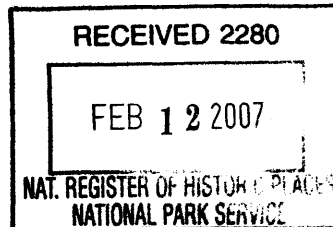


**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**



**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

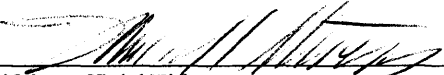
historic name Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 411 State Street N/A not for publication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 Feb 8, 2007

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

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House | County Clark | 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 R. Beall

3-27-07

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	2
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		structures
		1	objects
			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)
 LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)
 foundation Stone
 walls Weatherboard
 roof Asphalt
 other Shingle

Narrative Description

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

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, 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.

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

1891

Significant Dates

1891

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McGillivray, James J. (Architect)

Trogner, George W. (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, 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

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

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

1 15 691182 4936629
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 5-01-2005
telephone 715-743-4799
zip code 54456

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House

County Clark

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Allan H. Hoesly	date	5-01-2005
organization		telephone	715-743-2320
street&number	411 State 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 Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

The Decatur and Kate Dickinson house, located at 411 State Street, was built in 1891 and represents the late Victorian Queen Anne style of architecture. The Dickinson house is located on one of the highest points in Neillsville. Placed on a corner lot, the building faces west with an excellent view of Neillsville's Downtown National Register Historic District. Situated north of the house, on the opposite side of Fifth Street, is the "Castle on the Hill," the 1897 Clark County Jail. This Richardsonian Romanesque building with its castle like appearance is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A driveway enters the Dickinson House property from State Street, paralleling the south side of the house, traveling east arriving at a three-car garage. Another driveway enters the property from Fifth Street, paralleling the east side of the house, traveling south arriving at a two-car garage. (Both garages are non-contributing.) A large pine tree shades the front of the house. People walking on the tree lined sidewalks, which run on both the west and north sides of the house, can look upward and view the many gables and decorative detailing this wonderful Queen Anne exhibits.

DESCRIPTION

The stone foundation rises 30" above the surrounding grade and is interrupted by eight lights. The foundation is capped with a six-inch wide board, which is topped by a narrow projecting molding. The building features a three story main body, which displays a steeply pitched irregularly shaped hip roof. Projecting from the main body of the house are three two and one-half story lower cross gables and one lesser two-story rear gable. The house is sided with clapboard that begins after the watertable molding and continues to the roofline and the shingled gable ends. The first of three brick chimneys rises from just below the south-facing crest of the roof, midway on the main body of the house. A second chimney rises from the south-facing roof of the lesser projecting cross gable, above and between the cornice line dormers. The third chimney rises from just below the crest of the roofline of the main body of the house at the eastern most edge of the roof crest. Corner boards (6" in width) are present on all corners of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the deep eaves are guttered.

Perhaps one of the most captivating features of the house is the multitude of roof planes created by the cross gabling, the gable of the projecting bay, the second floor porch gable, and the four small gables of the roof and cornice line dormers. Additional roof planes are also visible over the windows,

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

porches and the angled bay of the first floor elevation. In total, the house has fifteen gables. These irregular rooflines create a complex composition of texture through light and shadow as cast by the sun's changing position throughout the day.

The west facing front elevation is somewhat symmetrical in nature. A two-story porch (16'3" X 7'6") begins at the center of the main façade and continues to the south edge of the house. The two story porch projects 7'6" from the body of the south facing two and one-half story cross gable. A brick pier located at the southwest corner supports the porch floor. The porch is accessed by a four step balustraded stairway, which is centered on the double entry door. The balustrade continues to the south wall of the west facing two and one-half story cross gable and to the west wall of the south facing two and one-half story cross gable. The double entry doors, as well as the transom over the doors, have a center pane of clear beveled glass with a row of small square and rectangular panes of beveled glass surrounding the larger middle pane. Decorative turned porch posts support a hipped roof, which has a small gable centered over the stairway. The tympanum is imbricated. The frieze located under the eave of the hipped roof has a row of spindling. Ornate ninety-degree brackets, which contain a fan like leaf pattern cut into the brackets, are present under the frieze on each side of the supporting porch posts. Beaded board covers the ceiling of the porch. Ornamental screening conceals the foundation.

The second story (14'6" x 6') entry porch has a small gable projecting from the roof of the south facing cross gable. A shed roof begins at the bottom edge of the roof of the cross gable and extends downward on either side of the porch gable. This roof structuring presents the appearance of a cornice line dormer. The shed roofline appearing at each side of the cornice line gable flares toward the bottom edges. Square porch posts support the pediment of the gable end. The verge boards of the gable end are undecorated and extend past the roofline ending in a square. The imbricated tympanum extends down to an entablature comprised of an undecorated frieze with a row of spindling located below. Ornate ninety-degree brackets, containing a fan like leaf pattern cut into the bracket, are located under the frieze on each side of the supporting posts. Beaded board covers the ceiling of the second story porch.

The west facing two and one-half story cross gable has a one story three-sided angled bay, which is supported by the stone foundation. The bay projects (50") from the west facing cross gable and is placed at a 45% angle from the north edge of the west wall. The bay has a pedimented gable end. The pediment is supported on paired brackets located beneath the shed roof. The shed roof rises above and back from the large single pane light located on the northwest-facing wall of the bay. A rectangular light of the same width tops the single pane light. Both lights have a muntined row of square and rectangular panes of clear beveled glass surrounding the larger clear beveled middle panes. The sides of the bay have a single one over one light. The imbricated tympanum of the angled bay contains fish-

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

scale shingling with triangular shingles placed in a large diamond motif. The diamond motif is centered within the peak of the gable end. Coffered panels appear below the windows of the three-sided bay. The boards at each side of the windows have incised vertical grooves. A single window with a one-over-one light appears to the south of the bay on the west wall of the first floor elevation. A small shed roof supported on large decorative brackets shelters the window.

The second floor fenestration of the west facing cross gable contains a three-part window reminiscent of a Palladian window. Two shorter rectangular sections flank a central taller rectangular section. Each window contains a one-over-one light. The two flanking windows are topped with a one-quarter sunburst motive. Centered above the three-part window is a square arched window, which has an eyebrow cornice above the arch of the window. The single light window is connected in composition to the three-window unit below by a coffered panel. This window grouping forms a visual one-unit window fenestration containing windows from the second floor and attic elevations. The verge boards of the gable end are undecorated and extend past the roofline ending in a square. Large decorative brackets support the eave of the gable at the edge of the front wall of the cross gable. These brackets have a scrolled lower edge with a large leaf motif cut out of the bracket just above the scrolled edge. Horizontal molding at the top of the second floor separates the clapboard below from the imbricated tympanum. Rows of fish-scale shingles are mixed with rows of rectangular shingles. Triangular shaped shingles create diamond shapes, which appear to the north and south of the sunburst motifs. A vent is present beneath the roofline of the gable.

The east facing elevation has a shed roof wing, which meets the main body of the house a few feet below the peak of the gable end. The imbricated tympanum of the east-facing peak gable end of the main body of the house has a half circle motif containing an attic vent. A lesser two-story gable projects (22' 4") east from the main body of the house encompassing the south one-half east facing elevation. The north-facing roof of the lesser gable intersects the shed roof. The shed roof has a second story gable roof dormer adjacent to the north-facing roof of the lesser two-story projecting gable. The gable ends of the dormer are supported with large decorative brackets. The tympanum contains a molded pediment surfaced with vertical beaded board. The second floor of the lesser gable contains a one-over-one light. The first floor of the lesser two-story projecting gable has two one-over-one lights. The clapboard siding begins at the stone foundation and continues to the peak of the lesser two-story gable. The north portion of the shed roof covers a 5' x 6' entry porch. The porch has turned porch posts, which support the underlying roof. Ornate ninety-degree brackets, containing a fan like leaf pattern cut out of the bracket, are located at each side of the supporting porch posts. A balustrade is present at the north and east edge of the porch floor. A brick pier, located at the northeast corner, supports the porch floor. A four-panel door enters the dining room and another four-panel door

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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enters a garden tool closet. Beaded board covers the ceiling of the porch. Ornamental screening conceals the foundation. A single one-over-one light is located on the first floor directly under the roofline of the shed roof. Double steel storm shelter doors, resting on a stone foundation, enter the basement of the house.

The south facing two and one-half story cross gable projects 30" from the main body of the house. The wall of the gable end is dominated by a large one-over-one Queen Anne window, which bisects the first and second floor elevations and projects 10" from the plane of the wall. The large clear beveled light of the Queen Anne window is surrounded with squares of colored beveled glass. A shed roof, containing a centered gable, covers the window. The tympanum of the gable has a molded pediment with a half circle motif, which rests on the horizontal base of the pediment. Large decorative brackets at either side of the window support the gable end of the shed roof. Open-ended cornice returns connect the shed roof to the house. The imbricated tympanum of the two and one-half story cross gable exhibits a small inset keyhole shaped window with small tear drop windows on either side. Molding capping the window helps to create a window unit that resembles a sunrise or sunset. This window unit is centered above the large Queen Anne window and rests upon the horizontal molding that separates the fish scale and square shingling from the clapboard siding. Large decorative brackets support the eave of the gable at the edge of the front wall of the cross gable. These brackets have a scrolled lower edge with a large leaf motif cut out of the bracket just above the scrolled edge. The verge boards of the gable end are undecorated extending past the roofline ending in a square. A vent is present beneath the roofline of the gable.

The first floor fenestration of the main body of the house to the east of the south facing two and one-half story cross gable has a one-over-one light that is covered with a shed roof, which has a centered gable. The roof of this window duplicates the roof of the large window of the south facing two and one-half story cross gable. This window, however, is flush with the wall of the house. The gable tympanum has a molded pediment with a half circle motif, which rests on the horizontal base of the pediment. Open-ended cornice returns connect the shed roof to the house. The gable ends are supported with large (16") deep board brackets, which have a scrolled bottom edge. A leaf motif is cut out of the board just above the scrolled bottom. Centered above this window and directly under the eave of the main roof are two side-by-side one-over-one lights.

The first floor elevation of the south wall of the lesser cross gable has a one-story entry porch. Turned porch posts support a flat-topped hipped roof. The entablature is comprised of an unadorned frieze with a row of spindling below. Ornate ninety-degree brackets, containing a fan like leaf pattern cut out of the bracket, are located on each side of the supporting porch posts. Additional brackets are present

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at the top of each porch post and these brackets are connected to the underside of the eave. The porch is accessed by a stairway at both the east and west edge. Balustrades are present on the south edge of the stairways and the south edge of the porch floor. A small window appears to the west of the porch. An entry door is located at the east edge of the porch and a one-over-one light is located to the west of the entry door. Centered over the flat-topped hipped roof is a Queen Anne window, which contains a single clear beveled light that is surrounded by squares of colored beveled glass. Inset into the south facing edge of the roof of the lesser cross gable are two cornice line dormers. The gable ends of these dormers are supported with large (16") deep board brackets, which have a scrolled bottom edge. A leaf motif is cut out of the board just above the scrolled bottom. The tympanums contain a molded pediment surfaced with vertical beaded board.

The north facing elevation has a two and one-half story cross gable that projects (30") from the center of the main body of the house. A two-story bay, which is supported by the stone foundation, projects (46") from the two and one-half story cross gable. A large single light window is topped by a rectangular light that is the same width as the lower window. Both lights have a muntined row of square and rectangular panes of clear beveled glass that surround the larger clear beveled center pane. The east and west sides of the first floor of the bay contain a single one-over-one light. Coffered panels appear under the first floor windows of the bay. Coffered panels appear over the windows directly under the three-sided hip roof, which is supported by single and paired brackets.

The north facing second floor elevation of the projecting bay has two side-by-side, one-over-one lights. The east and west sides of the second floor of the bay contain a single one-over-one light. The two-story bay is covered with a shed roof containing a centered gable. The tympanum of the gable has a molded pediment with a half circle motif, which rests on the horizontal base of the pediment. Cornice returns connect the lower edge of the shed roof to the house. A sunburst motif is set into the triangle formed by the cornice returns. A deep cornice supported by paired brackets appears at the top of the second story windows. Coffered panels are located under each window. Rising behind the projecting bay is the implicated tympanum of the two and one-half story cross gable.

The wall of the house to the west of the two and one-half story cross gable has an (7'6" X 4'6") entry porch on the first floor elevation. An entry door with transom enters the west side of the cross gable. The door and the transom have a center pane of clear beveled glass with a muntined row of small square and rectangular panes of beveled glass. The porch has turned posts that support a flat-topped hipped roof. The entablature is comprised of an unadorned frieze with a row of spindling below. Ornate ninety-degree brackets, which contain a fan like leaf pattern that has been cut out of the brackets, are present on each side of the supporting porch posts. Additional brackets are present at the

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top of each porch post. These brackets connect to the underside of the eave. Balustrades are present on the north and west edge of the porch floor. A brick pier, located at the northwest corner, supports the floor of the porch. The ceiling of the porch is covered with beaded board. Ornamental screening conceals the foundation of the house.

Centered on the second floor wall between the two and one-half story cross gable and the angled projecting bay is a rectangular Queen Anne window. The clear beveled center pane of the window is surrounded by colored squares of beveled glass.

The wall of the house to the east of the two and one-half story cross gable has two side-by-side, one-over-one lights on the first floor elevation. The east facing shed roof wing entry porch meets the wall of the house to the east of these windows. Centered above the paired windows is a cornice line dormer, which contains two side-by-side one-over-one lights. The gable ends of the dormer are supported with large brackets with scrolled edges that are the entire length of the window. The tympanum of the gable has a molded pediment with a half circle motif, which rests on the horizontal base of the pediment.

The interior of the Dickinson house has been handsomely detailed. The first floor is divided into six main rooms. In addition there is a small bathroom and pantry.

Upon entering the great hall through the double entry doors one is immediately taken by the opulence displayed in the detailing. Across from the entry on the east wall of the great hall is an ornate fireplace, which is 60" in width and projects 7" from the wall. Pilasters support the mantle, which rests on the (7") projection. A large rectangular beveled mirror is inset into the overmantle that is placed on the front of the chimneybreast. Smaller beveled mirrors appear at each side of the central mirror. The smaller mirrors overlook small shelves that are supported on scrollwork, which sits atop a spindle. Addition spindling, located at the outer edge of the shelves, supports another shelf, which is the width of the overmantle. The top of the overmantle has graceful curves with pressed detailing. The frieze exhibits pressed detailing. The slip, cheeks and floor level hearth are covered with rectangular enamel tiles.

To the left of the entry doors is a set of pocket doors that enter the parlor. To the right of the entry doors is an open spindled stairway, which is placed within the two and one half story cross gable projection of the south facing elevation. The staircase ascends the west wall, turns and then ascends the south wall, turns and ascends to the north. The balustrade begins next to a newel post, which is topped with a square block, with incised detailing. A large half ball knob sits atop the square block. The newel post is supported by a dowel, which pierces the floor. On the underside a crosspiece

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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anchors the newel to the floor. The handrail begins next to the newel post, but is not connected to it. The handrail begins with a tight scroll resembling a snail shell. The balustrade follows the staircase to the second floor and then continues, edging the open stairwell, ending against the west wall. The turned balustrades are designed with a spool shape atop an elongated ball shape, repeating one on top of the other. Two horizontal bobbin shaped spools are used as cross pieces, which are placed between each balustrade at equal height creating a lattice pattern. The large Queen Anne window that appears on the south elevation two and one half story cross gable lights the stairwell with a suffusion of light and color.

The parlor is reached from the great hall through large wood paneled pocket doors. Located in the northwest corner of the parlor is an angled bay. Pocket doors on the east wall of the parlor enter the sitting room. The north-projecting bay is centered on the north wall of the sitting room. Angled in the southwest corner of the sitting room is an ornate fireplace, which is 60" in width. The upper mantle is supported on spindle brackets. A second smaller mantle is located below the undecorated frieze. The smaller mantle rests on the (10") projecting firebox and is connected to the underside of the main mantle with angled brackets. Egg and dart molding appears under the smaller mantle. A large rectangular beveled mirror is inset into the overmantle. Smaller beveled mirrors appear at each side of the central mirror. The smaller mirrors overlook small shelves that are supported by spindles. Below the shelves is pressed scroll detailing. These spindles connect and expand into elaborate open spindled scrollwork that begins at the outside edge of the shelves and continues up the side of the lower shelves to another shelf located above each of the smaller beveled mirrors. Another oval shaped beveled mirror is centered above the rectangular mirror and is surrounded by graceful curves. A small circle shaped shelf rests under the oval mirror. The slip, cheeks and floor level hearth are covered with rectangular enameled tiles. The sitting room has a door at the northwest corner that accesses a small porch. Pocket doors on the south wall of the sitting room enter the master bedroom and pocket doors on the east wall of the sitting room enter the dining room. A door located at the northeast corner of the dining room on the east wall accesses a small porch. Another door on the east wall enters the pantry. The pantry has a wall of cupboards located on the north wall. Doors from both the dining room and pantry enter the kitchen. The kitchen has wainscoting on each wall. A farm sink rests on a wainscoted cupboard. A door located in the southeast corner of the kitchen accesses a small porch. Two side-by-side doors located in the northwest corner of the kitchen access the basement and the second floor. A doorway located in the southwest corner of the kitchen enters the bathroom. The bathroom also has wainscoting on each wall. A marble sink with a tall marble backsplash sits atop a wainscoted cabinet.

The first floor ceilings are 10'2" in height. The door and window surrounds are grooved moldings, 5½" in width. Each door and window has corner blocks containing a bull's eye motif. A four-pointed

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

crown molding tops each corner block, except in the kitchen. The baseboard molding is 11" in height. All entry doors and pocket doors are five panels with two taller vertical panels over a horizontal panel, which has two shorter vertical panels below. The first floor has hardwood floors throughout, except in the dining room and kitchen where they are pine.

The main stairway accesses the upper hall. The east end of the north wall of the upper hall is curved as it enters a small hallway. There are five bedrooms upstairs. Three of the bedrooms open onto the upper main hall and two bedrooms open on to the rear hallway, which is reached by the stairway located in the kitchen. An attic stairway is located in the rear hallway. The woodwork is identical to the first floor elevation with the elimination of crowns over the corner blocks. The ceilings are 8'8" in height. The second floor floors are entirely pine.

The total square footage of the house is approximately 3040 square feet of living space.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

A two-car (24' X 20') garage with a front gable roof is located southeast of the Dickinson house. The garage began as a wood shed that was moved to the current location in 1939. At that time it was expanded to accommodate a single car. In 1962 it was expanded to its current size to accommodate two cars. The north facing elevation has two over-head garage doors. The garage is clapboard painted with the same palette as the house.

A three-car (32' X 24') side gabled garage is located south of the Dickinson house. This garage was built in 1994. The roof of the west-facing elevation exhibits two gabled roof dormers. Each dormer has a single octagon light. The garage has three evenly spaced over-head garage doors. The garage is clapboard painted with the same palette as the house.

ALTERATIONS

The exterior and interior of the house are in remarkable original condition. The north facing first floor elevation porches have had their stairways removed. (As this elevation faces Fifth Street visitors were coming to these doors rather than to the main entry door.) Iron cresting has been removed from the crest of the roof of the main body of the house. The peaks of the three two and one-half story cross gables had small areas of spindling removed. The chimneys no longer exhibit their corbelling. Two bathrooms were added to upstairs bedrooms through the removal of large closets. The interior of the

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Section 7 Page 9

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

house maintains all of its original woodwork in its original finish. The property is in excellent and well-maintained condition and exhibits a remarkable degree of historic integrity, both inside and out.

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Section 8 Page 1

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The Decatur and Kate Dickinson House is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The house is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in the city of Neillsville. The period of significance corresponds with the date of construction, 1891.

Architectural context:

The Queen Anne style of architecture dominated domestic building in the United States during the period from 1880 - 1910. It replaced the Second Empire and the Gothic Revival styles, becoming the most popular style of the times.¹ 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).² 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.³ 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.⁴

Among the first Queen Anne style residences constructed in the United States was the Watts-Sherman house built at Newport, Rhode Island in 1874. Henry Hobson Richardson (1838 – 1886) 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. The mass, conception and overall planning of the Sherman house was done by Richardson; however, much of the credit for the detailing goes to White.⁵

The earliest American examples followed Shaw's early half-timbered designs. However, during the 1880's the inventive American interpretation was classical in nature. Neocolonial detailing displayed

¹ <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/queen/>

² Wyatt, Barbara, *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: Vol. 2*, Wisconsin Historical Society

³ <http://59.1911.encyclopedia.org/S/SH/SHAW-RICHARD-NORMAN.html>

⁴ <http://www.uvm.edu/~vhnet/histarch/hass06.html>

⁵ Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, *H.H. Richardson Complete Architectural Works*, M.I.T. Press 1982 pgs 133,134

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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on the American Queen Anne distinguishes it from those found in Britain.⁶ Over time, ornamentation became more classical and restrained and the style more rectilinear in shape.⁷

The Eastlake influence of geometric ornamentation, incised motifs, and spindling was not only represented on the exterior of the Queen Anne but often on the furniture within. Charles Eastlake, an English furniture designer, was influenced by William Morris's emphasis on the use of naturalistic forms. Eastlake's book, Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery and Other Details, inspired readers to make tasteful selections in the decorating of their home's interior. An understanding of nature was key to the use of incised motifs and geometric ornamentations on their homes exteriors. The book was originally published in 1868, but became so popular that it required six editions to be printed within eleven years.⁸ Architects began to incorporate cut out detailing in the brackets and friezes of the structures that they were designing. Spindling appeared not only on porch balustrades but also under friezes.

The Queen Anne style 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 and unpredictability of floor plan and have asymmetrical massing. These houses exhibit a variety of surface textures, roofs, wall and roof projections and three sided bays. The entry facades are usually asymmetrical in nature; with spacious porches that exhibit elaborately turned posts, balusters and spindles. Roofs are steeply pitched, and usually contain a dominant front-facing gable. The overall effect of complexity and irregularity distinguishes the Queen Anne from all preceding American styles.⁹ The elements and forms from many styles are manipulated into an exuberant visual display.

Factory made, precut architectural parts such as porch posts, moldings and other trim were shuttled across the country on a rapidly expanding train network. By 1883, due to advances in the manufacturing of glass, 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.¹⁰ Builders combined these decorated details to create innovative and sometimes excessive homes. The Queen Anne satisfied the rising middle classes desire to show off their newfound wealth and success.

⁶ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol. 2, Wisconsin Historical Society pg 2-15

⁷ Neillsville Architectural Survey 2003-2004 Rebecca Bernstein

⁸ <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/east/index.html>

⁹ <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/queen/>

¹⁰ <http://www.richmondhillhistory.org/queenanne.html>

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Another technological development that helped to further the construction of the Queen Anne was the advent of balloon framing, whereby the framework of a house could be made out of uniform lumber. The framing system comprised 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.¹¹

McGillivray and Trogner:

The Dickinson house architect, James J. McGillivray, may have been inspired by the availability of Queen Anne architectural renderings. The 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."¹² McGillivray's early works show the influence of the early half-timbered examples, as seen in his design for the William Price House of Black River Falls (1886 demolished).¹³

James J. McGillivray was born in Canada in 1848. He arrived in Black River Falls in the summer of 1866 first working in the pineries and then becoming a carpenter.¹⁴ In 1888 McGillivray purchased the Price Manufacturing plant and began to produce sash, doors and interior woodwork.¹⁵ He became a skilled draughtsman, designing and constructing the fine houses of W.T. Price and C.F. Ainsworth as well as the Opera Hall, Jackson County Bank and W.T. Prices office building, all located in Black River Falls. McGillivray can be credited for designing several buildings in Neillsville. The Republican and Press, in their February 11, 1892, issue stated: "J.J. McGillivray, the architect of Black River Falls address, has done considerable work in this city in the past being the architect of the Dickinson residence, Dewhurst Block and others and his work speaks for itself."¹⁶

McGillivray also served several terms as the mayor of Black River Falls.¹⁷ In 1890 McGillivray was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature from Jackson County, serving four years. He was then elected to the State Senate.¹⁸

¹¹ <http://ah.bfn.org/a/archsty/queen/>

¹² McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf Inc. 1997 pg 268

¹³ The Chronicle April 5, 2000, Black River Falls

¹⁴ Biographical History of Clark and Jackson Counties Wisconsin, Lewis Publishing Co. 1891 pg 273.274

¹⁵ Badger State Banner Thursday May 21, 1925

¹⁶ Republican and Press February 11, 1892

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Ibid

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

G.W. Trogner, the Dickinson house builder, is credited with building many substantial homes, as well as many of Neillsville's commercial buildings. Trogner, a veteran of the Civil War, arrived in Neillsville in 1865 and remained a lifelong resident. Buildings known to have been constructed by Trogner are: First National Bank, North Side School, Clark County Bank, 1878 IOOF building, Neillsville Bank, Neillsville Furniture Factory, Cornelius house, Lloyd house (Meier), Dickinson house (Hoesly), Trogner house (Jenkins), Gus Hosley house, Will Marsh house, and the Congregational Church. Trogner's skill extended to the interior of structures. He produced quality decorative woodwork and cabinets in his woodworking and cabinet shop. Trogner is also credited with the interior appointments of the Bruley house and the Christian Science Church. Trogner built a house similar to the Dickinson house for George L. Lloyd, only this time in brick. The Lloyd house remains but has lost much of its architectural integrity.

HISTORY OF NEILLSVILLE

Clark County was created from territory taken from Jackson County by legislation approved on July 6, 1853.¹⁹ The Black River runs north to south, within the county, dividing the county into two nearly equal parts. In the mid 1800's abundant pine forests lined the Black River. The Black River became the perfect highway to float the harvested logs to the mills of Onalaska and La Crosse.

Neillsville, located in southern Clark County, is situated at the junction of the O'Neill Creek and the Black River. James and Henry O'Neill, beginning in Black River Falls in Jackson County, came overland in a wagon drawn by oxen cutting the first road into Clark County. Their party arrived in what would become Neillsville in 1845. A cabin was built and a sawmill shortly after. Loggers continued to arrive in Neillsville drawn by the prospect of steady employment. They came from many different ethnic backgrounds.

By 1850, 50 acres of land had been cleared by James O'Neill. In April of 1855, O'Neill appropriated four acres of land for the village and had the village platted by surveyor Allan Boardman. Neillsville

¹⁹ Andreas, A.T., History of Northern Wisconsin Western Historical Co. 1881

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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was the first village to be laid out in Clark County.²⁰ Neillsville was replatted in 1921 by C. Stockwell.²¹ The City of Neillsville was duly incorporated on March 28, 1882.²²

In 1860 the population in the village of Neillsville was less than 250 people but the village would continue to grow reaching a population of 1,936 in 1890.²³ 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 in the two-story structure for many years. Additional substantial brick buildings continued to be built each year in Neillsville's downtown commercial district. The last high style brick commercial building, the C.C. Sniteman Drug Store, was constructed in 1895 completing the facades of the west side of Hewett Street from 5th to 6th street. These buildings are now part of a Downtown Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

By 1891, 140 million board feet of lumber was being harvested each year in Clark County. Neillsville was prospering, being driven by the logging industry.²⁴ Hotels, boarding houses, saloons, banks, dry goods stores, hardware stores, grocers, livery stable, grist mills, planing mills, druggists, dressmakers and tailors, bakers, newspapers, shoemakers, brewers, blacksmiths, wagon and carriage makers, photographers, milliners, coopers, furniture stores, tanners and glove makers, gun dealers, harness makers, tanners, jewelers, undertakers, attorneys, and houses of worship all prospered as the supporting infrastructures for the logging industry.²⁵

1891 was prospected to be a banner-building year for Neillsville. The Furniture Factory was employing 100 men. Dewhurst was erecting a block of brick buildings on Hewett Street at a cost of \$10,000. A flourmill, wagon factory and washboard factory as well as the residences of Dickinson, Klopff and Sturdevant were to be constructed. "Without a doubt, \$100,000 will be expended in Neillsville in 1891 in improvements."²⁶

Decatur Dickinson was born November 20, 1836 in Tioga Co. Pennsylvania. In 1855 he came to Madison, Wisconsin where he remained until the onset of the Civil War. Decatur then returned to Pennsylvania enlisting in the 45th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company I.²⁷ He

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Clark County Press July 1, 1982 Keepsake Centennial Edition pg 54

²² Cooper, H. C. & Jr. History of Clark County, Chicago: 1918 pg 631

²³ Clark County Press July 1, 1982 Keepsake Centennial Edition pg 2

²⁴ Cooper, H. C. & Jr. History of Clark County, Chicago: 1918

²⁵ The American Sketch Book

²⁶ Republican and Press March 26, 1891

²⁷ Republican and Press Death notice February 25, 1915

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

rose in rank from Sergeant Major to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant participating in the battles of Jackson Mississippi, Blue Springs, Tennessee and Wilderness.²⁸ Decatur arrived in Neillsville in 1866 shortly after the conclusion of the Civil War and began working for his uncle Chauncey Blakeslee as a clerk in his store. Shortly thereafter he went into partnership in a mercantile business with Robert J. MacBride.²⁹ Decatur bought out his partner prior to 1876 as he is listed in the American Sketch Book directory as a general merchandise merchant. His mercantile business continued to prosper and in 1891 he moved his business to the newly completed Dewhurst building. The January 4th 1906 anniversary issue of the Neillsville Times declared Decatur Dickinson the dean of Neillsville merchants.³⁰ He remained until selling his business to the Huntley Brothers in 1912.

Decatur was married in 1874 to Kate Curtis and they had five children.³¹ Decatur's brother Judge S.N. Dickinson was also an early Neillsville pioneer arriving in Neillsville in the late 1850's.³² Decatur served as the treasurer of the school district in 1906.³³

Decatur purchased outlots 96 and 97 in July of 1890.³⁴ In 1891 Decatur employed architect James McGillivray from Black River Falls to design his new home.³⁵ James Taylor began construction of the foundation in June of 1891.³⁶ G. W. Trogner constructed the residence with the finishing work being completed by C.E. Bailey from Eau Claire.³⁷ The house cost \$5,000 to build.³⁸ Upon completion, the newspaper stated: "The house itself standing on an eminence where it commands a fine view of the city, and with its bright coloring, fancy roof and artistic ornamentation, and its well arranged grounds and surroundings, is one of the finest if not the finest residence in the city and sets the pace for those which are to follow." The house was completed in December of 1891.³⁹

²⁸ PGD Magazine June 1890 and October 1892 <http://www.phigram.org/history/lists/civilwar.htm>

²⁹ The Neillsville Times January 4, 1906

³⁰ The Neillsville Times January 4, 1906

³¹ Republican and Press February 25, 1915 death notice D. Dickinson

³² Neillsville Times November 9, 1905 death notice Samuel N. Dickinson

³³ Neillsville Times January 4, 1906

³⁴ Abstract and Title entry #35998 35 D 340

³⁵ Republican and Press December 17, 1891

³⁶ Republican and Press June 4, 1891

³⁷ Republican and Press December 17, 1891

³⁸ Republican and Press January 7, 1892

³⁹ Republican and Press December 17, 1891

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

Decatur sold the house to Markus Hoesly in December of 1912 after the death of his wife Kate on November 14, 1911.⁴⁰

Markus Hoesly was born at Canton Glarus, Switzerland May 10, 1858. He arrived in America in 1869. Markus married Katharine Steussy in 1885 and they had nine children. Markus arrived in Clark County in 1901 locating in the town of Grant. He operated a prosperous farm until purchasing the Dickinson house and relocating to Neillsville. After purchasing the house, Markus planted a small orchard and vineyard, worked a large garden and kept a small flock of chickens.⁴¹ In 1932 Ann Hoesly purchased the home from her parents granting them in common with grantee the use of the first floor and basement of the dwelling on said premises during their lifetime.⁴² Markus died on October 2, 1939. His wife Katharine continued to reside in the home until her death in 1954. Ann Hoesly continued living in the house until selling the home to nephew Allan Hoesly in March of 1985.⁴³ Ann Hoesly died in 1989.⁴⁴ Allan Hoesly continues the remarkable ninety-four year residence of the Hoesly family in this house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Decatur and Kate Dickinson house is architecturally significant under Criterion C. It is a significant local representation of the Queen Anne style as identified by the 2004 Neillsville Architectural Survey.⁴⁵ The Dickinson House possesses 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.⁴⁶

The house has a strong presence on State Street. It rises high above street level, elevated by the hillside setting and the raised foundation. The north facing two and one half story cross gable, projecting bay and the gable of the main body of the house exhibit the common Queen Anne element of stacking of gables one in front of the other. The Dickinson House utilizes the elements of cross gabling, projecting and angled bays, roofline and cornice edge gables, to provide changes in the horizontal continuity of the wall planes. The house expands in every direction. Texture is created by the variety

⁴⁰ Abstract of Title #113556 94 D 438

⁴¹ Clark County Press October 5, 1939 Markus Hoesly death notice

⁴² Abstract of Title #200021 141 D 545

⁴³ Abstract of Title Quit Claim Deed Vol 426 page 652

⁴⁴ The Marshfield News Herald February 16, 1989

⁴⁵ 2004 Neillsville Architectural Survey, Rebecca Bernstein

⁴⁶ Wyatt, Barbara, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin Vol. 2, Wisconsin Historical Society

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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of surfaces created by the horizontal clapboard siding and the imbricated tympanums of the many gable ends. Texture is also created by the multitude of rooflines that cast changing shadows throughout the day.

Beautiful Eastlake inspired detailing is located on the spindled porch friezes, the sunburst, half circle and diamond motifs, the ornate brackets and the incised carvings. The detailing continues on the inside of the house with the spindled-lattice staircase and the ornate carved and spindled fireplace surrounds and overmantles.

The interior is bathed with the extensive use of light provided by the clear Queen Anne windows of the angled bay and projecting north bay, the colorful large Queen Anne window located on the south facing two and one half story cross gable, the smaller colorful Queen Anne windows from the north and south facing elevations, the roof and cornice line dormers, and the many one-over-one windows located throughout the house.

The Queen Anne satisfied the rising middle classes desire, during the expanding Industrial Age, to show off their newfound success and wealth. Neillsville was no exception. Successful merchants and lumber barons fancied the opulence that the Queen Anne portrayed. Many Queen Anne houses were built in Neillsville. All but a few have been altered by the addition of modern siding and the removal of architectural details. The Decatur Dickinson house is clearly the finest examples of an Eastlake influenced Queen Anne remaining in Neillsville. It is distinguished by a high degree of architectural integrity that remains on both the interior and exterior.

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- Clark County Press, July 1, 1982 Keepsake Centennial Edition pg 2, 54.
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- The Neillsville Times, January 4, 1906.
- Republican and Press, February 25, 1915 death notice D.Dickinson.
- Neillsville Times, November 9, 1905 death notice Samuel N. Dickinson.
- Republican and Press, December 17, 1891.

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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Republican and Press, February 11, 1897.

Republican and Press, June 4, 1891.

Republican and Press, January 7, 1892.

Clark County Press, October 5, 1939 Markus Hoesly death notice.

The Marshfield News Herald, February 16, 1989.

Neillsville Architectural Survey, 2003-2004 Rebecca Bernstein.

Abstract and Title entry #35998 35 D 340.

Abstract and Title entry #113556 94 D 438.

Abstract and Title entry #200021 141 D 545.

Abstract and Title Quick Claim Deed Vol. 426 page 652.

State of Wisconsin Property Tax Bill for 2005 City of Neillsville, Clark County .

http://www.pwrsonal.kent.edu/~swajda/designing_domesticity2.htm

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

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

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

<http://www.phigram.org/history/lists/civilwar.htm>

PGD Magazine, June 1890 and October 1892.

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Section 10 Page 1

Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 96 & Commencing at the Southwest Corner of Lot 97 then East 11 Feet then Northerly to the Northwest Corner of Lot 97 then South to the Point of Beginning.⁴⁷

(The original parcel would have included lot 96 (132' in width) and lot 97 (66' in width). The Dickinson house and shed were constructed on lot 96 and the carriage house was constructed on lot 97. The carriage house was converted to a residence in 1939. Lot 97 (with residence) was sold in 2003. However, when the shed was moved to the rear and to the east of the house and converted to a garage, the 1962 addition placed it on/over the lot line. The description was therefore modified to add a small angled slice of lot 97 to lot 96 to accommodate the garage expansion.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the portion of the historic parcel that continues to be associated with the nominated property.

⁴⁷ State of Wisconsin Property Tax Bill for 2005 City of Neillsville, Clark County

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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
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Dickinson, Decatur and Kate, House
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin
Photos by Patricia Lacey
Date: May 2006
Negatives on file at the Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 12:
View looking northeast
Front elevation

Photo 2 of 12:
View looking northeast
Rear portion of the south elevation

Photo 3 of 12:
View looking southwest

Photo 4 of 12:
View looking north

Photo 5 of 12:
View looking east

Photo 6 of 12:
View looking south

Photo 7 of 12:
View looking southeast
Main staircase

Photo 8 of 12:
View looking northeast
Fireplace in great hall

Photo 9 of 12:
View looking southeast
Fireplace in sitting room

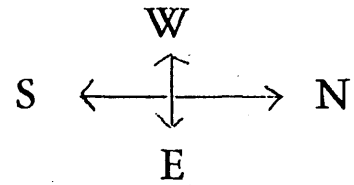
Photos 10 of 12:
View looking north
Pocket door entrance to parlor

Photo 11 of 12:
View looking south
1929/1962 garage

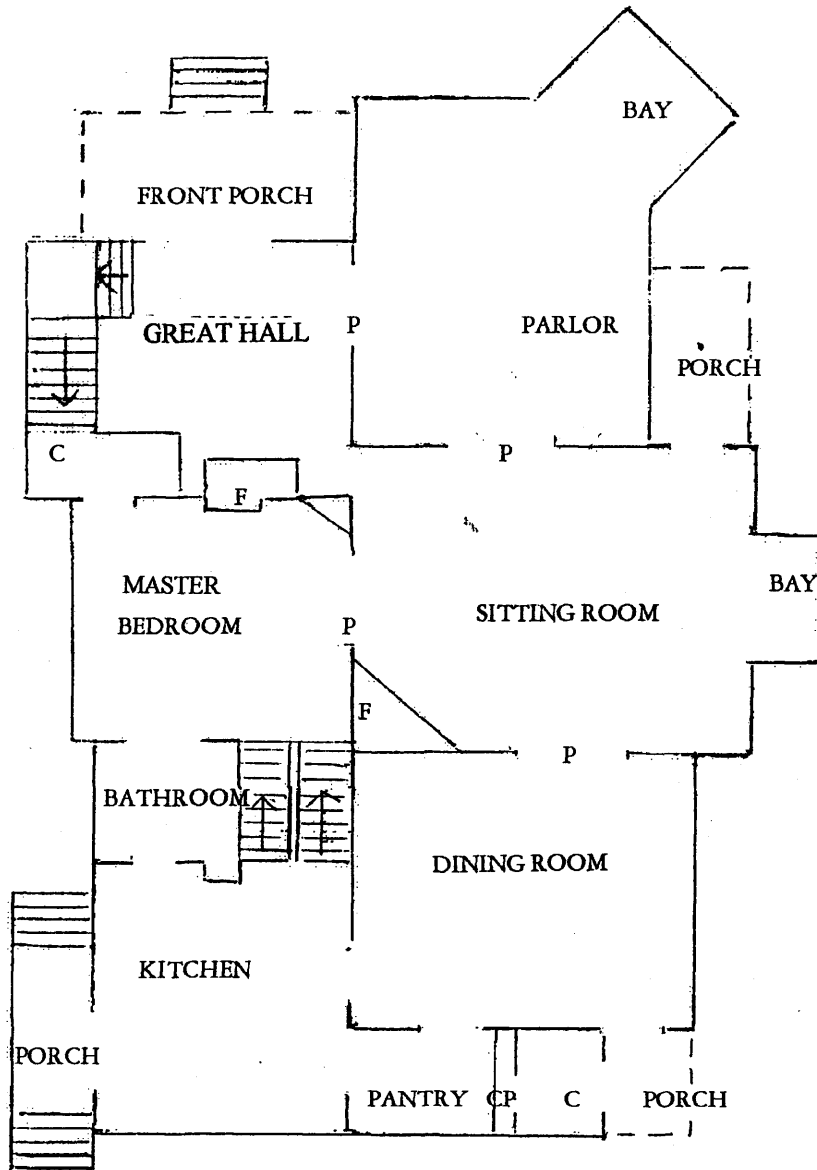
Photo 12 of 12:
View looking east
1994 garage

End of Photo Descriptions

DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN



FIRST FLOOR



KEY

C CLOSET

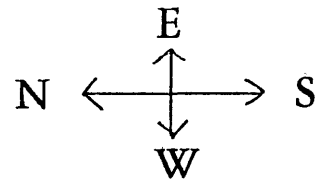
F FIREPLACE

CP CUPBOARD

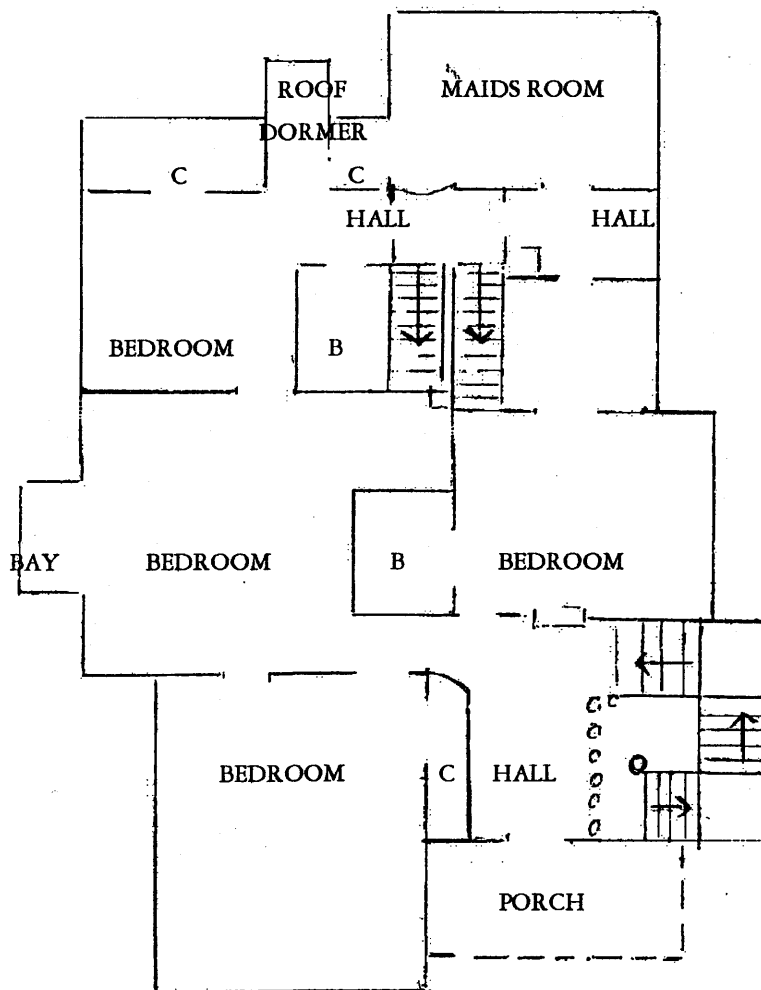
P POCKET DOOR

Not to scale.

DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SECOND FLOOR



KEY

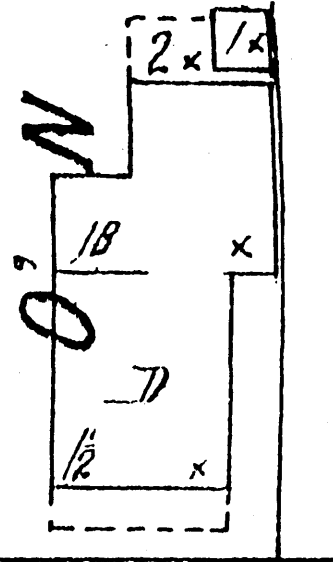
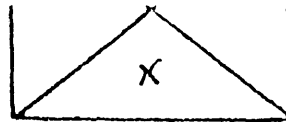
C CLOSET

B BATHROOM

Not to scale.

STATE S

713 714



28

60'

8" W. PIPE. 5TH

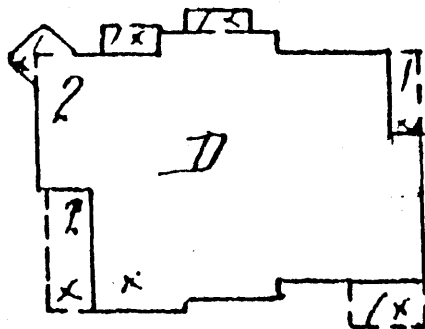
8" W. PIPE

LOT 96

LOT 95

714 715

4" W. PIPE



DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin

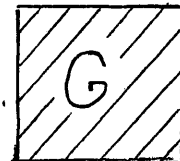
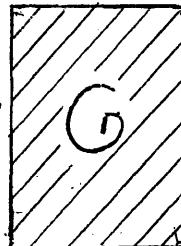
KEY

D - MAIN HOUSE
G - GARAGE



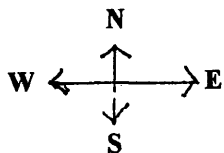
Non-Contributing

ETT G DD



132 FEET

11 FEET



TA



TERMS CASH.

Neillsville, Wis. May 11 1898
 Mr. George Troegner

GEO. W. TROGNER,
 PROP. OF
Neillsville Planing
 AND SAW MILLS.
 CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAS THE ONLY MACHINES FOR MAKING EMBOSSED WORK IN THE COUNTY.
 MOULDINGS OF ALL STYLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
 BRACKETS, WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR FRAMES, ETC., MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY.

10	to 8A 41 marble round				30
	10 ft Boards				60
25	2 Boards 18 inches	16 ft	45 ft		
	1 " " 12 "	14 "	58 "		
	2 " " 14 "	14 "	9 "		
	2 " " 6 "	14 "	14 "		8 25
24	1 " " 4 "	14 "	5 "		
	3 " " 1 1/2 "	14 "	14 "		
	1 " " 12 "	16 "	16 "		
	4-1/2 x 4 x 12	32 ft	15 1/2		40
	5-1/2 x 4 x 12		30 1/2		15 00
					819 98
					8 53
					10 33

DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
 NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Both George W. Troegner and James J. McGillivray used the above lithograph, in their ads and letterheads, to promote their services. Almost an exact replica of the Dickinson house with the exception of chimney placement and the roof of the projecting north bay.

DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN



DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN

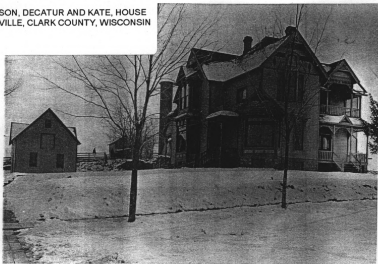


Photo showing Dickinson house with the standpipe visible behind the house and showing the shed that was moved to the southeast corner of the house and expanded into a two-car garage.



Photo taken from standpipe showing the Dickinson house, shed and Carriage house (located on lot 97)

DICKINSON, DECATUR AND KATE, HOUSE
NEILLSVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, WISCONSIN



William Price House 1886 - Black River Falls, Wisconsin
Designed by J.J. McGillivray (demolished 1951)
