

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

846

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

RECEIVED  
2280  
OCT 28 2016  
Natl. Reg. of Historic Places  
National Park Service

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Del Monte Apartments  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 341-345 South Third Street  
City or town: Columbus State: Ohio County: Franklin  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 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 at the following  
level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
  X   A     B     C     D

Barbara Powers DSHPO for Inventory & Registration October 19, 2016  
Signature of certifying official/Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall      12.13.16  
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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/business

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque: Romanesque Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick; Stone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Del Monte Apartments is a 3-story building on a raised basement, at the northwest corner of South Third and East Mound streets at the south end of downtown Columbus, Ohio. The primary façade faces east toward Third Street and is comprised of three matching sections, each with a single bay of windows on either side of prominent central entry. Designed by local architect Charles W. Bellows (1868-1942), the Romanesque Revival building has minimal ornamentation, except at each of the three entrances, which include ornate pressed metal entablatures. The street-facing south elevation is similar to the façade, but with even less ornamentation, and the rear (west) and side (north) elevations are utilitarian in character with common brick and rubble limestone foundation walls. Two lightwells extend through the rear portion of the building, providing side windows to the four interior bays. The interior of Del Monte Apartments originally housed six flats on each level, extending the full depth of the building on either side of each central entry and corridor. Little historic interior fabric remains today, as the building was converted to office use in 1985 and has been completely remodeled. With its well-preserved exterior of unusual quality and distinction, however, the building retains a high degree of integrity and still clearly conveys its historic significance as a middle-class apartment building from the age of streetcars.

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## Narrative Description

Del Monte Apartments occupies the northwest corner of South Third and East Mound streets, at the south end of downtown Columbus, Ohio. Constructed in 1902, the rectangular building is three stories above a raised basement, with a flat roof. The free-standing building occupies the full extent of its urban site, bordered on the north and east by surface parking lots.

The front façade of the relatively wide, shallow building faces east toward Third Street and is comprised of three matching sections, each with a single bay of windows on either side of prominent central entry (Photos 1, 2). Designed by local architect Charles W. Bellows (1868-1942), the Romanesque Revival building has minimal ornamentation and instead features its massive form and fine materials and craftsmanship, with tightly laid red brick above a sandstone base. Small bands of decorative corbelled brickwork run below and above the third-floor windows, which also include brick hood molds, and a simple pressed metal cornice adorns the parapet. Each entrance is embellished with an ornate pressed metal entablature incorporating a leaded glass oculus, as well as leaded glass doors and sidelights. The center bay of the façade has a distinct entablature at its entrance and includes a carved stone sign reading 'DEL MONTE' at the level of the third-floor window heads.

The south elevation facing Mound Street is detailed similarly to the front façade, but with no entrances or hood molds (Photo 1). The rear (west) and side (north) elevations exhibit common brick and rubble limestone foundation walls, although the front façade's cornice and parapet continue across the north elevation (Photos 2, 3, 4). Two lightwells divide the rear two-thirds of the building's three sections, with narrow openings in the west elevation that expand into larger lightwells before terminating with angled walls on their east ends (Photos 3, 4, 5).

The interior of Del Monte Apartments originally housed six flats on each level, extending the full depth of the building on either side of the three entries, each of which led to a common stairwell and corridor. The lightwells provide side windows to the four interior bays and insured that each apartment unit had windows on three sides. The building was converted to office use in 1985 and underwent extensive interior modifications. The historic stairs, corridors and apartment demising walls were removed to combine all space on each floor level into offices accessed from a shared central lobby (Photos 6, 7). Two new stairs and one new elevator were installed in the center section of the building, along with shared restrooms on each floor (Photos 8, 9). The basement level was also converted to offices, with new stairs leading down directly from the north and south entrances. Contemporary finishes were installed throughout, and little remains of the historic plan or features beyond the historic footprint and lightwells, original wood window casings, and a few modified historic fireplaces in their original locations (Photos 10, 11, 12).

Del Monte Apartments retains a high level of historic integrity, particularly as it relates to the building's exterior, where few modifications have occurred. A concrete wheelchair ramp

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accessing the central entrance was sensitively added to the façade, and a small number of window openings on the rear elevation have been infilled with brick. The exterior retains all of its significant materials and features, including its brick and sandstone walls, historic wood windows and doors, and its well-executed pressed metal cornice and entry entablatures. Retention of the original exterior form and details also lend the building substantial integrity of design and workmanship. Despite the interior changes executed in its conversion to office use, the building's form, scale, and characteristic lightwells remain to identify its historic residential function. Del Monte Apartments still clearly presents itself as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century apartment building, adding integrity of feeling and association.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1902-1948

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1902

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Bellows, Charles W. (1868-1942), architect

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Del Monte Apartments is a significant local example of the Streetcar Suburb Apartment Building type in Columbus, Ohio, as identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970*. Constructed in 1902 on the southern edge of downtown, the building is located at the corner of South Third and East Mound streets, then important arteries of the city's interurban rail and streetcar system. Del Monte Apartments exhibits all of the characteristics of its type. It occupies a corner lot on a major streetcar intersection at the edge of the central city and was constructed around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the development of streetcars was changing urban housing and transportation patterns. Its handsome brick façade has a horizontal emphasis and repetitive bays, with a flat roof, multiple entrances on the long façade, and light wells along the sides of the interior units. Del Monte apartments housed six flats on each of its three stories, for eighteen total units, reflecting the primary aim of the building type to house a large number of apartments in a walkup. With each apartment occupying the full depth of the building and only six apartments sharing a given entrance, however, it offered a level of privacy and exclusivity that would have made it desirable to the middle-class residents it was targeting. It is representative of a significant trend in the development of Columbus, mirroring what was occurring in many of Ohio's urban centers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, when the increased use of streetcars drove construction of multi-family housing for upper and middle class residents outside of the central business district but with easy access to public transit and shopping. Del Monte Apartments is also a unique example of the type, however, as it was constructed within downtown Columbus as opposed to a suburban community outside of the city's core. No comparable examples of a Streetcar Suburb Apartment Building remain within downtown Columbus. Del Monte Apartments is therefore significant at the local level under Criterion A, in the area of Community Planning and Development. The period of significance begins with the building's construction in 1902 and ends in 1948, when the Columbus streetcar system was abandoned and the transition to an automobile-oriented city was effectively complete.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Del Monte Apartments was constructed in 1902 at the northwest corner of South Third and East Mound streets.<sup>1</sup> By that time an extensive electric streetcar system had been developed in Columbus, connecting all of downtown and radiating out to surrounding neighborhoods, including lines on both Third and Mound Streets (Figure 1). The two routes wrapping the Del Monte site were both created in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate increased traffic from regional interurban lines, which extended regular rail service to surrounding communities like Westerville, Gahanna, and Grove City, and places as far away as Springfield and Zanesville. Local streetcar lines also operated on surrounding streets, including Main Street, Fulton Street, Fourth Street and High Street.

Around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the development of Columbus's streetcar system was dramatically enlarging the physical area available for housing, following a trend common to many American cities at the time. Prior to the Civil War, Columbus remained a walking city, with most people living within a few blocks of their work, shopping, and basic services. A horse-drawn streetcar line was established on High Street in 1863, expanding to cover most city streets by the 1880s, creating a roughly 2-mile radius within which one could reasonably conduct all daily business and allowing a broader segment of the population to seek housing away from the most congested and polluted areas of the central city.<sup>2</sup>

Electrification of the streetcar system beginning in the 1890s amplified and accelerated the city's physical expansion, as the greater speed and comfort of public transportation allowed workers to live as far as 5 miles from their place of employment without significant difficulty. Entire neighborhoods were developed to meet this growing demand, creating 'streetcar suburbs' comprised predominately of housing, with the expectation that residents would take the streetcar system to work and other activities.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to their significant impact on the physical development of Columbus, streetcar suburbs also offered a dimension of social progress, as middle class workers gained access to a more bucolic lifestyle previously available only to the affluent. The architecture of streetcar suburbs reflected this trend by adapting stylistic and functional elements of upper-class residences for application on a more modest scale, affecting both single and multi-family housing design. As described in *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970*, apartment living had gained broader social acceptance by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with many people attracted to the convenience, efficiency and economy it offered.

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<sup>1</sup> "The Realm of Real Estate," *Columbus Dispatch*, 26 January 1902, 3:7.

<sup>2</sup> Lentz, Ed, *Columbus: The Story of a City*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2003: 98.

<sup>3</sup> Lentz, Ed, *Columbus: The Story of a City*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2003: 98.

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A wave of downtown luxury apartment buildings constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century removed the stigma associated with multi-family housing, making it socially acceptable and even fashionable. This shift created a corresponding market for apartments to serve the middle class and service workers, who sought reasonably priced housing that was also spacious and comfortable, with good access to public transportation.<sup>4</sup>

Del Monte Apartments was clearly developed to meet that demand and designed to meet the needs of the middle class tenants it was targeting. Its location on the edge of downtown, but with easy access to nearly any part of the city or region, made the Del Monte Apartments property an ideal location for multi-family housing. With each flat extending the full depth of the building, and with lightwells insuring that natural light entered three sides of every unit, the apartments would have felt open and bright. The building's three separate entrances and stair cores meant that only six apartments shared those common spaces, and only two per floor, offering a sense of privacy and exclusivity. The handsome façade also conveys a stately character, its Romanesque details and high quality materials and workmanship lending it a permanence and grandeur. Although no positive confirmation has been found, it is likely that the building's name was derived from the Hotel Del Monte, a famous and luxurious seaside resort in Monterey, California. As noted in *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970*, names evoking such bucolic and exotic places were often used by apartment developers to create an air of luxury and status.<sup>5</sup> Del Monte Apartments represented an effort to replicate the many appealing qualities of center city luxury apartments, but more modestly and for a less affluent audience.

A *Columbus Dispatch* article from January 1902 reveals that developer Philip Lindenberg (1842-1922) and architect C.W. Bellows (1868-1942) had traveled to Chicago "...for the purpose of getting western ideas," to study the latest examples of apartments in preparation for design and construction of Del Monte.<sup>6</sup> The article noted that although the proposed building type may sometimes be known as a 'flat,' Lindenberg and Bellows intended to adopt the distinctive Chicago nomenclature and refer to it as 'residence suites.' (Although ironically, the building would first appear in the 1905 city directory as 'Del Monte Flats.') Such terms suggest a self-conscious effort to market to a more affluent audience, which still required emphasizing the middle-class apartment's distinctions from less well regarded forms of multi-family housing. The concept for Del Monte Apartments was described in the article:

"There will be 18 suites contained in the entire structure, of 4 and 5 rooms each. Each suite is to contain bath, steam heat, and something new, continual supply of hot water. The building is to contain janitor's quarters, individual laundries in the basement, and storage rooms."<sup>7</sup>

City directories reveal that early residents of the Del Monte Apartments were representative of the middle class, with occupations including station master, engineer, salesman, plumber,

<sup>4</sup> Gordon, Steven C., *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, April 2011.

<sup>5</sup> Gordon, Steven C., *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, April 2011.

<sup>6</sup> "The Realm of Real Estate," *Columbus Dispatch*, 26 January 1902, 3:7.

<sup>7</sup> "The Realm of Real Estate," *Columbus Dispatch*, 26 January 1902, 3:7.

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stenographer, barber, mail carrier, tailor, carpenter, butcher and dentist. One was a dispatcher for the Scioto Valley Traction Company, an interurban railroad with its central station just blocks away at South Third and East Rich streets. Both men and women lived in the building, and most residents were unmarried, with widows appearing regularly in the directories including four who occupied the building at the same time in 1918. There was generally a steady turnover of tenants as would be expected in an apartment building, but three tenants were listed at the building continuously from 1913 through 1918, so at least some remained for longer terms.

Del Monte Apartments is highly representative of the 'Streetcar Suburb Apartment' subtype, and more specifically the 'Early Middle Class Apartments in Ohio' described in *Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970*. It occupies a corner lot on a major streetcar intersection at the edge of downtown and was constructed around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the development of streetcars was changing urban housing and transportation patterns. Its brick façade has a horizontal emphasis and repetitive bays, with a flat roof, multiple entrances on the long façade, and light wells along the sides of the interior units. Del Monte apartments housed six flats on each of its three stories, for eighteen total units, reflecting the primary aim of the building type to house a large number of apartments in an efficiently designed walkup. As described above, however, the units adopted many of the design strategies and features associated with earlier luxury apartments, while keeping rents affordable to the middle class. The building is also significant as the sole local example of its type remaining in downtown Columbus, with most similar apartment buildings constructed outside of the central city.

By the 1920s, the automobile was ushering in another wave of physical expansion in Columbus, with a new generation of suburbs developed beyond the earlier ring of neighborhoods fed by electric streetcars. Multi-family housing followed the outward migration, and new forms of apartment development emerged, particularly after the end of World War II. By that time Columbus had, like many cities, fully embraced the automobile-centered lifestyle and were planning and developing accordingly. The last remnants of the Columbus streetcar system were abandoned in 1948, marking the end of the city's streetcar era. With its history closely tied to the expansion of streetcar suburbs and associated changes in housing development, 1948 is also an appropriate end to the period of significance for Del Monte Apartments.

### **Philip Lindenberg, Developer**

Del Monte Apartments was originally developed by Philip Lindenberg (1842-1922), a member of a prominent Columbus family of German immigrants. Philip was born in Genthin, Prussia, a small town just west of Berlin, and immigrated to Columbus with his mother Charlotte (b. c1817), uncle and siblings in 1850. His father, Theodore Lindenberg (1808-1873), had made the same journey in 1849. The elder Lindenberg pursued various business interests and was listed first as a grocer, then proprietor of a saloon and boarding house at 184 South High Street, later as a cigar manufacturer, and finally a printer. The latter occupation was most likely in connection with M.C. Lilley & Company, founded in 1865 with two of Philip Lindenberg's older brothers, Charles H. (d. c1921) and Henry Lindenberg (1836-1890), as partners with Mitchell Cambell Lilley (1819-1897) and John Siebert.

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M.C. Lilley & Company was an outgrowth of a printing and bookbinding business owned by Mitchell Lilley and William Siebert, John's uncle, where Henry Lindenberg was employed. Henry Lindenberg and John Siebert were both active members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and together established and began publishing a monthly newsletter, *The Odd Fellows Companion*, in 1859. Although only modestly successful before publication was halted during the Civil War, the founders of M.C. Lilley & Company recognized an emerging niche and created their business specifically to focus on publishing materials for fraternal organizations. They reintroduced *The Odd Fellows Companion* in 1865, and added a German-language version, *Der Odd Fellow*, in 1867. By 1872, M.C. Lilley & Company was circulating 15,000 copies of the English version and another 5,000 of the German version.<sup>8</sup> They also produced ledger and receipt books, membership cards, certificates, and other printed materials used by fraternal groups.<sup>9</sup>

The period from 1865-1918 is sometimes referred to as 'The Great Fraternal Movement,' as millions of men joined fraternal societies across the United States, creating a constantly growing demand for the publications of M.C. Lilley & Company.<sup>10</sup> Identifying a broader opportunity, the company soon expanded into brokering and then manufacturing a variety of other supplies needed by these groups to furnish their meeting lodges and support their activities. In addition to such supplies, M.C. Lilley & Company also expanded into the manufacture of regalia like uniforms, ornate swords, props, scenery and costumes needed for the ceremonial activities of groups like the Freemasons, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and of course the Odd Fellows.<sup>11</sup>

The regalia business grew rapidly and in 1872, M.C. Lilley & Company employed 80 workers and earned \$120,000 (approximately \$2.3 million in 2016 dollars) in gross income, making it the largest regalia manufacturer in the United States.<sup>12</sup> By 1877, regalia sales had become the most profitable line of business and primary focus of M.C. Lilley & Company, which used its publications to promote the growth of fraternal organizations as well as the vast array of products they offered for sale. A new publication, *The Masonic Chronicle*, was added in 1881, and by 1890 the company offered sixty-four different regalia catalogs for specific audiences.<sup>13</sup> In 1887, M.C. Lilley & Company employed 420 people and was the second-largest manufacturer in Columbus, reportedly growing to over 1,000 employees at its height around 1917.<sup>14</sup> The company maintained their status as the nation's preeminent regalia manufacturer, but the overall decline of the fraternal movement after World War I gradually chipped away at their business.

<sup>8</sup> *American Newspaper Directory*. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co, 1872.

<sup>9</sup> McBride, Harriet. "Business and the Brethren: The Influence of Regalia Houses on Fraternalism." *Heredom* 12(2004): 163-201.

<sup>10</sup> McBride, Harriet. "Business and the Brethren: The Influence of Regalia Houses on Fraternalism." *Heredom* 12(2004): 163-201.

<sup>11</sup> Lovelace, Craig. "Shaping Columbus: M.C. Lilley, partner in M.C. Lilley Co." *Columbus Business First*. 8 June 2012.

<sup>12</sup> Studer, Jacob Henry. *Columbus, Ohio: Its History, Resources, and Progress*. Columbus, 1872.

<sup>13</sup> McBride, Harriet. "Business and the Brethren: The Influence of Regalia Houses on Fraternalism." *Heredom* 12(2004): 163-201.

<sup>14</sup> Lovelace, Craig. "Shaping Columbus: M.C. Lilley, partner in M.C. Lilley Co." *Columbus Business First*. 8 June 2012.

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M.C. Lilley & Company merged with Henderson Ames Co. in 1931 and closed permanently in 1953.

Philip Lindenberg spent the bulk of his career at M.C. Lilley & Company, first as a clerk, then as general manager – the role he served when Del Monte Apartments was constructed – and later its president. He and his family were also widely involved in other civic and business interests around Columbus, with Philip serving as one of the founding directors of Ohio Savings Bank.<sup>15</sup> Little information is available about his real estate pursuits, but he did eventually incorporate Del Monte Realty Company in 1919 with \$100,000 of capital, suggesting that he had experienced some success with Del Monte Apartments and engaged in other real estate investments.

### **Charles W. Bellows, Architect**

Del Monte Apartments was designed by architect Charles W. Bellows (1868-1942), a Columbus native and nephew of prominent 19<sup>th</sup> century architect and builder George M. Bellows, who designed the 1885 Franklin County Courthouse. C. W. Bellows was educated in the Columbus public schools, apprenticed in local architectural offices, and spent two years studying at Columbia University before establishing his own architectural practice in Columbus in 1900, with his office in The Ruggery at 22 E. Gay Street. A 1904 article in the Columbus Dispatch indicated that he had “been awarded some of the important residence and building contracts” including, “the Troy Laundry building, a separate laundry for St. Mary’s Academy, improvements at Mt. Carmel hospital and several residences.”<sup>16</sup>

Little information has been discovered about Bellows’ commissions beyond sporadic mentions in *The Ohio Architect and Builder*, none of which were especially notable. Such projects included a 3-story building for Benjamin Monett in 1907, at an estimated cost of \$20,000; a 1907 cottage for the Iron Clay Brick Co. in Shawnee, Ohio; and a \$10,000 residence for Herman Kropp designed in 1921. Bellows was very active in professional organizations, however, and in 1913 became the first Secretary/Treasurer of the Columbus chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). In 1915, he was elected President of the local chapter and was also elected Vice-President of Ohio’s newly formed statewide chapter of AIA. Bellows was also active in local politics in Marble Cliff including serving as Mayor in the 1920s.<sup>17</sup>

It is unclear what connected Philip Lindenberg to C.W. Bellows, but the two did live very near one another around 1890, when the former lived at 425 E. Town Street and the latter at 325 E. Town Street. The two families also intersected later in Marble Cliff, where Philip’s nephew Frank Lindenberg built a Frank Packard-designed house (1122 Cambridge Boulevard) in 1905, followed by C.W. Bellows’ designing a house (1449 Arlington Avenue) there for his parents in 1910, which he later occupied himself. Further, Carl R. Lindenberg served as a councilman in Marble Cliff in 1920, at the same time C.W. Bellows was Mayor.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Hooper, Osman Castle. *History of the City of Columbus, Ohio*. Columbus: Memorial Publishing Company, 1920.

<sup>16</sup> The Grandview Heights/Marble Cliff Historical Society. “2013 Tour of Homes: Marble Cliff, Grandview and the Bellows Connection.” May 12, 2013.

<sup>17</sup> Hooper, Osman Castle. *History of the City of Columbus, Ohio*. Columbus: Memorial Publishing Company, 1920.

<sup>18</sup> Hooper, Osman Castle. *History of the City of Columbus, Ohio*. Columbus: Memorial Publishing Company, 1920.

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For Del Monte Apartments, Bellows employed a restrained but well executed Romanesque Revival design that features a dark, plain façade embellished with isolated ornamental elements including ornate entry entablatures, decorative brickwork and simple cornice. It is a rare example of a high-style apartment building in downtown Columbus.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Samuelson, Robert E., et. al. *Architecture: Columbus*. Columbus: American Institute of Architects, 1976: 221.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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*Columbus City Directories*. Various Years. Columbus Metropolitan Library.

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Jordan, Jenice. "Older Buildings Given 2<sup>nd</sup> Chance Downtown." *Columbus Dispatch*. January 15, 1986: 2H.

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*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*. Various Years. Ohio Web Library.

Sohovich, Robert. "Old Building's Name Mystery." *Columbus Dispatch*. July 27, 1985: 8B.

Studer, Jacob Henry. *Columbus, Ohio: Its History, Resources, and Progress*. Columbus, 1872.

Wright, Nathalie and Judy Williams. "Franklinton Apartments at State and May." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, June 2004.



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County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** .27 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.955351 | Longitude: -82.996857 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 329420 | Northing: 4424485 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property consists of one parcel (Franklin County Parcel #010-028714), bounded by S. Third Street to the east, E. Mound Street to the south, and surface parking lots to the north and west.

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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundary includes all property historically associated with Del Monte Apartments.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Matthew Sandvick and Peter Ketter  
organization: Sandvick Architects Inc.  
street & number: 1265 W. Sixth Street  
city or town: Cleveland state: Ohio zip code: 44113  
e-mail: pketter@sandvickarchitects.com  
telephone: 216-621-8055  
date: June 1, 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Del Monte Apartments

City or Vicinity: Columbus

County: Franklin

State: Ohio

Photographer: Matthew Sandvick

Date Photographed: April 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments\_0001)  
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo #2 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments\_0002)  
Northeast oblique, camera facing southwest

Photo #3 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments\_0003)  
West elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo #4 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments\_0004)  
West elevation, camera facing northeast

Photo #5 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments\_0005)  
Typical lightwell, camera facing east

Photo #6 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments\_0006)  
Central lobby, first floor, camera facing northeast

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Photo #7 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments \_0007)  
Central lobby, typical upper floor, camera facing southeast

Photo #8 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments \_0008)  
Central corridor, typical upper floor, camera facing west

Photo #9 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments \_0009)  
Non-historic central exit stair, typical, camera facing southeast

Photo #10 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments \_0010)  
Southeast corner, third floor, camera facing southeast

Photo #11 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments \_0011)  
Northeast corner, third floor, camera facing northeast

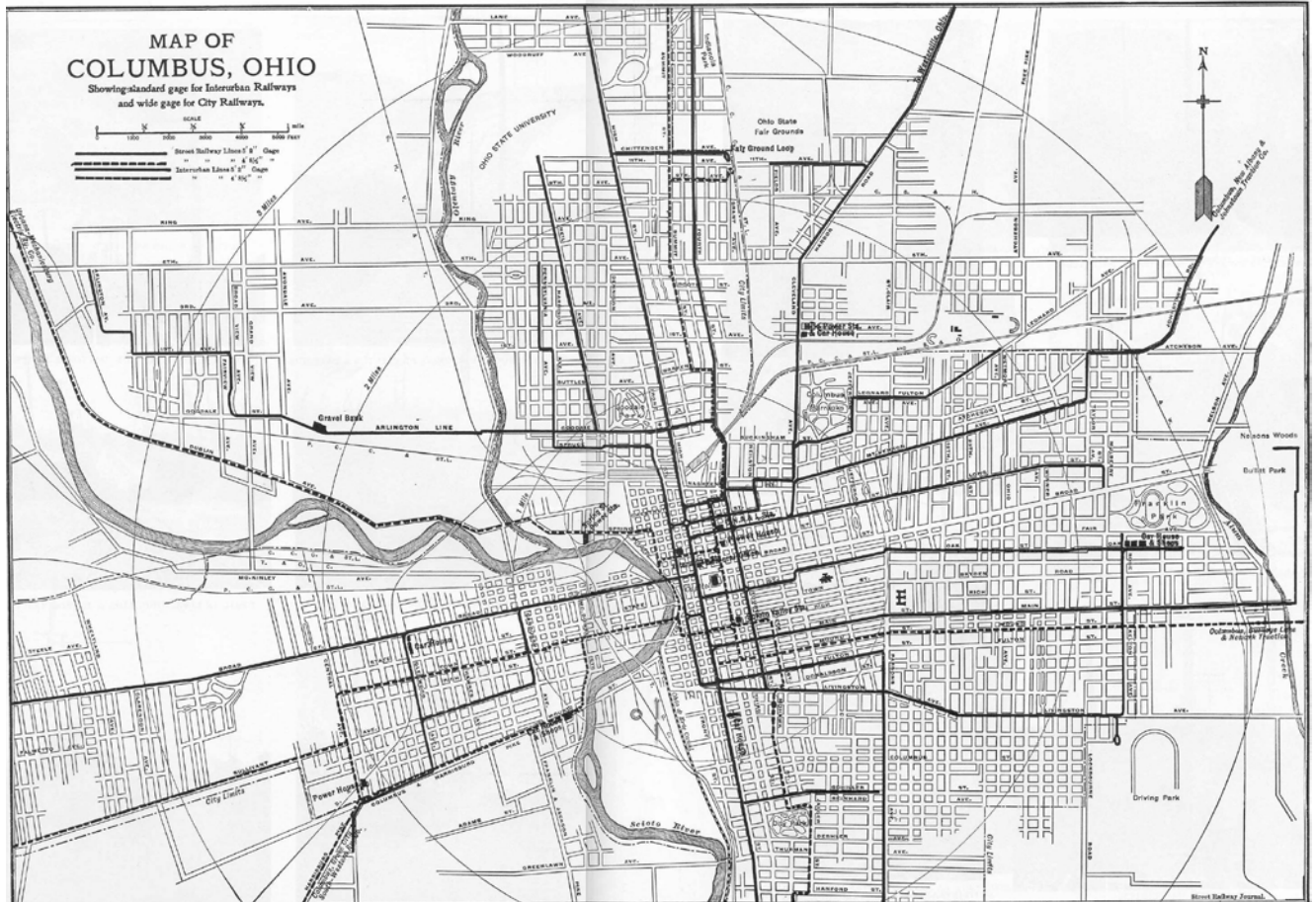
Photo #12 (OH\_FranklinCounty\_DelMonteApartments \_0012)  
Conference room, typical upper floor, camera facing southwest

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**Figure 1:** 1906 Map of Columbus, Ohio, showing streetcar and interurban rail lines. Del Monte Apartments location indicated. *Columbus Metropolitan Library.*

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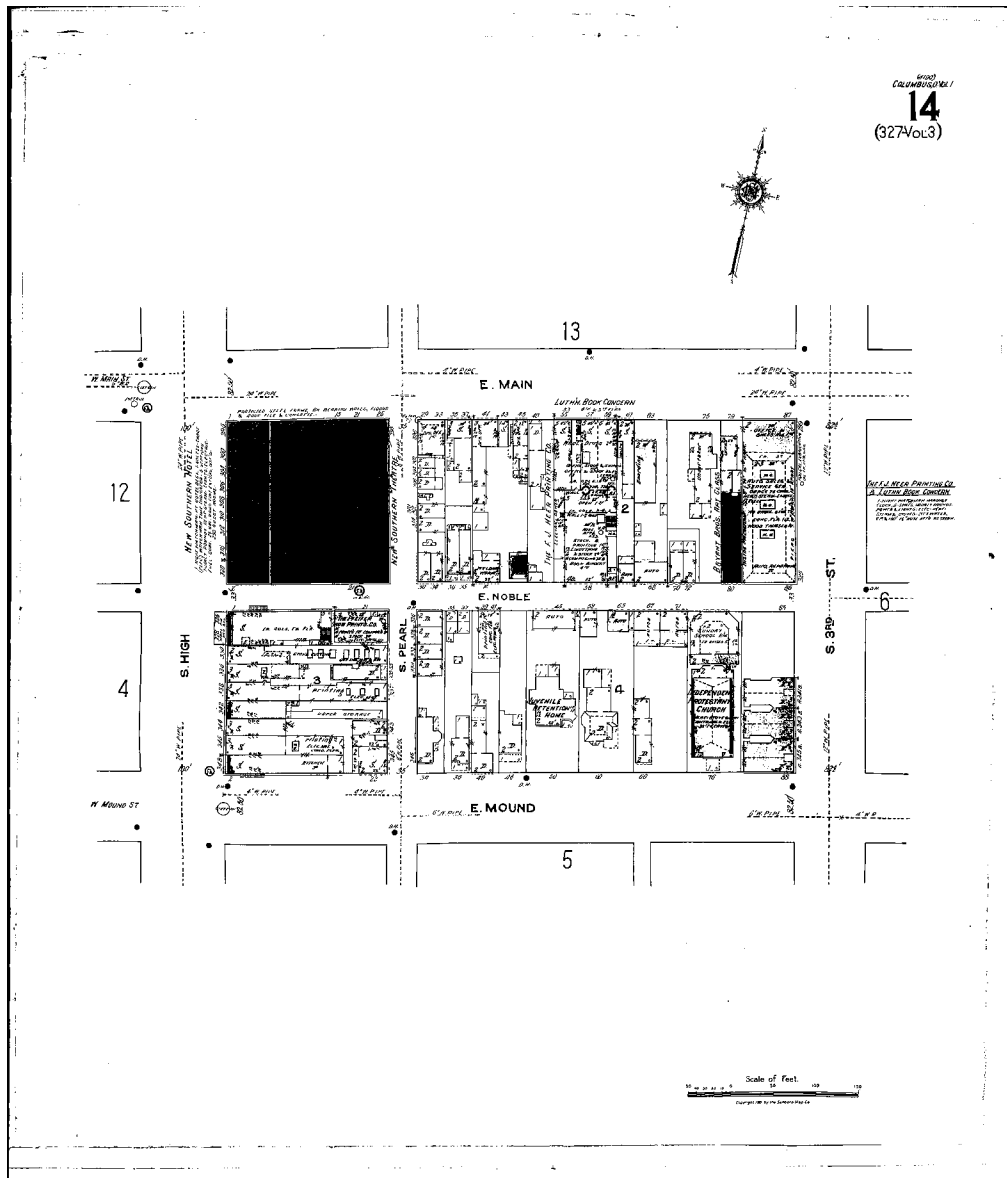


Figure 2: 1921 Sanborn map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1, Sheet 14. Ohio Web Library.

Del Monte Apartments  
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County and State

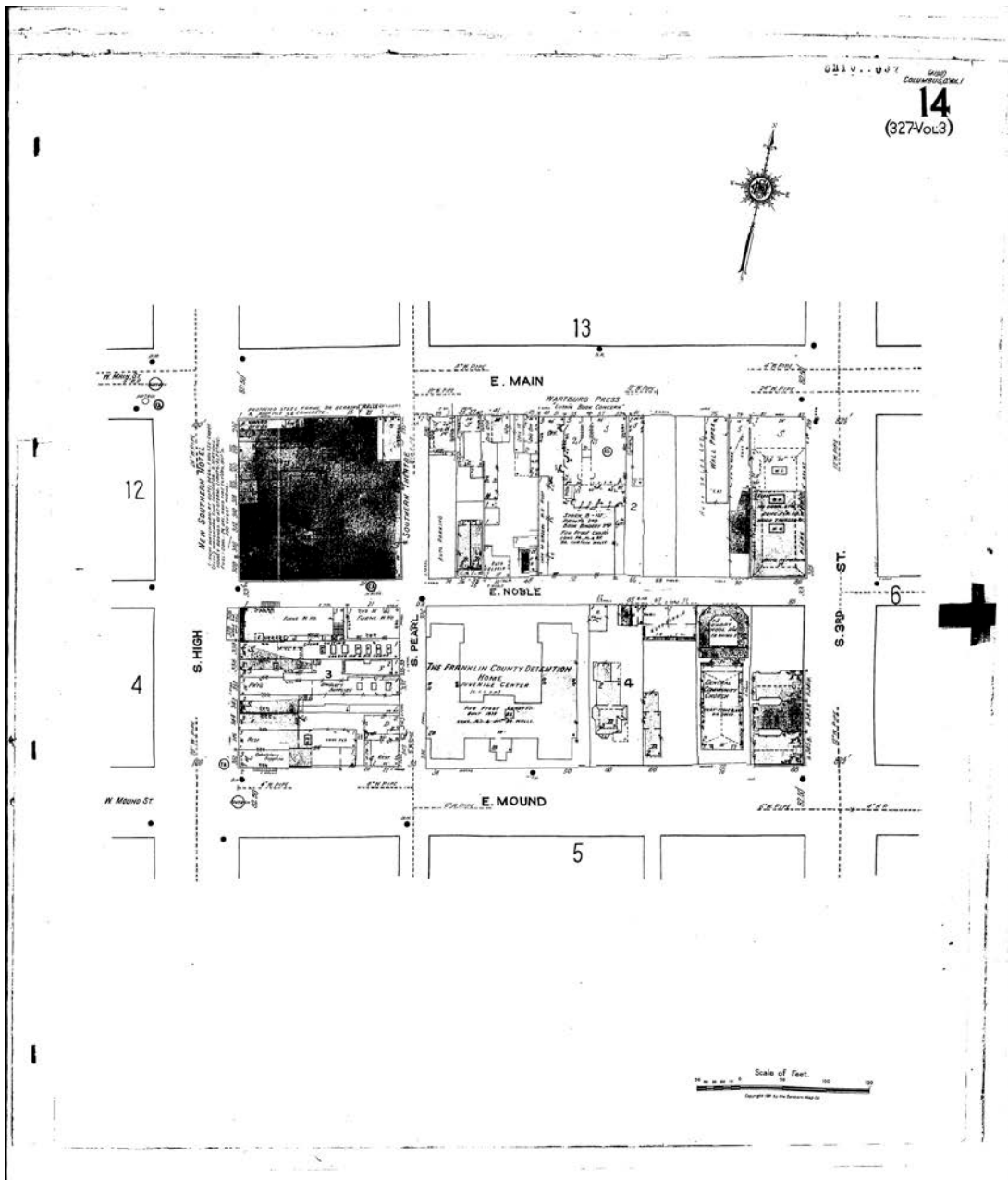


Figure 3: 1951 Sanborn map, Columbus, Ohio, Volume 1, Sheet 14. Ohio Web Library.



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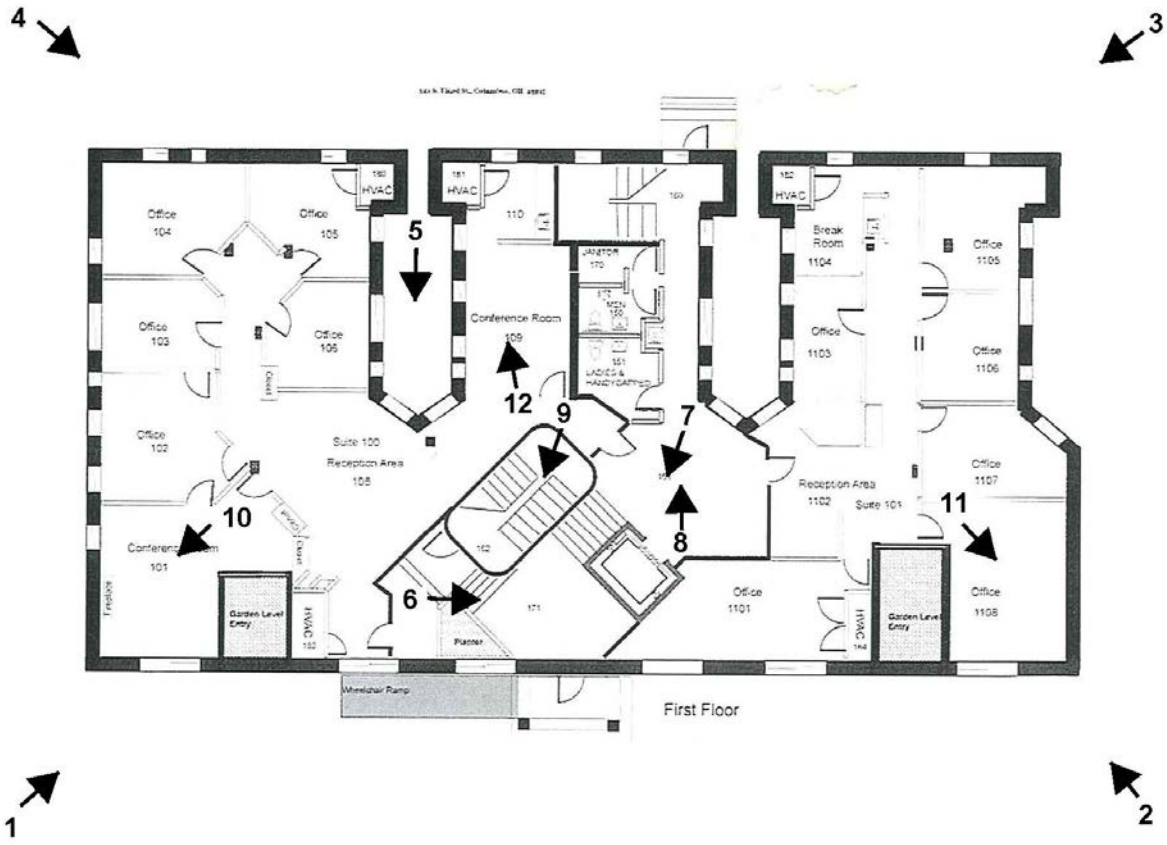
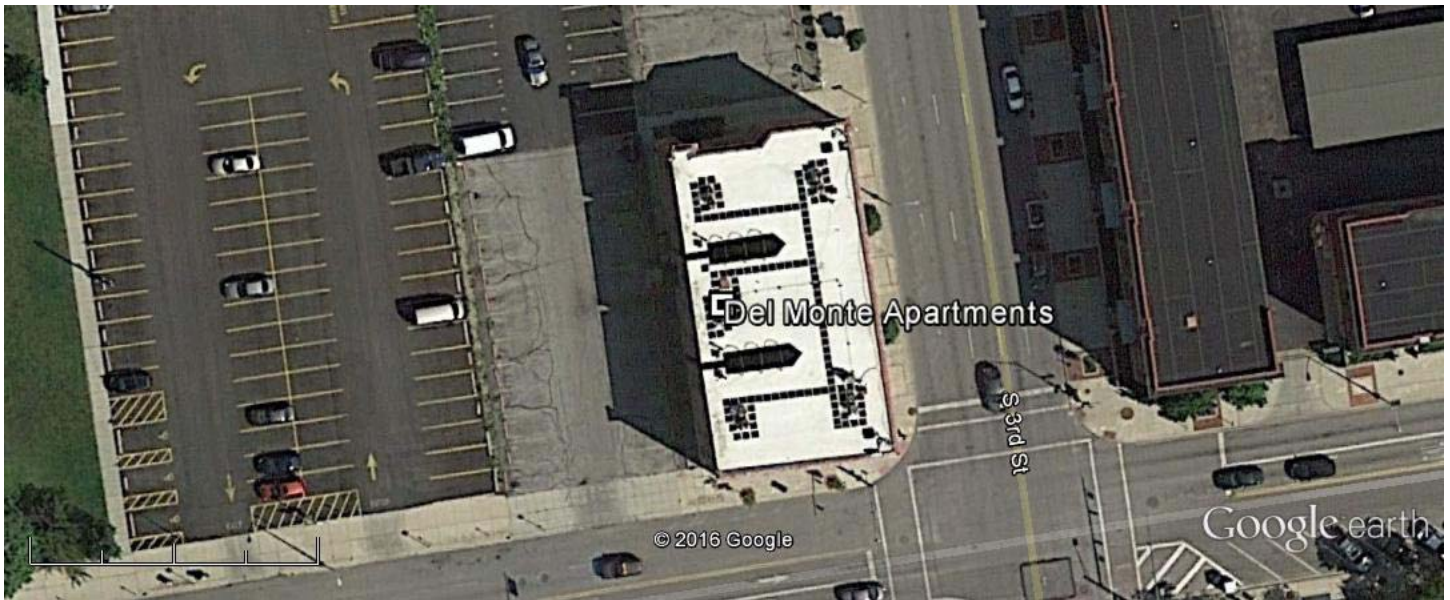
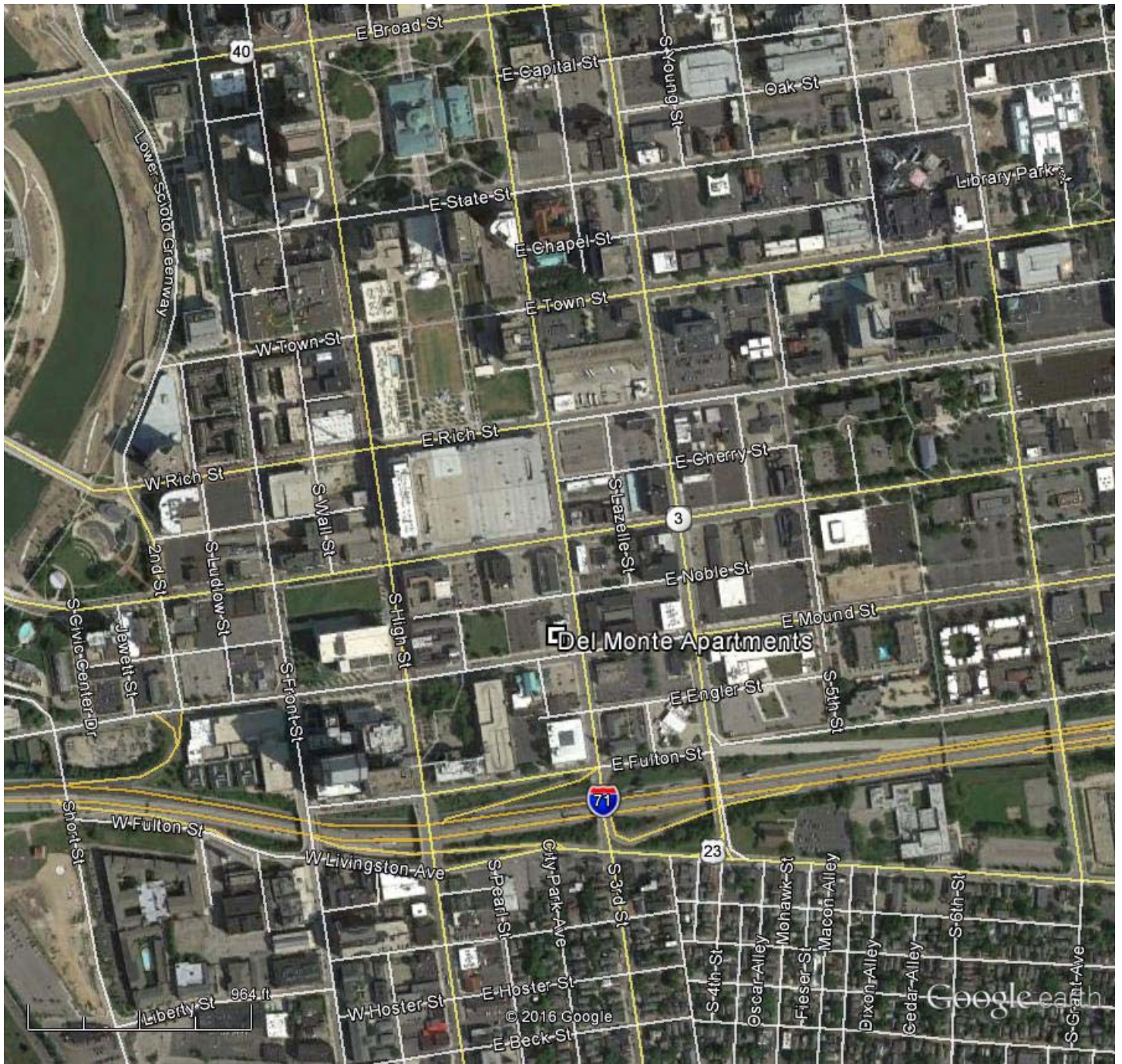


Figure 4: Existing Floor Plan & Photograph Key



Del Monte Apartments

Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 329420 Northing: 4424485



Google earth





DELMONTE

3RD ST

ONE WAY  
←



DELMONTE

For Lease  
COMMERCIAL SPACE  
221-1800

For Lease  
COMMERCIAL SPACE  
221-1800

Blue street sign with an arrow pointing right.



PRIVATE  
Call for more info  
Call  
Call

Call  
Call  
Call

Call  
Call  
Call









EXIT





EXIT



HET INVESTMENTS, INC.  
PROPERTY AND GENERAL SERVICES  
10000 100TH AVE  
SUITE 100

EXIT

















NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
800 E. 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Columbus, OH 43211  
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Oct. 21, 2014  
For nomination of the Del Monte App to the National Register of  
Historic Places: Franklin Co, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form  
 Paper  PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document  
 Paper  PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form  
 Paper  PDF
- Photographs  
 Prints  TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)  
 Paper  Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)  
 Paper  PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence  
 Paper  PDF
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_  
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



October 21, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register  
and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nominations submission.

NEW NOMINATION

Edward Wren Company Building  
Fenway Hall  
Del Monte Apartments  
Eastern Hills Young Men's Christian Association

COUNTY

Clark  
Cuyahoga  
Franklin  
Hamilton

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Del Monte Apartments, Franklin County, OH.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lox A. Logan, Jr." with a horizontal line extending from the end.

Lox A. Logan, Jr.  
Executive Director and CEO  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures