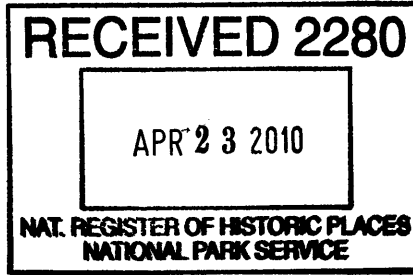


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**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**

**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

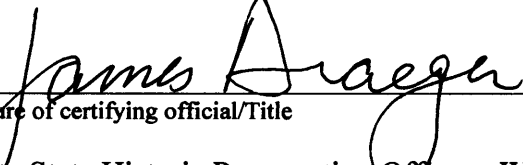
historic name Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 628 West James Street N/A not for publication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.)


Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 4/9/10
Deputy 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 _____

Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House

County 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:)

Albert M. Bellack

6-7-10

bar

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

X private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X building(s)

district

structure

site

object

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

contributing

1

1

2

noncontributing

0 buildings

sites

structures

objects

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

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Limestone

walls Weatherboard

Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Bellack, Albert M. and Alice House
Name of Property

County Columbia
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1897-1923

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.)

Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
Name of Property

County Columbia
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Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than One Acre

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

1 16 336260 4800600
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
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. Hegglund	Date	February 15, 2009
organization		Telephone	(608) 795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Road	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
Name of Property

County Columbia
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Dale T. & Kristine L. Schirmacher	date	February 15, 2009
organization		telephone	(920) 623-2505
street & number	628 W. James Street	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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Section 7 Page 1

Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
Columbus, Columbia Co., WI

Description:

The Albert M. and Alice Bellack house is a large, free-standing, two-and-one-half-story-tall single family residence that was originally completed in the Queen Anne style for Albert and Alice Bellack in 1897. The Bellacks partially transformed it into a Mission style house by between 1920 and 1923. This house sits on a corner parcel that fronts onto W. James St., one of Columbus's two principal historic thoroughfares, and its principal facade faces southwest onto this thoroughfare. The house has a T-plan, measures approximately 34-feet-wide at its widest point by 60-feet-deep, and it rests on tall stucco-clad foundation walls that enclose a full basement story. The exterior walls that rest on these foundation walls are all sheltered by the wide, overhanging, flared and boxed eaves of the asphalt shingle-covered combination gable and hip roof that covers the house. The cladding of these walls differs, however, depending on which side of the house one looks at. The house's original 1897 northwest-facing side elevation and its original northeast-facing rear elevation are still sided in narrow wooden clapboards, but the remodeled southwest-facing main facade and the southeast-facing side elevation are covered in smooth stucco. As originally built, the Bellack house was a 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. Its partial transformation into a Mission Style house in the early 1920s created a house that is unique even in a city that is notable for its numerous excellent historic houses, and its very intact and well maintained exterior and interior both contribute to its architectural distinction.

The 200-600 blocks of W. James St. are lined for the most part with fine historic period single family residences and the Bellack house is located at the top of the shallow hill at the western end of this residential stretch. The sloping triple lot associated with the Bellack house occupies the north corner created by the intersection of the northwest-southeast-running James St. and the southwest-northeast-running N. Lewis St. The principal façade of the house faces southwest onto W. James St. Historically, James Street was (and still is) one of the principal routes into and out of Columbus, and it was also originally known locally as the Portage Road because once it left the boundaries of Columbus it continued in a northwesterly direction towards the city of Portage, the Columbia county seat.¹ Albert M. Bellack purchased the northwest third of this lot shortly after he and Alice Willard were married in 1896. He began construction of the Queen Anne style house later in the same year and it was completed in 1897. In the early 1920s, however, the Bellacks decided to remodel their house in what by then was the more fashionable Mission style. In order to give the remodeled house a proper setting, Bellack first purchased the two lots adjacent to his own on the southeast that formed the north corner

¹ The 2000 population of Columbus was 4479.

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Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
Columbus, Columbia Co., WI

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created by the intersection of James and Lewis streets. Since a much older house came with these two lots, that house was dismantled and the lots were planted with shade trees and mown lawn, a small pond was dug, and a long wooden pergola was built all along the new driveway that extends from Lewis Street to the rear of the house along the northeast end of the parcel. This parcel is still surrounded by mown lawn and mature shade trees and it is also bordered by concrete curb and gutter, mown grass terraces, and concrete sidewalks. In addition, a concrete footpath that is accessed from the W. James St. sidewalk runs up to the main entrance of the house and also along the northwest-facing side elevation to the house's side entrance.

Exterior

The Bellack house was first built in 1896-1897 in the Queen Anne style, but because it has now been partially altered and because there are no known photographs that show it in its original state, some questions about its original appearance remain unresolved. Never-the-less, the current appearance of the house makes it clear that the remodeling effort that began in the early 1920s left the original footprint of the house and its floor plan essentially unchanged. Also unchanged was the concept of a full-width front porch that wrapped around the south corner of the house. What changed was the Mission style overlay that was given to the porch, to the main façade, and to most of the southeast-facing side elevation. The Bellack house has a T-plan, it is two-and-one-half-stories-tall, and its design is a typical example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables" subtype of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester.² In this instance, the design consists of a hip and gable-roofed 26-foot-wide by 49-foot-deep main block that has an 18-foot-wide by 9-foot-deep rectilinear plan, two-and-one-half-story-tall, gable-roofed ell attached to its southeast-facing side elevation and a two-story-tall, rectilinear plan, 20-foot-wide by 11-foot-deep hip-roofed ell attached to its northeast-facing rear elevation. The entire house rests on cut stone foundation walls that have now been covered over with stucco and these walls enclose a basement story that underlies the entire house. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation rise up to the wide, overhanging, boxed and flared eaves that encircle the house. These eaves have tongue-and-groove board soffits and these soffits are ornamented with scroll sawn brackets that encircle the entire main block of the house and its southeast-facing ell. The house is sheltered by the steeply pitched, asphalt shingle-covered gable and hip main roof that covers the attic story of the house. In addition, all of the house's original one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows are intact and many of these windows retain their original two-over-two-light storm windows as well.

² Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), p. 263.

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Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
Columbus, Columbia Co., WI

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Southwest-Facing Main Facade

The 35-foot-wide Mission style principal facade of the house faces southwest onto W. James Street. This facade is asymmetrical in composition and it is comprised of the 26-foot-wide elevation of the main block and the nine-foot-wide side elevation of the southeast-facing ell, both of which are clad in stucco. Only the one-bay-wide second story of the side elevation of the southwest-facing ell is visible and it contains a single one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window. The 26-foot-wide elevation of the main block is three-bays-wide and it is asymmetrical in design. The left-hand bay of the asymmetrically designed first story contains a small single light window placed high up on the wall that provides light to the stair hall inside, the middle bay contains the main entrance to the house, and the right-hand bay contains a large one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that provides light to the front parlor. The symmetrical second story contains two one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows and these are placed on either side of a paired group of these windows that is centered on the elevation. Completing the elevation is a tall, centered wall dormer that is crowned by a boldly shaped parapet and this dormer contains a triple group of small, narrow, multi-light windows that each have semi-circular-arched heads, and placed above this group is molded stucco cross-shaped ornament.³

The dominant feature of this elevation is the one-story, flat-roofed, stucco-clad front porch that shelters the full width of the first story and which wraps around the south corner of the house and across the left-hand portion of the southeast-facing side elevation.⁴ The 36-foot-wide southwest-facing part of this porch consists of two 13-foot-wide projecting portions that flank a recessed nine-foot-wide center portion. The 13-foot-wide left-hand portion is open, its roof is supported by two massive rectilinear plan pillars, and it shelters the front entrance, which is accessed by ascending a flight of six steps that are flanked by solid wing walls that also support a pair of simple classically inspired stucco columns that double the main supporting pillars. The nine-foot-wide center portion of the porch is also open as well, but the 13-foot-wide right-hand portion is the southwest end of an enclosed sun room and features a pair of large four-light windows, each of which is surmounted by a two-slight transom, that are placed between another pair of massive stucco-clad pillars. All three parts of the porch are crowned by a tall, stucco-clad parapet and those parts of this parapet that are placed above the two projecting end portions are further ornamented with shaped Mission style elements.

³ The shaped wall dormer that is visible today probably represents a remodeling of an earlier dormer that was original to the house.

⁴ This Mission style porch was probably a replacement for the house's original Queen Anne style wraparound veranda.

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Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
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Southeast-Facing Side Elevation

This asymmetrical 60-foot-wide elevation is asymmetrical in design and it consists of two main parts; the stucco-clad Mission style 49-foot-wide main block of the house to the left, and the 11-foot-wide clapboard-clad Queen Anne style rear ell to the right. The southeast-facing elevation of the main block is itself asymmetrical in design and it is roughly bisected by the projecting two-and-one-half-story-tall 18-foot-wide southeast-facing ell. The basement story of this one-bay-wide ell contains three small one-light rectilinear windows. Placed in the first story above them is a four-window group of one-over-one-light double hung windows that light the living room, and placed above these in the second story is a very shallow rectilinear oriel bay that contains a group of three identical windows that light the master bedroom. The attic level of the ell contains a triple group of small, narrow, multi-light windows that each have semi-circular-arched heads, placed above this group is molded stucco cross-shaped ornament, and the elevation of the ell is crowned with a boldly shaped parapet.

The second story of the 14-foot-wide portion of the main block that is located to the left of the ell described above is one-bay-wide and it contains a single one-over-one-light double hung window that lights a second story bedroom. The entire first story, however, is hidden from view by the same wraparound porch that also covers the first story of the main façade. The 24-foot-wide southeast-facing section of this porch contains a sun room inside and its elevation is divided into two unequal width sections. The wider left-hand portion contains a group of three large four-light windows, each of which is also surmounted by a two-light transom, while the narrower right-hand portion consists of a side entrance to the house that opens out into the yard. Like the main entrance on the house's principal façade, this one also projects slightly from the rest of the veranda, it is also accessed by ascending a flight of six steps, and these steps are also flanked by solid wing walls that also support a pair of simple classically inspired stucco columns that double the main supporting pillars. This entrance differs from the other one, however, in that it contains of a pair of large, one-light French doors that are surmounted by a two-light transom, but it too is crowned by a tall, stucco-clad parapet and that part of this parapet that is placed above the projecting side entrance portion is also further ornamented with a shaped Mission Style element.

The 17-foot-wide southeast-facing portion of the main block located to the right of the ell described above is asymmetrical in design and two-bays-wide. Its basement story contains a pair of small one-over-one-light double hung windows that are placed at the far left side of this story. The first story above features a centered triple group of large one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows that light to the dining room, while the second story above contains an oblong window placed to the left that lights a bathroom, and a large one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window to the right that provides light to a bedroom.

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The 11-foot-wide southeast-facing side elevation of the clapboard-clad Queen Anne style rear ell that is located to the right of the stucco-clad main block is inset about four feet from the wall surface of the main block. Its basement story is clad in stucco and contains just a single small oblong one-light window. The first story above contains no openings and a narrow framing board separates it from the second story above, the lower half of which is also clad in clapboard. The upper half of this story, however, consists entirely of two large four-light windows that form the southeast-facing side of the continuous sequence of identical windows that encircles three sides of the sleeping porch that makes up the second story of this ell.

Northeast-Facing Rear Elevation

The clapboard-clad 26-foot-wide Queen Anne style rear elevation of the house is dominated by the 20-foot wide clapboard-clad ell.⁵ The positioning of this ell towards the right side of the rear elevation of the main block provided enough space for the placement of a single large one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window in the first story of the northeast-facing wall surface of the main block. This window provides the dining room with additional light.

The walls of the rear ell are sheltered by the wide overhanging boxed eaves of the hip roof that covers the ell and there is a small hipped roof dormer placed on the northeast-facing slope of the roof of the main block above and behind it. The lower half of the second story of this ell is covered in clapboards, while its upper half consists entirely of five large four-light windows that form the northeast-facing side of the continuous sequence of identical windows that encircle three sides of the second story sleeping porch described above. The northeast-facing first story below features a small square window placed high up on the wall on the left that provides light to a bathroom, while a small one-over-one-light double hung window placed to its right provides light to the kitchen. The cutting away of the ground at the base of the rear ell allowed the entire northeast-facing stucco-clad elevation of its basement story to be exposed. This story contains an entrance door to the left and a small one-over-one-light double hung window to the right.

⁵ It is not known if this ell is original to the house or if it is a later, but still early, addition.

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Northwest-Facing Side Elevation

The 60-foot-wide northwest-facing clapboard-clad Queen Anne style side elevation of the Bellack house is asymmetrical in design and it also consists of two main parts: the 11-foot-wide rear ell to the left, and the 49-foot-wide main block of the house to the right.

The 11-foot-wide, clapboard-clad, northwest-facing side elevation of the rear ell is inset about one foot from the wall surface of the main block and its basement story is clad in stucco. The first story above contains a single rear entrance door that opens into the kitchen and both this opening and the door are modern and they are reached by a modern wood exterior staircase that ascends from the basement level up to the door. A narrow framing board separates this story from the second story above, whose lower half is clad in clapboard. The upper half of this story, however, consists entirely of two large four-light windows that form the northwest-facing side of the continuous sequence of identical windows that encircles three sides of the sleeping porch that makes up the second story of this ell.

The 49-foot-wide, clapboard-clad, northwest-facing side elevation of the main block is asymmetrical in design, is four-bays-wide, and its basement story is clad in stucco. A wide, simple wood water table is placed just above the foundation and an identical string course spans the entire width of the block and divides its first story from its second. The first bay from the left contains a pair of large one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows that provide light to the kitchen and an identical pair is located in the second story above and provides light to a bedroom. The second bay from the left contains a side entrance to the house that opens into the kitchen pantry in its first story. This entrance is sheltered by an open entrance porch whose shed roof is upheld by two square supporting posts, and a single large one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window located in the second story above provides light to a rear stair hall. The first story of the third bay from the left contains another pair of large, one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows and these provide light to the office inside, while an identical pair that is located in the second story above provide light for another bedroom. Finally, the right-hand bay of this elevation contains a single small square window that is located midway between the first and second stories and this window provides light to the main stair hall.

The length of this elevation is continued for another ten feet by the northwest end of the house's one-story-tall stucco-clad front porch.

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Interior

The well-preserved interior of the Bellack house contains elements of both the Queen Anne style and the Craftsman style, but the floor plan of the house is still essentially as it was in 1897 and it is typical of many residential examples of the Queen Anne style. A full basement story underlies the entire house and it has stucco-covered 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 off of the kitchen, and from an exterior door that is located in basement story of the northeast-facing rear elevation of the house. The front (southwest) third of the house's first story consists of the stair hall to the left and the front parlor to the right. The middle third is occupied by the second parlor (now called the living room), which is located directly behind the front parlor, and by the former library (now called the office) which is located directly behind the stair hall. The rear third of this story is occupied by the dining room, which is located directly behind the second parlor, and by the kitchen, its pantry, and a rear stair hall, which are all located directly behind the former library.⁶ The second story has five bedrooms and a bathroom located off of a central hallway.

Some materials are used throughout the interior of the house. For instance, all of the floors on the first and second stories are of narrow varnished hardwood boards and all of the walls and ceilings are plastered. In addition, all of the second story's original 1897 Queen Anne style doors, windows, door and window casings, and baseboards are still intact. The first story, however, displays a mixture of both Queen Anne style and Craftsman style elements.

Entrance Hall

One enters the house by passing through the original Queen Anne style five-panel oak and beveled plate glass main entrance door, which opens directly into a rectilinear plan 12-foot-wide by 15-foot-deep stair hall that occupies the west corner of the first story. An opening placed on the stair hall's southeast wall contains a pair of Craftsman style five-panel doors that lead into the front parlor. These doors and the entrance door are still encased by their original Queen Anne style elements and these include the original incised ornamental head blocks that crown the side casings. Also present are the hall's original Queen Anne style wooden window casings, whose side casings also have incised head blocks, and its tall multi-part oak baseboards. The Queen Anne style staircase itself has an open J-plan. It begins with a single landing positioned just to the left of the entrance door and a square window opening containing plate glass is placed on the hall's southwest wall overlooking this landing. This flight of stairs then turns 90° and ascends in an open straight run of steps that follows the

⁶ The first story of the house has no hallways.

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Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
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northwest wall of the house up to a second landing, and a second square window filled with clear plate glass is also placed on the northwest wall above it. The stairs then turns 90° once again and ascends via a second straight run of steps up to the second story hall. The staircase begins with a square, incised oak starting newel post and the shaped hand rail assembly that connects to it is supported by square, fluted balusters (there are two per tread). The spandrels that enclose the spaces under the first run of stairs consist of oak paneling that is made up of a grid of mostly triangular and oblong-shaped raised field panels. In addition, the hall also displays a thin crown molding.

Front Parlor

To the right of the stair hall is the 14-foot-wide by 15-foot-deep 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 Craftsman style five-panel doors placed in the room's northwest wall. A second pair of identical doors is centered on the room's northeast wall and these open into the second parlor.⁷ In addition, the north corner of the room is angled and a five-panel door that opens into a closet is placed on it. Natural light enters the front parlor from a single window placed on the room's southwest wall and through a pair of Craftsman style nine-light French doors that are placed on the room's southeast wall and which open out into the sunroom. In addition, the parlor retains its tall Queen Anne style baseboards and its deep, coved crown molding. Its window and door trim sets, however, are all simple later Craftsman style elements.

Second Parlor

The 20-foot-wide by 18-foot-deep nearly square plan second parlor is located directly behind the front parlor and it occupies the lion's share of the first story's mid-section. One can enter this room from the front parlor via the pair of five-panel doors located on the second parlor's southwest wall, another five-paneled single door centered on the room's northwest wall opens into the library, and still another five-paneled single door that is located on the room's northeast wall opens into the dining room. Natural light enters the room from four grouped double hung windows that are centered on its southeast wall and from a single double hung window that is located adjacent to the four window group on the room's northeast wall. Additional light enters from a pair of nine-light Craftsman style French doors that are located on the room's southwest wall and which open into the sunroom.

The second parlor also has a fireplace that is placed on its northeast wall. The hearth is covered in original tile, but the fireplace's opening is enframed by tan brick and has a classically derived wooden

⁷ Both pairs of doors replaced the original Queen Anne style pocket doors that originally filled these openings.

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Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
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surround that probably dates from the Mission style remodeling. In addition, this room retains its tall, original Queen Anne style baseboards and its deep, coved crown molding. Its window and door trim sets, however, are all simple later Craftsman style elements.

Dining Room

The rectangular-shape 14-foot-wide by 17-foot-deep dining room is located directly behind the second parlor and it occupies the northern half of the first story's rear-section. One can enter the dining room either from the second parlor through the single door just described or through a single door opening placed in the room's northwest wall that opens into the kitchen. Because this room is currently being restored, all of its wood trim has been temporarily removed. Natural light enters the dining room from three grouped double hung windows that are centered on its southeast wall and from a single double hung window located on the room's northeast wall.

Kitchen

The kitchen occupies the northern portion of the rear third of the first story and most of its cabinetry and all its appliances are modern. One enters the kitchen either via the door opening in the dining room's northwest wall or from the exterior door located in the kitchen's northwest wall. Natural light enters the kitchen from a pair of double hung windows placed on the room's northwest wall and additional light comes from the single light in the side entrance door located next to these windows.

Second Story

Both the main stairs and the rear stairs lead up to the second story, which has five bedrooms and a bathroom that open off a center hall. All of the second story's window and door casings are the Queen Anne style originals and are identical to those used in the first story entrance hall, as are the tall baseboards that encircle both the upper hallway and all of the bedrooms.

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

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Pergola (Contributing)

Although it is now incomplete and deteriorated, portions of the pergola-like garden structures that were built between 1920 and 1923 on both sides of the concrete driveway that accesses the rear of the house from N. Lewis St. are still extant today. The pergola consists of two parallel rows of tall, square plan wooden posts that support the wooden joists placed on top of them. Because the slope of the driveway gradually increases and because it was desired that the joists that these posts support should always appear to be horizontal, these posts are grouped into ranks of three, and as these ranks ascend the driveway, each group of three is slightly taller than the one below, creating a stepped appearance. The joists these posts carry each have a single shaped end (the uphill end butts square against the lowest post of the next group) and trellis work is placed in the lower half of the space between each pair of posts.⁸

Pergolas are associated with Spanish Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, and Mediterranean Revival style designs and also with Craftsman Style designs. It is believed that the Bellack house's pergola is a contributing landscape feature for National Register purposes.

⁸ There is no indication that additional horizontal joists once crossed from one side of the driveway to the other as would be typical practice in most pergolas, which were intended to support hanging plants.

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Significance:

The Albert M. & Alice Bellack 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 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 and the Period Revival Styles subsections of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹⁰ The result of this research is detailed below and demonstrates that the clapboard and stucco-clad Bellack House is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an excellent, highly intact example of a Queen Anne Style residential design that was later partly transformed into an example of the Mission style.

The Bellack house is one of the most unusual buildings in Columbus. The house began life as a frame construction, clapboard-clad Queen Anne style building that was constructed in 1896-1897 for prominent Columbus clothing merchant Albert M. Bellack. Some years later, Bellack purchased the adjacent corner lot and had the small frame house that occupied it dismantled. This gave him a very large, nearly triple lot as the setting for his house. This house was still in an essentially unchanged state until the very early 1920s, when a trip by the Bellacks to the southwest resulted in the elaborate Mission style transformation of the south and east sides of the house. These were reclad in stucco. Other changes included the construction of the long pergola that borders the driveway leading up to the house from N. Lewis St. This transformation is all the more interesting for being incomplete, since the north and west sides of the house remains as they were originally. The exterior of the house is still intact as is much of the interior, which also reflects the stylistic transformation that the house underwent. Consequently, it is believed that the Bellack house is eligible for listing in the NRHP because it represents the transitional aspect of the changes in architectural tastes that occurred during the period of significance and also because it is Columbus' only example of the Mission style, which is a very rare style in Wisconsin.¹¹

⁹ Timothy F. Heggland, *City of Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report* (Columbus, Wis.: City of Columbus Historic Landmarks and Preservation Commission, 1997), p. 83. The survey identified the house as one of 20 individually eligible resources in the community and noted that it is the city's only example of the Mission Style.

¹⁰ Barbara Wyatt (Ed.), *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986), Vol. 2, pp. 2-15, 2-32 (Architecture).

¹¹ The period of significance spans the years from 1897-1923, 1897 being the year the house was first constructed and 1923 being the year that tax rolls show a significant increase in value due to the later remodeling work.

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History

The 821-page collected local newspaper columns of Frederic A. Stare provide an excellent general history of the city of Columbus up to World War II and 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 Albert M. & Alice Bellack House itself and also with the evolution of the city during the time of its construction.

Today, Columbus is located in Columbia County and has a population of 4443. In 1839, 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 it became especially attractive to settlers wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits. They did not arrive in sufficient numbers to save Dickason, however, 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 and the farms of these new arrivals were beginning to dot the countryside surrounding it. 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

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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. Bassett, and the first doctor, James C. Axtell, and the first lawyer, future Wisconsin Civil War governor James T. Lewis, 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 began to arrive. Not coincidentally, 1848 also saw the construction of the first brewery (non-extant) in Columbus on the banks of the Crawfish 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. A year later he 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 that was surrounded by residential plats to the northwest and northeast. In February of 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. But, 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

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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:

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.

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

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than one railroad, like Watertown, eventually outstripped Columbus because of these and other natural advantages. In the long term, it was Columbus area farmers 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, 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' 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).

One of the most successful of the businessmen whose stores are now part of the downtown district was Albert M. Bellack (1860-1935), who was the oldest son born to Herman (1825-1907) and Nettie Bellack (?-1922). Herman Bellack was a native of Hungary who emigrated to the U. S. and to Milwaukee in 1849 and there started a wholesale grocery business with a partner named Schram. Subsequently, Bellack engaged in the dry goods and notions business in Milwaukee, but in 1860-1861, he moved this business to Watertown, Wisconsin, along with his wife and young son, Albert. Albert M. Bellack was born in Milwaukee in 1860 and moved to Watertown with his parents shortly thereafter. He was educated in the Watertown public schools and after graduating from Watertown High School in 1873 he went to Chicago to work in a wholesale firm that dealt in hats. In 1879 or 1880, Bellack was joined there by his younger brother, Bernhard Bellack, and the two opened a men's clothing store located on Milwaukee Ave. By 1883, the brothers had taken over the firm operated by their father in Watertown, which then became known as H. Bellack & Sons, and soon thereafter they combined it with their own firm and reestablished it in Columbus as Bellack Bros., dealers in men's clothing and tailoring.¹²

In 1887, the brothers dissolved their partnership in to allow Bernhard to pursue his ambition to be a doctor and the firm then became known as A. M. Bellack. In 1895, Bellack moved his very successful business

¹² Frederick A Stare, *The Story of Columbus* (Columbus: Journal-Republican, 1951-1963), Installment 353 (May 1, 1958).

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into the newly built Sawyer's Block, located at 152 W. James St. A year later he married Alice Willard, who came from Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and was a friend of one of his sisters. The new couple's first home was located at 256 N. Ludington St., but this was only temporary because by this time the next generation of the Bellack family was in the works. In order to provide a proper home for his soon to be growing family, Bellack purchased the northeast third of the corner property that is the subject of this nomination from the George C. Butterfield Estate in 1896 and began the construction of his new and larger Queen Anne style James Street house.¹³ The new house was ready for its occupants the following year. The Bellack's first child, Willard B. Bellack, was born on June 25, 1897.

Bellack's Columbus clothing firm continued to be successful and in 1900 he was also one of the organizers of the Columbus Canning Co., which became Columbus's largest industry and remained so into the 1950s. Bellack was also one of the organizers of the short-lived Badger Motor Car Co. which was established in 1910. Bellack's son, Willard, joined him in the clothing business in 1920 and the firm was then renamed A. M. Bellack & Son, but after Willard left the firm in 1933, Bellack sold a half interest to George Jacobson and the firm was renamed the Bellack Clothing Co. Albert M. Bellack died on Dec. 8, 1935 and he was active in his clothing store up until the time of his death. His obituary noted that in his death, "Columbus lost one of its most prominent and outstanding citizens." It also noted that his legacy to Columbus included much more than just his role as a successful businessman.

In 1900, he was one of the founders of the Columbus Canning Co., serving as secretary from 1900 to 1923, as president from 1923 to 1929 and again as secretary from 1930 to the time of his death. Mr. Bellack was active in the affairs of the canning industry and had a wide acquaintance with canning officials all over the United States.

Every civic activity found him willing and active in its perpetration. For many years he was a member of the City Council and the Hillside Cemetery Association. He helped to organize the Columbus Country Club, was a member of the Rotary Club, was chairman of various committees during the World War, and was a member of the Board of the Columbia Normal School for eighteen years.¹⁴

During all this time the Bellacks continued to live in their fine home on the corner of James and Lewis streets and although it passed into other hands after their deaths it remain a well loved single family residence.

¹³ City of Columbus Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls. 1890-1897.

¹⁴ "The Passing of Mr. A. M. Bellack." *Columbus Republican*, Dec. 13, 1935, p. 1 (Obituary of A. M. Bellack).

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Architecture

The Albert M. and Alice Bellack House was first built between 1896 and 1897 and it began its existence as a typical example of the larger, clapboard-clad Queen Anne style residences that were built in many of Wisconsin's smaller cities between 1880 and 1910. Late in the 1910s or early 1920s, after returning from a vacation trip to the southwest, the Bellacks set about transforming their house into an example of what by then was the more fashionable Mission style. For reasons that are still unknown, the process of transforming the house stopped before the change was complete, which resulted in the part Queen Anne style, part Mission style house that is still highly intact today. It is therefore believed that the Bellack House is eligible for listing in the NRHP because even in its partially transformed state, it is Columbus's only example of the Mission style and it is also a fine representative example of this style, examples of which are very rare in Wisconsin. In addition, the Bellack house is also an excellent example of the way in which older residences were sometimes updated by their original owners to keep up with changes in architectural fashions.

The absence of historic photos of the Bellack house in its original form and the subsequent partial transformation of the house make it difficult to assess its original design. However, Sanborn-Perris maps show that the original footprint of the house remained after its partial Mission style transformation. A visual analysis of the house as it is today makes it clear that this transformation was accomplished largely by taking original elements of the house and recasting them in the new style.

The name of the designer of the original T-plan Queen Anne style Bellack house and the name of its builder are still unknown, but the 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.¹⁵ The design of the Bellack house also makes use of such typically Queen Anne style elements as "wall projections," "steeply pitched roofs," a "dominant front-facing gable," and a "wrap-around veranda," all of which are also mentioned as specific attributes of the Queen Anne style in the CRMP.

The Queen Anne style Bellack house is also an example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables subtype" of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia & Lee McAlester in their important work *A Field Guide to American Houses*. The McAlesters described such houses as follows:

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

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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.¹⁶

The style in which Bellack first chose to build was a popular one in Columbus. A considerable number of Queen Anne style houses were constructed 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. The Bellack house appears to have been comparable to the larger 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 are contained in the following brief contemporary newspaper item:

Mr. A. M. Bellack is building a residence on the lot on James street recently purchased by him of Mrs. Butterfield.¹⁷

The Bellacks' new house continued to meet their needs for the next twenty years and both of their sons were raised there. The success of Bellack's firm and of his other commercial ventures during this period provided him with the means to contemplate modernizing the house. Further inspiration came from a trip the couple made to the Southwest sometime between 1920 and 1922, during which they were apparently favorably impressed by the Mission style buildings they found there.¹⁸ Before embarking on the remodeling of the house in this new style, Bellack first purchased the remainder of the Butterfield property adjacent to his own lot, providing his new showplace with a proper setting. This purchase gave Bellack the southern two-thirds of Out Lot 5, which when added to his own lot gave him a triple corner lot with exposures on both James and N. Lewis streets.¹⁹ In addition, Bellack's new purchase came with a second house.

At that time there was a very old frame house on the corner of James and Lewis St., which Mr. Bellack bought and dismantled, it was an early home of George C. Butterfield and was later occupied

¹⁶ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, p. 263.

¹⁷ *Columbus Republican*. August 8, 1896, p. 1.

¹⁸ Columbus Historic Architecture Tours. Columbus: Columbus Historic Landmarks and Preservation Commission, n.d., p. 32.

¹⁹ City of Columbus Real Estate Tax Rolls.

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at various times by a number of different families, including Dr. E. E. Oviatt; and Harvey Yule.²⁰

With the old house removed, Bellack began transforming his own house into the more modern Mission style house it would become. That the Bellacks chose to build in the Mission style is interesting in itself because examples of this style in Wisconsin are very rare. They are so rare, in fact, that the CRMP does not address this style directly. Instead, it is mentioned obliquely in a discussion of the characteristics associated with the also rare Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean Revival styles.

These two revival styles are discussed together because in Wisconsin both are relatively rare and sometimes confused. The Spanish Colonial Revival is further confused with the Mission style because of the rarity of both the Spanish Colonial and Mission styles in Wisconsin. Mission characteristics such as wooden vigas, shaped gables, and a rustic demeanor, are often attributed to the Spanish Colonial Revival in Wisconsin.²¹

The Mission style work that was completed on the Bellack house transformed it into an example of the "asymmetrical subtype" of the Mission style that was identified by Virginia & Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*. They described the characteristic identifying features of Mission style houses and of the asymmetrical subtype as follows:

Mission-shaped dormers or roof parapet (these may be on either main roof or porch roof); commonly with red tile roof covering; widely overhanging eaves, usually open; wall surface usually smooth stucco.

Asymmetrical—The remaining half of Mission houses have asymmetrical facades of widely varying form. Most typically the façade asymmetry is superimposed on a simple square or rectangular plan. Elaborate, rambling compound plans are found on some landmark examples.²²

Another typical characteristic of the style mentioned by the McAlesters are "prominent one-story porches either at the entry area or covering the full width of the façade." They go on to mention that examples were built between 1890 and 1920 and that many examples also borrow features from the contemporary Craftsman and Prairie styles.

²⁰ Frederick A Stare, *The Story of Columbus* (Columbus: Journal-Republican, 1951-1963), Installment 355 (May 15, 1958).

²¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Op. Cit*, Vol. 2, 2-32 (Architecture).

²² Virginia & Lee McAlester, *Op. Cit.*, p. 409. The other half of Mission style examples have symmetrical facades.

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All of the salient characteristics mentioned above find expression in the Bellack house, save only for the use of red tiles to cover the roof. It is actually quite fascinating to see how easily the asymmetrical façade of the Bellack's Queen Anne style house was adapted to serve the Mission style. Residing the house's existing clapboard-clad exterior walls in stucco was probably a relatively simple undertaking, but the Mission style refashioning of the home's existing wraparound veranda and the projecting two-story bays on its front and the southeast-facing side elevations showed real talent. The resulting design, incomplete though it may be, is still a fine example of Mission style and it is also Columbus's only example of the style.

The interior of the Bellack house reflects the same partial transformation visible on the exterior. Here too, much of the original Queen Anne style detailing has survived, as has most of the house's original floor plan. Never-the-less, simpler Craftsman style window and door casings can be found in several of the first story's principal rooms and more natural light now enters these rooms through Craftsman style multi-light interior and exterior doors. Still another Craftsman style touch is to be found on the grounds of the house, this being the wooden pergola that borders the long driveway that leads up to the house from N. Lewis St. Pergolas such as this were often employed as landscape features in Craftsman style houses that had large enough yards to contain them. While the Bellacks' pergola is now somewhat fragmentary and is in poor condition, its survival is yet one more example of the architectural transformation that the Bellacks set in motion.

That a building can still retain architectural significance after undergoing as many changes as the Bellack House has sustained is confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation; Standard No. 4, states: "Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved."²³

The architectural evolution of the Albert M. and Alice Bellack House resulted in a building that is unique in Columbus. The Bellack House is therefore believed to be locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a highly intact, unusual example of a Queen Anne style house that was later partially transformed by its original owners into a Mission style residence. Both stages in the design evolution of the house reflect national trends in the development of residential design during the thirty year period between 1896 and 1923 and these stages are both

²³ *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, p. 6.

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clearly visible on the exterior and interior of the building today. The resulting building embodies distinctive characteristics that are associated with both of these architectural styles and it also represents important developments in the evolution of residential architectural design that occurred during the period of significance. In addition, this significance is heightened by the house's highly intact and well maintained condition.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

City of Columbus: Lot 5 of Out Lots.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries enclose all the land that has been associated with the Bellack House since the 1920s.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bellack, Albert M. and Alice, House
Columbus, Columbia Co., WI

Section photos Page 1

Items a - d are the same for photos 1 -12.

Photo 1

- a) Bellack, Albert M., and Alice, House
- b) Columbus, Columbia County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, March 2008
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) General View, View looking N
- f) Photo 1 of 12

Photo 9

- e) Interior View of Stair Hall, View looking N
- f) Photo 9 of 12

Photo 10

- e) Looking from Living Room to the Front Parlor, View looking W
- f) Photo 10 of 12

Photo 2

- e) Southeast-facing Side Elevation, View looking NE
- f) Photo 2 of 12

Photo 11

- e) Interior, Second Story Hall, View looking NE
- f) Photo 11 of 12

Photo 3

- e) General View, View looking N
- f) Photo 3 of 12

Photo 12

- e) Interior, NE Bedroom Doorway, View looking NE
- f) Photo 12 of 12

Photo 4

- e) Southwest-facing Main Elevation, View looking NE
- f) Photo 4 of 12

Photo 5

- e) General View, View looking E
- f) Photo 5 of 12

Photo 6

- e) Northwest-facing Side Elevation, View facing S
- f) Photo 6 of 12

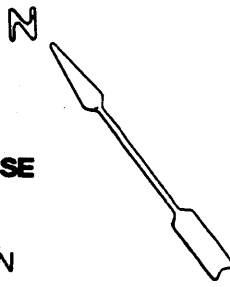
Photo 7

- e) General View, View looking W
- f) Photo 7 of 12

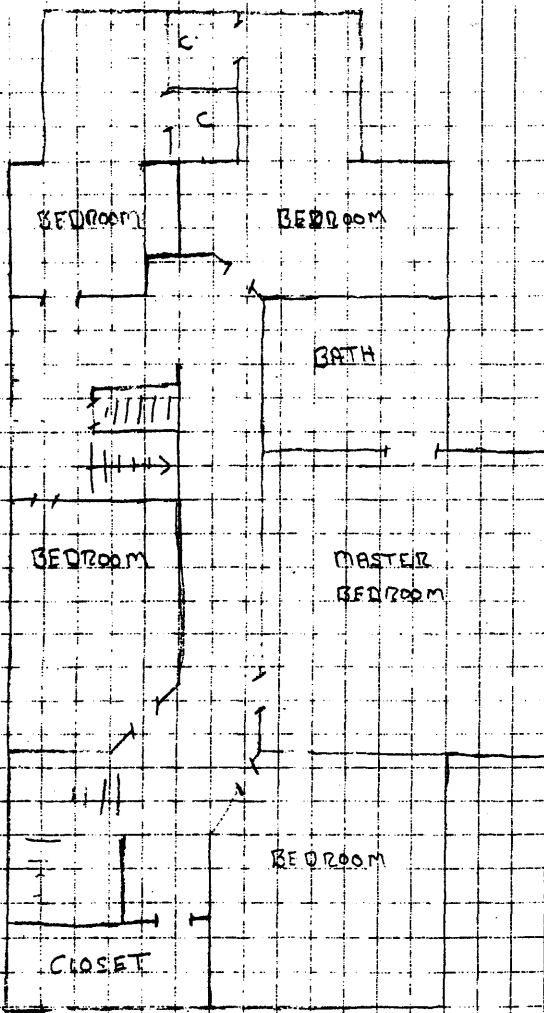
Photo 8

- e) Pergola, View looking NW
- f) Photo 8 of 12

FIGURE #1:
BELLACK, ALBERT M. AND ALICE, HOUSE
 628 W. JAMES STREET
 COLUMBUS, COLUMBIA COUNTY,
 WISCONSIN

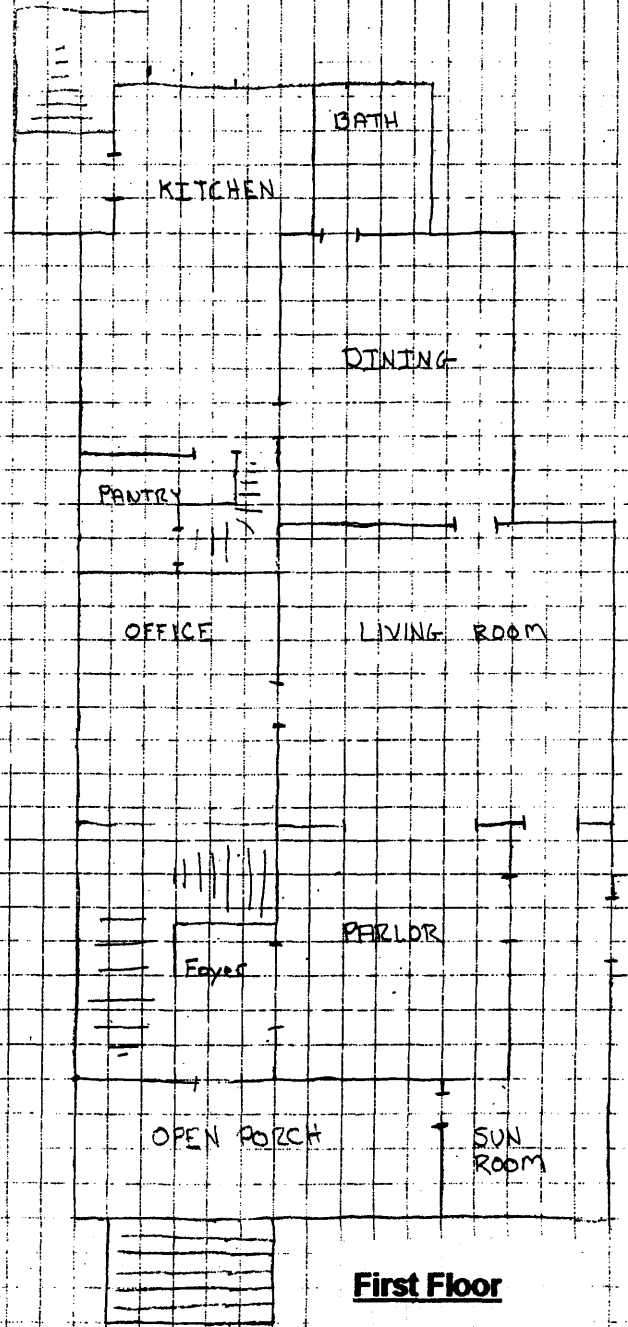


628 WEST JAMES STREET



FRONT

Second Floor



First Floor

Not to Scale