilasters. A pilaster, seven inches in width, which is the same height as the window units, is located between the pairs of casement windows. The pilaster has a square capital and base. The east and west edges or corners of the sleeping porch is comprised of three pilasters which are the height of the window units. The middle wrap-around pilaster projects further than the pilaster on either side. Each pilaster has a square capital and base.

The west facing second floor window fenestration of the two story projecting wing has a side-by-side casement window unit. Pilasters, five inches in width, frame the window unit. The narrow eave of the sleeping porch has paired and single brackets. A very low pitched hipped roof tops the two story projecting wing.

Colfax Sandstone appears on the west inside corner of the two story wing. The east and west edges of the two story projecting wing have Colfax Sandstone piers, similar in nature to the one-story sun porch wing. The sandstone piers rise to the base of the second story pilasters. The pilasters, coffered panels, and window trim of the two-story projecting wing is painted a taupe color. This coincides with the window trim on the rest of the house.

Interior

The interior of the Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman House is handsomely detailed. The west facing main entry door enters into the south edge of the one story screened porch wing and the entry foyer. The floor of the entry foyer and the screened porch is finished with brick red 8" X 8" De Smet compressed cement tiles having a 1/2" joint of black grout. Currently, an oak floor, accessed by two steps, rests on top of the original screen porch floor. The walls of the screened porch are Colfax Sandstone blocks, which have the same dimensions and joints as the exterior stonework. From the

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entry foyer you can either proceed north into the one-story sun room, proceed south into the living room, or proceed east through a vestibule to the dining room. The vestibule contains a boxed hinged seat, shelf and area to hang coats.

French doors divided into ten lights open into living room. A fireplace is located on the south wall of the living room. Built in cabinets with double glass doors flank the fireplace. Each set of doors is divided into six lights. Above each cabinet is a small casement window, which is inset into a box like structure that is the depth of the cabinet below. The casement windows are divided into six lights. The fireplace insert is metal. A molded stone surround is located between the insert and the wood mantle piece. The top of the mantel rests on turned posts located at each side of the stone surround. The base of the mantel shelf is accented with dentil molding.

The face of the fireplace wall is finished with the same brick as is on the exterior of the second story. The brick is laid in a Jack on Jack (stacked bond) pattern. The joints are raked clean to a depth of one half inch. The dynamics of laying up brick in this style creates very distinct horizontal and vertical lines for your eye to follow. It also has the effect of making the room appear larger. The chimney breast has a row of ceramic tiles set within the brick. George Awsumb's manuals stated that Charles would provide these tiles. The tiles may have significance to Sniteman's heritage, as they appear to be representative of family crests. Three of the four larger tiles have knights on horseback. The fourth large tile is a stylized lion. The fireplace hearth is flush with the floor and is covered with square brick colored ceramic tile.

A large 8'1" cased opening, which is 9" deep, is located on the east wall of the living room. This opening accesses the lower hall. The hallway travels to the dining room, staircase, small downstairs bathroom, and the kitchen.

The kitchen as originally designed by Awsumb included built in cupboards and a built in table. Nothing remains from the original kitchen, which has been updated. An original built in storage cupboard is located in the lower hallway adjacent to the bathroom. The basement is accessed by a door located to the west of the kitchen

The architect designed the first floor to have wonderful transfer of natural light throughout the rooms, as well as excellent cross ventilation. The dining room and living room have multiple windows on two walls. The screen porch wing and sun room wing have multiple windows on three walls. French doors are located on the north wall of the living room and on the east and west walls of the dining room. The doors on the east and west walls of the vestibule and the north wall of the sun porch are divided into

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ten lights. The addition of glass to several of the interior doors allows natural light to be transferred to other rooms. To aid in cooling, the many windows could be opened. The French doors located on the north wall of the living room and on the east and west wall of the dining room, as well as the large opening on the east wall of the living room, allowed for a tremendous amount of air flow throughout the first floor. During this time, ample lighting and cross ventilation was considered essential for health and well-being.

Maple, oak and birch floors are found through the first floor. All of the original floors have been covered with either carpeting or linoleum. The first floor window and door surrounds are simple in nature. The surrounds are 3¾" in width and are comprised of a wide flat portion adjacent to the window or door casing and a curved molding between the flat portion and the wall. The baseboards are 6" in height. Red Gum was used for the trim in the living room, for the staircase, and in the hall. The dining room trim is plain oak. The dining room and living room maintain their original ceiling moldings. The ceilings of the first floor are 9'11" in height. All doors, except for the multiple light doors, have a single panel.

The staircase is open to the lower hall on the west edge. The newel post is square and is topped with a turned finial. A raised rectangular element is present on each side of the newel near the top. The balusters are square. The staircase rises to a landing between the first and second floor which has built-in units on the east and west walls. The units are comprised of a three drawer bureau with a step back shelf. A two-door cupboard is located above the shelf. The staircase continues to the second floor.

The upper hall accesses the three bedrooms, storeroom, and bathroom. The 19'5" X 12'8" master bedroom has French doors located on the south wall. These doors open on to the sleeping porch. Light is transferred through these doors into the bedroom. Excellent ventilation occurs through the same doorway when the windows of the sleeping porch are open. A 5'9" X 5'6" walk-in closet is located in the northeast corner of the master bedroom. The two remaining bedrooms are 10'8 ½" X 13'6" with each having a small closet.

The bathroom has been redone with only the original tub remaining. A 5'9" X 10'8" storeroom is located between the bathroom and the walk-in closet of the master bedroom.

The window and door surrounds are more elaborate than those of the first floor. A four inch wide flat molding abuts and surrounds the casings of the windows and doors. Crown molding appears above the

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windows and doors surrounds. A four inch flat molding apron is located beneath the window sills. All of the second floor doors are single paneled.

The second story floors are oak and the trim is birch. The ceilings are 8'6" in height. The blueprints illustrate how the ceiling rises into the cavity of the roof. There is no real attic, just a space that is entered through a small ceiling scuttle.

Alterations

The Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman House has had little alteration since construction. Exterior changes have been limited to the addition of a raised wooden deck, 12' x 10'3", which extends outward from the south elevation door. The original blueprints called for concrete steps to descend to a concrete platform. The deck covers these elements. Steps enter the deck area from the east. An additional lattice fence, located a few feet out from the deck, surrounds the deck. It is unknown as to when the deck was added.

The integrity of the interior remains excellent as well. The kitchen and bathrooms have been updated. An elevated oak platform floor was placed over the existing cement tile floor in the screen porch wing. These changes have had minimal impact on the historic integrity of the house and its original design.

Non-contributing Building

A concrete driveway, leaving 4th Street and entering the property from the north, approaches a two-story garage with a one-story addition. The north facing elevation of the garage is 28'3" in length. The west facing elevation of the garage is 20'2" in length. The garage is situated on the southeast corner of the lot, to the east of the house. The north facing façades of both the two story garage and the one story addition contain an overhead garage door. An entry door enters the one story wing from the west facing elevation. Both parts have a hipped roof and are covered in clapboard siding painted a dark chocolate brown. A sidewalk from the garage entry door traverses to the east facing elevation of the house and provides access to the entry door. The garage was not built in conjunction with the house. The east two story portion of the garage was built at an earlier date than the one story addition. The date of construction of either portion is unknown.

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Awsumb, George

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its local architectural significance. It is a unique example of Prairie School design executed by architect George Awsumb and is the only residential example of the style in the city of Neillsville. The period of significance corresponds to the date of construction – 1915.

HISTORY OF THE PRAIRIE STYLE

The elements of Prairie architecture rejected the excesses of Victorian design. Architecture inspired by the flat, straight lines of the prairie horizon created a new style of home design. The progressive ideology of the early twentieth century architect was to design a structure that would be organically in harmony with its surrounding environment. This was achieved through the utilization of natural materials, (brick, stone, and wood) in neutral hues and the association of the structure with the site on which it was placed. Much of the popularity of this uniquely American form of architecture was achieved through the guiding hand of Frank Lloyd Wright and a group of Chicago architects that came to be known as the Prairie School.

Plan books and magazines popularized the Prairie School's domestic designs. In 1900, twenty-six year old Edward Bok was the Editor and Chief of the Ladies Home Journal. Bok, a progressive, desired to improve the American home and invited architects to publish innovative designs in Ladies Home Journal. These designs could then be purchased for \$5. Bok made the Ladies Home Journal a vehicle for social change. Bok attempted to promote architectural reform based upon the progressive causes of conservation, public health, sanitation, and educational reform. Progressive architects trimmed the superfluous details of the past by eliminating the attic, the Butler's pantry, the back stairway, and excessive ornamentation. Domestic architectural reform was part of a general reorientation of social values occurring in America during the early twentieth century.¹ Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, enticed by Bok's premise, submitted three plans and articles for Ladies Home Journal between 1901 and 1907. He wrote in his article titled "A Home in a Prairie Town" that this form of architecture offered "a simple mode of living." He insisted the innovations, refinements and simplicities within his designs were made possible through the intelligent use of technology. Wright firmly believed that the design of any structure should be associated with the site on which it would sit.² Frank Lloyd Wright

¹ Kathryn Dethier, The Spirit of Progressive Reform: The Ladies Home Journal House Plans, 1900-1902, <http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&d=96474969>, pages 1-3.

² Robert C. Twombly, Frank Lloyd Wright: His Life and His Architecture (John Wiley & Sons, 1979), pages 50-54.

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did not just design a house, but an environment, and he was known to exercise great control over his projects.³ Architect George Aswumb subscribed to this philosophy as well.

Barbara Wyatt in Cultural Resource Management In Wisconsin: Volume 2 describes horizontality as the essence of Prairie School design. The horizontal nature is emphasized by low long hipped or gable roofs, windows that are banded in horizontal ribbons, and the use of an emphatic belt course (string-course) or shelf roof between stories. Most examples of the Prairie School occur in the upper Midwest.⁴

Many high style examples of the Prairie style are asymmetrical, two stories in height with a hipped roof. The main body of the house is contrasted with an equally dominate but lower one-story projecting wing or carport. The structure may also exhibit rectangular masonry piers which flank entries or support overhangs. These piers add to the illusion of anchoring the house to the site. Many Prairie Style structures use contrasting materials in the upper 1/2 of the second story, which are separated by a strong horizontal element. Many high-style versions have long low planters incorporated into the design of the house which add an additional organic element to the structure.⁵ These elements may be seen on the Sniteman House.

The intensive survey of Neillsville conducted in 2004 did not identity any other residential examples of the style in Neillsville, nor does the inventory identify any other examples in the county. The Sniteman House stands out within its community as a high style, architect designed example of Prairie School design.

HISTORY OF NEILLSVILLE

Neillsville is located in southern Clark County and is situated at the junction of the O'Neill Creek and the Black River. Clark County was created from territory taken from Jackson County by legislation that was approved July 6, 1853.⁶ The Black River runs north to south and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. In the mid 1800s, the abundant virgin pine forests found in Clark County, much of which lined the Black River, drew lumbermen who harvested these resources.

³Wright on the Web, <http://www.delmars.com/wright/flw2.htm>., Prairie Style, page 1.

⁴ Barbara Wyatt, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, June 1986, State Historical Society of Wisconsin pages 2-21 to 2-22.

⁵ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (Knopf, 1997), pages 439-440.

⁶ A.T. Andreas, History of Northern Wisconsin (Western Historical Co., 1881), page 230.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 3

James and Henry O'Neill cut the first road into Clark County. Starting in Black River Falls, in Jackson County, they traveled by oxen drawn wagon arriving in Neillsville in 1845. A cabin and sawmill were built and the first logging operation began. By 1891, one hundred and forty million board feet of lumber was being harvested each year in Clark County.⁷

By 1850, James O'Neill had cleared 50 acres of land. In April of 1855, O'Neill appropriated four acres of that land for the first village in Clark County. He instructed surveyor, Allan Boardman, to plat the village. The City of Neillsville was duly incorporated on March 28, 1882.⁸

In 1860, the population in the Village of Neillsville was less than 250 people, but the population would expand to 2,104 by 1900.⁹ James Hewett erected the first brick building in Clark County in 1872 at the corner of 5th and Hewett streets. Additional substantial two-story brick structures continued to be built each year as Neillsville's commercial area expanded. The last high style brick commercial structure, the Charles C. Sniteman Drug Store, was constructed in 1895, completing the facades of Hewett Street from 5th to 6th Street. These buildings are now part of the Downtown Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.

Charles C. Sniteman was born September 17, 1851 in New York state.¹⁰ He spent most of his early years in Peoria, Illinois. In his late teens, he chose a career in pharmacy, attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1872.¹¹ Since he was only twenty years old, the youngest in the class, he was obliged to wait until he was twenty-one years of age to receive his diploma. Sniteman then returned to Peoria to begin his profession at the Keene Drug Company.¹² While in Peoria, he bought a one-quarter interest in the Allaire Woodward & Co. They manufactured botanical drugs as well as insect powders. While engaged in this manufacturing enterprise, Sniteman contracted malaria.¹³

⁷ Clark County, the Garden of Wisconsin (1890), page 13.

⁸ History of Clark County, Chicago, 1918, page 631.

⁹ Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, Keepsake Centennial Edition, page 2.

¹⁰ Cooper, H. C. & Jr. History of Clark County, Chicago, 1918, page 307.

¹¹ Neillsville Times, January 4, 1906, 27th Anniversary Issue.

¹² Milwaukee Journal Oct. 1940.

¹³ Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, Keepsake Centennial Edition.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Charles and Alice (b. Dec. 1858 – d. Nov. 19, 1891) were united in marriage in 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri.¹⁴ The Snitemans arrived in Neillsville by stagecoach on January 15, 1879. Charles had been hired to manage the new drug store owned by Henry Myers. The Snitemans had chosen Neillsville because a physician had advised Charles to seek the northern areas of Wisconsin or Minnesota to combat his chronic condition of malaria.

After being in Neillsville for only a short period, Charles purchased the interest of Henry Myers forming a partnership with Isaiah Myers, Henry's brother. A year later, he purchased Isaiah's interest, continuing as the sole proprietor.¹⁵

Charles painted the store with silver paint and in 1881 renamed the drug store "Mammoth Silver Front Drug Store." In 1891, he incorporated his business under the name "C.C. Sniteman Company." That same year, construction began on a new brick drug store, built as an envelope over the old wooden frame building. As construction progressed, the wooden frame building was removed. This manner of assembly enabled the drug store to remain open every day of its construction. That same year Charles's wife Alice died (November 19, 1891) after a long illness.¹⁶

The two story brick drug store was completed in 1895. The structure exhibits an elaborate corbelled cornice with projecting brick window hoods, and is one of the highest styled buildings in Neillsville's commercial district.

The C.C. Sniteman Drug Store not only provided a complete line of drugs, chemicals and proprietary medicines, but it also carried wall paper, paints, painting supplies, toys, and toilet articles.¹⁷ Sniteman continued to produce insect related products for area farmers and lumbermen. Lumber camps used his blue ointment as a lice treatment. Later on, Sniteman marketed a Zeta Louse Powder. Charles produced a fly spray that he sold to farmers for \$1 a gallon. He also produced an X-Ray Liniment for horses and cattle.¹⁸

Charles C. Sniteman was extremely community-minded and invested substantial capital in several Neillsville businesses. In 1881, Sniteman, along other forward thinking businessmen, invested \$1,500

¹⁴ Clark County Republican & Press, Nov. 26, 1891, Alice Sniteman Obituary.

¹⁵ History of Clark County (Chicago: 1918), page 307.

¹⁶ Clark County Republican & Press, Nov. 26, 1891 Alice Sniteman Obituary.

¹⁷ Neillsville Times, January 4, 1906, 27th Anniversary Issue.

¹⁸ Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, Keepsake Centennial Edition, page 47.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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to purchase a 10-light dynamo thereby creating the first electric plant in Neillsville. The City of Neillsville contracted for three of the lights at \$100 per year for each light. The remaining seven lights were used in Sniteman's drug store as well as other Neillsville commercial buildings.¹⁹ Charles was the treasurer of the Lighting Company.²⁰

In 1893, Sniteman invested a substantial amount of capital into the Neillsville Manufacturing Company (known locally as the Neillsville Furniture Factory). The company employed 500 men. The company had early successes but due to a drop in business they were forced to close the plant. After closing, fire consumed the structure in June of 1911, producing an estimated loss of \$200,000. Charles as director and secretary lost approximately \$25,000.²¹ The opening of the Neillsville Milk Products Co-Operative, in 1916, provided employment for many men who lost their Neillsville Furniture Factory Jobs.²²

Charles C. Sniteman was the principal sponsor of the Neillsville Armory and Opera House, donating the site. The newly incorporated facility began construction in 1892. Dividends were paid for a short time, but when the structure was sold the stockholders only received 85% of their investments.²³

On January 30, 1899, Charles and Katharyn were united in marriage in Neillsville Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. J. Cresswell officiated the service. This was Katharyn's second marriage as well.²⁴

In 1913 several businessmen, including Charles opened the Neillsville Canning Company. The company provided an outlet for locally grown crops. The company entered into a government contract during World War I, but when armistice was declared the contract was cancelled. The investors obtained a \$10,000 mortgage but the plant eventually had to be sold to satisfy the outstanding debt. The stockholders lost everything.²⁵

Another failed endeavor was the Neillsville Overall Factory. The business began quite well but then ran into difficulties. Those who had invested in it, including Charles, lost everything.²⁶

¹⁹ Clark County Press, October 31, 1940, obituary.

²⁰ Neillsville Centennial 1882-1982, Neillsville Centennial Committee, page 83.

²¹ Clark County Press, October 31, 1940, obituary.

²² Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, Keepsake Centennial Edition page 35.

²³ Clark County Press, October 31, 1940, obituary.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Perhaps with an overwhelming optimistic outlook, a booklet was published in 1914 by Clark County, titled Clark County "The Heart of Wisconsin." The booklet stated "The future of Neillsville is destined to be that of a prosperous, enterprising, steadily developing city in which values are bound to increase. The eminent success of the canning factory and of the elevator and feed mill and of the co-operative creamery is proof of the intelligence and enterprise of the city."²⁷

In 1914, the Neillsville Free Library Association hired architect George Awsumb to design a new library. The Andrew Carnegie Foundation would fund this project.²⁸ Charles C. Sniteman, admiring the library project, promptly commissioned Awsumb to design a home for him directly across the street from the new library. Charles Sniteman and George Awsumb revised the blueprints several times before finally beginning construction in July of 1915.²⁹ The same construction company that built the library, Withee Construction Company, was hired to complete the project.³⁰ The architect's intent was to have the Neillsville Carnegie Library and the Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman home be harmonious in nature.³¹

Architect George Awsumb was born in Skein, Norway on July 20, 1880.³² He came to the United States at age four and grew up in Wisconsin. He began working in barn construction in 1898. Awsumb graduated from the University of Illinois in 1906 with a degree in architecture. He then went to work for architect J. C. Llewellyn of Chicago, Illinois. While there, he received "The European Traveling Scholarship" from the Chicago Architects Club in 1908. The award provided Awsumb the opportunity to study architecture in Norway, France, England, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Holland.³³

After completing his European tour, Awsumb taught at the Chicago Art Institute from 1909 to 1910. He then worked in the firm of Marshall Fox from 1910 to 1913. He practiced on his own in Chicago from 1913 to 1919. Awsumb partnered in the firm of Pfeil & Awsumb in Memphis, Tennessee from

²⁷ Clark County "The Heart of Wisconsin" booklet produced by Clark County in 1914, not numbered.

²⁸ Clark County Republican & Press, August 6, 1914.

²⁹ Clark County Republican & Press July 29, 1915.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Clark County Press, October 31, 1940.

³² R. R. Bowker, American Architects Directory, 1956, page 18, www.archive.org/TextArchive/UniversalLibrary.

³³ Judith Johnson, The Art of Architecture: Modernism in Memphis 1890-1980, www.memphisheritage.org.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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1920 to 1927. After dissolving the partnership, Awsumb formed Awsumb & Sons whereby he continued to design from 1928 until his death in 1959.³⁴

George Awsumb is a nationally known architect and several of his buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Dermon Building, 1925, Memphis, TN; North Side High School, Memphis, TN; Lauderdale Courts Public Housing, 1925, Memphis, TN (multiple architects); City Hall, 1900, Eau Claire, WI; Baron Hirsch Synagogue as part of the Vollintine Hills Historic District Memphis, TN; Brownlee and Sweeney Halls at LeMoyne College Memphis, TN; Humes High School, Memphis, TN; and Dorchester Academy Boys Dormitory 1935, Midway, GA.

The 1925 Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Memphis, TN, is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places and as the architect Awsumb took some liberties during construction. The church has an abundant amount of stone ornamentation, most of which is religiously dedicated; but, if you look high in the tower you will see a carved caricature of Awsumb. Another church doorway contains carved depictions of his two children. In 1958, a one million dollar addition was undertaken by the firm of Awsumb and Sons. George Awsumb, a member of the congregation, designed the new addition but passed away in 1959 before its completion.³⁵ George Awsumb's mastery is found in his ability to design in many recognized styles of architecture.

Charles and Katharyn Sniteman lived in their home until August of 1936 when R.M and Libbie Horswill purchased the house. The Horswills lived in the house until September 30, 1939 when they sold the home to Wells and Lululee Harvey.³⁶ On October 2, 1957 the Harvey's transferred ownership of the house to their son Robert. Pat and Jess Johnson purchased the house from Robert Harvey in July 1991. Clinton and Heather Langreck are the current owners, purchasing the property in January of 2009.

Charles C. Sniteman died October 28, 1940 at the age of 91.³⁷ The day prior to his death, Sniteman filled prescription #466,890. In 1879, Charles began filling prescriptions with prescription #1.³⁸ His wife Katharyn followed him in death on April 22, 1941.³⁹

³⁴ R.R. Bowker, American Architects Directory, 1956, page 18, www.archive.org^TextArchive^UniveralLibrary.

³⁵ National Register Nomination for the Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Memphis, TN.

³⁶ Schuster & Campman Abstract of Title entries: No. 129148 107D365, No. 216421. 148 D 249, No. 226812 149 D 507, No. 292617 194D 69.

³⁷ Neillsville City Cemetery Index.

³⁸ Clark County Press, October 31, 1940, obituary.

³⁹ Clark County Press, March 27, 1941.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE – ARCHITECTURE – CONCLUSION

The Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman House is an excellent local example of Prairie Style design. It is the only example of the style in Neillsville; however, there are several examples of other Modern Movement styles, such as Bungalow and Craftsman, in the city. The 2003-2004 Neillsville Architectural Survey pointed to the Sniteman house as having architectural significance and recommended its listing in the National Register of Historic Places.⁴⁰ The house is has been landmarked by the Neillsville Historic Preservation Commission.

Frank Lloyd Wright believed houses needed to be aesthetically beautiful, but blend with and be connected to the surrounding landscape. The progressive nature of the Prairie Style also designed the house to be sensitive to the needs of the owner as well as the changing society. Prairie designs were deliberate and practical. Architects went to great lengths to bring the organic exterior materials into the interior of the structure. The transfer of light from one room to another and establishing good ventilation were also addressed. Built-in interior elements were treated with an equality of importance, as were the exterior architectural elements. The philosophy of having the architect design many of the interior elements was thought to enhance the property owner's daily life.

Prairie architects moved away from the historical European precedents. They interpreted the reorientation of social values through their architecture. By having a deep desire to move away from the excessive Victorian era, they added another goal for their architecture. They wanted it to have a benefit to society.

The Prairie house emphasizes a strong horizontal line. The houses were often asymmetrically designed with the main body of a two-story house contrasted with a lower one-story wing projection. Their wide overhanging eaves provided a natural cooling for the building's interior. The Prairie architect may have included an emphatic stringcourse, horizontal rows or bands of casement windows, or horizontal window boxes that were a part of the house structure. These elements enhanced the horizontal line of the house. Wide chimneys would rise up the outside of the house and then penetrate the eave or roof. Often a delineation of the second story was created using a different surface material than was used on the main body of the house. Large masonry square or rectangular piers appearing on the house or projecting from the house helped to anchor the structure to the site.

⁴⁰ Rebecca Bernstein, Neillsville Architectural Survey 2003-2004, page 70.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Architect George Awsumb designed the Sniteman House to reflect the architectural elements of the Prairie Style and adhered to the progressive principals of Prairie design. The outside of the house is reflected on the inside through the use Colfax sandstone in the one-story sun porch wing, and the placement of the exterior second story brick on the fireplace chimney breast. A stone surround, similar in material to the sandstone pointed arch above the main entry door, is repeated on the fireplace. The house presents a strong horizontal line through the built in flower boxes, stringcourse, ribbon windows, deep roof overhang, and one and two story wings. The stone pilasters anchor the house to the site. The transfer of light is facilitated through the many exterior windows and the many interior multi-pane doors. The large door openings between rooms and the location of windows on at least two walls of every room facilitates excellent ventilation. The use of built in cabinets in the living room and storage cupboards on the upper-hall landing and in the lower hall provided storage in spaces that might not have been utilized by architects in previous designs. This also helped the homeowner to require fewer pieces of furniture. The floor plan of the Sniteman House differs from more typical Prairie designs in that it does not have the flow of living spaces on the ground floor. The entry hallway and the long central hall divide the rooms of the main floor. The access between the living room and the dining room is through and across the long hallway. Likewise, the two porches are separated from the main rooms by the entry hall and the kitchen.

The Charles C. and Katharyn Sniteman House illustrates the influence that new progressive forms of architecture were having, even in small mid-western towns such as Neillsville. This structure will also remain a testament to a man who thought in a progressive fashion. Charles C. Sniteman was willing to explore new economic ideas and then invest his own monies in these ideas to stimulate Neillsville's economy. The house is distinguished by the high degree of architectural integrity that remains on both the interior and exterior and deserves listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Name of Property

County and State

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** Less than one acre**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 691020 4936500
 Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
 Zone Easting Northing

☐ See Continuation Sheet**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Patricia Lacey
organization
street & number W5055 US HWY 10
city or town Neillsville

state WI

date 8/9/2010
telephone 715-743-4799
zip code 54456

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National Park Service

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Section 9 Page 1

Books

Andreas, A. T. History of Northern Wisconsin. Western Historical Co., 1881.

Clark County, the Garden of Wisconsin. Neillsville, Wis.: Satterlee, Tifft & Marsh, 1890.

Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn. History of Clark County. Chicago and Winona: H. C. Cooper, Jr., 1918.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1997.

Poppeliers, John C. & S. Allen Chambers. What Style is It? A Guide to American Architecture. Washington, DC: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2003.

Twombly, Robert C. Frank Lloyd Wright: His Life and His Architecture. John Wiley & Sons, 1979.

Newspapers

Clark County Press, October 31, 1940, Charles C. Sniteman obituary.

Clark County Press, March 27, 1941, Katharyn Sniteman obituary.

Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, Keepsake Centennial Edition, pages 2.

Clark County Republican & Press, November 26, 1891, Alice Sniteman Obituary.

Clark County Republican & Press, August 6, 1914.

Clark County Republican & Press, July 29, 1915.

Neillsville Times, January 4, 1906, 27th Anniversary Issue.

Milwaukee Journal, October 1940.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Section 9 Page 2

Bulletins, brochures, booklets

Clark County "The Heart of Wisconsin". Published by Clark County, 1914.

Neillsville Centennial 1882-1982. Neillsville Centennial Committee.

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Sources specific to Wisconsin Historical Society, National Park Service

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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The Architects, the Artisans and the Styles of the Prairie Style of Architecture.
<http://www.prairiestyles.com/wright.htm>, Frank Lloyd Wright Commissions.

Wright on the Web, <http://www.delmars.com/wright/flw2.htm>, Prairie Style, page 1.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot Four (4), Block Eight (8), O'Neill's Third Addition to the Village (now city) of Neillsville, Wisconsin; and the North three (3) feet off the entire length of Lot Five (5), Block Eight (8), O'Neill's Third Addition to the Village (now city) of Neillsville. (Known as Part Asst Lot 544)

Located on the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter (NW1/4 SW1/4) Section Fourteen (14), Township Twenty-four (24), North, Range Two (2) West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, Clark County, Wisconsin.

Boundary Justification:

This is the parcel historically associated with the house.

Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House

Clark

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title

organization

street&number

city or town

date

telephone

zip code

state

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 Reduction Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 1

Name of Property:	Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
City or Vicinity:	Neillsville
County:	Clark County
Name of Photographer	Patricia Lacey
Date of Photograph:	July 2010
Location of Original Digital Files:	W5055 US HWY 10, Neillsville, WI 54456
Number of Photographs:	9

Photo #1 of 9
West facing elevation, camera facing east.

The information for the following photos is the same as the above, except as noted:

Photo #2 of 9
East facing elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #3 of 9
North facing elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #4 of 9
South facing elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #5 of 9
Interior view of entry foyer and screen porch with Colfax sandstone, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6 of 9
Interior view of living room fireplace and built-in cabinets, camera looking south.

Photo #7 of 9
Interior view of staircase, camera looking southeast.

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Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
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Section photos Page 2

Photo #8 of 9

Interior view of one of two built in storage cupboards on landing between first and second floor,
camera looking southeast.

Photo #9 of 9

Garage, view looking southeast.

SOUTHWORTH

100% Cotton Fiber

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sniteman, Charles C. and Katharyn, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Clark

DATE RECEIVED: 8/19/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/29/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/04/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000716

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 9.29.11 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.



Photo 1 of 9

Snitman, Charles C. and Kathryn, House
Neillsville, Clark County, WI
VIEW looking EAST

FE [10] B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN

PRINTED US WALMART.COM



Photo 2 of 9
Sniteman, Charles C. and Kathryn, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, WI
VIEW looking northwest

FE [5] B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN

PRINTED BY WILSON, LUM



Photo 3 of 9

Switman, Charles C. and Kathryn, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, WI.

VIEW looking southwest

FE [3] B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN

PRINTED BY WOLFE.COM



Photo 4 of 19

Switeman, Charles C. and KATHARYN, HEUSE
Neillsville, CLARK County, WI
View looking northeast

FE [1] B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN

Printed by Wal-Mart.com



Photo 5 of 9

Swite man, Charles C. and Kathryn, House
Neillsville, Clark County, WI
View looking Northeast

REPRODUCED FROM NEGATIVE

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Photo 6 of 9
Switeman, Charles C. and Kathryn, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, WI
View looking south

FE [7] B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



Photo 7 of 19

Switeman, Charles C. and Kathryn, House
Neillsville, Clark County, WI
View looking Southeast

FE (8) B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN



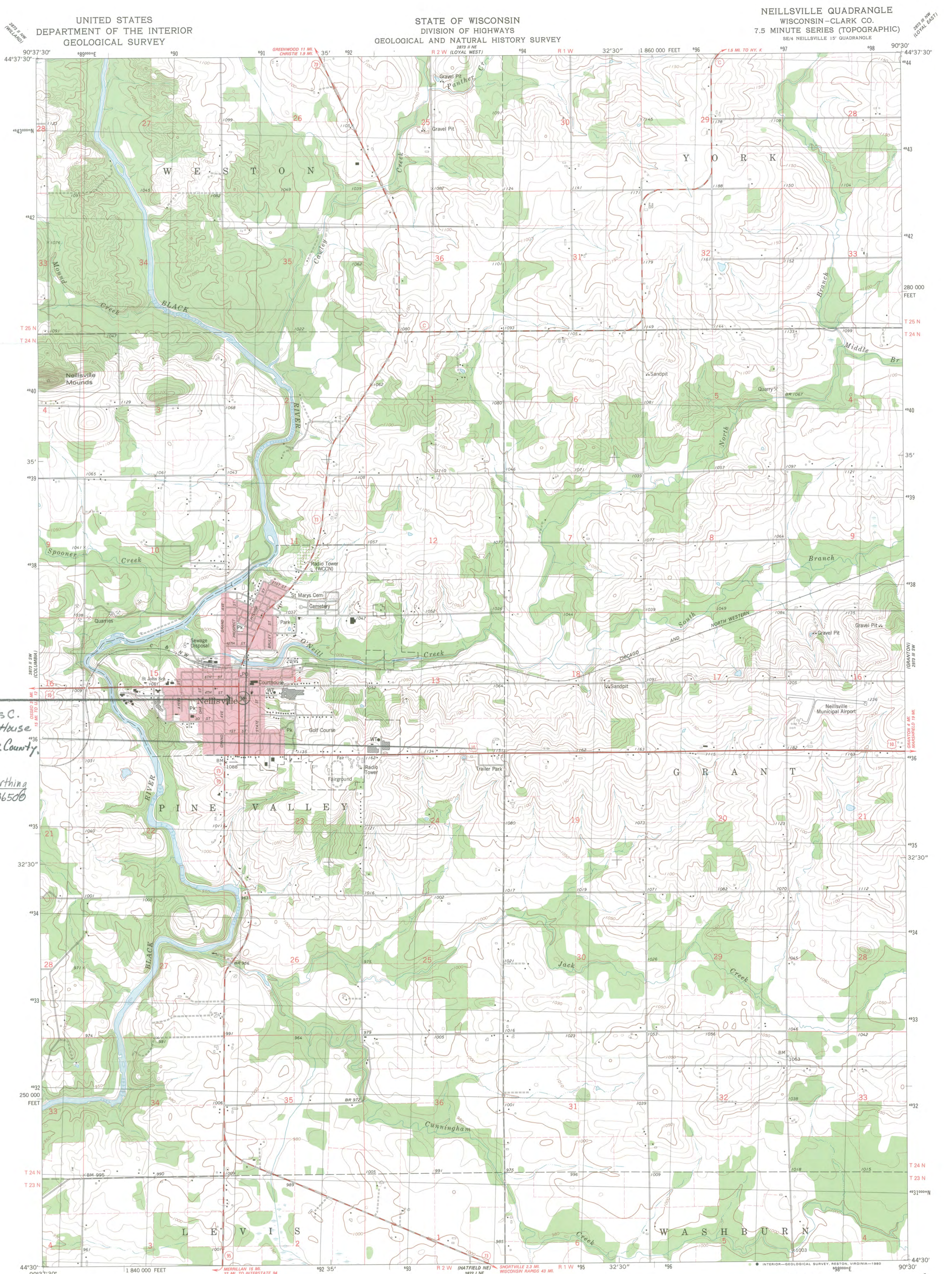


Photo 9 of 9

Switeman, Charles C. and KATHARYN, House
Neillsville, Clark County, WI
VIEW looking southeast

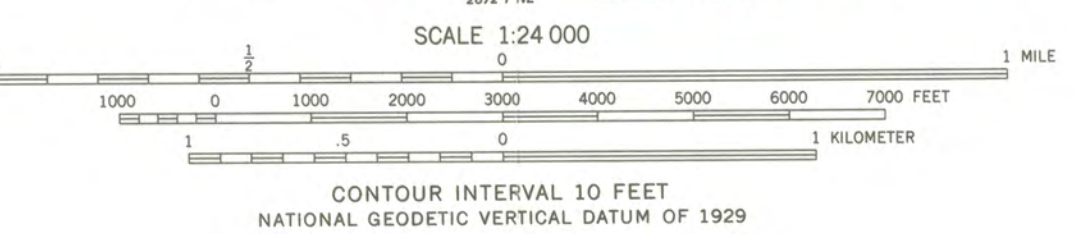
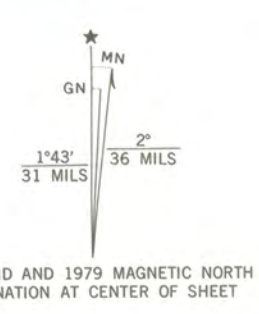
FE [2] B:75362 S:30310159 E:2662311 MIN

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Swrtzman, Charles C.
and KATHARYN, House
Neillsville, CLARK County,
WI
Zone: Easting Northing
16 691020 4936500

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways
and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1976. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1979
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate
system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters north and
11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncorrected



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEILLSVILLE, WIS.
SE/4 NEILLSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
N4430-W9030/7.5
1979
DMA 2873 II SE-SERIES V861

