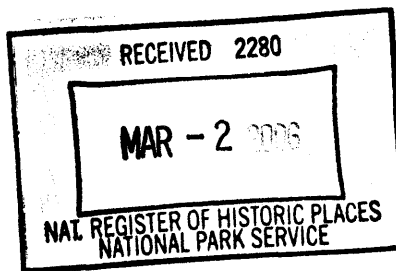


277

NPS Form 10-900
(January 1992)
Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

OMB No. 10024-0018



**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

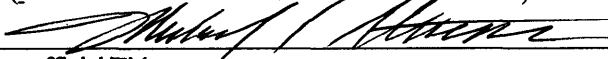
historic name Hein, John and Maria, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 824 Hewett Street **N/A** **not for publication**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 2/27/06
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

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

Hein, John and Maria, House

Clark County

Wisconsin

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. Ball

4.12.06

[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	2 Buildings
	Sites
	Structures
	Objects
1	2 Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone
walls Wood

roof Asphalt
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Hein, John and Maria, House
Name of Property

County Clark
County and State

Wisconsin

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1892

Significant Dates

1892

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.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Hein, John and Maria, House
Name of Property

County Clark
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.5 acres

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

1 15 690946 4937044
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
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 A. Lacey

Organization

street & number W5055 US HWY 10

city or town Neillsville

state WI

date 9/30/2005

telephone 715-743-4799

zip code 54456

Hein, John and Maria, House
Name of Property

County Clark
County and State

Wisconsin

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	Richard F. and Kathleen C. Quast	date	9/30/2005
organization		telephone	715-743-3097
street&number	824 Hewett Street	zip code	54456
city or town	Neillsville	state	WI

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

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

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Hein, John and Maria, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

The John and Maria Hein House, located at 824 Hewett Street, was built in 1892 and architecturally represents the Late Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture. The Queen Anne style captivated America from 1880-1910 and features exterior textural variations combined with variations of plane. The structure maintains an irregularity of plan and massing, made possible by new balloon framing techniques that provided for the ease of random changes in the horizontal continuity of the wall planes. The Hein house exhibits strong influence of Eastlake detailing made popular by Charles Eastlake, an English furniture designer. His book, Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery and Other Details, inspired architects to incorporate large curved brackets, scrolls, carved panels and a profusion of spindling and lattice work into their house designs.¹

DESCRIPTION

The Hein house is situated on a hillside along tree lined Hewett Street, which is also State Highway 73. The house faces east with an unobstructed view of O'Neill Creek and Neillsville's downtown. A driveway enters the property 107' south of the house and travels to a two-car garage located at the rear of the building. A very large pine tree shelters a well and pump original to the property. These resources are not included in the count because of their small scale.

The house features a two and one-half story main body, which has a steeply pitched, irregularly shaped hip roof. Projecting from the main body of the house are three two and one-half story cross gables. A two and one-half story entry porch gable faces east on the main façade. Only twenty percent of Queen Anne houses have a second story porch over the first story entry porch.²

The stone foundation projects three feet above the surrounding grade and is interrupted by four lights. The foundation is capped with a five-inch wide board, which is topped by a narrow projecting molding. The house is sided with clapboard, which begins after the projecting molding and continues to the roofline and the peaks of the gable ends.

The east facing front façade is somewhat symmetrical in nature having two front facing gables: a two and one-half story entry porch gable is present on the north one-third the width of the east façade and a two and one-half story projecting cross gable is present on the south two-thirds of the east façade. The

¹ <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/east/index.html>

² McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, Alfred A. Knopf 1997 page 267

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Section 7 Page 2

Hein, John and Maria, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

porch gable projects seven feet from the main body of the house. The entry porch has a single one light entry door, which exhibits Eastlake carvings on its wood surfaces. A hood roof with a small centered pediment begins directly below the second story porch floor. The pediment contains the numbers of the homes address. Turned porch posts support a spindle-ornamented three-sided frieze located under the eave of the hood roof. Decorative curved brackets containing a leaf motif are placed between the porch posts and the spindle ornamentation. Five (11 ½") stairs, which are the width of the porch, ascend to the first story porch floor. A balustrade of turned balusters features narrow turned newels topped with a turned knob. The balustrade begins on the first step and continues west to the main body of the house, flanking the stairway at the edges of the porch floor. The porch has a board ceiling. Lattice screening conceals the area beneath the porch.

The second story observation porch has square porch posts, lightly carved with indentations and vertical lines. These posts support a three sided, ornamental Eastlake inspired frieze that is comprised of two rows of cut-out half circles and square spindles grooved with vertical lines. The frieze is located under the pedimented gable end. Decorative curved brackets containing a leaf motif are place between the porch posts and the ornamental frieze. The porch has an entry door that contains a single light. A sunburst motif appears over the entry door above the casing. The verge boards running along the rake of the roof of the gable end are undecorated. The base of the verge board extends past the roofline forming a square, which is embellished with a raised circular medallion. An attic vent is centered within the gable end. The porch has a board ceiling. Wainscoting, which has a triangular bottom edge, begins at the juncture of the floor of the second story porch and the main wall of the house. The wainscoting is (21") in length and terminates (7") above the sunburst motif located above the second story porch entry door.

The east facing cross gable, which is two-thirds the width of the front façade, projects four feet from the main body of the house. The first floor elevation contains a one -story cutaway bay, which is supported by the stone foundation. The bay has a shed roof with flaring eaves, which is supported by paired curved decorative brackets. The roof of the bay begins at the bottom of the second story-window. A pediment is centered within the shed roof. The front of the bay contains a large single light Queen Anne window surrounded by small clear beveled square lights. The eave of the shed roof extends over the windows of the cut-away bay. The windows on the north and south sides of the cut-away bay contain a single one-over-one double-hung window. The corners of the bay are finished with (5") corner boards.

The second floor fenestration contains a three-part window reminiscent of a Palladian window. Two shorter rectangular sections flank a central taller rectangular section. Each window has a one-over-one

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Hein, John and Maria, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

double hung light. The two flanking windows are topped with a one-half-sunburst motif. Centered within the gable end and located above the center of the three-part window, is a small Queen Anne window. The Queen Anne window contains small squares of colored glass bordering a central pane. Decorative corner blocks flank the window at the top and a sunburst motif is centered above the window. Pilasters support a Queen Anne window atop the Palladian window, forming a two-story unit. The surface between the pilasters is covered with vertical narrow boards.

The verge boards running along the rake of the roof of the gable end are undecorated. The base of the verge board extends past the roofline forming a square, which is embellished with a raised circular medallion.

The north facing façade contains a two and one-half story cross gable, which is centered on the main body of the house. A two-story flat-roofed bay, which is supported by the stone foundation, projects five feet from the body of the cross gable. The first story of the bay has a hood roof with flaring eaves, which is supported by paired curved decorative brackets. The hood roof begins at the bottom of the second story bay windows. The front of the bay contains a window fenestration comprised of three one-over-one windows double hung windows that are adjacent to one another. The east and west side of the bay have a single one-over-one double hung window. The second story of the projecting bay contains a hipped roof with a flat top. Two windows, adjacent to one another, are centered on the front of the bay. The east and west side of the bay has a single one-over-one double hung window. The verge boards running along the rake of the roof of the gable end are undecorated. The base of the verge board extends past the roofline forming a square, which is embellished with a raised circular medallion.

The wall of the main body of the house, located east of the north facing cross gable, presents a window configuration comprised of a small single light window on the first story and a larger one-over-one double hung window on the second story. The second floor window has a transom and is topped with a small-bracketed roof gable. A half circle motif, repeating the motif found in the frieze of the second story porch, is placed within the pediment. Decorative (16") wide brackets, which have a scrolled bottom edge, support the gable roof. A leaf motif is cut out of the board just above the scrolled bottom edge. The brackets extend from the rear of the gable to the front gable edge, boxing in the gable. Coffered panels appear between the small first story window and the large second story window, tying them together as one unit. The surround located over the first floor window is supported with decorative brackets. Small brackets support the sill of the first floor window. A sunburst motif, resembling a corbel, is located below the first story window. As you view this window fenestration it appears as one two-story unit and suggests a whimsical interpretation of an oriel window.

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Hein, John and Maria, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

The wall of the main body of the house located west of the north facing cross gable has two evenly spaced one-over-one double hung windows, located on the first story. Centered above the first floor fenestration is a cornice line dormer, which houses a one-over-one double hung window. The gable roof is bracketed with decorative solid brackets, which extend from the rear of the gable to the front gable edge and are identical to the brackets of the east roof gable. A half circle motif is placed within the pediment of the gable.

The south facing façade contains a two and one-half story cross gable that is centered on the main body of the house. A chimney extends upward from the west side of the main body's hip roof. A two story flat roofed bay, supported by the stone foundation, projects three feet from the body of the cross gable. The first story of the bay has a hood roof with flaring eaves, which is supported by paired curved decorative brackets. The hood roof begins at the bottom of the second story bay windows. The front of the bay contains a large single light Queen Anne window that is surrounded by small clear beveled square lights. A single one-over-one window is present on the west side of the first floor bay. A single light entry door, which exhibits Eastlake carvings, is present on the east side of the projecting bay.

The second story of the projecting bay has a hipped roof with a flat top. Two windows, that are set side by side, are centered on the front of the bay. A single one-over-one double hung window is on the west side of the bay. A small square Queen Anne window, which has squares of colored glass bordering a circular glass center, is located on the east side of the bay. The verge boards running along the rake of the roof of the gable end are undecorated. The base of the verge board extends past the roofline forming a square, which is embellished with a raised circular medallion.

The wall of the main body of the house, east of the south facing cross gable, contains a one-story entry porch. The porch door enters the east side of the projecting bay. Turned porch posts support a spindle-ornamented frieze located under the eave of the shed roof. Decorative curved brackets, containing a leaf motif, are placed between the porch posts and the spindle ornamentation. Five stairs, which are the width of the porch, ascend to the floor of the porch. A balustrade of turned balusters features narrow turned newels that are topped with a turned knob. The balustrade begins on the first step and continues west to the wall of the projecting bay, bordering the south edge of the porch. A small, square, one light window is centered on the first story fenestration. An identical small, square, one light window is centered over the first floor window on the second story.

The wall of the main body of the house, located west of the south facing cross gable, contains an exterior basement entry with a flat hood roof, which projects from the main body of the house. A one

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Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

light window is centered on the south wall of the basement entry. A cornice line dormer, which abuts the projecting cross gable, houses a one-over-one double hung window. The gable roof is bracketed with decorative brackets that extend from the rear of the gable to the front gable edge. The brackets are identical to the brackets of the east roof gable. A half-circle motif is placed within the pediment.

The west facing elevation contains a steeply pitched hipped roof, whose lower edge extends to the top of the first floor rear porch shed roof. The north and south sides of the shed roof are enclosed and contain wainscoting, which has a triangular bottom edge. A second story gable dormer is centered within the hipped roof. The porch extends to within 18" of both the north and south corners of the west elevation and projects six feet from the main body of the house. A balustrade is located at the north and south edge of the porch. A solid wall encloses the west edge of the porch. The porch is accessed from the south by a balustraded stairway located at the west end of the porch. The north portion of the west wall of the porch contains a one-over-one double hung window.

The entire house and garage (NC) are covered in clapboard that is painted a light gray tan color. The architectural details are accented with dark blue/green, light teal blue and plum colored paints. Corner boards (5"wide) are present on all outside corners of the structure. Smaller (3"wide) corner boards are present on all inside corners.

The windows throughout the house are of varying widths and are finished with 5"wide surrounds.

Asphalt shingles cover the hipped roof, cross gables, hood, and shed roofs.

The interior of the Hein house has been handsomely detailed. Upon entering the great hall from the east facing entry porch, the eye is immediately drawn to the ornate Eastlake detailed staircase. The staircase ascends the west wall, turns, and then ascends the north wall to the second floor. As the staircase reaches the second floor the balustrade makes a tight curved turn and continues to the west wall of the second floor central hall. Newels are located at the bottom, turning landing and on the second floor. The newels are edged with turned spindles and have grooved vertical lines centered on each side. A turned knob sits atop a flat-sided round shaped area, which has a small-embossed flower design visible on each side. Rectangular horizontal crosspieces are placed between each baluster, creating a lattice design. An upright spindle is centered between each cross piece. A doorbell shaped finial sits on the top crosspiece beneath the handrail. At the intersections of the balusters and crosspieces are small two-sided corner blocks, embossed with a bull's eye design. These corner blocks resemble the corner blocks used throughout the house.

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The sitting room is reached from the great hall through wood paneled pocket doors. The sitting room extends into the east cut-away bay window. Wood paneled pocket doors, on the west wall of the sitting room, leads to the formal parlor. The parlor extends into the south bay window. The focus of the parlor is an ornate Eastlake inspired fireplace, located in the northwest corner of the room. Paired carved brackets support the mantle. Square spoon carved columns, containing a flower and tendril design, begin beneath the paired brackets and extend to the tiled floor of the hearth. Small cabinets supported on turned spindles flank a rectangular beveled mantle mirror. Ball and dowel fretwork is placed between the spindles, below the bottom of each cabinet. Ball and dowel fretwork covers the front of the cabinet doors. The sides of the small cabinets have a spoon carved flower design identical to the columns. Ball and dowel fretwork balustrades top each of the small cabinets. Horizontal molding is placed between the two cabinets above the beveled mirror. Glazed tiles surround the firebox. The upper corner tiles have the head of a man on the left corner and have the head of a woman on the right corner. The remainder of the tiles contains a grape and leaf motif. A door enters the parlor at the east edge of the projecting bay from the side porch.

A five-foot wide doorway, located on the north wall of the parlor, enters the dining room. The dining room extends into the north bay window. Two Tuscan columns support a large Eastlake ball and dowel spindled grille fretwork, located at the ceiling of the opening of the north bay. The fretwork grille has scrolled sides and a symmetrical scroll design center. A finial is located beneath the center design. The slender dowels have four balls on each dowel. The balls are arranged to create a pattern of half circles.

The kitchen is entered through a door on the west wall of the dining room and also from the west rear porch. An enclosed staircase (maid's staircase) is accessed on the south wall of the kitchen and ascends to the second floor. The kitchen has been updated for usefulness with cupboards that are compatible to the era.

A small bathroom has been placed in the closet under the main staircase.

There are four bedrooms on the second floor. Three of the bedrooms open onto the central hall, which is accessed by the main staircase. The northwest bedroom is accessed by the maid's staircase. The second story gable dormer is utilized as a closet for the northwest bedroom. A bathroom is located between the northwest bedroom and the south-central bedroom. The bathroom has been updated over time. Each bedroom contains a closet. An attic stairway ascends from the northwest bedroom. The south-central and north-central bedrooms extend into the projecting bays.

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Hein, John and Maria, House
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Doors with five panels, two vertical rectangular panels above and below a horizontal rectangular panel, are located throughout the house. The panels have two sets of grooves. The original window and door surrounds and baseboards remain on the first and second floors. The surrounds consist of (5") grooved moldings, bull's eye corner blocks, topped with crown molding and (10") door plinths. The ceilings are (9'6") in height on the first floor and (9'3") in height on the second floor. The floors, with the exception of the maid's room, are covered with (1 1/2") hardwood flooring. The maid's room floor is covered with (4") pine plank.

An exterior door accesses the basement.

The interior is marked by a high degree of quality and historic integrity and has experienced only minor alterations over time.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS (NC)

A two-car (20' X 20') garage is located west of the Hein house. The garage is clapboard covered and painted with the same palette as the house. The garage would have been constructed after 1934 and before 1989. The initials of the Prochazka family are found in the concrete. Built after the period of significance, the garage is non-contributing.

A small shed (12'6" X 16'6") is located directly west of the driveway entrance. The shed is clapboard covered and painted the background color of the house. The shed first appears on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, behind Hein's Grocery Store. The footprint of the shed continues to appear on additional Sanborn Maps into the 20th century. It is difficult to determine whether the shed remains in its original state or was rebuilt on the same foundation. Because it appears altered and does not contribute to the architectural significance of the property, the shed is non-contributing.

ALTERATIONS

The only alterations made to the home were to the rear porch area. The rear porch was originally open on three sides. At some point a solid wall was built on the west edge of the porch. The homeowner has created removable screen panels that enclose the north and south facing walls of the porch. A screen door is in place at the top of the stairway. A few years ago the house experienced a fire caused by lightning. The southwest portion of the second floor is the area that was involved. Fortunately, relatively minor damage ensued. The owner duplicated every detail that had to be replaced. Other than

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)

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these modifications, the property is in excellent condition and exhibits a remarkable degree of historic integrity, both inside and out.

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Hein, John and Maria, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The Hein House is nominated for its local significance as a highly intact example of the Queen Anne style containing Eastlake design elements. The period of significance for the house is 1892, the date of the house's construction.

The Queen Anne style of architecture dominated domestic building in the United States during the period 1880-1910. It replaced the Second Empire and Gothic Revival styles, becoming the most popular style of the times.³ The Queen Anne style is sometimes referred to as Neo-Jacobean or Free Classic in England and was initiated by British architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912).⁴ His buildings, although entirely free from archaeological pedantry, were the outcome of much enthusiastic and intelligent study of old examples, and were based directly on old methods and traditions.⁵ The Queen Anne received its first major exposure in America at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where the British government constructed several buildings in the Queen Anne style.⁶

The first Queen Anne building constructed in the United States was the Watts-Sherman house built at Newport Rhode Island in 1874. Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1896) was the designing architect. Richardson's Sherman house was a large two-and-one-half story house with a basically rectangular but somewhat irregular plan. Asymmetrical in composition, the exterior of the house was stone, half-timbering and shingles. Historians have speculated on the influence Stanford White (1853-1906), an architect in Richardson's employ, had on this structure. Richardson did the mass conception and overall planning of the Sherman house; however, much of the credit for the detailing goes to White.⁷ Richardson returned to Europe in the summer of 1882. Richardson found the Queen Anne style had evolved into what he considered to be lacking in "interest and individuality".⁸ Neocolonial detailing displayed on the American Queen Anne house distinguishes it from examples found in Britain.⁹

The earliest American examples followed Shaw's early half-timbered designs. However, during the 1880's the inventive American spindlework interpretations became the most prevalent. Some of the

³ <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/queen/>

⁴ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Vol 2, Wisconsin Historical Society 1986

⁵ <http://59.1911.encyclopedia.org/S/SH/SHAW-RICHARD-NORMAN.html>

⁶ <http://www.uvm.edu/~vhnet/histarch/hass06.html>

⁷ Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, H.H. Richardson Complete Architectural Works, M.I.T. Press 1982 pgs 133, 134

⁸ Hitchcock, Henry Russell, The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times, M.I.T. Press 1981 pg 245

⁹ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol. 2, Wisconsin Historical Society pg 2-15

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Hein, John and Maria, House
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decoration found in the Queen Anne style is referred to as "Eastlake" because it resembles the work of the English furniture designer, Charles Eastlake.

The industrial revolution was beginning and America was caught up in the excitement of new technologies. The Queen Anne style spread throughout the country through the availability of pattern books and the publishing of the first architectural magazine, "The American Architect and Building News." Factory made, precut architectural parts such as porch posts, moldings and other trim were shuttled across the country on a rapidly expanding train network.¹⁰ Due to advances in the manufacture of glass by 1883, windows were no longer an extravagance and the designers of Queen Anne homes were able to use them freely to admit massive amounts of light.¹¹ Exuberant builders combined these decorative details to create innovative and sometimes excessive homes. The Queen Anne style satisfied the rising middle class's desire to exhibit their newfound wealth and success.

Another technological development that helped to further the construction of the Queen Anne home was the advent of balloon framing, whereby the framework of a house could be built of uniform lumber. The framing system was of inexpensive two-by-four-inch boards, combined as upright studs and cross-members that were held together by cheap, mass-produced nails. This technique replaced the traditional hewn timber construction and simplified the construction of architectural features such as overhangs, bay windows and towers.¹²

The Queen Anne style of architecture reached Wisconsin in the 1880s. Colorful, individualistic and exuberant describes the Queen Anne style, which was the culmination of the elaborate architectural styles of the late 19th century. American Queen Anne houses are characterized by an irregularity of floor plan and have asymmetrical massing. These houses exhibit a variety of surface textures, roofs, wall projections, and three sided bays. The facades are usually asymmetrical in nature, with spacious porches that exhibit elaborately turned posts and balusters. Roofs are steeply pitched, and usually contain a dominant front-facing gable. The American expression of the Queen Anne was most often clad in wood rather than brick or stone. The overall effect of complexity and irregularity distinguishes the Queen Anne from all preceding American styles.¹³ The elements and forms from many styles are manipulated into an exuberant visual display in the American Queen Anne.¹⁴

¹⁰ McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf Inc. 1997 pg 268

¹¹ <http://www.richmondhillhistory.org/queenanne.html>

¹² <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/queen/>

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Blumenson, John Identifying American Architecture, W.W. Norton and Co. 1981

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HISTORY OF NEILLSVILLE

Clark County was created from territory taken from Jackson County by legislation approved on July 6 1853.¹⁵ The Black River runs north to south and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. Abundant pin forests lined the Black River, which was the perfect highway to the mills of Onalaska and La Crosse.

Neillsville, located in southern Clark County, is situated at the junction of O'Neill Creek and the Black River. Neillsville was first settled in June of 1845 when James and Henry O'Neill, arriving from Black River Falls, cut the first road into Clark County. The loggers that continued to arrive came from many different ethnic backgrounds. By 1850, 50 acres of land had been cleared by James O'Neill. O'Neill appropriated four acres for the village and had the village platted by surveyor Allen Boardman in April of 1855. Neillsville was the first village to be laid out in the county. It was replatted in 1921 by C. Stockwell. The City of Neillsville was duly incorporated on March 28, 1882.¹⁶

In 1860 the population in the village of Neillsville was fewer than 250 people. James Hewett erected the first brick building in Clark County in 1872 at the corner of 5th and Hewett. James Hewett and O.S. Woods operated a mercantile at this location for many years. Additional brick commercial structures continued to be built each year in the downtown commercial district. The last high style brick commercial building, the C.C.Sniteman Drug Store, was constructed in 1895. This building completed the facades of the west side of Hewett Street from 5th to 6th Street. These facades are now part of a Downtown Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

1891 was prospected to be a banner-building year for Neillsville. Dewhurst was erecting a block of brick buildings on 5th and Hewett Street costing \$10,000. A flourmill and new wagon factory, as well as the Dickinson, Klopff and Sturdevant residences were to be built. "Without a doubt, \$100,000 will be extended in Neillsville in improvements," wrote the Clark County Press.¹⁷

In 1891, one hundred and forty million board feet of lumber was harvested in Clark County. Neillsville was prospering, being driven by the logging industry.¹⁸ The population of Neillsville grew

¹⁵ Andreas, A.T., History of Northern Wisconsin, Western Historical Co. 1881

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Republican and Press March 26, 1891

¹⁸ Ibid

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to 1,936 people in 1890.¹⁹ Hotels, boarding houses, saloons, banks, dry goods stores, hardware stores, grocers, livery stables, grist mills, planning mills, druggists, dressmakers and tailors, bakers, newspapers, shoemakers, brewer, blacksmiths, wagon and carriage makers, photographers, milliners, cooperers, furniture stores, tanners and glove makers, gun dealers, harness makers, tanners, jewelers, churches, and attorneys all prospered as the supporting infrastructure for the logging industry.²⁰ Lumber barons and prospering businessmen like John Hein were building wonderful Victorian homes.

John Hein was born in Germany in 1840. He arrived in the United States in 1853 with his parents who homesteaded in Dodge County.²¹ Maria (Thomas) Hein was born May 30, 1844 in Irsch, Germany, immigrating to Milwaukee in 1856 with her family. Maria's family moved to Calumet County, where she met and married John on June 13, 1865. The Hein's first settled in Brown County before arriving in Neillsville May 9, 1888. John and Maria had ten children.²²

John Hein owned and operated a cooperage factory in Neillsville that employed thirty-five men. The factory manufactured tight and slack barrel staves and headings. During the year July 1889 to July 1890 the number of staves produced by the factory totaled 141,445 and the number of sets of headings totaled 581,686. This translated to gross earnings of over \$40,000.²³

Hein also owned another cooperage factory in Heintown, York Township, Clark County, which was built in 1885. Hein's eldest son Anthony (Tony) managed the Heintown factory. The Heins operated a boarding house in conjunction with the factory, which housed the labor force brought from Jefferson County.²⁴ When the Heintown cooperage factory closed in 1898, the Hein family moved the stave and heading factory to Deertown in Rusk County. The Deertown factory employed one hundred and fifty men. The name of the town was changed to Tony, in honor of Anthony Hein and remains a village of 734 residents in 2005.²⁵

Hein was also a Neillsville merchant owning and operating the "Hein Dry Goods and Grocery Store," which was built on the Hein property between 1888 and 1892. The grocery store (no longer extant) was located at the southern most point of the Hein property, adjacent to the Neillsville Power Plant.

¹⁹ Clark County Press July 1, 1982 Keepsake Centennial Edition

²⁰ The American Sketch Book

²¹ Neillsville Press August 13, 1925 John Hein death notice

²² Republican and Press September 8, 1898 Maria Hein death notice

²³ Clark County the Garden of Wisconsin, Clark County Publication 1890 pg 69, 70

²⁴ <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/wi/county/clark/webbs/records/index.cgi?read=7577>

²⁵ <http://www.downloadzipcode.com/WI/54563>

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The store sold groceries and dry goods, as well as staves and headings that were used for flour, lime, apple, pork, and syrup barrels.²⁶

John Hein purchased Outlot 42 of the Hewetts Addition July 18, 1888 from the Chauncey Blakeslee family.²⁷ A dwelling and other out buildings existed on the said property.²⁸ The Neillsville Republican and Press stated in August of 1890 that during the next building season John Hein was to "build a residence in this city that will be far ahead of anything of the kind here. We have seen the plan and it is a fine one. The building will cost way up in the thousands."²⁹ However, 1891 was a tragic year for the Hein family, as they would loose two children to death, Rosa age six,³⁰ and Joseph age fourteen.³¹ The building project was postponed until August of 1892.³² The new building was constructed practically on top of the existing structure.³³ In 1893 Hein divided the old building into three sections and moved these sections to adjoining lots he owned, creating rental property. According to the newspaper "this has vastly improved the surroundings of his new home and gives an unobstructed view of the town."³⁴ Also by 1892 the other outbuildings had been removed and Hein's Grocery and Dry Goods had been built adjacent to the Neillsville Water and Electric Light Station.³⁵

The Hein Stave and Heading Mill was destroyed by fire in June of 1893.³⁶ John Hein began spending more and more of his time at the factory in Tony and eventually located their residence there 1898. His wife, Maria, died in September of 1898 from Addison's disease, having been in poor health the entire previous year.³⁷

John Hein sold his Neillsville residence to Joseph Morley in June of 1901.³⁸

²⁶ Clark County the Garden of Wisconsin, Clark County Publication 1890

²⁷ Warranty Deed July 18, 1888 Clark County Court House

²⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Jan. 1887

²⁹ Republican and Press August 14, 1890

³⁰ Republican and Press October 1, 1891 Rosa Hein death notice

³¹ Republican and Press December 10, 1891

³² Republican and Press August 25, 1892

³³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Oct. 1892

³⁴ Republican and Press June 1, 1893

³⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Dec. 1897

³⁶ Republican and Press June 15, 1893

³⁷ Republican and Press September 8, 1898 Maria Hein death notice

³⁸ Warranty Deed June 3, 1901 Clark County Court House

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Joseph Morley arrived in Neillsville in the spring of 1876. Morley entered the law office of James O'Neill as a clerk, in 1880. After attending law school at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, he became a partner in the O'Neill law practice in 1881. Morley became interested in banking and became Cashier of the Neillsville Bank, owned by Jas. L. Gates. After the bank was sold to Judge Richard Dewhurst, Morley continued as Cashier until his death in 1909.³⁹ Morley's wife remarried and remained in the house as Florence Weinberger. Florence continued ownership of the house until 1917 when it was sold to Francis Neff. The house remained in the Neff family until it was sold to George Prochazka in March of 1934. The Prochazka family maintained ownership until September of 1989 when Dorothy (Prochazka) Schlinsog sold the house to Richard and Kathy Quast, current owners.⁴⁰

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The John and Maria Hein house is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is an important local example of the Queen Anne style as identified by the 2004 Neillsville Architectural Survey.⁴¹ In the late 1800s successful Neillsville merchants and lumber barons fancied the opulence that the Queen Anne style portrayed. Neillsville had an abundance of lumber and several very competent builders such as George W. Trogner, Samuel Calway and William Free. George W. Trogner's saw, planing and shingle mill could create the ornate interior and exterior decorative elements required to complete these ostentatious ladies.

The Hein House presents a strong physical impression as it interprets the irregularity of plan, asymmetrical massing, variety of roof forms and wall projections that characterize the Queen Anne style of architecture as described in Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. The house maintains a strong presence to the street by the raised foundation, already elevated by the hillside setting. The Hein house uses devices such as cross gabling, projecting and cut-away bays, porches and cornice edge gables to provide changes in the horizontal continuity of wall planes. Texture is created by the shadows that are cast by these three dimensional elements, as the angle of the sun continues to change throughout the day.

The building exhibits beautiful Eastlake inspired detailing on the porch friezes, the sunburst motifs over doorways and at the tops of windows, and the ornate brackets that support the cornice line gables and the hood and shed roofs. The ornate Eastlake detailing continues on the inside of the house with the lattice-like staircase, ornate fireplace front and the grille atop the dining room bay. According to A

³⁹ Neillsville Press October 21, 1909

⁴⁰ Abstract and Title of Outlot 42 of Hewett's Addition

⁴¹ Neillsville Architectural Survey 2004 prepared by Rebecca Sample Bernstein for the Neillsville Historic Pres. Com.

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Field Guide to American Houses, approximately fifty percent of the Queen Anne's constructed exhibited Eastlake detailing.⁴²

The interior is bathed with the extensive use of light, especially the large Queen Anne windows in the south-facing bay and the cut-away bay. Additional lighting is created by the small Queen Anne windows in the peak of the east-facing gable and the east side of the south-facing second story bay, which produce colorful light and the many one-over-one windows located in the projecting bays and cornice line dormers. The most distinctive feature of the Hein house is the uniting of fenestration from separate stories. These windows appear as one large window unit, through the use of connecting decorative elements.

Many Queen Anne houses were built in Neillsville. Most have been altered by the addition of modern siding and the removal of architectural details. The John and Maria Hein house is clearly among the finest examples of an Eastlake influenced Queen Anne remaining in Neillsville. It is distinguished by the high degree of architectural integrity that remains on both the interior and the exterior and deserves listing in both the State and the National Register of Historic Places.

⁴² McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf 1997 pg264

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Hein, John and Maria, House
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Republican and Press October 1, 1891. Rosa Hein death notice.

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Hein, John and Maria, House
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Boundary Description:

The boundary corresponds with the legal description of the property:
Lot 1 of Joseph Morley's Outlots to the City of Neillsville, subject to existing streets, right-of-way easements, restrictions and reservations of record.
September 1, 1989
Tax Parcel No. 10261-532

Boundary Justification:

This is the boundary of the parcel owned by the Heins when the house was built and continues to correspond to the parcel associated with the house.

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Hein, John and Maria, House
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Photo #1 of 11

John Hein House

Neillsville, Clark County, WI

Photo by Pat Lacey Sept. 2005

Neg. at Wisconsin Historical Society

View looking west

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

Photo #2 of 11

View looking west – upper entry porch

Photo #3 of 11

View looking southeast

Photo #4 of 11

View looking northeast (south elevation)

Photo #5 of 11

View looking northeast – side porch of south elevation

Photo #6 of 11

View looking east – rear porch

Photo #7 of 11

View looking south

Photo #8 of 11

View looking north

Photo #9 of 11

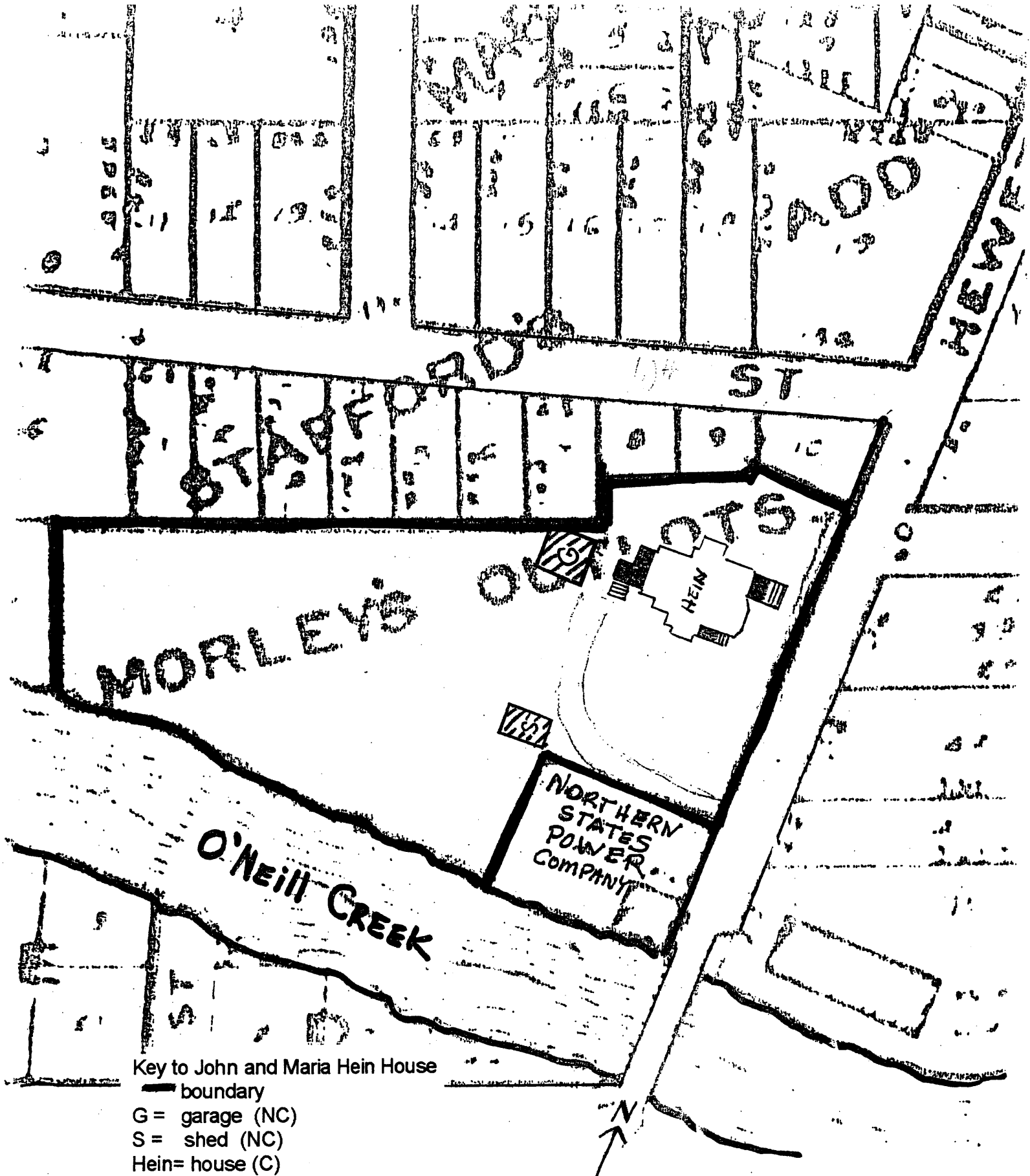
View looking north

Photo #10 of 11

View looking northeast

Photo #11 of 11

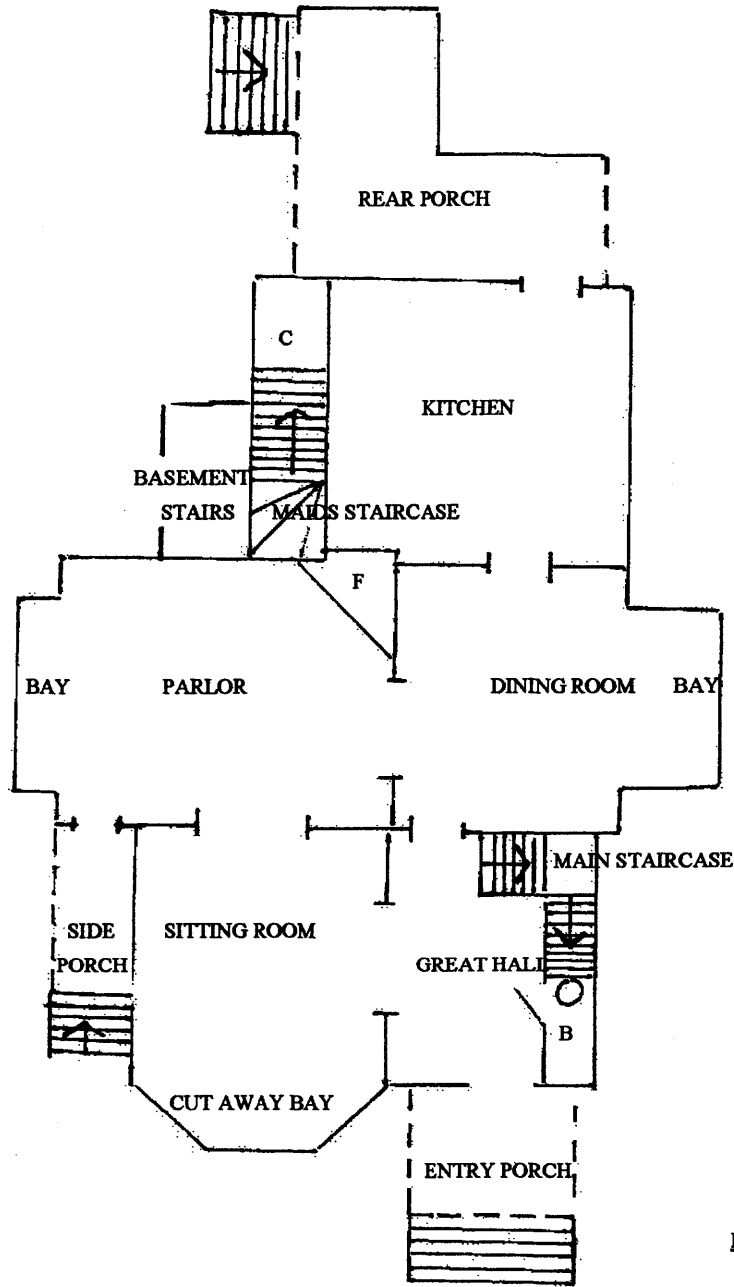
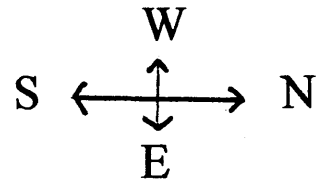
View looking north



JOHN AND MARIA HEIN HOUSE

NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN

FIRST FLOOR

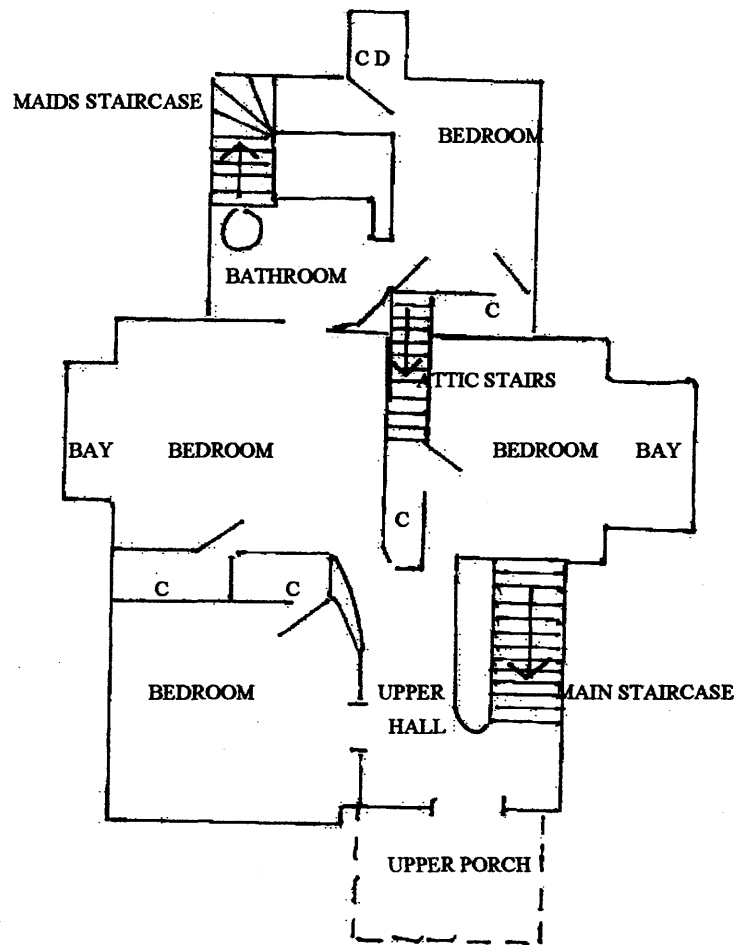
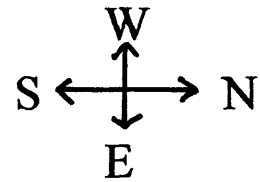


KEY

- C CLOSET
- F FIREPLACE
- B BATHROOM

no scale

JOHN AND MARIA HEIN HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN
SECOND FLOOR



KEY

C D CLOSET IN DORMER

C CLOSET

no scale



John and Maria Hein House
824 Hewett Street
Neillsville, Clark County Wisconsin