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**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 Jones, John A. and Maggie, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 307 North Ludington Street N/A not for publication
city or town Columbus N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Columbia code 021 zip code 53925

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.)

6/15/09

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer – Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Jones, John A. and Maggie, House

Columbia

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ See continuation sheet.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

7.30.09

Jan

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	0 buildings
	0 sites
	0 structures
	0 objects
1	0 total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Limestone

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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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 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

1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than One Acre

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

1 16 336850 4800330
 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 Timothy F. Heggland
organization
street & number 6391 Hillsandwood Rd.
city or town Mazomanie

state WI

Date November 12, 2008
Telephone6 (608) 795-2650
zip code 53560

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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	Jeremy & Elizabeth Jaskunas	date	November 12, 2008
organization		telephone	(920) 623-9448
street & number	307 N. Ludington St.	zip code	53925
city or town	Columbus	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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Jones, John A. and Maggie, House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

Description:

The John A. and Maggie Jones house is a large, very fine, and very intact two-and-one-half-story-tall Queen Anne style single family residence. It was built in the city of Columbus in 1900. This house sits on a corner lot that fronts onto N. Ludington St., which is one of the two principal historic thoroughfares of the city, and its principal facade faces southeast onto this thoroughfare. The house is slightly cruciform in plan, measures approximately 36-feet-wide at its widest point by 44-feet-deep, and its exterior walls rest on a tall, cut stone foundation. These walls are sided in narrow clapboards and they are sheltered by the asphalt shingle-covered combination gable and hip roof that covers the house. All four gable ends of this roof are also sided with decorative wood shingles and these gable ends still retain their original decorative elements. The Jones House is a very fine example of the larger Queen Anne style residential designs that were favored by members of Wisconsin's upper middle class in the late 1890s. Even in a city that is notable for its numerous excellent Queen Anne style houses, the Jones House stands out, thanks to its size, its setting, its fine design, and its extremely intact and well maintained exterior and interior, all of which make it especially notable today.

The 100 block of N. Ludington St. is contained within the boundaries of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Columbus Downtown Historic District (NRHP 3-5-1992) and both sides of this block are given over mostly to historic commercial buildings.¹ The 200 and 300 blocks of N. Ludington St., however, are lined for the most part with fine historic period single family residences and it is within this residential stretch that the Jones House is located. The flat lot that is associated with the house occupies the north corner created by the intersection of the northwest-southeast-running Church St. and the southwest-northeast-running N. Ludington St. and the principal façade of the house faces southeast onto N. Ludington St.² Historically, Ludington Street was (and still is) one of the principal routes into and out of Columbus, and it was also originally known locally as the Madison road because once it left the boundaries of Columbus it continued southwesterly towards the capitol city of Madison. John A. Jones first purchased this lot and the original house that occupied it when he and Maggie May Roberts were married in 1889. They continued to live in this first house until 1900, when they decided to build the much larger house that is the subject of this nomination. In order to do this, the original house was moved to the back of the lot and remodeled and the Jones's new house was built in front.³ Today, the lot that is associated with the new house is surrounded by mown lawn and mature shade trees on its Ludington and

¹ The 2000 population of Columbus was 4479.

² This same street is also known as Park Ave beginning at the point of the intersection of S. Ludington St. with Fuller St.

³ The original house appears on the 1898 Sanborn map of the city. By the 1915 map, two houses are standing on the parcel: the subject of the nomination along Ludington Street and a house at the back of the lot. The house in the back appears to be a new building; it is of two stories and does not have the same footprint as the original house located on the lot.

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Church street sides, these sides of the lot are also bordered by concrete curb and gutter, mown grass terraces, and concrete sidewalks, and the attached garage at the rear of the house is serviced by a very short concrete driveway that is accessed from Church St.⁴ In addition, a concrete footpath that is accessed from the N. Ludington St. sidewalk runs along the east-facing side of the lot and it provides access to the house's side entrance and to the small, landscaped rear yard that is located behind the house.

Exterior

The John A. & Maggie Jones house was built in 1900 and it is asymmetrical in appearance, slightly cruciform in plan, is two-and-one-half-stories-tall, and its design is an excellent example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables" subtype of the "free classic subtype" of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester.⁵ In this instance, the design consists of a hip and gable-roofed 32-foot-wide by 44-foot-deep main block that has a 15-foot-wide by 2-foot-deep rectilinear shaped two-and-one-half-story-tall gable-roofed ell on its southwest-facing side elevation and a 14-foot-wide by 2-foot-deep rectilinear plan two-and-one-half-story-tall gable-roofed ell on its northeast-facing side elevation. The entire house rests on cut stone foundation walls made out of dressed limestone blocks, and these walls are crowned by a wooden water table and they enclose a basement story that underlies the entire house. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are clad in narrow painted clapboards and these wall surfaces are enframed with corner boards. These walls rise up to a wide frieze board that is located below the overhanging eaves that encircles the house. These eaves have board soffits and the frieze is ornamented with a denticulated molding that is located immediately below the eaves and which also encircles the entire circumference of the house. The exterior of the house is sheltered by the steeply pitched, asphalt shingle-covered gable and hip main roof that covers the attic story of the house, the taller hip-roofed portion of which is crowned by a flat deck. In addition, all of the house's original windows and doors are still intact, and most of its principal windows consist of double hung wood sash whose lower sash contains a single light while the upper sash contains multiple clear geometrical lights that are held in place with metal comes.

Southeast-Facing Main Facade

The 32-foot-wide principal facade of the house faces southeast onto N. Ludington Street and this facade is asymmetrical in composition and it is three-bays-wide. Almost the entire first story of this facade is sheltered by an elaborate, entirely original one-story-tall open veranda that also shelters the

⁴ The lot is also now edged by a modern metal fence that has the appearance of cast iron but which is actually formed of aluminum elements that are powder-coated in black. While not historic, this fence does not detract from the appearance of the house and it helps keep the present owner's five young children safe.

⁵ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, pp. 263, 264, 276-279.

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first story of the south corner of the house and a portion of the first story of the southwest-facing side elevation. This 12-foot-deep veranda has a floor of tongue-and-groove boards and its ceiling is made of beaded boards and the eaves of its flat roof have a frieze board below that is also ornamented with denticulated molding that is placed just below the eaves. The veranda's roof is upheld by double and triple groups of fluted Tuscan Order wood columns, there being sixteen columns in all.⁶ These columns rest on tall square or rectilinear plan red brick plinths that also form part of the balustrade that edges the veranda. This wooden balustrade is filled with turned balusters that support a molded hand rail. Located just below and hiding the crawl space underneath the porch from view is an apron composed of delicate cast iron grilles; these grille sections are placed between the brick plinths that support the veranda.

The wall surface of the main façade is divided into two nearly equal-width sections. The right-hand section consists of a 1-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, approximately 16-foot-wide, two-and-one-half-story-tall gable-roofed ell that contains the house's main entrance in its first story. This entrance is accessed by ascending a flight of six wood steps that are flanked by stepped, red brick-clad solid balustrades. The door opening itself is placed off-center to the left and it has a simple classically derived surround that has an entablature above and side casings that are treated as fluted pilaster strips. The varnished wood entrance door is entirely original and it consists of a single large plate glass light that is placed above three panels, the whole being enriched with decorative carving placed just below the light and denticulated molding placed just above. Positioned to the right of the door is a single window opening that supplies light to the entrance hall; its surround also has an entablature above and fluted side casings and it contains clear art glass that features lights shaped like leaves and circles that are held in place with metal comes. A single window opening that lights the upstairs hall is centered on the second story above, and it, like most of the house's other windows, is rectilinear in form, has a lower sash that contains a single light and an upper sash that contains multiple clear geometrical lights that are held in place with metal comes. The gable end above that crowns this ell is treated as a pediment that has a broken cornice, a Palladian style triple window group whose windows are divided from one another by short wooden columns is centered on its wall surface, and the wall surface itself is clad in bands of cove and butt-shaped wood shingles.

The first story of the approximately 16-foot-wide left-hand section of the main façade has a large double window group centered on it that has fluted side casings and an entablature above that is decorated with a wooden garland ornament and these windows provide light to the front parlor. This section is dominated by what at first glance appears to be a three-sided, polygonal, two-and one-half story-tall tower that forms the south-facing corner of the house. In reality, though, this feature was

⁶ The lower portions of these columns have been left unfluted.

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actually created by chamfering the south corner of the house and crowning the second story with an octagonal plan third story. The first story of this tower has a single window opening that lights the front parlor. It has fluted side casings placed on the angled south-facing corner and this opening contains a single double hung window of the type described earlier that has an upper sash filled with clear geometrical lights that are held in place with metal comes. The second story above also has a single window opening placed on its angled south-facing corner. This opening contains a single double hung window of the type just described. This window, however, is just the middle one of three identical windows that wraps around this corner, there being an identical one located immediately adjacent to it on the main façade and another one on the southwest-facing side elevation. These openings are divided from one another by wooden columns, a classical motif that is replicated on the octagonal plan upper portion that crowns the tower in the third story above. Like the second story below, this octagonal feature also has three windows that wrap around the south corner of the house. These three windows are also divided from one another by short wooden columns, but these windows are less than half the height of the windows in the stories below and they consist of single semi-circular-arched openings that are filled with arched clear geometric-shaped lights that are held in place with metal comes. Crowning this octagonal feature is an eight-sided domical roof whose eaves are decorated with denticulated molding, whose curved surfaces are flared at the base, and which is topped by a finial.

Southwest-Facing Side Elevation

This asymmetrical 44-foot-wide elevation is three-bays-wide and most of its 14-foot-wide right-hand bay consists of the southwest-facing side of the three-sided, three-story-tall tower described above. As a result, this elevation also shares the single first story window opening that is located on the angled south corner of the house. The second story above contains one of the three identical windows that wrap around this corner. The first story of this bay also contains another single window opening that is located on the elevation's main wall surface to the left of the south-facing corner. This opening also helps light the front parlor. It contains a double hung window and has fluted side casings. In addition, the entire first story of this bay is sheltered by the 6-foot-deep southwest side of the veranda that was described earlier.

This elevation's 15-foot-wide projecting center bay consists of a 2-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed ell that contains a side entrance in its first story. This entrance is accessed by ascending a flight of six wood steps that are flanked by stepped, red brick-clad solid balustrades. The door opening itself is placed in the angled right-hand side of the first story of the ell (the left-hand side is squared). Located off-center on the main wall surface of the ell and to the left of the side entrance is a large double window group that helps light the second parlor. It has fluted side casings

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and an entablature above that is decorated with a wooden garland ornament. A single window opening of similar design, but without the garland ornamentation, is centered on the second story above. The gable end above that crowns this ell is treated as a pediment that has a broken cornice, a pair of window openings that are filled with geometric pattern lights held in place with metal comes and whose surround is crowned by a swans-neck pediment is centered on its wall surface, while the wall surface itself is clad in bands of cove and butt-shaped wood shingles.

This elevation's 15-foot-wide left-hand bay has a single window opening centered on its first story and this opening's surround also has fluted side casings and an entablature above that is decorated with a wooden garland ornament. Centered on the second story above is another single window opening, but this one is narrower than the one below, and it does not have fluted side casings or an ornamented entablature.

In addition to the house itself, this elevation is further extended to the left (northwest) by a modern two-story automobile garage that is attached to the rear of the house. This garage addition is rectilinear in plan and measures 22-feet-wide by 32-feet-deep. It has a gable roof whose ridgeline runs northwest-southeast, and it rests on a poured concrete slab foundation and is sided in narrow clapboards. The twin overhead garage doors face southwest onto Church St., they are paneled, and the uppermost row of panels (there are four rows altogether) in each of the doors consists of four single lights that each have arched heads. Fortunately, care was taken in the execution of the design of this addition and although it is modern non-contributing addition, it does not seriously detract from the house.

Northwest-Facing Rear Elevation

The 32-foot-wide rear elevation of the house is asymmetrical in design and it is divided into two portions: a 25-foot wide main section to the right, and a 7-foot-wide portion to the left. The first story of the right-hand portion is now completely covered by the modern garage addition, but the second story above is still intact and consists of two single window openings that are placed to the left of center and which do not have fluted side casings or ornamented entablatures. There are no openings on either story of the left-hand portion, however.

Northeast-Facing Side Elevation

The 44-foot-wide northeast-facing side elevation of the Jones House is asymmetrical in design and it is four-bays-wide. The first story of the 7-foot-wide right-hand (northernmost) bay is covered by a 7-foot-deep by 7-foot-wide, one-story-tall, hip-roofed ell. This ell has a small paired window group on

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its northeast-facing side and no openings on its northwest-facing side, and a single centered window opening is located in the second story above this ell.

The first story of the 10-foot-wide second bay from the right contains a side entrance to the house. It opens into the kitchen, this entrance is sheltered by a ten-foot-deep by 5-foot-wide screened wooden side porch whose hipped roof is still upheld by the porch's original turned supporting posts. In addition, this porch is edged by its original turned wooden balustrade and its original spindled frieze band. There is a single window opening located in the second story above.

The third bay from the right consists of a projecting 14-foot-wide by 2-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, two-and-one-half-story-tall gable-roofed ell. Centered on the first story of this ell is a large double window group that provides light to the dining room and two single window openings of similar design are centered on the second story above. The gable end that crowns this ell is treated as a triangular pediment. A single window opening that is filled with geometric pattern lights held in place with metal comes and whose surround is crowned by an entablature that is decorated with a garland ornament is centered on the gable end's wall surface. The wall surface itself is clad in bands of cove and butt-shaped wood shingles.

The first story of this elevation's 13-foot-wide fourth bay contains two smaller window openings. The left-hand opening is the larger of the two and it is filled with colored art glass that utilizes a stylized lily and fleur-de-lys motif. This window's surround has fluted side casings and an entablature above that is decorated with a garland ornament. The window lights the lower landing of the main staircase inside the house. The right-hand opening is smaller and is oblong in shape and it is filled with geometric pattern lights that are held in place with metal comes. This window lights a niche under the interior staircase and its surround is crowned with a swan's neck pediment. Located in the second story directly above the right-hand first story window is a single window opening that is identical to the other second story windows in size and shape. It too has an upper sash filled with clear geometric lights that are held in place with metal comes. This window differs from the rest, however, in that it is positioned a bit lower down on the wall than the others; this is due to the fact that it lights the second landing of the main staircase inside.

Interior

The asymmetrical design of the exterior of the Jones house is also reflected in the plan of its excellent, elaborate, and extremely well-preserved interior. The front (south) third of the first story consists of the stair hall to the right and the front parlor to the left. The middle third is occupied by the second parlor, which is located directly behind the front parlor, and by the dining room, which is located

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directly behind the stair hall. The rear third of this story is occupied by the library and by the kitchen, which is located directly behind the dining room, and by a bathroom, the rear stairs and the basement stairs, which are located behind the kitchen.⁷ The second story has a central hallway off which are located four bedrooms and a bathroom. Some materials are used throughout the house. For instance, all of the floors on the first and second stories are of narrow varnished hardwood boards, all of the walls and ceilings are plastered, and all of the exposed woodwork is varnished, including the doors, windows, door and window casings, and baseboards. Fortunately, all of the original woodwork and decorative features of the interior have survived intact, and the first story is especially notable for the high quality of the woodwork that is found in its principal rooms.

A full basement story underlies the entire house and it has stone perimeter walls, a poured concrete floor, and it is divided into a number of smaller rooms by partition walls. Access to the basement is from an internal staircase that is accessed from the kitchen and an exterior staircase that is accessed from a storm cellar entrance that is located behind the side porch on the northeast side of the house.

Entrance Hall

One enters the house by passing through the oak and plate glass main entrance door, which opens directly into a square plan stair hall that occupies the east corner of the first story. A single three-panel over two-panel oak door that leads into the dining room is placed on its northwest wall directly opposite the entrance door, while a pair of three-panel over two-panel oak pocket doors is located on the hall's southwest wall and open into the front parlor. In addition, a very short, angled passage located in the west corner of the hall leads to the second parlor, which is accessed via another three-panel over two-panel oak door that is located at the west end of the hallway. Varnished and paneled wainscot covers the lower portions of the walls of this hallway. The top of the hallway's rectangular entrance hall opening features an elaborate varnished wood grille that is filled with thin turned spindles arrayed in a sunburst-like pattern.

The staircase itself has an open J-plan. It begins with a single landing positioned just to the right of the entrance door and a window filled with colored art glass displaying variations on a lily pattern is placed on the hall's northeast wall overlooks this landing. This flight of stairs then turns 90° and ascends in an open straight run of steps that follows the northeast wall of the house up to a second landing. A second and larger window filled with clear glass lights arranged in a geometric pattern is placed on the northeast wall above the landing. The stairs then turn 90° once again and ascend via a second straight run of steps up to the second story hall. The staircase begins with a square, paneled

⁷ The first story of the house has no major hallways.

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oak starting newel post, the hand rail assembly that connects to it is supported by thin, turned, square-top balusters (there are four per tread), all of which are also varnished, as are the risers and treads. Also of varnished oak is the tall paneled wainscot that is placed along the lower half of the wall surface on these runs and which is identical to the varnished oak wainscot that encircles the entrance hall. The spandrels that enclose the spaces under both runs of stairs consist of varnished oak paneling made up of a grid of mostly triangular and oblong-shaped raised field panels. This paneling fills the space below both runs and it is also used on the underside of the second run.

Extending under the stairs is an extension of the stair hall. This space is completely paneled, it contains a shelf that can be used as seating, and it is lit by an oblong window on its northeast wall surface that is filled with clear geometric pattern glass lights. Another notable feature of the hall is its varnished oak window and door trim sets, the side casings of which are paneled and the head casing of which are topped by a thin denticulated cornice. This same trim is used on all of the doors and windows on both the first and the second stories. In addition, the hall also displays thin crown molding and it too is varnished.

Front Parlor

To the left of the stair hall is the front parlor, which occupies the rest of the front portion of this story. One enters the parlor from the entrance hall via a pair of three-panel over two-panel oak pocket doors placed in the room's northeast wall. A second pair of identical doors is centered on the room's northwest wall and they open into the second parlor. A single window is placed the room's southwest wall and another is placed on the angled wall surface of the room's south corner. In addition, the parlor retains its varnished window and door trim sets and its varnished baseboards and thin varnished crown molding.

Second Parlor

The septagonal-shape second parlor is located directly behind the front parlor; it occupies the southern half of the first story's mid-section.⁸ Natural light enters the room from a pair of large double hung windows centered on its southwest wall. These windows have upper sashes filled with geometric pattern clear glass lights held in place with metal comes. Additional light enters from the single light that occupies the upper half of the side entrance door that is placed on the angled wall surface that comprises the room's south corner and which is located just to the left of the paired windows. This

⁸ This seven-sided room is basically a rectangle that has three angled corners. Only the fourth (west) corner has walls that meet at a right angle.

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side door is just one of five openings that allow persons to enter the parlor. One can enter the room from the front parlor via a pair of three-panel over two-panel oak pocket doors centered in the second parlor's southeast wall; a second pair of identical doors is centered on the room's northwest wall opposite the first pair and these open into the library. An additional single three-panel over two-panel oak door is located in the angled wall surface of the parlor's east corner and it opens into the short angled hallway that leads to the entrance hall. Finally, one can also enter the parlor from the adjacent dining room, which occupies the rest of the mid-section of the house's first story. Entering the parlor from the dining room is made easier by the fact that there is no wall separating the two rooms. Instead, the opening that replaced the wall is partially filled with an elegant varnished wood colonnade that is coupled with highly elaborate varnished wood grille work. The colonnade consists of two short paneled pedestals that support two slender Ionic Order columns and these columns separate the width of the opening into a wide, open center portion and two narrower closed side portions. The upper portions of the side openings are filled with elaborate grille work that consists of two smaller wheel-shaped grilles that have spokes made out of very thin varnished ball and dowel spindles, and these two grilles flank the two wider sunburst pattern grilles that fill the upper portions of the wider center opening, grilles that are also composed of very thin, radiating varnished ball and dowel spindles.

The second parlor is further enriched by a very fine and completely original varnished wood fireplace that is placed on the angled wall surface to the left of the northeast wall that forms the parlor's north corner. This fireplace hearth is covered in its original tile and the fireplace's opening is enframed by tile of the same type that displays a cornucopia pattern above the opening and again along the sides. The side trim of the mantelpiece consists of stylized Ionic Order columns, the denticulated cornice that acts as the mantle shelf is supported by a thick pulvinated frieze, and the mirrored overmantel above is also flanked by stylized Ionic Order columns that support an entablature that has a pulvinated frieze and a denticulated cornice.

Dining Room

The rectangular-shape dining room is located directly behind the entrance hall and it occupies the northern half of the first story's mid-section. Natural light enters the dining room from a single window opening that is centered on the room's northeast wall. This room, like the entrance hall, is encircled by tall paneled and varnished wood wainscot and by thin varnished wood crown molding. One can enter the dining room either from the second parlor through the colonnade just described or through a single door placed in the room's southeast wall that opens into the entrance hall. Another identical single door is located on the northwest wall opposite and it opens into the kitchen. Placed to the right of the latter opening on the room's northwest wall is a fine, built-in, varnished wood sideboard that has two side-hinged paneled doors below that flank five centered, paneled drawers.

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Two hanging cabinets placed above the sideboard's serving area have shelving inside them that is protected by doors that have single segmental-arched-clear glass lights and these two cabinets flank a deeply recessed beveled plate glass mirror. In addition, the entire sideboard is enframed on either side by fluted Ionic pilasters that are placed on top of paneled pedestals and these pilasters support an entablature above that spans the width of the sideboard.

Kitchen

The kitchen occupies the northern portion of the rear third of the first story. While much of its cabinetry is original, its appliances are modern, and the floor has recently been recovered in quarry tile. Fortunately, care has been taken to integrate these elements with the appearance of the rest of the room. One enters the kitchen via the door opening in the dining room's northwest wall and passes through a very short passageway whose walls and ceiling are both paneled. Varnished beaded board wainscot encircles all of the room except for the southeast wall, which consists almost entirely of built-in varnished wood cabinetry that is located to the left of the dining room entrance door. This cabinetry consists of a projecting lower portion that contains five side-hinged paneled doors and this portion is crowned with a flat wooden counter. Located above and inset into the wall surface are five paneled drawers and above these is shelving that is protected by five doors that each has single clear glass lights. Crowning this built-in cabinet is a varnished wood entablature that extends across the full-width of both the cabinetry and the door next to it.

Natural light enters the kitchen from a single window opening that is placed on the room's northeast wall. Additional light comes from the single light in the side entrance door that is located next to the window opening.

Second Story

Both the rear stairs and the main stairs lead up to the second story, which has four bedrooms and a bathroom that open off a center hall. The position of these rooms corresponds roughly to the position of the principal rooms of the story below. All of the second story's windows and doors are identical to those used throughout the first story. The wood trim sets that enframe them are also identical and are varnished, and so is the tall baseboard that encircles both the upper hall and the bedrooms.

The east corner of the front of the second story of the house consists of the upper portion of the stair hall. Placed at the head of the stairs on the southwest wall of this hall is a very large, floor-to-ceiling beveled plate glass mirror whose varnished wood frame consists of paneling below, side casings that take the form of paneled Ionic pilasters, and an entablature above that is supported by the pilasters and

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crowns the mirror. The second story bedrooms are accessed from a hallway that opens off this hall, but because two of the bedrooms at the front of the house have angled walls, the hallway first bends at a 45° angle to accommodate them before it continues straight to the back of the house. The bathroom and this story's two remaining bedrooms are all accessed off of this hallway and so is a door located in the northeast side of the hallway that opens onto the staircase that leads up to the attic story.

The house retains excellent integrity on both the interior and exterior, with most of its historic architectural features intact.

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Jones, John A. and Maggie, House
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Significance

The John A. and Maggie Jones House was identified by the City of Columbus Intensive Survey in 1997 as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) Criterion C (Architecture).⁹ Research designed to assess the house's potential for eligibility was undertaken using the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme that is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the house by utilizing the Queen Anne Style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹⁰ The results of this research are detailed below and demonstrate that the clapboard-clad Jones House is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an excellent, highly intact example of Queen Anne Style residential design.

The 1997 *Columbus Intensive Survey Report* identified 89 surviving examples of the Queen Anne style in the city. Examples of the style made up about a quarter of all of the buildings surveyed and included some of the best residential buildings in the city. Within this context, the survey report identified the Jones House among the best examples of the Queen Anne style that was individually eligible in the area of architecture.

This Jones House has an asymmetrical, two-and-one-half-story-tall, combination hip-and-gable-roofed, cruciform plan main block. The house was completed in 1900; the date coincides with the home's period of significance. The house was designed by an as yet unknown architect whose client was prominent Columbus druggist John A. Jones and his wife, Maggie May Roberts Jones. Mrs. Jones lived here until her death in 1946 and John A. Jones continued to live in his home until his own death in 1948. Subsequently, the house was sold to others but it has always been a single family residence. The very fine exterior and interior of the Jones house has remained in a largely unchanged state throughout its 108-year history. Consequently, both the interior and exterior of the Jones house are significant today as fine and highly intact examples of Queen Anne style residential design.

History

The 821-page collected local newspaper columns of Frederic A. Stare¹¹ provide an excellent general

⁹ Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin : Intensive Survey Report*. Columbus: City of Columbus Historic Landmarks and Preservation Commission, 1997, p. 84.

¹⁰ Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986, Vol. 2, p. 2-15 (Architecture).

¹¹ These clippings are available at the Columbus Public Library and on microfilm at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

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history of the city of Columbus up to World War II. A detailed history of the city and its built resources is also embodied in the *City of Columbus Intensive Survey Report*, printed in 1997. Consequently, the history that follows deals primarily with the history of the John A. and Maggie Jones House itself and also with the evolution of the city during the time of its construction.

Today, Columbus is located in southeastern Columbia County. In 1839, though, when Major Elbert Dickason, the first settler of the land that was to become the city of Columbus arrived, all this land was included within the boundaries of the larger and as yet undivided Portage County and was then without formal governmental organization. Dickason, a veteran of the Blackhawk wars, had contracted with Lewis Ludington (1786-1857), the non-resident purchaser of a 1300 acre tract of land straddling the Crawfish River in that county, to manage and improve the property for their mutual benefit. Arriving at the site in the spring of 1839, Dickason's first act was to build himself a log cabin (non-extant) on the banks of the Crawfish at a spot close to where the railroad depots are located today. Dickason, like so many other town founders of that time, settled along a river because it provided both a reliable source of water and the only readily available means of generating power for industrial purposes. This power source was put to good use the following year when Dickason constructed a saw and grist mill (non-extant) on the river bank with additional financial assistance from Ludington. Building such a mill was usually the first step in building up a town in the days before the coming of the railroads because the locale surrounding a mill was a natural gathering place for area farmers and was thus a logical place around which to build a trading center. This held true in this place as well. With Dickason's mill in place, which was among the first in this section of the state, the rich gently rolling prairie that surrounded the mill became especially attractive to settlers wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits. They did not arrive in sufficient numbers to save Dickason, who was unable to generate enough income to meet his financial obligations to Ludington and to the other owners of the land. Consequently, Ludington replaced him with Col. Jeremiah Drake (1784-1868), who arrived at the site in 1842 and promptly set about enlarging the mill and building the first frame dwelling in the place for himself.

By 1843, farmers were coming from as far as Madison and Stevens Point to have their grain milled at the place that Dickason had christened Columbus. The farms of these new arrivals were beginning to dot the countryside surrounding the mill. In the same year, Henry A. Whitney (1819-1880) built the first store (and tavern) in Columbus and the long lines of farmers waiting their turn at the mill persuaded him to build the first hotel in the new community in the following year at the corner of James and Ludington streets, where its 1857 replacement now stands (101 S. Ludington St.). Also in 1844, Lewis Ludington, the town proprietor, recorded the first plat of the future city, which was known as Ludington's Plat (or the original Plat) and comprised a nine-block area (Blocks 1-9) bounded by Mill, Spring, Prairie, and Water streets. In 1845, the second store in the community was constructed for Josiah E. Arnold and Daniel E.

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Bassett, and the first doctor, James C. Axtell, and the first lawyer (future Wisconsin Civil War governor James T. Lewis) also set up office in that year.

By 1846, population in the region had grown to a point where it made sense to set Columbia County off from Portage County. Most of Columbia County's earliest settlers were transplanted Yankees and persons of English descent, but by 1848, the first of what would prove to be a large number of immigrants from Germany would begin to arrive. Not coincidentally, 1848 also saw the construction of the first brewery (non-extant) in Columbus on the banks of the Crawfish River at its intersection with N. Ludington St. In 1849, Ludington platted a four-block addition (Ludington's Addition) to his original plat (blocks 10-13) bounded by Water, Prairie, Spring, and School streets and a year later platted a second six-block addition (blocks 14-19) bounded by Mill, Spring, Newcomb, and Water streets (the First Addition to the Original Plat). These nineteen blocks now comprise the historic commercial core of Columbus, which quickly spread outward from the Ludington Street/James Street intersection and Whitney's first hotel to encompass the area now listed in the NRHP as the Columbus Downtown Historic District (NRHP 3-5-1992).

By 1855, Columbus had a population of approximately 800 and a well-established business core centered on the intersection of Ludington and James streets, surrounded by residential plats to the northwest and northeast. In February 1855, the first issue of the *Republican Journal* stated that at that time the village:

Had already seven stores with two or three more to be opened in the spring. There was a drugstore, a good flouring-mill, a saw-mill, two wagon-shops, one of which had made a hundred wagons, and the other fifty, during the year previous; three groceries and provision stores, two hotels, four blacksmith shops, three boot and shoe stores, three tailor shops, one jewelry store and one harness shop. The Congregational Church was building, and it was thought the coming spring would lay the foundations of Methodist and Universalist houses of worship.

To these were added the first bank in Columbus, which was established the following year by William L. Lewis. The most momentous news of 1856 was the eagerly anticipated arrival of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad, the first railroad to reach Columbus. This all-important event would all but guarantee that Columbus would be able to hold on to its existing trading advantage in the area. Well before the railroad reached Columbus, the April 17, 1856 issue of the *Republican Journal* was busy making sure that everyone understood its importance. Under the headline "The Prospects of Columbus" were the following comments:

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Never before have the prospects of our village been as bright as at present. The certain completion of the Milwaukee & Watertown railroad to this place early next fall and also that of the Wisconsin Central road within one year from next fall, has put an impetus into the business of this place that surpasses that of any previous year. We were surprised last year to see so many buildings going up. Some thought the village was growing too fast, that it would be a long while before those buildings that were being erected would find occupants, but here we are, at the commencement of another spring and not a building to rent. If there were fifty buildings now ready for occupants, they could all be rented before the end of another week.

Perhaps in anticipation of the growth the railroad would bring, no fewer than eleven additions to Columbus were platted in 1856 and 1857 and, by March of 1857, the difference that the railroad (which would finally arrive on May 25, 1857) was going to make to the community was obvious. During 1856, the population of the village more than doubled and even if one allows for a large degree of boosterism on the part of the *Republican Journal*, just the bare bones of the description of Columbus that it reprinted from another Wisconsin paper in its March 24, 1857 issue represented a record of quite extraordinary community growth for one year.

Columbus contains about 2000 inhabitants. Its places of business include four hotels, 12 dry goods stores; 4 saloons; 2 drugstores; 7 grocery stores; 3 hardware stores; two bookstores.

Among those who came to the Columbus area at this time was Samuel W. Jones (1830-1917), the father of John A. Jones. Samuel Jones was born in 1830 in the port city of Caernarfon in North Wales. At the age of 14 Jones found employment as a cabin boy on a sailing ship and the next seven years of his life were spent as a sailor traveling the world. When he was 21, Jones landed in Boston. From there, he made his way to Milwaukee and for the next six years he continued to work as a sailor on the Great Lakes until finally ending up in the Town of Calamus, in Dodge County in 1857.¹² Once there, Jones worked on various farms in the township until 1860, when he was able to purchase an 80-acre farm of his own. Shortly thereafter he married Catherine Williams (1841-1931), another transplanted Welsh-born immigrant who had come to America from Wales with her family in 1847 and had also settled in western Dodge County.

In the late 1850s and early 1860s, spurred on by the arrival of the railroad, Columbus experienced sufficient population growth to justify its being officially incorporated as the Village of Columbus in 1864. The newly minted village was even big enough now to be divided into three wards and to have

¹² The city of Columbus straddles the Columbia County-Dodge County line and the Town of Calamus lies immediately to the northeast of the Town of Columbus, which is where the city of Columbus is located.

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areas located across the Crawfish River from the main portion that were known locally as "Mexico" and "Lowville." This growth could not be indefinitely sustained, however. Part of the growth that the community had experienced up until then had been based on the fact that for a short time Columbus was the actual terminus of the Milwaukee & Watertown road. This was just a momentary advantage, and in reality many of the persons who gave the city a short term population in the mid 2000 range actually intended to locate there for just a short time before moving into the surrounding countryside or to points beyond Columbus. Also, other communities in the area that were already well established, like Portage, which was also located on the Wisconsin River, or which had access to more than one railroad, like Watertown. These communities eventually outstripped Columbus because of these and other natural advantages. In the long term it was Columbus area farmers like Samuel Jones who more than anyone else made the growing community a success, because servicing the needs of area farmers and helping them succeed would turn out to be Columbus's principal business.

By 1874, the village's population had reached the point where another advance in its governmental status was deemed necessary, so in that year application was made and permission was given to reincorporate Columbus as a city. By 1885, however, the Columbus's population had advanced to just 2050, which would seem to indicate that by that time Columbus had reached its natural place in the economic order of things as a prosperous rural trading center whose economy was and would remain dependent on the larger agricultural community that surrounded it. Still, if its economic dependence on agriculture placed limits on Columbus's size, the city benefited greatly from the steadily increasing prosperity of the surrounding farms, which was reflected in the increased prosperity of the city's mercantile establishments. As a direct result of this prosperity, new commercial, residential, and institutional buildings were built throughout the city in the 1880s and 1890s. Many of the buildings that line the streets of Columbus's downtown today were constructed during this period and these are now part of the Columbus Downtown Historic District (NRHP 3-5-1992).

John A. Jones (1863-1948) was the second oldest of the eleven children born to Samuel and Catherine Jones, nine of whom lived to adulthood. John Jones was born on his parents' Town of Calamus farm in 1863 and he was educated in the district schools and later attended Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam. In 1888, Jones left what by then had become the 240-acre Jones family farm and moved to Columbus. Upon arrival he became a clerk in a drug store owned by John Williams and a year later he married Maggie May Roberts, the daughter of the Rev. J. J. Roberts, a Columbus minister. Jones would continue in Williams's employ for five more years. In January of 1893 he passed the licensing examination of the State Pharmacy Board and became a certified pharmacist.¹³ The following April, Jones and his brother-in-law, Joshua H.

¹³ Jones, J. E. (ed.) *A History of Columbia County, Wisconsin*. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1914, pp. 580-581.

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Roberts, who was a watchmaker and jeweler, decided to become partners in a drug and jewelry store business of their own known as Jones & Roberts. The two men were successful from the start and their success was increased in 1896 when they moved their fast-growing firm into new quarters in the brand new two-story-tall Jones Block, which is still extant and is located at 125-127 W. James St. in the Columbus Downtown Historic District. The Jones Block had been built for John A. Jones's father, Samuel W. Jones, who had retired from farming in that same year. Like so many other successful retired farmers of the time, Samuel Jones decided to put some of his accumulated capital to work by using it to fund the construction of an investment property, which in this case had the additional merit of providing his son with a spacious new building to house his business.¹⁴

During this period, John A. and Maggie Jones were living in a house located on the north corner of Ludington and Church streets that was later described as being "a low rambling frame house with a full length porch on the Church Street side, formerly the home of a baker named Doering."¹⁵ The success of Jones's firm soon provided him with the means to build a new and much larger house for himself and his family, so in 1900 he moved his old house to the back of his lot and then lived in it until the new Queen Anne style house that is the subject of this nomination was completed.

Jones & Roberts continued in business until 1905, when Roberts retired, after which Jones operated the business by himself. Several years later, Jones bought a second Columbus drug store that was known locally as "The Corner Store" because of its corner location. By 1912, Jones's biographical entry in the history of Columbia County that was written in that year stated that at that time "He [Jones] now operates two drug stores and in connection with one maintains a large and well selected stock of jewelry and also a repair shop while in the other store he keeps a general line of drugs, cigars and stationary goods."¹⁶ These combined stores made Jones one of Columbus's most successful businessmen and although he eventually sold his drug business he continued to operate his jewelry store until June of 1945. A year later Maggie Jones died and Jones followed her in 1948.

During all this time the Joneses continued to live in their fine home on the corner of N. Ludington and Church streets and although it passed into other hands after their deaths it continues to be a well-maintained and well loved single family residence today.

¹⁴ Samuel and Catherine Jones lived in an apartment in the second story of this building during their retirement.

¹⁵ Stare, Frederick A. *The Story of Columbus*. Columbus: Columbus Journal-Republican, 1951-1963. Installment 123.

¹⁶ Jones, J. E. (ed.) *Op. Cit.* p. 581.

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Jones, John A. and Maggie, House
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Architecture

The John A. and Maggie Jones House is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is an excellent example of the larger Queen Anne style residences that were built in Wisconsin's smaller cities between 1880 and 1910. This significance is considerably enhanced by the high degree of integrity which is still present in the exterior and interior fabric of the Jones house today. The name of the architect who designed this house is still unknown but his design made good use of the "irregularity of plan and massing" and the "asymmetrical facade" compositions that are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style that are specifically mentioned in the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹⁷

The design of the Jones house also makes use of such typically Queen Anne style elements as variegated exterior surface materials, "wall projections," "steeply pitched roofs," "cutaway bay windows," a "dominant front-facing gable," a "polygonal turret," and a "wrap-around veranda," all of which are also mentioned as specific attributes of the Queen Anne style in the CRMP.

The Jones house is also a good example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables subtype" of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their important work: *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Such houses are described as follows.

Over half of all Queen Anne houses have a steeply hipped roof with one or more lower cross gables. Most common are two cross gables, one front-facing and one side-facing, both asymmetrically placed on their respective facades. Unlike most hipped roofs, in which the ridge runs parallel to the front facade, Queen Anne hipped ridges sometimes run front to back, parallel to the sides of the house. The roof form of this subtype is among the most distinctive Queen Anne characteristics and occurs in examples ranging from modest cottages to high-style landmarks.¹⁸

The Jones house is also a fine example of the Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester. Such houses were described as follows:

About 35 percent of Queen Anne houses use classical columns, rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing, as porch supports. These columns may be the full height of the

¹⁷ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1986. Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

¹⁸ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, p. 263.

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porch or raised on a pedestal to the level of the porch railings; the railings normally lack the delicate, turned balusters of the spindlework type of Queen Anne house. Porch-support columns are commonly grouped together in units of two or three. Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, and other classical details are frequent. This subtype became common after 1890 and has much in common with some early (asymmetrical) Colonial Revival houses.¹⁹

All of these features and more are present in the design of the Jones house, which is a prototypical example of the Free Classic variant.

The style in which Jones chose to build was a popular one in Columbus. A considerable number of Queen Anne style houses were built throughout the city in the 1890s, and many of the most notable examples were built by the city's merchants and by members of the various professions on or near W. Prairie Street, where they are now part of the NRHP-listed Prairie Street Historic District.²⁰ The Jones house is fully the equal of the best examples of the style found elsewhere in the city, which makes it all the more unfortunate that the only information about its design and construction is contained in the following contemporary newspaper item:

Mr. John Jones of Jones & Roberts, will build a new residence to cost \$4000 the coming season. The architects' plans are now in the hands of contractors. His old house on Ludington street will be moved to the rear of the lot, and the new one will stand on the corner.²¹

Who the "architect" was has not yet been discovered but since another fine Queen Anne style house in Columbus is the known work of the nationally prominent pattern book architect George F. Barber, it is possible that the design of the Jones house may derive from such a source as well.

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 264.

²⁰ A somewhat smaller and less elaborate Queen Anne style house having a design that is very similar to the Jones House was built in 1902 for Dr. Leslie Wright and it is located at 300 S. Dickason Blvd. and is a contributing resource in the Prairie Street Historic District.

²¹ *Columbus Republican*. March 3, 1900, p. 1.

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The John A. and Maggie Jones House is therefore believed to be locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent, highly intact, and representative example of the Queen Anne style houses that are an important part of Columbus's architectural heritage. Columbus is unusually rich in fine intact examples of this style but even in this company the Jones House stands out as one of the finest and latest examples. It is also one of Columbus's most characteristic examples of the Queen Anne style as well. The building has all the typical features of a Queen Anne style house of its time such as an irregular plan, a mix of siding materials, cutaway bay windows, a corner tower, and an encircling veranda. In addition, the house has a fine, elaborate, highly original and intact interior that adds considerably to the overall significance of the house. The significance of the house is further enhanced by its very intact and well maintained condition.

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Verbal Boundary Description

City of Columbus: Ludington's Second Extension: Block 18, SE 92-feet of Lot 5.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the legal parcel for the Jones House and include all of the property historically associated with the current house.

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Items a - d are the same for photos 1 - 8.

Photo 1

- a) Jones, John A. and Maggie, House
- b) Columbus, Columbia County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, March 2008
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Southwest-Facing Side Elevation, View looking NE
- f) Photo 1 of 8

Photo 2

- e) General View of House, View looking N
- f) Photo 2 of 8

Photo 3

- e) Detail View of Main Southeast-Facing Facade, View looking NW
- f) Photo 3 of 8

Photo 4

- e) General View of House, View looking W
- f) Photo 4 of 8

Photo 5

- e) Interior, Stair Hall, View looking NE
- f) Photo 5 of 8

Photo 6

- e) Interior, Looking from Dining Room to the Second Parlor, View looking W
- f) Photo 6 of 8

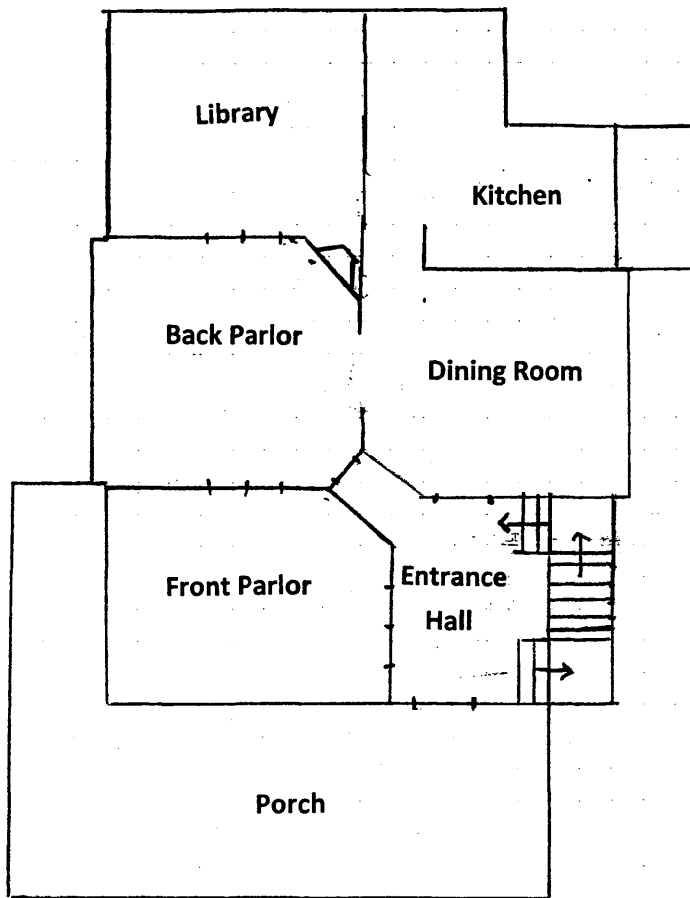
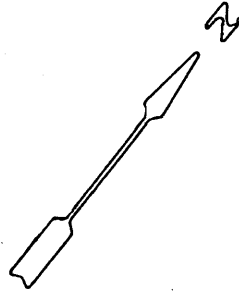
Photo 7

- e) Interior, Looking From Second Parlor to Dining Room, View looking NE
- f) Photo 7 of 8

Photo 8

- e) Interior, Dining Room Sideboard, View looking NW
- f) Photo 8 of 8

FIGURE #1:
JONES, JOHN A. AND MAGGIE, HOUSE
COLUMBUS, COLUMBIA COUNTY,
WISCONSIN



Not to Scale