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OCT - 7 2005

**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

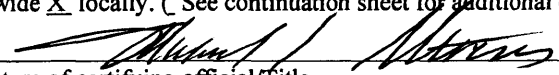
historic name Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	318 East Fourth Street	N/A	not for publication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 X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
Date 10/3/05

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

Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, 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:)

Elson H. Beall

11-15-05

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes 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
2	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
2	0 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

-Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation concrete

walls brick

roof terra cotta

other wood

Narrative Description

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

Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Name of Property

Clark County
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.

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

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Calway, Samuel (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Name of Property

Clark County
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

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

1 15 691260 4936760
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 2/28/05
telephone 715-743-4799
zip code 54456

Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Name of Property

Clark County
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	Thomas and Elizabeth Barr	date	2/28/05
organization		telephone	715-743-3283
street&number	318 East Fourth 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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Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

The Forrest D. and Marian Calway house was finished in February of 1917 and is a fine representation of the Colonial Revival style of architecture exhibiting influences of the contemporary Arts and Crafts movement. The building is located in a residential neighborhood, which supports a mixture of mid-to-late-nineteenth century architecture, as well as architecture from the 1930s to the 1950s. The Calway house is situated on a large lot and faces north on tree-lined Fourth Street. The building has a long axis parallel to the street. The front façade is symmetrical, exhibiting a central entry portico supported by columns, and balanced window placement. The side-gabled brick building is two and one-half stories in height and is set on a projected concrete basement, which rises 10" above grade, articulated by six lights. The foundation slopes to shed water away from the house. The roof is covered with flat tapered clay tiles, Verde green in color, and is crested with a half-barrel ridgecap. A driveway enters the lot from the street traveling along the west side of the house to the garage. The garage duplicates many of the features of the house only on a smaller scale and is being considered as a contributing building. The property is in excellent condition retaining most, if not all, of its original detailing both inside and out.

DESCRIPTION

The north facing main façade is 38' in length, symmetrically balanced, being accentuated by a central entry portico¹. The portico extends forward and is reached by a concrete walkway that exits off of the city sidewalk. The entry portico roof has a curved underside, a favored Colonial Revival detail. Under the roof, at the east and west edges are coffered panels extending parallel to each other from front to back. Boxed square Doric piers, with a slight entasis, support the portico roof under the coffered panels. The piers have square bases and capitals and a rectangular area is channeled into the side of each. The rear of the entry portico roof is supported with pilasters, matching the forward piers. The entry roof has a 4" wide classical cornice that follows the curved roofline. A wood stringcourse begins at either edge of the portico roof and extends four inches beyond the outside edge of each triple window. The stringcourse extends 6" from the wall of the house. The entry portico's classical cornices extend across the face of the stringcourse.² The entry door and screen door are arched to match the curve of the portico roofline. A brick eyebrow arches over the entry, mirroring the roofline of the underside of the portico. The massive entry door is divided into six panels. The bottom two

¹ Carley, Rachel The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, Henry Holt & Company N.Y. 1997

² Heritage.nf.ca/society/rhs/terms.html

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Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

panels contain clear lights. The upper two panels are arched and contain leaded glass lights, which have a circle pattern intersected with a diamond shape.

On either side of the entry portico is a triple window that has a central fixed one-over-one pane. A double-hung sash, divided into four lights in the upper sash and six lights in the lower sash is at either side of the central pane. Located below each triple window is a full-length window box supported by brackets that are mortared into the brick wall. The second floor windows appear in pairs and are placed directly under the eaves. The paired windows that are centered over the lower triple windows have double-hung sashes with the upper sash divided into six lights and the lower sash a single pane. The paired casement windows that are centered over the entry porch are smaller and are divided into six lights. A window box is located below. Each window group has a brick sill.

The boxed eaves are fairly deep and are surfaced with stucco. A cornice that appears the full length of the front façade is copper-lined galvanized metal gutter, which has been shaped to appear as the classical cornice. Downspouts are visible on either side of the entry. The Verde-green tile roof and ridgecap are easily visible from the street.

The west facing elevation is 30' 9" in width and is dominated by a two-story battered chimney. The chimneystack pierces the roof peak of the gable end. No longer in use, this chimney vented the original furnace. The first floor chimney elevation is articulated with a small glass window, which becomes part of a built in buffet cabinet located in the dining room. The second floor chimney elevation narrows and contains a recessed arched niche. The first and second floor double-hung windows are divided into six lights in the upper sash, with the lower section being a single pane. These windows are topped with a brick flat-gauged arch, articulated with a projecting brick keystone. These windows are placed an equal distance from the chimney on both the first and second floor. The attic story has smaller windows, which are divided into six lights. These windows flank the chimney on either side and maintain a top angle that corresponds to the angle of the roofline. All of the windows and the niche have a brick sill. The gable end eaves are deep with prominent cornice returns. The boxed eave is finished with beaded board.

The east facing elevation is 38' 2" in width. The north two and one half story gable end has a one-story bay, which is 17' 8" in width and is supported by the concrete foundation. The bay is centered on the first floor elevation of the gable end and has a low-pitched hipped asphalt roof. The bay's fenestration is a band of five windows on the primary face with each window divided into six lights. The center window is fixed with the remaining windows opening in casement style. The north and south facing walls of the bay have one fixed window divided into six lights. The band of fenestration has a

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limestone sill. The second floor gable end has three evenly spaced windows, identical to the second floor west facing elevation. Each window is topped with a brick flat-gauged arch, articulated with a projecting brick keystone. The attic story has a pair of windows whose top angle corresponds to the roofline of the peak. They are finished with a brick lintel. The gable end eaves are deep containing prominent cornice returns. The boxed eave is finished with beaded board.

The south portion of the east facing elevation has a flat roofed, two-story wing. This wing contains a sleeping porch on the second floor and a sunroom on the first floor. The first floor windows are double hung sashes divided into twelve lights. These windows are separated with simple bands of brick. The second floor has three evenly spaced nine light casement windows, within a boxed area of stucco. A brick sill with limestone corners is present beneath the stucco. The windows are placed directly under the shallow eave, which is edged with copper-lined galvanized gutters that appear as a cornice. A three-flue chimney rises from the junction of the two-story wing and the south facing roof of the east facing gable end.

The rear or south facing elevation is asymmetrical. The west portion contains a two story pedimented cross gable. The tympanum of the pediment contains a pair of casement windows divided into eight lights. These windows maintain a top angle that corresponds to the angle of the peak. The surface of the tympanum is stucco. Projecting below the pediment is a two story flat roofed wing, which has less width than the pedimented gable. This wing projects 42" inches from the pediment gable wall. The wing has a second story (45" X 93") porch, which is located west of a group of three casement windows divided into nine panes. The second story porch roof is supported on the west end with one square porch support. The porch is enclosed from the floor to the height of 41" and is topped with a 12" wide wood ledge. A brick sill, with limestone corners, begins at the south wall of the pedimented gable and continues under the casement windows. The cornice begins at the base of the pediment and continues above the top of the second story porch and the three casement windows. The cornice is a copper-lined galvanized metal gutter that has been shaped to appear as classical cornice.

The first floor elevation contains the rear entry hallway. The centered entry has a roof that projects 36" from the house and rests on wood brackets. The underside of the roof is curved and is finished with stucco. At each side of the entry door is a 20" by 30" window divided into six lights. A boxed raincap extends over each window and connects to the entry roof. These details are similar to and repetitive of the north facing main entry, but on a lesser scale. A small wood door used for milk delivery is to the west of the entry door.

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Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

The rear entry wing abuts the two-story sleeping porch wing. The sleeping porch wing projects an additional 57" inches from the entry wing wall. The second floor of the sleeping porch wing has one window on the west facing elevation and three evenly spaced casement windows on the south facing elevation. These windows are divided into nine lights, and are surrounded with stucco. The brick sill with limestone corners that begins at the entry porch continues under the second floor window fenestration stucco area of the sleeping porch. Copper-lined galvanized metal gutters, which are shaped to appear as a classical cornice, also continue from the west portion of the pedimented gable, ending at the junction of the sleeping porch flat roof and the east facing gable return.

The sunroom first floor elevation has one window that faces west. A door enters the sunroom on the south-facing wall. A window is located at each side of the door. A stoop that is part of the original concrete foundation reaches the door. The windows of the sunroom are divided into twelve lights.

The majority of the building's exterior is covered with a brown-red brick laid in common bond. Areas under the eave of the north facing elevation, the tympanum of the pedimented gable, the ceilings of the entry porches, the area surrounding the second floor sleeping porch windows, and the windows of the second floor entry wing are surfaced with stucco.

INTERIOR

The massive entry door opens into a small vestibule that has a semicylindrical barrel ceiling.³ The west wall of the vestibule contains an arched niche that contains hooks for hanging coats. A 4" deep wood ledge appears 6" below the barrel ceiling and traverses the entire room. The south wall contains a door that is divided into eight large lights. Located at the left and right side of the door are sidelights that are divided into four lights. This begins the architect's use of light and the transfer of light throughout the home.

The vestibule opens into the central stair hall, which extends one-half the distance of the house. The hall has a barrel vaulted ceiling. A 4" deep wood ledge appears 6" below the barrel ceiling and traverses the entire room. The main staircase is located at the south wall of the central hall. The bottom riser and lip extends beyond the remainder of the stairs, ending in a graceful curve. The octagonal shaped newel post sits atop this curved step addition. The staircase has a balustraded rail, on the east side of the stairs, which extends upward for five steps before a solid wall begins. The balusters are square. A door present to the left of the staircase opens to find two steps, which lead

³ Harris, Cyril M. Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture, Dover Publications N.Y. 1977 page47

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down into a small bathroom located under the main staircase. The bathroom has a barrel vaulted ceiling. A built-in cabinet is tucked under the stairs.

To the east of the central hall is the living room. A folding wall comprised of four 30" wide doors separates the hall from the living room. Each door is divided into eight lights. The central two doors can be used as entry doors or the whole wall can be folded back to the walls at either side of the entry. The living room exhibits built in cabinets, with doors that are divided into eight lights. These cabinets are placed at either side of the triple window. The south wall of the living room has a fireplace wall that has a doorway on either side. These doors enter the sunroom. The fireplace sits directly on the floor and has a wood surround, which is simply decorated with curves and inset panels. The wood surround is topped with a mantle. The firebox is surrounded by a row of long narrow Roman gray bricks. A 4" deep wood ledge appears 6" below the barrel ceiling and traverses the entire room. This ledge continues across the fireplace wall, arching above the fireplace. A 32" deep by 15' bay is directly across from the wall of doors. The light from the band of five windows transfers through the wall of eight light doors into the central hall.

The dining room is entered on the west side of the central hall, through a dramatic set of 5' wide, sixteen light pocket doors. The pocket doors, when closed, appear as two doors divided into eight lights. They are actually one sliding door. The lights in the pocket door are opaque art glass, mustard yellow in color. The south wall is highlighted with a built-in cabinet that contains doors divided into eight lights. An entry into the kitchen exits off this wall as well. The west wall has a serving buffet built into a recessed arched area. This area is part of the exterior chimney. The back of the buffet is wood and arched to correspond to the arch of the recessed area. A window, flanked with narrow mirrors, completes the buffet back. This window is visible on the west-facing facade of the exposed chimney. The focal point of the dining room is the ceiling, which is truly an architectural feat. The ceiling arches in from all sides not quite completing a dome, but having some qualities of coving.⁴ A 4" deep wood ledge appears 6" below the coved ceiling and traverses the entire room.

The sunroom is entered from the doors at each side of the living room fireplace and a hall that connects it to the kitchen and rear entrance. The walls of the sunroom are brick and the floor is comprised of 6" and 9" square ceramic tiles. The ceiling in the sunroom is coved, similar in nature to the dining room ceiling but of a lesser height. The fireplace projects 18" from the north wall and is 67" in width. The fireplace has a projecting brick sill created by a stretcher row of brick. The fireplace is faced with red brick laid in running rows, with groups of three bricks set in a basket weave pattern

⁴ Ibid page 145

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above the firebox. Instead of a rectangular wall extending to the ceiling above the firebox and mantle, the fireplace chimney area tapers toward the top and back toward the north wall. This somewhat triangular area is surfaced with concrete. The surfaces of the sunroom help hold the heat produced by the sun and the fireplace. A door, located on the east wall, enters the hallway between the kitchen and the sunroom. The door is divided into eight lights of opaque white glass. This privacy glass was used to prevent observation by the servants.

The hallway that connects the sunroom with the kitchen has an interior paired window on the south wall that captures light from the rear entrance and transfers it directly across the hall to a paired window on the north wall of the hall. This window sheds its light into the bathroom located under the main staircase. Each light of the paired windows is divided into four lights. The glass has the appearance of winter frost.

The kitchen has been remodeled over time. The maid's staircase is accessed from the west wall of the kitchen. Two stairs ascend to the door of the stairwell. The rear entry hall has access to the kitchen and to the basement.

Ascending the main staircase is another unique feature of the house. A wonderful raised three-sided seating area is nestled under a band of casement windows. This seating area is located directly across the landing from the staircase. Two stairs ascend to the seating area. There is one step up into the sleeping porch and two steps up to the central upper hall. The placement of these steps creates a "pit" area at the base of the seating area. A door to the right of the seating area enters the landing of the maid's staircase. Another door, accessed by one step, exits the landing and enters the narrow south porch.

The rail of the staircase continues upward, joining the newel post at the top of the staircase. The second floor newel is identical to the octagonal newel at the base of the stairs. The rail continues, now becoming balustraded, curving around the staircase opening until it meets the west wall.

The east portion of the north wall of the sleeping porch has a door to the master bedroom that is reached by the ascension of one step. The west portion of the north wall contains a window divided into eight lights. This window transfers light from the sleeping porch into the master bedroom. The south wall of the master bedroom has a fireplace wall, which extends 21" from the wall and is 68" in width. A very simple square firebox sits directly on the floor. Square ceramic tiles surround the firebox. The same tiles cover the inside of the firebox and the floor. A 48" wood mantle is mounted on the wall above the firebox. A small arched niche is present above the mantle. The entry from the

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sleeping porch and the window opening onto the sleeping porch are set into arched areas. A door located on the north wall of the bedroom enters a dressing room that contains his and hers closets.

There are two additional bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The bathroom has been updated over the years. A large built in linen cupboard with lower drawers is located at the end of the upper hall. The bathroom has an original, tall, narrow, built-in cabinet on the south wall. A narrow enclosed stairway leads from the second floor to the attic.

The window and door surrounds within the house are 5 ½" wide with a flat center surface and sculpted edges. The baseboards are 9 ½" in height throughout the house. The second floor doors and the first floor doors that are not divided into lights are single paneled. The woodwork, doors and floors are maple. The woodwork maintains its original varnish finish.

ALTERATIONS

The Forrest D. and Marian Calway House, as well as the garage, suffered little if any alteration since their construction. Exterior changes have been limited to the replacement of windows of like style and size. Interior changes occurred in kitchen remodeling and bathroom updates. The integrity of the buildings remains excellent.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

A one-and one-half story (24' X 24') side-gabled garage, mirroring many of the elements of the house is located south of the house at the end of the driveway. The building has a 16" projecting concrete foundation. The north and south facing elevations gable ends have two, one-over-one windows with the upper sash divided into six lights, located on the first floor elevation. The attic story has a one one-over-one window that has the upper sash divided into six lights, centered within the gable peak. The windows have a brick flat-gauged arch with a projecting brick keystone. The gable end eaves are deep with prominent cornice returns. Both of these characteristics are identical to the house. The east facing façade has an entry door at the north end of the façade and one one-over-one window with the upper sash divided into six lights to the south of the door. The west facing façade has a single over-head garage door placed within the original door opening. The opening is topped with a header row of brick with the next stretcher row of brick projecting forward. The remainder of the brick is identical in color to the house laid in the same common bond pattern.

___ End of Description of Physical Appearance

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Insert Statement of Significance

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Forrest and Marian Calway house is architecturally significant at the local level under Criterion C. Completed in 1917, it is a fine example of the interpretation of Colonial Revival architecture popular during the period 1880-1955.⁵ Cultural Resource Management categorizes the design of structures resembling the Calway House, as Period Colonial Revival, which is somewhat less formal than the Georgian style, from which it derives many of its characteristics. The most numerous of these revival buildings were residences, usually two-story, with a classically derived entrance, which references its architectural heritage.⁶ Architects drew upon the designs of the Georgian and Federal periods of the 18th century, which were distinguished by their symmetry and classically influenced decoration. Colonial Revival was largely an outgrowth of a new pride in America's past and a rapidly growing interest in historic preservation. The restoration of Independence Hall in 1898 was the most important of these efforts. This restoration renewed interest in historic architecture reestablishing its form, with an American identity.⁷

HISTORY OF NEILLSVILLE

Clark County was created from territory taken from Jackson County, by legislation approved on July 6, 1853.⁸ The Black River runs north to south and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. Abundant virgin pine forests lined the Black River, which became the perfect highway to the mills of Onalaska and La Crosse.

Neillsville, located in southern Clark County, is situated at the junction of the Black River and the O'Neill Creek. Neillsville was settled in June of 1845 when James and Henry O'Neill cut the first road into Clark County, arriving from Black River Falls. Settlers that came to Neillsville were either employed in the lumber industry, opened a business to support the booming logging industry, or settled on a plat of cut over timber and began to farm. These people came from many ethnic backgrounds. By 1850, fifty acres had been cleared by James O'Neill, who designated four acres for the village proper. The village was platted by surveyor Allan Boardman, in April of 1855, being the first village to be laid out in Clark County. It was replatted in 1921 by C. Stockwell. The City of Neillsville was duly incorporated on March 28, 1882.⁹

⁵ McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf N.Y. 1997

⁶ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol.2, Historic Pres Div. Wisconsin Historical Society 1986

⁷ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol.2, Historic Pres Div. Wisconsin Historical Society 1986

⁸ Andreas, A. T., History of Northern Wisconsin, Western Historical Co. 1881

⁹ Ibid

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Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Neillsville was an extremely prosperous community, in the mid to late 1800s, that was being driven by the logging industry. By 1891 one hundred and ninety million board feet of lumber were being harvested each year in Clark County.¹⁰ Neillsville and the surrounding areas were covered with large virgin white pine forests. For several decades the hardwood was considered a nuisance, to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. In the nineties the hardwood resources received increased attention. The railroads provided shipping facilities to the charcoal smelters where the hardwood was transformed into fuel. At the end of the century, as the pine began to wane, the hardwood began to play an important role in the industrial life of the area. A number of head, stave, planing and woodworking businesses began producing the products needed to build the stately homes of the wealthy local businessmen.¹¹ The hardwood was utilized as dimension lumber, within the balloon framing of structures, as well as in the decorative details found within their walls.¹²

At the turn of the century, Neillsville invested in such businesses as the condensary, canning factory and furniture factory. The population grew from 250 people in 1860 to 1,957 in 1910. Neillsville was a community prospering on enterprise. In 1904, Neillsville appropriated \$3,000 to macadamize its streets. Neillsville continued to expand its infrastructure by increasing its sewerage system and electric light service. By 1914, over 118 businesses were located throughout the city. The railroad had three passenger trains stopping each day. In 1914, a full time city secretary was hired to stimulate the development of the community, which had now grown to 3,000.¹³ Neillsville was enjoying an unprecedented wave of prosperity in 1917. The city had been growing steadily during the previous five years. Housing was becoming hard to find. In order to have a roof over one's head, new homes were being constructed.

The first brick building in Clark County was erected in downtown Neillsville in 1872, with additional high style brick commercial structures built throughout the following years. Wonderful high style Italianate and Queen Anne homes were being built for prosperous merchants and lumber barons. As Neillsville entered the 20th century, architectural styles were beginning to change. In 1913, Andrew Carnegie made a very magnanimous offer to Neillsville. If \$1,000 a year could be appropriated for upkeep, the Carnegie foundation would provide a \$10,000 library for the city.¹⁴ Judge James O'Neill

¹⁰ Clark County the Garden of Wisconsin Clark County publication 1890

¹¹ Cooper, H. C. Jr. & Co. History of Clark County, 1918 117, 123

¹² Neillsville Times June 14, 1917

¹³ Clark County, "The Heart of Wisconsin" produced by Clark County in 1914

¹⁴ Neillsville Republican and Press May 8, 1913

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Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

was made the chairman of the project.¹⁵ Architect George Awsumb, Chicago, IL, designed the 1914 Georgian Revival style library and Samuel Calway's construction company erected the building. This structure would begin a series of revival buildings all located along Fourth Street from Hewett Street to the east. The Christian Science Society built a Neoclassical Revival Christian Science Church in 1916. Forrest D. and Marian Calway built a Colonial Revival residence in 1917.

Forrest Calway was the son of early pioneer Samuel Botting Calway. Samuel Calway arrived in Neillsville in June of 1869. Samuel was a lumber scaler and blacksmith who went into partnership with Emery Bruley. They operated one of the first blacksmith and wagon building business in Neillsville. In later years Samuel's carpentry and contracting business built many of Neillsville's public buildings including the armory, library, courthouse, jail, and several of the schools.¹⁶ Forrest was born January 16 1880. He completed his business education in Milwaukee and became a stenographer in the law office of Sturdevant & Clark. In 1904, Forrest was appointed deputy court reporter rising to court reporter in 1906.¹⁷ This position brought Forrest into contact with Judge James O'Neill and Forrest would eventually marry the Judge's daughter, Marian.

Judge O'Neill was the nephew of Neillsville's founder James O'Neill. As a young lawyer, he arrived in Neillsville September 18, 1873. His uncle persuaded him to stay and practice law. O'Neill was elected to the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit Court in 1897. O'Neill served in the State Legislature in 1885 and was the Republican parties nominee twice for State Attorney General.¹⁸ Judge O'Neill's daughter Marian was born January 22, 1883. She gained her education at Downer College in Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin Madison. Marian spent several years studying music in Milwaukee. Marian O'Neill was united in marriage to Forrest D. Calway on June 6, 1912.¹⁹ Forrest and Marian were highly educated and held prominent positions in the Neillsville community. The selection of the architectural style for their home would reflect their desire to create a house with an air of dignity. The house would be appointed with all of the current styles of the day.

Samuel Calway, Forrest's father, began the construction of the Forrest and Marian Calway home in July of 1915. The newspaper reported: "It is to be a two story brick house, modern in all respects."²⁰

¹⁵ Neillsville Republican and Press October 16, 1913

¹⁶ Neillsville Republican and Press September 13, 1924 Samuel Calway death notice

¹⁷ Clark County Press May 21, 1942 Forrest Calway death notice

¹⁸ Republican and Press June 13, 1929 Judge James O'Neill death notice

¹⁹ Cooper, H. C. & Jr., History of Clark County, Chicago: 1918 pg 164

²⁰ Republican and Press July 22, 1915

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Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
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It is unknown whether World War I slowed the building process; however, the Calways did not move into their new residence until February of 1917.²¹

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Forrest Calway house is architecturally significant under Criterion C. It is distinguished by the high degree of architectural integrity remaining on both the exterior and interior. It is clearly the finest example of Colonial Revival architecture in Neillsville. The architect created a house whose exterior presented a strong impression of affluence and style. Aspects of both the exterior and the interior of the house reflected the influences of the early Arts and Crafts movement. These elements include flowing open space, the transfer of light and the many built in features. Colonial Revival houses were often a combination of various Colonial style and contemporary elements.²² This combination is evident in the Calway House.

As the United States began to put the bitterness of the Civil War behind it, the Colonial Revival movement provided a comforting backward look at the nation's founding and struggle for independence. The postwar decades bustled with big, patriotic exhibitions designed to boost American business and bolster a sense of national unity. In 1877, prominent architects McKim, Mead, White, and Bigelow took a celebrated trip through New England, sketching and creating measured drawings of important colonial houses. In 1893 the Chicago Columbian Exposition, which emphasized architectural accuracy in the use of historical styling, established Neoclassical and Colonial Revival as the dominant styles in American architecture. Based on Georgian and Federal style buildings, Colonial Revival was a remarkable and lengthy venture into an architectural style that remains popular. The onset of improved printing methods permitted the extended use of photographs in architectural books. The architects of the day were influenced by "The American Architect and Building" an 1898 series on the Georgian Period and "The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs," a series which was dominated by photographs of colonial buildings and plans of new buildings designed in the style.²³

The Colonial Revival style was interpreted in several subtypes. The Forrest and Marian Calway house is an excellent example of a side-gable version, which was the predominant form built after 1910.²⁴ These houses had a horizontal organization, with a strong cornice line. They were tightly organized displaying great symmetry and had organized façades. The Calway house beautifully exhibits this

²¹ Republican and Press February 8, 1917

²² Blumenson, John J., Identifying American Architecture, W.W. Norton & Co, 1981

²³ McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf N.Y. 1997

²⁴ McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf N.Y. 1997

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organized symmetry with its central entry portico, balanced placement of double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sashes over a single pane lower sash, some in adjacent pairs, balanced placement of triple windows, and boxed, molded unadorned cornices containing a strong line. High end design features are represented by the first floor window and second story niche, located within the west facing battered chimney and also in the presence of the fire tile roof.

Many of the most impressive and delightful details are found in the building's interior. The barrel and coved ceilings that appear throughout the first floor are impressive and wonderfully executed. The Arts and Crafts influence is seen in the use of transferred light. The transfer of light is accomplished on the first floor by the eight-light doors, which open or closed allowed for the continuous transfer of light. The bathroom, located under the main staircase, has light transferred from the rear entrance, across the hall that connects the kitchen with the sunroom, to its interior window. Light is also transferred from the sleeping porch into the master bedroom. The three fireplaces, simple in form, built in cabinetry and seating area and the many changes in floor levels, all reflect the Arts and Crafts movement of the early 1900s.

The Colonial Revival encompasses a broad spectrum of designs, from houses that adhere strictly to true colonial prototypes, to examples, such as the Calway House, which draw on contemporary architectural trends in their designs. The horizontal emphasis of the house, the broad overhanging eaves and the large expanses of glass subtly reflect elements of the concurrently popular Prairie style. The flat arched entry portico, while drawing on classical precedents, is a feature that is also associated with designs of the Arts and Crafts movement. While the name of an architect has not been found, the skillful handling of the various features and their incorporation into a successful composition indicate the hand of an accomplished and experienced designer.

The Colonial Revival style that the newly married couple, Forrest and Marian Calway, selected for their first and only home, conveyed the aspirations of this young upper-middle class couple in the early 20th century. The home's design set it apart from any other residence on 4th Street. The interior incorporated many contemporary ideas of arrangement, reflecting both open planning and the more informal lifestyle of the times. The house remains today an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture, illustrating the influence, even in a small town, of new forms of architecture were having on the expanding city of Neillsville.

..... End of Statement of Significance

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Insert References

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Republican and Press, June 13, 1929. Judge James O'Neill death notice.

Republican and Press, July 22, 1915.

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End of References

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Section 10 Page 1

Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

___Insert Boundary Descriptions

Verbal Boundary Description:

Assessment Lot 603 of C.S. Stockwell's Plat of 1921. Also, Lots 3 and 10 of O'Neills Subdivision of Outlots 91, 102, and 103 of Hewett's Addition of Outlots to the Village (now City) of Neillsville.

Boundary Justification:

This is the legal parcel historically associated with the nominated resources.

___End of Boundary Descriptions

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Calway, Forrest D. and Marian, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 1

 Insert Photo Descriptions

Photo #1 of 10
Forrest D. Calway House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin
Photo by – Pat Lacey, February 2005
Neg. at the Wisconsin Historical Society
View looking south

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

Photo #2 of 10
View looking southeast

Photo #3 of 10
View looking west

Photo #4 of 10
View looking northeast

Photo #5 of 10
View looking south

Photo #6 of 10
View looking west

Photo #7 of 10
View looking southwest
Main stairway newel

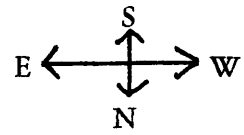
Photo #8 of 10
View looking southwest
Living room wall of folding eight light doors

Photo #9 of 10
View looking northeast
Built in cabinet

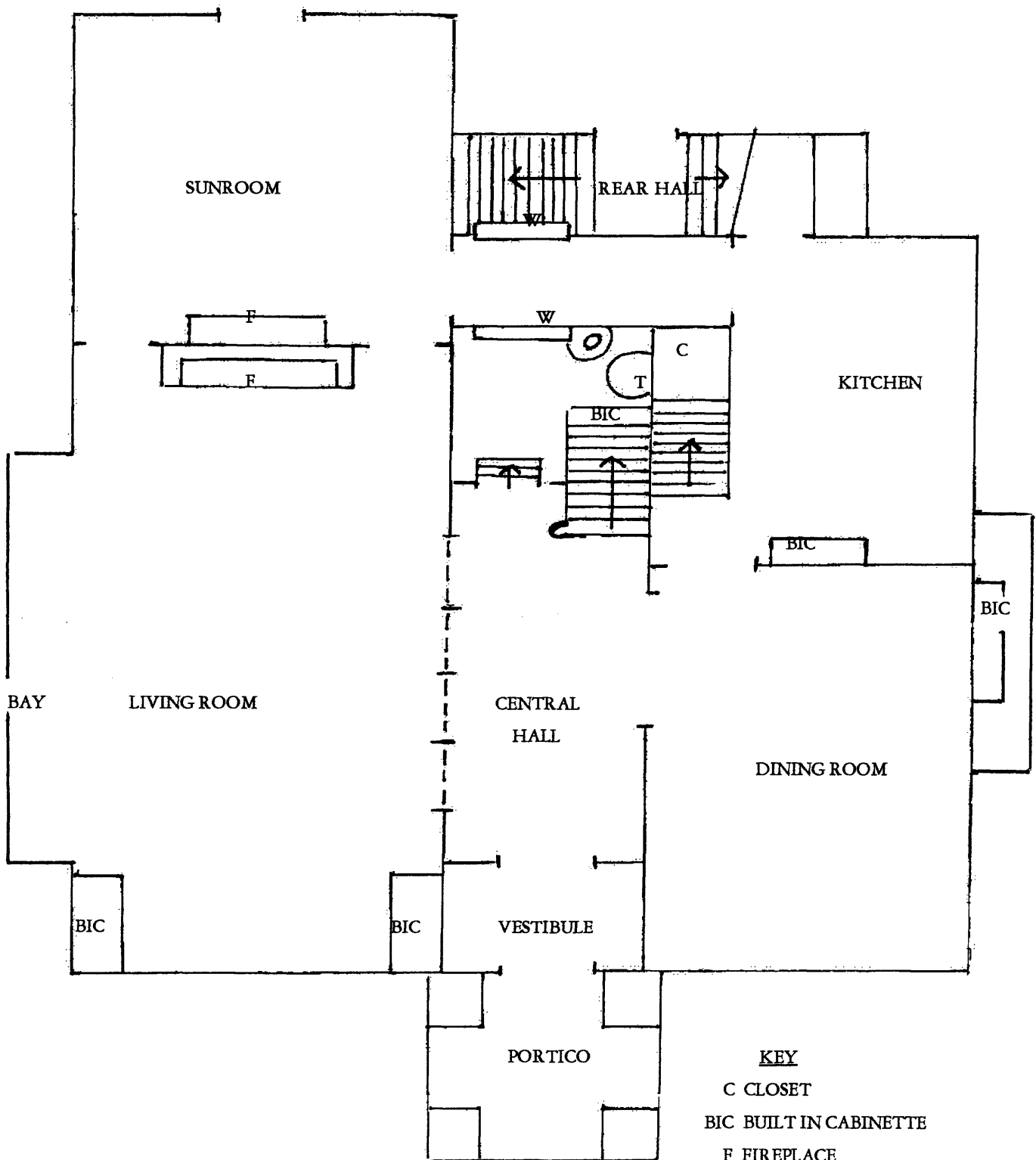
Photo #10 of 10
View looking southwest
Built in buffet

 End of Photo Descriptions

FORREST D. AND MARIAN CALWAY HOUSE
 NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN



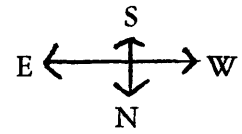
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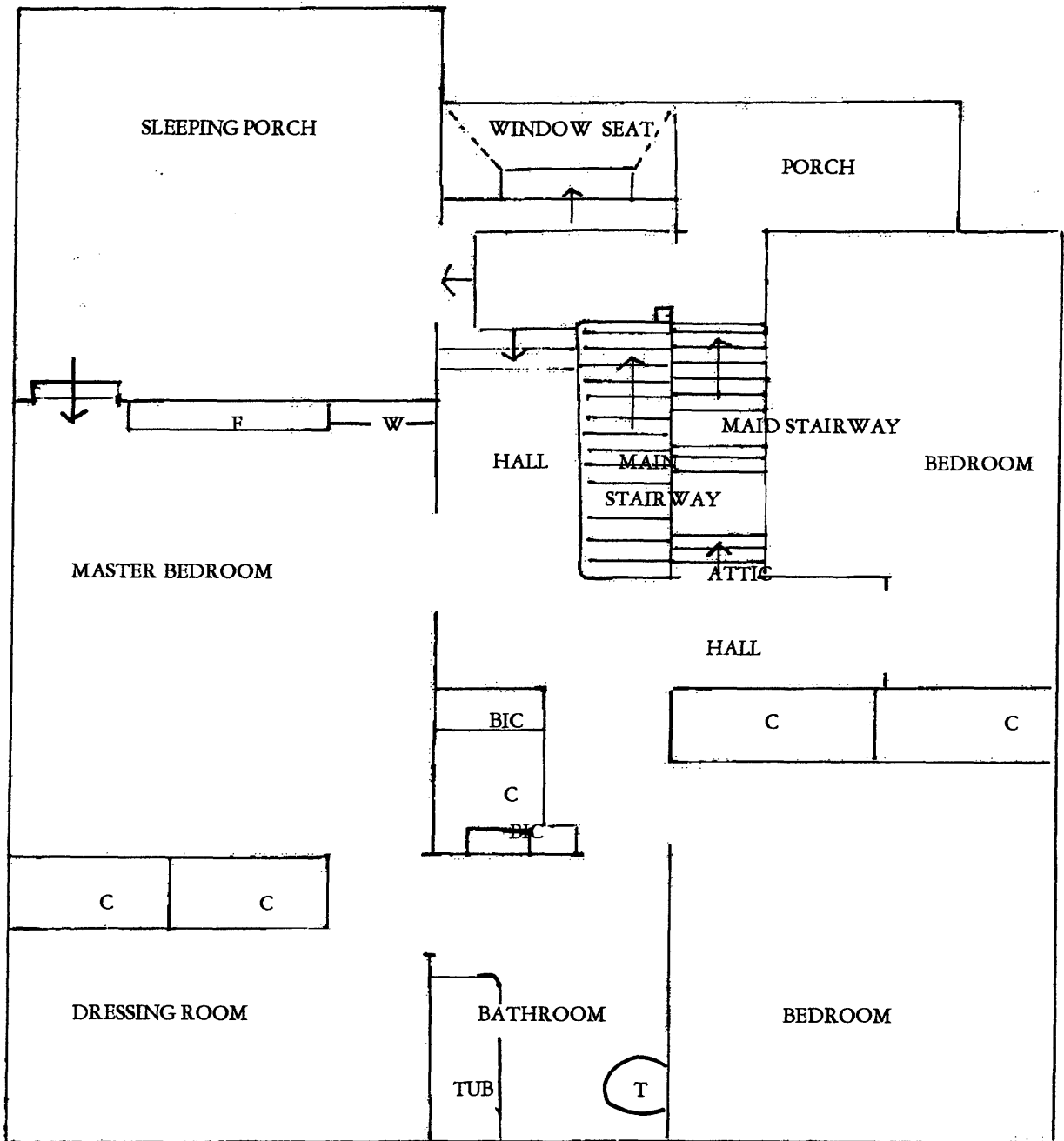
NOT TO SCALE

- KEY**
 C CLOSET
 BIC BUILT IN CABINETTE
 F FIREPLACE
 W INTERIOR WINDOW TO
 TRANSFER LIGHT
 T TOILET

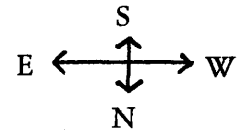
FORREST D. AND MARIAN CALWAY HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOT TO SCALE



SECOND FLOOR



FORREST D. AND MARIAN CALWAY HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN
NOT TO SCALE



LOT SKETCH MAP

