



1045

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

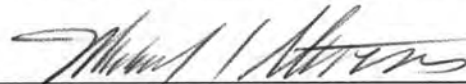
historic name Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
other names/site number

2. Location

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| street & number | 321 East 4 th Street | N/A | not for publication |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

11/30/11
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:)

Edson H. Beall

1.20.12

Joe

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
structure
site
object

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

Table with 2 columns: contributing, noncontributing. Values: 3 contributing, 1 Buildings, 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

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/ Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

roof Ceramic tile

other Metal

Narrative Description

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

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Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

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SETTING

The William B. and Jennie Tufts House is a wonderful example of Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, somewhat of a rarity in Wisconsin.¹ It is nominated under Criterion C for significance in the area of architecture. The property contains three contributing resources, all built in 1934: the house, a decorative shed, and a garage. A non-contributing modern shed is the fourth resource on the property.

The William and Jennie Tufts House is sited on the north side and parallel to 4th Street. The property is adjacent to the Neillsville Stand Pipe, the highest point in Neillsville. As it travels east from Hewett Street, 4th Street rises quite significantly culminating at the top of a hill, near the base of the Stand Pipe. The street then empties into the parking lot of the Neillsville High School. The house is placed on a small rise that overlooks a tree lined street in a residential neighborhood. The surrounding area consists primarily of late 19th century and early 20th century buildings. The intersection of 4th Street and Hewett Street, and 4th Street from Hewett Street to the Neillsville High School, represents Neillsville second building boom, which began at the turn of the century. In addition to the earlier Victorian era homes, there are other buildings constructed in the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Prairie Style, Stripped Classical, and Georgian Revival styles.

The main façade of the Tufts house faces south and is of the gabled ell form with an addition on the back of the house. A sidewalk parallels 4th Street in front of the house. From the sidewalk, a rambling fieldstone walk with wide risers arrives at the stoop of the main entry. Three steps ascend to a 9' X 4' poured concrete pad that has been scored into a square tile pattern. A one story gable end garage is located at the northeast corner of the house. The garage is accessed from a driveway which enters the property from 4th Street. A small arcaded shed, built at the same time as the house, sits northwest of the house. This is the only remnant of a simple courtyard area that originally included a large fountain, a stone archway and the arcaded structure. Historic photos show that the plantings defined the perimeter of the courtyard. The property is in excellent condition, retaining most if not all of its original exterior and interior details.

DESCRIPTION

The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. Four windows light the basement; all have poured concrete window wells. The main body of the house is brick covered with a white, smooth stucco

¹ Barbara Wyatt. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), page 2-32.

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finish that shows slight trowel markings. S-shaped red tiles, regularly laid, cover the roof of the main body of the house, the one story wing, the shed roof over the windows of the north facing one story wing, the garage, and the roof of the arcaded courtyard structure. The tile roof at the gable edge has a minimal overhang.

The south facing main façade is asymmetrical in massing, and is of the upright and wing or gabled ell configuration. The two story, main body of the house is front gabled. Centered within the gable end are three tile vents. The first floor fenestration has two adjacent six light, one-over-one windows located on the east half of the front façade. The main entrance is located at the west edge of the block. The 9' X 4' porch has a brick base on which dark red concrete has been poured creating a pad. The pad is scored into a square tile pattern. The main entrance has a 36" wide arched plank door inset into an arched door surround that is 91" wide. The door surround rises to the height of the beginning of the second floor and projects seven inches from the main body of the house. The planked door has a five inch by nine inch light, containing a freeform leaded glass pattern. The door light is located at eye level. The east and west sides of the projecting door surround have stylized pilasters, which are 70" in height. The pilasters are topped with sloped set-offs or weathering. A wood shelf, located above the door surround, projects outward, sheltering the entry. Heavy brackets support the shelf.

The second story openings of the main body of the house include a recessed arcaded porch located above the main entry door at the west end of the upright. The porch has a single arch that faces south and a single arch that faces west. The porch is five feet deep. The south facing arch has a set in iron balustrade and the west facing arch is not balustraded. A door enters the porch from the east. Two adjacent six light, one-over-one windows are located directly above the first floor fenestration. The first floor and second floor windows are identical in size and design.

The balance of the façade is a side-gabled wing, which projects west 16' from the west facing two story body of the house. A recessed arcaded porch, which is five feet deep, traverses the entire length of the one story wing. The arcade has three arches that face south and one arch that faces west. The gabled roof of the one story wing has a flared eave that extends over the arcaded porch. French doors, which are 5' wide and 72" high, provide access to the living room from the arcaded porch. Each door is divided into ten lights. The east door has an exterior storm door that is divided into ten lights. The west door has an exterior screen door. The French door unit is centered on the central arch of the wing.

The east facing two story main body of the house is limited in ornamentation. The first floor fenestration includes two adjacent six light, one-over-one windows, which are located on the south portion of the east facing facade. A smaller one-over-one window is located on the north portion of the east facing facade. The second floor fenestration has a small one-over-one window, which has the top

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and bottom light divided into four lights. This window is centered over the double first floor windows. A single six light, one-over-one window is located over the single first story window, and a third, smaller window is located at the center of the second floor. Set back from the main body of the house is a one story addition, described below.

The west facing two story body of the house has only a single very narrow one-over-one window located in the northwest corner of the second floor of the main body of the house. The west facing façade of the one story wing is windowless. A five-foot wide chimney projects 14" from the center of the west wall. The chimney narrows slightly as it rises to its full height. The chimney has the same stucco surface as the main body of the house.

Two adjacent one-over-one windows are located on the north facing wall of the one story wing. A shed roof supported by one large bracket shelters the windows. The top and bottom panes of the windows are divided into six lights. The roof of the shed has the same regularly laid Spanish tile roof as the main body of the house.

Most of the north elevation now consists of an addition constructed in 2003. The southwest corner of the one story wing extends to the wall of the west facing one story wing. An entry door is placed within this extension. The roof of this extension is lower than the roof of the one story addition. The roofs of the west facing one story wing, the entry extension, the one story addition and the roof of the main body of the house form a complex of multi-level roof levels that are consistent with the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

The one story addition extends north 22' from the main body of the house and is 20'6" wide. The slope of the roof mimics the main body of the house and is covered with a metal roof that resembles the roof of the main body of the house. The east slope of the roof is shorter than the west slope. This keeps the roof edge of the addition from interfering with the garage roof. Identical metal vents appear in the gable end of the main body of the house and the one story addition. The north facing elevation has French doors with exterior storm doors on the west and a one-over-one window on the east portion of the elevation.

The west facing wall of the one story addition has a one-over-one window that is located on the south portion of the wall.

The east facing wall of the one story addition has an arcaded porch which begins four feet south of the north wall of the one story addition. Two arches on the east facing façade and one arch on the north facing façade provide access to the four foot wide porch. A 10'9" expanse of wall extends from the

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arcaded porch to the main body of the house. A large one light window is set to the far left of this wall area. The addition is set 1'1½" from the main body of the house.

The addition's wall surface is nearly identical to the original surface of the house in color and texture and has similar trowel markings. Because of the placement at the rear of the house and its use of complementary materials, the addition does not detract from the historic integrity of the house itself.

INTERIOR

The architectural characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival style are expressed on the interior. The arched planked door of the main entrance opens to a foyer whose floor surface is dark colored concrete scored into a tile pattern. The north wall of the foyer is arched. Passing through the arch, one steps down two steps into the large living room area. The living room is sunken, whereby one has to step down two steps from the main entry and two steps down from the dining room to enter. The west wall of the living room has a simple centered recessed fireplace with an arched one-row tile surround. The fireplace is set within a pointed arch that projects slightly from the wall. The hearth is a low semi-circle of poured red colored concrete, scored into a tile pattern. A square tile is placed at each side of the fireplace opening at the base. A second pair of square tiles is located to the left and right sides of the fireplace. Iron doors close the fireplace opening.

A recessed arched shelf niche, which mirrors the exterior arcade porches, is located at each side of the fireplace. The bottom shelf of each niche is mortared into each side of the fireplace. Below each mortared shelf is a radiator.

The ceiling of the living room is vaulted. Three evenly spaced rafters rise from the north and south walls, traverse the vault and continue across the flat ceiling. Each rafter is coffered underneath and the wall ends rest on a small shelf base.

An enclosed staircase, which has the bottom two stairs exposed into the living room, ascends to the second story from the southeast corner of the living room. A wrought iron curved balustrade flanks the north edge of the two exposed steps.

An original wrought iron corona shaped light fixture hangs from the center of the living room ceiling. The French doors that are located on the south wall of the living room and the paired windows that are located on the north wall of the living room are flanked with a single original wrought iron candle sconce that have a decorative Eisenglass shade.

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The dining room is entered by ascending two steps up from the south portion of the living room. The north wall of the dining room has an arcaded opening. Two small semi-circular arches flank a wider arch. Twisted (Salomonic) columns, a Spanish Colonial Revival element, support the center arch. The stylized capitals contain sculpted flowers and leaves. The bases are multi-sided. The southeast and northeast corners of the dining room contain built in corner cupboards with arched tops. The upper two-thirds of the cupboards have open shelving and the bottom one-third of the cupboards contain an enclosed cabinet.

Located to the north of the dining room is the kitchen. The kitchen has been updated over the years. An original small niche remains on the south wall of the kitchen. The first floor has the original hardwood floors. The first floor walls have a smooth textured surface. The woodwork is minimal with simple surrounds. The plain baseboards are six inches in height.

The second story has two bedrooms and a large bathroom. A large enclosed closet extends over the stairwell and a second closet is located between the bathroom and the north bedroom. The small recessed arcaded porch is accessed from the south bedroom. The porch has a metal floor.

One arch appears over the entry hall to the south bedroom and bathroom. The floors upstairs are also the original hardwood floors. The walls have a smooth textured surface. The woodwork is minimal with simple surrounds. The baseboards are six inches in height.

The 2003 addition contains a master bedroom suite with a bathroom and walk in closet.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: Arcaded Shed and Garage

Originally, the rear yard consisted of a Spanish inspired courtyard. The courtyard contained an arcaded open shed, a fountain, and a stone arch positioned at the midpoint of the lot. Instead of having constructed walls, plantings formed the courtyard walls. All that currently remains is the arcaded shed.

The arcaded shed is 12'7" wide and 7'1" deep. Three arches form the east facing elevation. The north and the south elevation have one arch. The rear wall is blank. The shed roof is covered with red tile identical to the house.

A one story 20' by 18' garage is located north and east of the rear corner of the house. The gable ends of the garage face north and south. The garage was constructed at the same time as the house as it appears on the historic photos that have been included with this nomination. It is very simple in design. The garage has the same S-shaped red tile roof with little overhang. The tile roof end caps are

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identical to those of the house. The wall surface is the same smooth white stucco with slight trowel markings. A modern overhead two car garage door extends the width of the south facing elevation. A door enters the garage on the south west corner. A small one-over-one window appears on the north facing elevation.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE: Small Shed

A small narrow shed, constructed later than the house, is located behind the north east corner of the garage. It has white walls and a red metal roof. It does not contribute to the significance of the property.

S. SOUTHWORTH

1007 C. W. W. FLOOR

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

1934

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carl, Arthur (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William B. and Jennie Tufts House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent example of the spread and application of Spanish inspired styles outside of the west and southwest. The earlier Mission Revival style borrowed elements from the Hispanic heritage of California. The later Spanish Colonial Revival style was based upon the various forms of architecture from the Spanish colonization of the Americas, as well as historic and nostalgic designs from Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean.² Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's designs for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition popularized the style; the fair's buildings emphasized the richness of the Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America.³ Virginia and Lee McAlester have termed the mixture of Spanish styles with their varied decorative precedents "Spanish Eclectic." It was popular in domestic architecture across the country from 1915 to 1940. In most examples of the style, white stucco walls and large stucco chimneys contrast with red tile roofs. Embellishments may be extensive, but in many instances are limited to smooth semi-circular arches over doors and along arcaded porches. Barbara Wyatt, in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2, states that the occurrence of this architectural style in Wisconsin is relatively rare.⁴ The period of significance corresponds with the construction date of the house and its associated resources – 1934.

1915-1916 PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

The popularity of the Spanish Colonial Revival, or Spanish Eclectic as it is sometimes referred, spread across Southern California after the success of the 1915-1916 Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego's Balboa Park, a 1,400 acre mesa. The Exposition celebrated the completion and opening of the Panama Canal (August 15, 1914). The entrance to the park was over the Canon Cabrillo Bridge, which transverses a large gorge. From the Exposition site, one could see an uninterrupted view of San Diego Bay. The Exposition was an attempt by California and San Diego to highlight that San Diego was the first American Pacific port encountered by ships after they traversed the Panama Canal from east to west.

² Carleton Monroe Winslow. The Architecture and the Gardens of the San Diego Exposition (Paul Elder & Co., 1916), pages 3-18.

³ Virginia & Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991), pages 416 – 429.

⁴ Barbara Wyatt. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), page 2-32.

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The Director General of the Exposition was "Colonel" David Collier. Collier selected the site as well as the forms of architecture that he wanted presented. Collier favored the Mission Revival style, but after he procured architect Bertram G. Goodhue (April 28, 1869 to April 23, 1924) in 1911, Goodhue lobbied and swayed Collier to approve the use of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Goodhue had fallen in love with Spanish Colonial architecture during several trips to Mexico. The Spanish Colonial architecture of Mexico exhibited a gaiety of detail and color that Goodhue felt was so necessary for a fair. The richness of carefully placed ornamentation contrasted with the plain white wall surfaces that sparkled in the sunlight. The white walls contrasted with the rich red tile roofs. Goodhue hoped that by designing the Exposition's structures utilizing a form of architecture that deviated drastically from previous Neoclassical expositions would create a playful and exciting reaction from the public.

The San Diego Union newspaper, in 1915 described the antecedents of the fair's architecture: "(T)hey left a legacy of their art and culture which the survivor has gladly possessed to beautify and decorate his own. We have received this tradition gladly; we have made of this romance the background of our own history...in the fair port of San Diego and on this golden Coast of California."⁵

Goodhue regaled in the fact that a World Exposition produced a short lived fantasy. Only the bridge, the California State Building, and the Fine Arts Building were intended to remain after the fair. Goodhue said "The Exposition is the fabric of a dream...not to endure but to produce a merely temporary effect...illusion rather than reality."⁶

It was doubted that the architecture of the Exposition would have applicability to domestic design. However, by 1920, that uncertainty disappeared as Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture spread throughout southern California. The Spanish Colonial Revival style is also found in the architecture of public buildings and residences constructed during Hawaii's 1920s building boom. This form of architecture is rarely found in widespread use outside of California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida.⁷ The style reached its apex during the 1920s and 1930s with its popularity fading rapidly by 1940.⁸

⁵ The Journal of San Diego History, Winter 1982, Vol.28, No. 1 by Gregory Montes quoting the San Diego Union newspaper from January 10, 1915.

⁶ Carleton Monroe Winslow. The Architecture and the Gardens of the San Diego Exposition (Paul Elder & Co., 1916), pages 3-18.

⁷ Virginia & Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991), page 418.

⁸ Ibid.

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HISTORY OF NEILLSVILLE

Neillsville is located in southern Clark County 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, 1853.⁹ The Black River runs north to south dividing 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 would harvest these resources.

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. They built a cabin and sawmill 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.¹⁰

In 1850, James O'Neill had cleared 50 acres of land. In April of 1855, O'Neill appropriated four acres of land for the first village in Clark County and instructed surveyor, Allan Boardman, to plat the village. The City of Neillsville was duly incorporated on March 28, 1882.¹¹

In 1860, the population in the Village of Neillsville was fewer than 250 people. The population expanded to 1,936 in 1890.¹² James Hewett erected the first brick building in Clark County in 1872 at the corner of 5th and Hewett. Additional two-story, substantial brick structures continued to be built each year as Neillsville's commercial area expanded. The last high-style brick commercial building, the C.C. Sniteman Drug Store, was constructed in 1895, completing the two story facades of both sides of Hewett Street from 5th to 6th Street. These buildings are now part of the Downtown Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.

At the turn of the century, the pine forests in southern Clark County began to wane. The next great timber harvest would occur in northern Clark County and this time it would be done by rail not by river.¹³ The trees that remained were mainly hardwoods. Several local businessmen, hoping to capitalize on this resource, invested substantial capital into the Neillsville Furniture Factory. The

⁹ A.T. Andreas. History of Northern Wisconsin (Western Historical Co., 1881), page 230.

¹⁰ Clark County: The Garden of Wisconsin (Neillsville, Wis.: Satterlee, Tift & Marsh, 1890), page 13.

¹¹ Franklin Curtiss Wedge. History of Clark County (Chicago: H.C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1918), page 63.

¹² Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, "Keepsake Centennial Edition," page 2.

¹³ Clark County Centennial Corporation. The Book of the Years (Neillsville, Wisconsin, 1953).

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company employed 500 men.¹⁴ One evening in 1911 a fire broke out and it burned to the ground dealing a severe blow to the economy of the city.¹⁵

Neillsville pressed forward in 1913, with local businessmen opening the Neillsville Canning Company and Overall Factory. The Condensed Milk Company opened in 1916.¹⁶ The three block commercial district supported prosperous businesses such as bakeries, shoe and clothing stores, hardware, mercantile, grocers, and meat stores, millinery shops, hotels, and saloons. In 1913, the Carnegie Foundation selected Neillsville to receive a \$10,000 grant to build a library.

Neillsville's streets saw a marked improvement in 1920, with the addition of culverts and cobblestone paving. A \$20,000 water filtration plant was built in 1917. Door to door mail delivery started in 1921. Schuster Park was a wonderful addition to the city in 1921. A gazebo was added to the park in 1927, providing a stage for the High School Band and the Legion Band to give concerts. The automobile industry brought car dealerships and Neillsville's first gas station at the corner of 5th and Hewett in 1928.¹⁷

Substantial architect designed buildings were built. The Christian Science Society built a Classical Revival Church designed by architect L. J. Corbey in 1916 (National Register 2003) and the Masons built a Modern Movement Stripped Classical Temple designed by architect Edward J. Hancock in 1928 (National Register 2004).

WILLIAM BERNARD TUFTS

William S. Tufts (1853-April 7, 1896), William B.'s grandfather, arrived in Withee (Clark County) Wisconsin in 1877. He purchased the Spaulding store which he operated in addition to the Withee hotel. He engaged in the lumber business, amassing 1,360 acres of timber land in Clark County and 400 acres of timber land in Taylor County. William S. Tufts served as the Postmaster of Withee, Town Chairman, and organized the Bank of Withee.¹⁸ He also served one term as Clark County Sheriff in 1898.¹⁹

¹⁴ Franklin Curtiss Wedge. History of Clark County (Chicago: H.C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1918), page 123.

¹⁵ Clark County Press, July 1, 1982 "Keepsake Centennial Edition," page 54.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Clark County Press, July 1, 1982 "Keepsake Centennial Edition," page 54.

¹⁸ John G. Gregory. West Central Wisconsin: A History (Indianapolis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Inc., 1933), pages 457-460.

¹⁹ Clark County: The Garden of Wisconsin (Neillsville, Wis.: Satterlee, Tift & Marsh, 1890), page 22.

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Son Daniel J. (1875-April 5, 1928), a carpenter and tinsmith, and his wife Harriet continued to live in Withee. Their son, William Bernard Tufts, was born March 12, 1899. William graduated school in 1917 and immediately enlisted in the Navy on June 17, 1917. He was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station as an apprentice seaman. After transferring to the aviation division he went to gunnery, riggers and mechanics schools, achieving the rating of gunner's mate, first class. He then became an instructor in the naval aviation school at Great Lakes and was honorably discharged August of 1919. From there he traveled to North Dakota where he taught school for one year. In North Dakota he met and married Jennie Iverson, also a teacher²⁰ on December 27, 1919.²¹ They returned to Wisconsin and both enrolled in the University of Wisconsin. William graduated with a Bachelors of Arts degree in Commerce. After graduation, he worked in the insurance department of the State of Wisconsin.

In April of 1931, William and Jennie returned to Clark County where William became the secretary and manager of the Lynn Mutual Insurance Company of Neillsville, which had five thousand policyholders in Clark County. The Lynn Mutual Insurance company wrote fire, tornado and automobile insurance policies.²² The Tufts took up residence in the Schoengarth house until they could begin construction on their new home.²³

In May of 1934, William and Jennie Tufts began construction of their new home.²⁴ The house was completed by October of 1934 and the Tufts took up residence.²⁵ The design of the project, as to whether it created by a commissioned architect or procured from a house plan book, is not known. William and Jennie Tufts may have been exposed to the Spanish Colonial style of architecture during their travels. The Carl Construction Company, headed by Neillsville builder Arthur Carl, constructed the house.²⁶

²⁰ John G. Gregory. West Central Wisconsin: A History (Indianapolis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Inc., 1933), pages 457-460.

²¹ Clark County Press, May 20, 1963. William Bernard Tufts obituary.

²² John G. Gregory. West Central Wisconsin: A History (Indianapolis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Inc., 1933), pages 457-460.

²³ Neillsville Press, October 25, 1934.

²⁴ Neillsville Press, May 17, 1934.

²⁵ Neillsville Press, October 25, 1934.

²⁶ Information obtained by Rebecca Sample Bernstein for the 2003-2004 Neillsville Architectural Survey from Arthur Carl's daughter, Marion Ray. Ms. Ray also indicated that William Tufts obtained the lumber for the interior trim and the architectural details from Washington State.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 6

When America became involved in World War II, William was the Commander of the Neillsville National Guard unit. When the unit was called to serve, William was the plans and training officer of the regiment for eight years. He was assigned to McArthur's Headquarters in the South Pacific. He saw action in the invasion of Leyte, the largest naval battle of the war. After 37 months in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines he was stationed at Camp Blanding, Florida where he became the executive officer in charge of jungle training. At the end of the war, William left the Army holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.²⁷

William B. Tufts returned to Neillsville resuming his duties with Lynn Mutual Insurance Company. Due to poor health, he retired in 1948. William and Jennie moved to Tacoma, Washington in 1955 where they remained until purchasing the Dewhurst mansion on Hewett Street in Neillsville. Extensive renovations were undertaken to restore and remodel their new home, however William passed away May 6, 1963 before renovations were completed.²⁸

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE – ARCHITECTURE – CONCLUSION

The William B. and Jennie Tufts House is an excellent example of the popularity and spread of the Spanish revival styles in the 1920s and 1930s and is the finest example found in Neillsville. The 2003-2004 Neillsville Architectural Survey pointed to the Tufts house as having architecture of a significant nature and recommended its listing in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁹ The Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory records only four examples of the Spanish Revival styles in all of Clark County. In addition to the Tufts House there are records for the armory in Abbotsford, a no longer extant service station in Neillsville, and a now altered small house in Neillsville.

Spanish Colonial Revival architecture reflects a romantic view of Spanish American cultural history. Architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and his associates' designs for the Panama-California Exposition popularized the style, which was widely adapted in the west, southwest, and Florida. It also gained popularity across the country, especially in domestic examples. Rather than relying on the classical precedents found in earlier fairs, 1675's choice of Spanish Colonial architecture was inspired by the historic churches, haciendas and domestic structures that he saw on his trips to Mexico.

²⁷ Clark County Press, May 20, 1963, William Bernard Tufts Obituary.

²⁸ Clark County Press, May 20, 1963, William Bernard Tufts Obituary.

²⁹ Rebecca Sample Bernstein. Neillsville Architectural Survey, 2003-2004. (Neillsville, Wis.: Neillsville Historic Preservation Commission, 2004), page 64.

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Continuation Sheet

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section 8 Page 7

The William B. and Jennie Tufts house wonderfully exhibits the elements of Spanish Eclectic architecture on both the exterior and the interior of the home. Many exterior architectural elements are repeated on the inside of the house providing a cohesiveness of design. The romantic nature of this style is interpreted through its asymmetrical main facade, expanses of stucco walls, broad stucco chimney, a red-tiled roof having little or no eave overhang, and arcaded recessed porches. Spanish Colonial Revival detailing continues within the house with arcaded interior room separations, ornate twisted dining room columns, the fireplace design, arched niches, arched corner cupboards, wrought iron balustrades, and interior wrought iron lighting fixtures.

It is unknown as to when and where William and Jennie Tufts were influenced by this style. The influence was strong enough to feel that a courtyard was essential to complete the setting. Even though the courtyard was more suggestive than substantial, it did extend the Spanish aesthetic to the outside.

Angela Janowicz, the current owner, was also influenced by Spanish Colonial Revival architecture before choosing to purchase this structure. While living in San Diego, Angela lived near the Botanical Building from the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. She made several visits to the grounds enjoying the architecture.

The William B. and Jennie Tufts House is a fine local example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The house has the characteristic features of stucco walls, a tile roof, arcading, as well as more elaborate decorative features on the interior, including twisted columns and period lighting fixtures. While the house has an addition, it is placed to the back and is compatible in design. Overall, the house is distinguished by its high level of integrity to the period of construction on both the exterior and the interior. Further, it represents a style rarely found in Wisconsin and is the only intact example of the style in Neillsville.

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

Acree of Property Less than one acre

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

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>691296</u> | <u>4936594</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | 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 | date | 9-30-2010 |
| organization | | telephone | 715-743-4799 |
| street & number | W5055 US HWY 10 | zip code | 54456 |
| city or town | Neillsville | state | WI |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section 9 Page 1

Books

Andreas, A.T., compiler. History of Northern Wisconsin: Containing an Account of its Settlement, Growth, Development, and Resources. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881.

Clark County, The Garden of Wisconsin. Neillsville, Wis.: Satterlee, Tift & Marsh, 1890.

Gregory, John G. West Central Wisconsin: A History. Indianapolis: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Inc., 1933.

Kropp, Phoebe. California Vieja-Culture and Memory in a Modern American Place. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

Wedge, Franklin Curtiss. History of Clark County. Chicago: H.C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1918.

Winslow, Carleton Monroe. The Architecture and the Gardens of the San Diego Exposition; A Pictorial Survey of the Aesthetic Features of the Panama California International Exposition. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co., 1916.

Newspapers

Clark County Press, July 1, 1982, "Keepsake Centennial Edition," page 2, page 54.

Clark County Press, May 20, 1963, William Bernard Tufts Obituary.

Neillsville Press, May 17, 1934.

Neillsville Press, October 25, 1934.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section 9 Page 2

Bulletins, brochures, booklets, journals

Clark County Centennial Corporation. The Book of the Years: the Story of the Men Who Made Clark County, as Told in Pictures and Type for the Clark County Centennial, 1853-1953, Celebration and Pageant, Neillsville, Wisconsin, Permanent Memorial of an Historical Occasion, July 1-4, 1953. Neillsville, Wisconsin: 1953.

The Journal of San Diego History, Winter 1982, Vol. 28, No. 1, by Gregory Montes quoting the San Diego Union newspaper, January 10, 1915.

Sources specific to Wisconsin Historical Society, National Parks Service

Bernstein, Rebecca Sample. Neillsville Architectural Survey, 2003-2004. Neillsville, Wis.: Neillsville Historic Preservation Commission, 2004.

Wyatt, Barbara. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Volume 2. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The original lot is comprised of Parcel 1: the East ½ of Lot Four (4) and All of Lot Five (5) of Youman's Addition to the Village, now City of Neillsville, Clark County Wisconsin and Parcel 2: Lot Six (6) and East ½ of Lot Seven (7) of Youman's Addition to the Village, now city of Neillsville. A.P.N.: 261.0771.000 and part of 261.0772.000

Boundary Justification:

This is the parcel historically associated with the property.



Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

County 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 | date |
|---------------|-----------|
| organization | telephone |
| street&number | zip code |
| city or town | 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 Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 1

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Name of Property: | Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House |
| City or Vicinity: | Neillsville |
| County: | Clark County |
| Name of Photographer: | Patricia Lacey |
| Date of Photograph: | September 2010 |
| Location of Original Digital Files: | W5055 YS HWY 10, Neillsville, WI 54456 |
| Number of Photographs: | 12 |

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

Photo #1 of 12
South facing elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 of 12
West facing elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #3 of 12
North facing façade one story wing, intersection of roof lines, camera facing southeast

Photo #4 of 12
One story 2003 addition, camera facing southeast

Photo #5 of 12
North facing rear elevation, garage roof, arcaded shed, camera facing southeast

Photo #6 of 12
East facing façade, garage, camera facing north

Photo #7 of 12
Arcaded porch 2003 addition, camera facing northwest

Photo #8 of 12
Arched dining room entry, twisted columns, corner cupboard, camera facing southeast

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 2

Photo #9 of 12

Twisted dining room column, balustrade stairway, camera facing northwest

Photo #10 of 12

Fireplace flanked by arched shelf niches, camera facing west

Photo #11 of 12

Vaulted ceiling, wrought iron corona lucis light fixture, camera facing west

Photo # 12 of 12

Arcaded courtyard shed, camera facing northwest

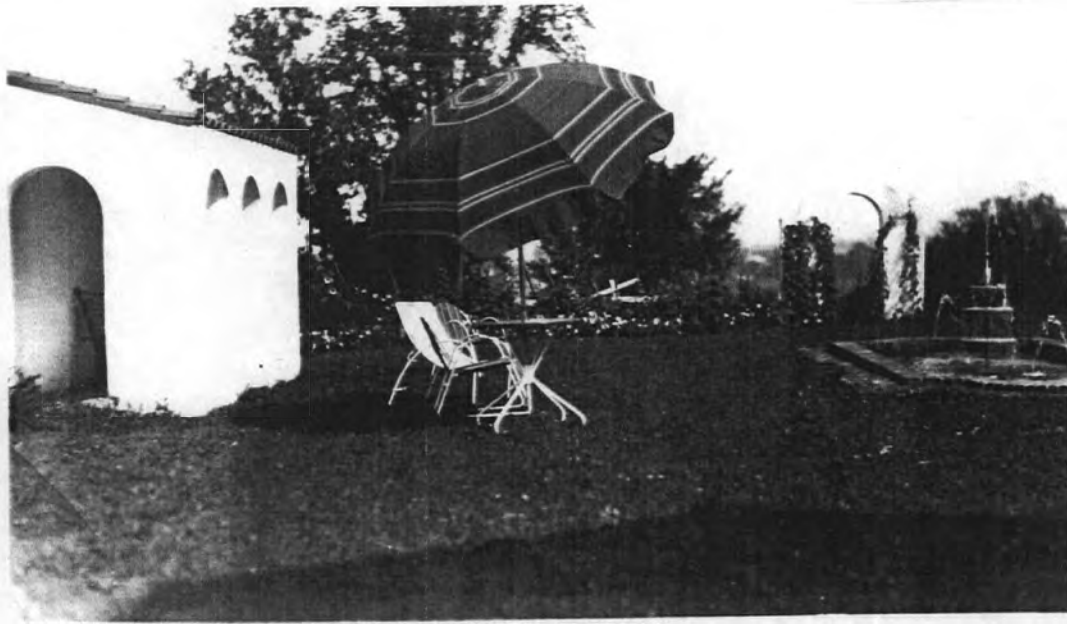


Figure #1:

Small arcaded structure, arched entry to rear lot, fountain with reflecting pool. All elements of a Spanish Eclectic courtyard.

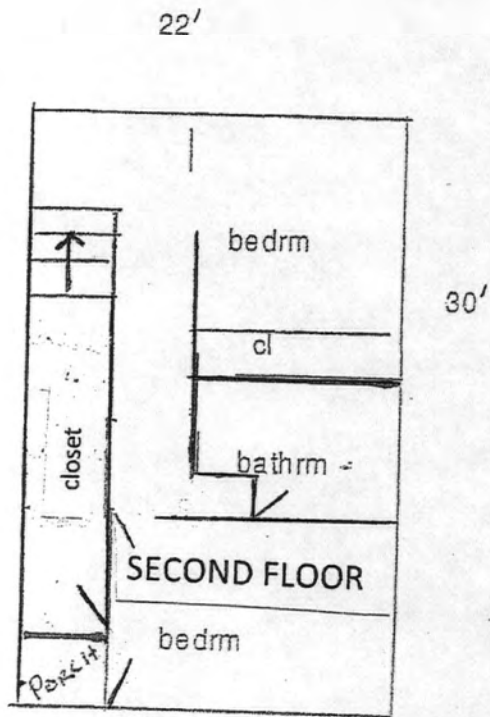
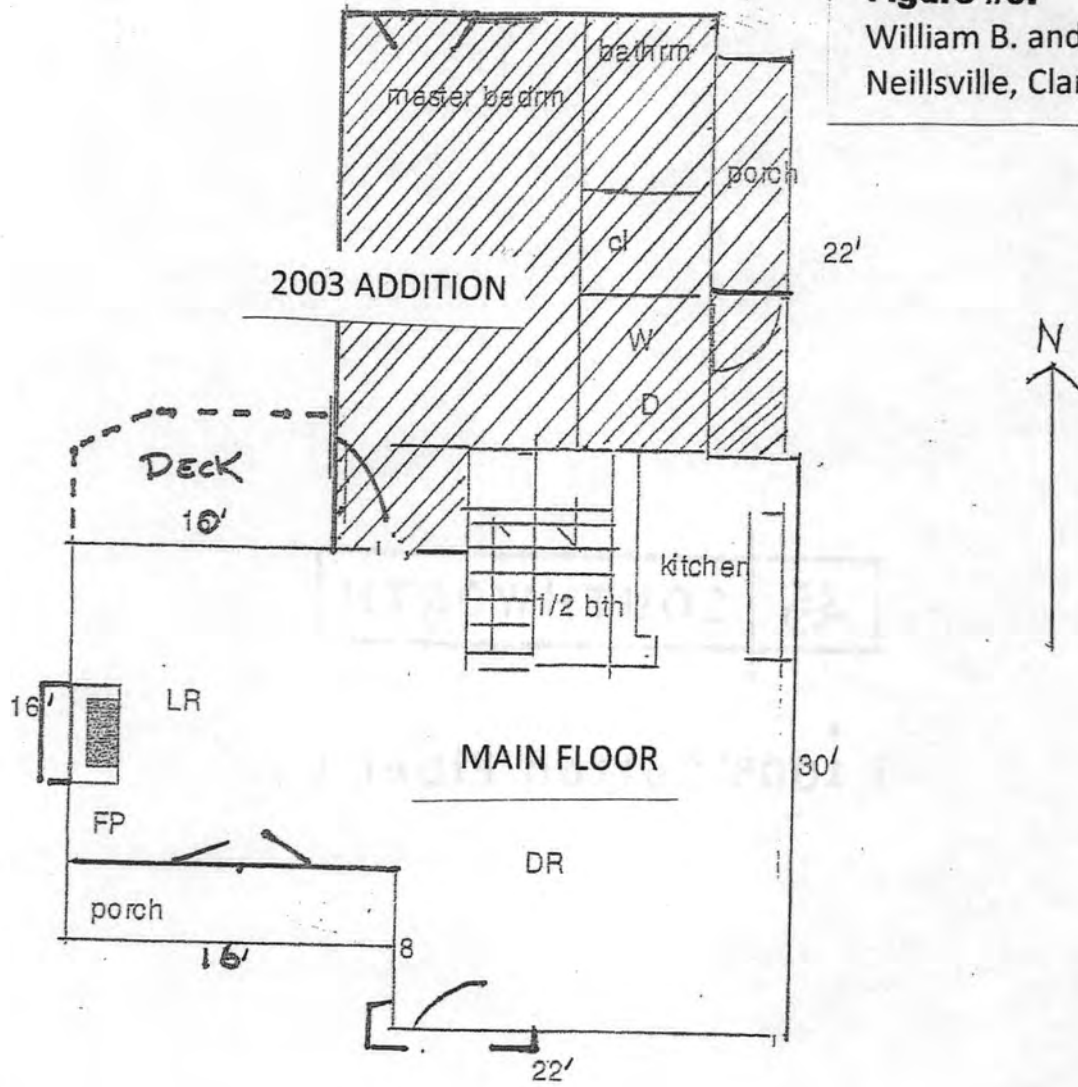
Sunken living room showing arched display niches, exposed beams and oval fireplace.



Early photo of building placement in proximity to the standpipe and before additional development.

William B. and Jennie Tufts House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Figure #3:
 William B. and Jennie Tufts House
 Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin



Not to Scale

FIFTH STREET

65

214



3
8
YOU MAN'S

Fletcher
132
772

CITY
WATER
TOWER
381

16.5

280.5

ADDITION

3
Although it appears as though lots 772 and 771 are separated by an alleyway, the alleyway has long been abandoned by the city as it has no outlet either to the east or to the west. This is the original parcel: the combination of the two lots.

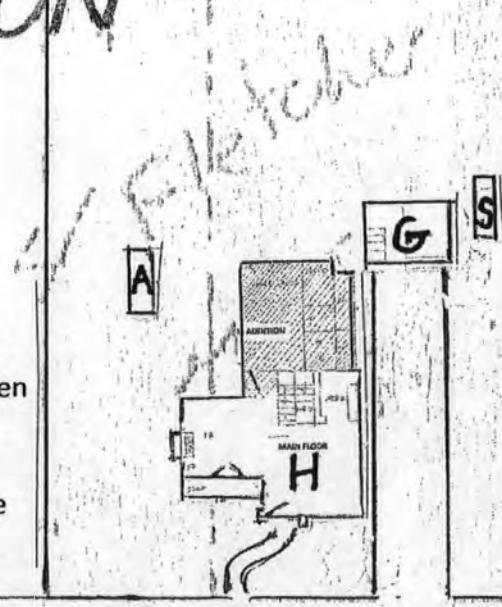


Figure #2:

William B. and Jennie Tufts House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

- Key
- H - House (C)
 - G - Garage (C)
 - A - Arcaded Shed (C)
 - S - Shed (NC)

FOURTH STREET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Clark

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/05/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/20/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/24/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001045

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 1.20.12 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 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin
South facing elevation, camera facing northeast

225536108 2/18 <> 1.0PT

<> 04/09/11



Photo #2 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin

West facing elevation, camera facing northeast

225536108 4/18 <> 2.0PT

<> 04/09/11



Photo #3 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

NEillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin

north facing facade one story wing, intersection of roof lines

Camera facing southeast

225536108 6/18 <> 3_LPT

<> 04/09/11



Photo # 4 of 12
Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin
one story 2003 Addition, camera facing southeast

225536108 8/18 <> 4_OPT

<> 04/09/11



Photo #5 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

Neillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin

North facing rear elevation, garage roof, arced shed
camera facing southeast

225536108 17/18 <> 9_OPT

<> 04/09/11



Photo #6 of 12

Tuffs, William B. and Jennie House

Neillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin

East being shade, garage, camera being north

225536108 10/18 <> 5_OPT

<> 04/09/11



Photo #7 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Arcaded porch 2003 addition, camera facing northwest

225536108 12/18 <> 6

<> 04/09/11



Photo 8 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House
Neillsville, CLARK County, WI

arched dining room entry, twisted columns, corner cupboard,
CAMERA facing south east

FA [6] B:66216 S:3399917 E:3787891 MIN

Printed By Walmart.com



Photo 9 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie House

NEillsville, CLARK County, WI

Twisted dining room column, balustraded stairway,
camera facing northwest

Printed By Walmart.com

FA 1101 B:66216 S:33999917 E:3787891 MIN



Photo #10 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

Neillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin

Fireplace flanked by arched self niches, camera facing west

225536108 14/18 <> 7-OPT

<> 04/09/11



Photo 11 of 12

Tufts, William B. and Jennie House
Neillsville, CLARK County, WI

Vaulted ceiling, wrought iron corona lucis light fixture, camera
facing west

FA [2] B:66216 S:33999917 E:3787891 MIN

Printed By Walmart.com



Photo #12 of 12

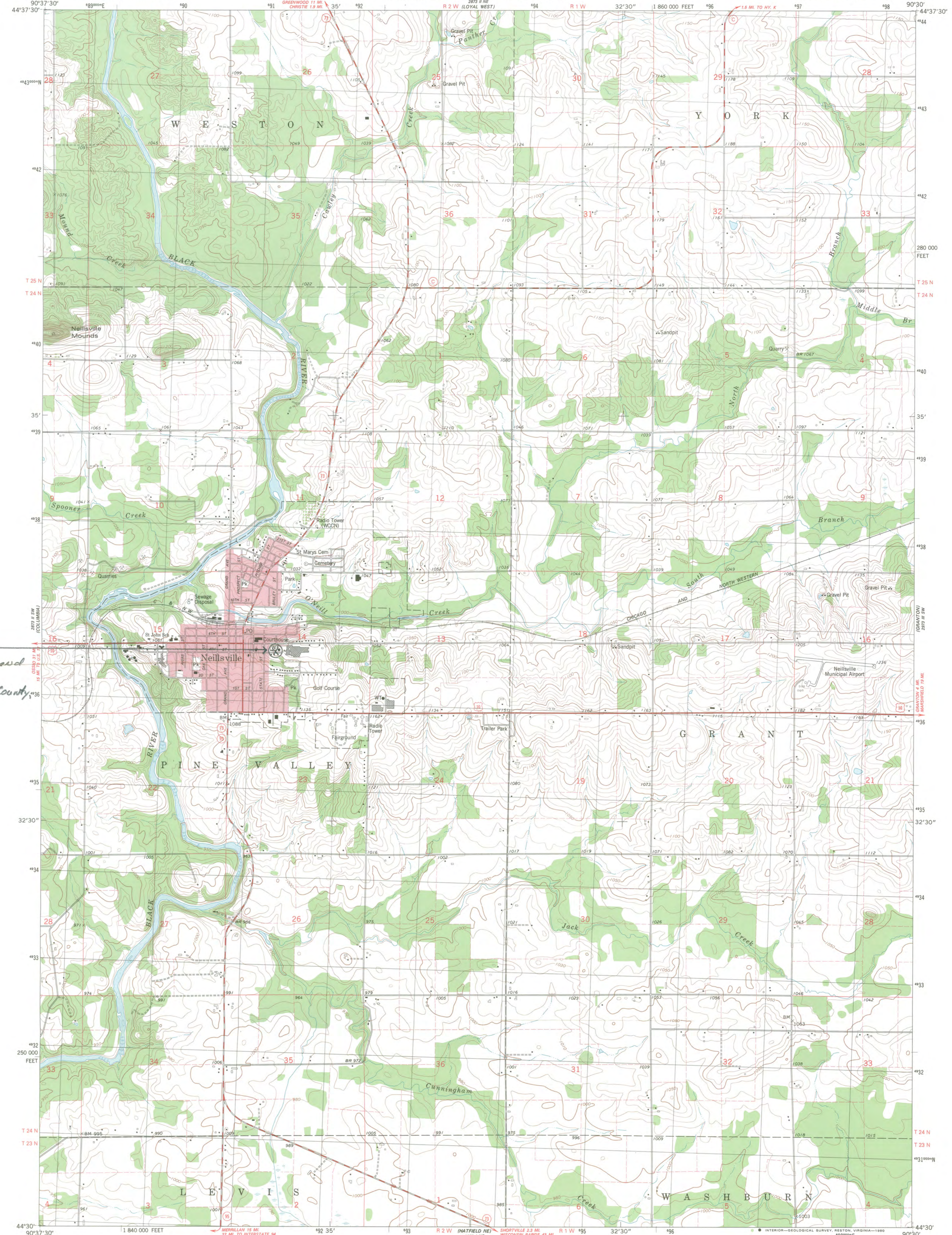
Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House

NEillsville, CLARK County, Wisconsin

Arched courtyard shed, camera facing northwest

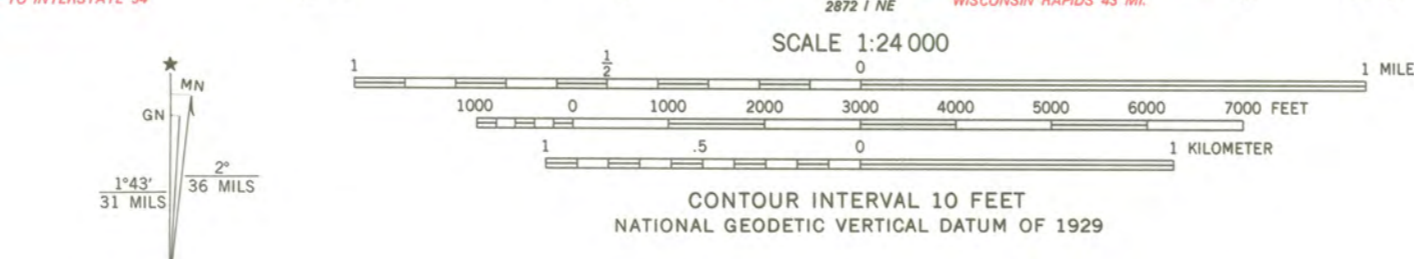
225536108 15/18 <> 8_LPT

<> 04/09/11

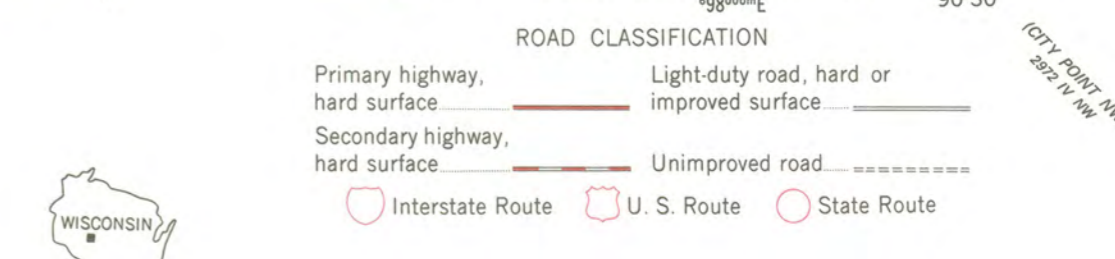


Taft's William B and
Jennie, House
Neillsville, Clark County,
Wisconsin
UTM Coordinates
Zone 15N
N: 4936594
E: 691296

Mapped, 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 areas 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 unchecked



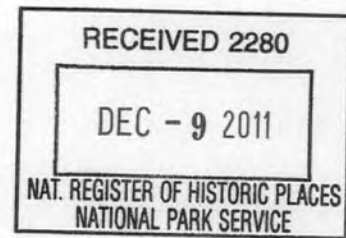
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Daina Penkiunas

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 30th day of November 2011,
for nomination of the Tufts, William B. and Jennie, House to the National Register
of Historic Places:

1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

_____ Multiple Property Nomination form

12 Photograph(s)

1 CD with electronic images

1 Original USGS 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: _____