

**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**

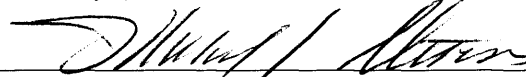
historic name Ingalsbe, Adolphus and Sarah, House  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number	546 Park Avenue	N/A	not for publication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.)

 5/15/09  
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

Ingalsbe, Adolphus and Sarah, House  
Name of Property

Columbia  
County and State

Wisconsin

#### 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. Beal*

7-1-09

*her*

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
I	0 buildings
	0 sites
	0 structures
	0 objects
I	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)  
Italianate

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)  
Foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

#### Narrative Description

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

Ingalsbe, Adolphus and Sarah, House  
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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

1853-1875

### Significant Dates

1853

1875

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Quickenden, Robert

Vanaken, Richard D.

### 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 336300 4799780  
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 September 8, 2008  
Telephone (608) 795-2650  
zip code 53560

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Wisconsin

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County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

### Property Owner

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

<b>name/title</b>	George and Henrietta Jordan	<b>date</b>	September 8, 2008
<b>organization</b>		<b>telephone</b>	(920) 623-3115
<b>street &amp; number</b>	546 Park Ave.	<b>zip code</b>	53925
<b>city or town</b>	Columbus	<b>state</b>	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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**Description:**

The earliest portions of the very fine and very intact Adolphus and Sarah Ingalsbe house were built in 1853. In 1875, the Ingalsbes updated and expanded their house, creating the building we see today. This house is asymmetrical in appearance, irregular in plan, is two-stories-tall, and its design is an excellent example of the "asymmetrical" subtype of the Italianate Style that was identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester.<sup>1</sup> In this instance the design consists of a 24-foot-wide by 30-foot-deep, two-story, gable roofed, rectilinear plan southeast-facing main block that was built in 1853. Attached to its northeast-facing side elevation is a 30-foot-wide by 23-foot-deep, two-story-tall, jerkinhead gable roofed, rectilinear plan wing that was built in 1875. By themselves, these two elements give the house an L-plan Gable Ell appearance when seen from the front. There is also a 19-foot-wide by 30-foot-deep, rectilinear plan, two-story wing attached to the northwest-facing rear elevation of the 1875 wing; it was built in 1853 and moved to this location in 1875, and this, together with the house's two other main elements, gives the overall building its irregular plan.

The lot that is now associated with the Ingalsbe house fronts onto the southwest-northeast-running Park Ave.<sup>2</sup> Historically, this street was, and still is, one of the principal routes into and out of Columbus. It was originally known locally as the Madison road because once it left the boundaries of Columbus it continued southwesterly towards the capitol city of Madison. When Adolphus Ingalsbe bought the land his house sits on in 1853, both his land and the land surrounding it was undeveloped and he owned and farmed all of the land on both sides of Park Ave. for some distance to the southwest of his house site. In the years that followed, Ingalsbe gradually platted portions of his land that bordered onto Park Ave. and onto the angled Fuller St. that intersects with Park Ave. just to the east of the house into lots. By the time of his death in 1905, almost all of this land had been absorbed into what by then had become the City of Columbus. Today, the lot associated with Ingalsbe's house is trapezoidal in shape and it fronts squarely onto Park Ave. and at an angle onto Fuller St. The main façade of the Ingalsbe house faces southeast onto Park Ave., the house is surrounded by mown lawn and mature shade trees, and the slight downward slope of the site to the rear (northwest) permits the rear elevation of the basement story of the house to be mostly exposed. In addition, the Park Ave. edge of the lot is bordered by a concrete curb and gutter, a mown grass terrace, and a concrete sidewalk. The house is serviced by an angled concrete driveway that is accessed from Fuller St.

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<sup>1</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, pp. 211, 222-223.

<sup>2</sup> This same street is also known as S. and N. Ludington St. beginning one block east of the Ingalsbe House at the point of the intersection of Park Ave. with Fuller St.

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**Exterior**

The entire house rests on cut stone foundation walls built of dressed limestone blocks that enclose a full basement story, there is a corbelled cream brick water table located at the base of the exterior walls that rest on this foundation, and the walls themselves are also clad in cream brick.<sup>3</sup> These walls rise up to wide frieze boards that are located just below the wide overhanging open eaves that encircle the house. Both the frieze boards of the main block and of the 1875 wing are ornamented with a denticulated molding that is located immediately below the eaves, and these eaves also have board soffits and they are supported by extended, shaped rafter tails that have an appearance that is similar to the brackets that commonly ornament Italianate Style friezes. The exterior walls of the house are sheltered by the steeply pitched, asphalt shingle-covered multi-gable main roof that covers the attic story of the house.

Southeast-Facing Main Elevation

This asymmetrical 54-foot-long facade is composed of the southeast-facing elevations of both the two-story main wing on the left (west) and the two-story side wing on the right (east), and the front gabled main wing visually and physically dominates the equally tall and wider side wing.

The 24-foot-wide southeast-facing elevation of the main wing was built in 1853 and it is symmetrical in design and is three bays wide. Only a small portion of the rough ashlar limestone basement story is visible above grade level here and it is crowned by a corbelled brick water table. The first story of this elevation features three tall, elliptical-arched window openings, the heads of which are ornamented with three courses of molded and corbelled brick and the surrounds of which are also corbelled and are eared, both at the base and at the top.<sup>4</sup> These window openings have dressed stone sills and they each contain their original four-over-one-light double hung wood sash window, the upper sash of which also has an elliptical-arched head.<sup>5</sup> The second story is also three-bays-wide and each of these bays contains a single window opening that is positioned directly above one of the first story's windows. These openings admit light to one of the second story bedrooms and while they are shorter than the openings in the first story, they are otherwise identical in width and shape to the first story openings and they also contain four-over-one-light double hung windows that have elliptical-arched heads. They

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<sup>3</sup> The cream brick that covers all the walls of the house was added during the 1875 remodeling and enlargement.

<sup>4</sup> It is believed that one of these three openings originally contained the main entrance to the house but this entrance was moved to the side wing when the house was remodeled in 1875 and it was replaced by a window opening.

<sup>5</sup> Except where noted, all of the house's arched window openings still retain their original four-light arched upper sash. In addition, almost all of the house's windows now also have modern aluminum storm windows placed over them.

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differ, however, in that their heads are ornamented with simpler corbelled brick heads than the ones below and they also do not have surrounds. The elevation is terminated by an attic story that is concealed behind the wing's southeast-facing gable end. The only opening in this gable end is a small circular opening that is filled with louvers and which has a corbelled brick surround, and it is centered in the apex of the gable end. The gable end's wall surface is sheltered by the wide overhanging eaves of the gable roof above, the ridgeline of which runs in a southeast-northwest direction.

The 30-foot-wide southeast-facing elevation of the side wing was built in 1875 and it is asymmetrical in design and is three bays wide and the face of this elevation is set back seven feet from the face of the main wing just described. The left-hand (west) bay of the first story of this elevation contains the main entrance to the house and this elliptical-arched opening is the same size as the window openings that are placed in the bays to the right. Like these windows, its head is also ornamented with three courses of molded and corbelled brick and its surround is also corbelled and eared. This opening contains an elliptical-headed wooden door that features a large single rectangular window placed above an inset panel.<sup>6</sup> The middle bay that is located to the right of the door opening is placed to the left of center on this elevation and it contains a pair of tall, elliptical-arched window openings that are identical to the ones that are found on the first story of the main wing described above, and a single window opening of identical design is located in the right hand bay. All of these first story openings are sheltered by a 7-foot-deep by 30-foot-long flat-roofed open porch that spans the full width of the wing. This porch has a slightly raised concrete floor that rests on cream brick foundation walls and its roof is upheld by six wrought iron columns.<sup>7</sup>

The second story of this wing is also three-bays-wide, but these bays are placed equidistant from each other and are arrayed symmetrically across this story's width. Each of these bays contains a single elliptical-arched window opening and all three also feature the same simpler corbelled brick heads that are found on the second story of the main wing. The middle bay's window opening, however, is taller than the other two and is, in fact, as tall as the ones found on the first story below, which reflects the fact that a large gable-roofed wall dormer is placed directly above it. This entire elevation is sheltered by the wide overhanging eaves of the jerkinhead gable roof above, the ridgeline of which runs in a southwest-northeast direction.

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<sup>6</sup> While this door is clearly old it is not known whether or not it is the house's original door.

<sup>7</sup> A sketch of the house that is shown on the 1893 Bird's Eye View of Columbus shows that there was a similar-sized porch in this location at that time as well but it is clear that the present porch's foundation, floor, and its wrought iron columns are later replacements.



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Northeast-Facing Side Elevation

This asymmetrical 53-foot-wide elevation is composed of the northeast-facing side elevations of the northeast-facing two-story 1875 wing on the left (south) and the two-story 1853 wing on the right (north). The front gabled elevation of the 1875 wing visually and physically dominates the shorter and longer 1853 wing.

The 23-foot-wide northeast-facing elevation of the 1875 wing is symmetrical in design and is one-bay-wide. Only a small portion of its rough ashlar limestone-clad basement story is visible above grade level here and there are two small segmental-arched basement window openings set into it and it is crowned by a corbelled brick water table. The first story of this elevation features two tall, paired, elliptical-arched window openings that are centered on the elevation. These two windows have a common dressed limestone sill and both have corbelled brick heads. The second story above is identical, except that this pair of window openings has semi-circular-arched openings, not elliptical ones. The elevation is terminated by an attic story that is concealed behind the wing's northeast-facing jerkinhead gable end. The only opening in this gable end is a small circular opening that is filled with louvers and which has a corbelled brick surround, and it is centered in the apex of the gable end.

The 30-foot-wide northeast-facing elevation of the 1853 wing is asymmetrical and is three-bays-wide. Thanks to both the natural slope of the site and to later excavation activities, much of the rough ashlar limestone wall of the basement story of this wing is visible and it is also crowned with a corbelled brick water table. The only opening in this story occupies the basement story of the right-hand (north) bay and it consists of a rectangular garage door opening that was inset into this story sometime during the twentieth century. This opening is sheltered by a shed-roofed ell that projects out several feet from the main wall surface of the wing and this ell has cream brick side walls and was presumably built when the opening itself was made in order to extend the usable length of the garage space inside. Steps leading up to a rear door that is located in the northwest-facing rear elevation of the 1875 wing cover the remainder of the 1853 wing's basement story and there are no openings in either of the two stories above the garage door opening. The first story of this wing's two original left-hand bays has now been altered and its original window openings have been replaced with a later window group that is composed of three rectilinear windows that share a single dressed limestone sill. Placed above this are two single elliptical-arched window openings having corbelled brick heads that are identical to those found on the second story of the main elevation of the house. The wall surface of this wing is sheltered by the overhanging eaves of the wing's gable roof, the ridgeline of which runs in a northwest-southeast direction. Unlike the house's other two wings, the wide wooden frieze below these eaves is not ornamented, and the eaves are not supported by exposed rafter ends.

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Northwest-Facing Rear Elevation

This asymmetrical, 54-foot-wide elevation is composed of the northwest-facing rear elevations of the two-story 1875 wing on the left (east), the two-story 1853 wing in the middle, and the rear elevation of the 1853 main wing on the right (west).

Most of the rear elevation of the 1875 wing is covered by the attached southeast end of the 1853 wing. The only part that is visible is an 11-foot-wide portion that comprises the extreme eastern end of the wing. This portion is two-bays-wide. The left-hand bay contains just a single window opening in its first story and it is filled with glass blocks. The right-hand bay contains a rear entrance that is accessed by a flight of concrete steps that lead up from the paved parking area and driveway that is located behind the house. This opening contains a one-light over two-panel wood door and this door is sheltered by a small hip-roofed canopy that probably dates from the first half of the twentieth century. It is also probable that the door opening itself dates from this period, but whether or not it replaced an earlier entrance in this same location is not known.

The nineteen-foot-wide rear elevation of the projecting 1853 wing has a completely exposed limestone basement story and there are no openings in this story or in the elevation's first story. The only opening in this elevation is a semi-circular-arched opening that is centered in the second story. This opening has a dressed limestone sill and its head is outlined in corbelled brick, but it is now filled with wood boards. Crowning the elevation is its gable end, which also has no openings of any kind.

The 24-foot-wide northwest-facing rear elevation of the 1853 main wing is almost symmetrical in design and it is three bays wide. The basement story of this wing was made visible by the slope of the site and subsequent excavation activities. The left (east) 13-feet of this story, however, is now hidden by a modern 13-foot-wide by 16-foot deep wooden deck that is accessed both from the house's first story and from a stairway leading up from the ground, while the right 10 feet of this story is covered by the southeast end of a one-story, 16-foot-deep attached one-car garage that is sheltered by a very shallow-pitched asphalt-shingle-covered roof. The garage is a later addition to the house, built in the late 1920s or 1930s, but it is possible that it once served some other purpose because its side walls are constructed of random ashlar limestone and are over one-foot-thick. The first story of this elevation features three elliptical-arched window openings that have dressed limestone sills and heads that are ornamented with corbelled brick. Two identical windows are located in the second story and they are placed above the first story's left (east) and middle windows. The second story's right-hand bay, however, contains no openings. The elevation is terminated by an attic story that is concealed behind the wing's northwest-facing gable end. The only opening in this gable end is a smaller semi-circular-

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arched window opening that is centered in the apex of the gable end and its head is outlined in corbelled brick and it is now filled with louvers.

Southwest-Facing Side Elevation

This asymmetrical 60-foot-wide elevation is composed of the southwest-facing side elevations of the two-story 1853 wing on the left (north) and the two-story 1853 main wing on the right (south).

The 30-foot-wide southwest-facing elevation of the 1853 wing is asymmetrical and is two-bays-wide. Thanks to both the natural slope of the site and to later excavation activities, much of the rough ashlar limestone wall of the basement story of this wing is also visible and it is crowned with a corbelled brick water table, but there are no openings in this story and the right half is now covered by the wooden deck mentioned above. There are no openings in either of the two stories of the left (north) half of this elevation. The first story's left-hand bay contains a single tall elliptical-arched opening that now contains a side entrance to the house. The head of this opening is ornamented with corbelled brick and it may always have been a door opening but it may also have originally been a window opening that was later converted into a door. Placed to the right of this opening is a later window group that is composed of four narrow rectilinear four-over-four-light windows that share a single dressed limestone sill. Placed above this, however, is a single original elliptical-arched window opening having a corbelled brick head that is identical to those found on the second story of the main elevation of the house.

The 30-foot-wide southwest-facing elevation of the 1853 main wing is also asymmetrical and it is also two-bays-wide. The left-hand bay is positioned at the far left (north) end of the elevation and its first story contains a single tall, elliptical-arched opening that now contains a side entrance to the house. The head of this opening is ornamented with corbelled brick and it may always have been a door opening but it may also have originally been a window opening that was later converted into a door. Placed above this opening is an single elliptical-arched window opening having a corbelled brick head and it is identical to those found on the second story of the main elevation of the house and there is an identical window opening located in the second story of the bay to the right as well. Otherwise, there are no other openings in the wall surface of this elevation.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> That the right half of this elevation has no openings is due to the placement of the main staircase inside, which ascends along this wall.

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**Interior**

The current room arrangement of the front-facing Park Ave. side of the first story of the house consists of a living room that occupies the front of the 1853 main wing, a second living room that occupies the adjacent southwest end of the 1875 side wing, and a dining room that occupies the northeast end of the 1875 side wing. Located behind the dining room and the second living room is the house's kitchen, which occupies the southeast end of the 1853 wing, and a study/family room occupies the rear half of the main wing. All of this story's floors are modern and are of polished oak boards, most of the walls and ceilings are plastered, although dry wall has also been used in some places, and some walls in the two living rooms have now been covered over with modern wood paneling. The main entrance door and most of this story's original window openings still retain either their original or quite early molded wood casings, but the broad openings that are placed in the walls between this story's main rooms have now lost whatever doors they once contained. It is also possible that the openings themselves are not the originals. Still intact are all of the original floor-to-ceiling elliptical-arched four-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows that provide light to the rooms on the Park Ave. side of the house, and they contribute enormously to the house's historic feeling.

Some of the changes that are described above are due to the activities of the several owners of the house who followed the Ingalsbes. Others, however, may be the result of changes that the Ingalsbes themselves made to the house during their tenure here, which lasted from 1853 until at least 1930. Unfortunately, no information regarding these changes has been found and almost nothing is known about the floor plan of the original 1853 house. What *is* known is that when the house was remodeled in 1875, the original side wing was replaced by a new wing that was just as long but four feet wider, and the original side wing was turned ninety degrees and attached to the rear elevation of the new wing. It is likely that the original 1853 side wing of the house became its new service wing after it was moved in 1875; it is also likely that the house's original kitchen was moved into the 1853 side wing at the same time. If this is so, then the house's current kitchen, which occupies the southeast connecting end of the moved 1853 side wing, is probably located in the same place as the Ingalsbes' relocated kitchen. In addition, the current dining room of the house, which occupies the northeast end of the 1875 side wing, was probably the Ingalsbe's dining room as well because of its location adjacent to the kitchen.

While the current floor plan of the 1875 side wing is still mostly original, the original floor plan of the 1853 main wing has now been altered. Based on the 1868 *Bird's Eye View of Columbus*, it is very likely that the original main entrance to the 1853 house was situated in the first story of the southeast-facing elevation of its main wing but what the room arrangement of this story was then like is not known. The only obviously original feature of this wing's first story is the house's main staircase,

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which still retains its original turned newel post and balusters. This staircase runs up the southwest side wall of this wing's present living room and it almost certainly occupied the same position in the 1853 floor plan. Otherwise, nothing else is known about the original arrangement of this wing's rooms.

Despite these changes and despite the uncertainty that surrounds the disposition of all of the elements of the house's original floor plans, enough of the fabric of the Ingalsbe house's historic interior remains to give a good indication of what life in this fine house was once like. With the exception of the alterations at the back of the house, the exterior of the Ingalsbe House retains very good integrity with most of its Italianate period decorative elements intact.

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**Significance**

The Adolphus and Sarah Ingalsbe 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).<sup>9</sup> 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 Italianate Style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>10</sup> The results of this research are detailed below and demonstrate that the cream brick-clad Ingalsbe House is locally significant under NR Criterion C as an excellent, highly intact example of Italianate Style residential design. The original portions of the house consisted of a two-story gable-roofed main block to whose side was attached a small gable-roofed wing. These were built in 1853 by Columbus builder Robert Quickenden and they are believed to have been clad in clapboards. In 1875, Ingalsbe had carpentry contractor Richard D. Vanaken move the old wing to the rear of the house and then had him build a new and larger wing in its place, creating the irregular plan house that is still extant and intact today. In addition, the entire house was reclad in cream brick at this time as well. The period of significance encompasses the two construction dates, 1853-1875.

The Ingalsbe House is one of Columbus's earliest and most notable Italianate Style houses. The Columbus Intensive Survey Report identified the Ingalsbe House as one of the best brick-clad examples of the style in the city. The owner, Adolphus W. Ingalsbe, was born in Washington County, New York in 1822 and he was educated in the local schools there. After first taking part in the California gold rush in 1848-1852, Ingalsbe moved to Columbus in February of 1853. In the years that followed, Ingalsbe farmed and raised and sold stock and he also continued to expand his land holdings. By 1875, the year in which he remodeled and expanded his house, Ingalsbe owned a 600-acre farm in the Columbus area as well as other lands, and he was one of Columbia County's biggest landowners. Ingalsbe's first wife, Sarah Marie Butterfield, died in 1876, but he later remarried and he and his second wife, Emma Thayer, lived in his Park Avenue house until his death in 1905. His widow continued to own the house until at least 1930, but by 1940 it had passed into other hands. Ingalsbe's house is still a single-family home today and its significance is further enhanced by its highly intact state.

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<sup>9</sup> Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin: Intensive Survey Report*. Columbus: City of Columbus Historic Landmarks and Preservation Commission, 1997, p. 85.

<sup>10</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986, Vol. 2, p. 2-6 (Architecture).

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**History**

The 821-page collected local newspaper columns of Frederic A. Stare<sup>11</sup> 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 are 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 Adolphus and Sarah Ingalsbe House 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, 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 it 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 and 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

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

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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. 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 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).

The more or less steady growth that many Wisconsin communities like Columbus were experiencing during this period suffered a brief setback in the years between 1848-1850 when men in every part of the country dropped what they were doing and hurried west to the newly discovered gold fields of California. Among them was Adolphus W. Ingalsbe (1822-1905) a native of Washington County, New York, who had been educated in the schools of that county before traveling west as one of the "49ers."<sup>12</sup> Ingalsbe stayed in California until mid-1852, but he apparently returned home to New York State at least once because he married Sarah Marie Butterfield (1824-1876) there on October 10, 1851. He then returned to California once again, perhaps in order to wind up his affairs in that place, then turned around once more and traveled east again in the fall of 1852. This time, however, he went only as far as Columbus, Wisconsin, the reason being that in the meantime his bride, the former Sarah Marie Butterfield, had herself already moved west to Columbus with her parents, John and Sarah Butterfield.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Stare, Frederick A. *The Story of Columbus*. Installment 107.

<sup>13</sup> "Death of Mrs. A. W. Ingalsbe." *Columbus Democrat*. July 20, 1876, p. 8. In any event, Sarah Marie's move to Columbus was apparently the determining factor in Ingalsbe's decision to settle there and could have been the result of a prior agreement between the couple.



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When Ingalsbe arrived in Columbus he was 31 and while it is not known whether or not he had been successful during his time in gold fields, there is some evidence that suggests that he was, because soon after his arrival he purchased land and employed Columbus carpenter Robert Quickenden to build him a new frame house on a portion of the land he had just bought that was located on what was then the southwest outskirts of the village.<sup>14</sup> Ingalsbe's ability to purchase land and build a new house so soon after his arrival in Columbus suggests that he came there with cash in hand, cash that just possibly was his reward from his labors in California. Once Ingalsbe and his bride were settled in their new home, Ingalsbe turned his attention to farming and stock raising and it was these occupations that would dominate the rest of his life.

It was the efforts of farmers like Ingalsbe that more than anything else made the growing community a success, because helping Columbus area farmers succeed and servicing their needs would turn out to be the principal business of Columbus. By 1855, Columbus had a population of approximately 800 and a well-established business core centered around the intersection of Ludington and James streets that was surrounded by residential plats to the northwest and northeast. All this development was concentrated for the most part to the northwest of Water Street, which is not surprising. As its name suggests, Water Street was bordered to the southeast by the Crawfish River and by the mill pond created by the dam of the mill (which was located where today's Udey Street intersects with the river). Since land to the northwest of Water Street was higher than the river and it increased in elevation as one traveled northwest, it was therefore safe from flooding, which circumstance naturally favored development in that area of the city. 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

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<sup>14</sup> Stare, Frederick A. *The Story of Columbus*. Installment 107.

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all but guarantee that Columbus would be able to hold on to its existing trading advantage in the area and 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 two of these were platted by Adolphus W. Ingalsbe on lands that he had purchased not long after his arrival there. The first, Ingalsbe's Addition, consisted of four blocks platted along Fuller St. on April 18, 1856, on land that was part of the much larger parcel of land that was then associated with Ingalsbe's own house. The second was Birdsey and Ingalsbe's Addition, which consisted of twelve blocks that Ingalsbe and A. P. Birdsey platted on Nov. 14, 1856 along Campbell St. next to the Crawfish River.

By March of the following year the difference that the railroad (which would finally arrive on May 25, 1857) was going to make to the community was obvious. Within a year the population of the village more than doubled and even when 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.

A year later, yet another and more complete tally of Columbus business interests in the April 14, 1858 issue of the *Republican Journal* showed that growth was continuing unabated, a situation that was the more impressive because the nationwide financial panic of 1857 had put a damper on growth in many places that would last up until the beginning of the Civil War.

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Perhaps there is not a village in the State with a better prospect of becoming a rich business place than Columbus. The growth of the village, to be sure, has not been as rapid as some others, but it has been steady and healthy, no mushroom concern. We venture to say that there were fewer failures here than in any other place doing the same amount of business in the west, or perhaps the east either, and the crisis being now passed no more are apprehended. The population of the village is now between two and three thousand and steadily increasing.

There are six dry goods stores, two clothing stores, two grocery, fruit and provisions stores, three hardware stores, two drug stores, one book store, seven warehouses, and four lumber yards in the village. There is also one of the best grist mills in the country running day and night; also a sawmill.

Of manufactories and workshops there are two wagon factory, one plow factory, one door and sash factory, three cabinet shops, two upholsterers, four blacksmith shops, two saddle and harness shops, two tailor shops, two jewelers and watchmakers, four boot and shoe makers, two milliners shops, one brick yard, one brewery, and one barber shop. There are three doctor's offices, three lawyer's offices, four insurance agencies, two banking and exchange offices, one land agency, one dentist, one express agency, one printing office, post office, and railroad office. There are six hotels, two of which are large first class houses, also a livery stable with first rate horses and all the vehicles and accouterments belonging to such an establishment. There are two eating saloons, one billiard and one bowling saloon, besides a number of lager beer saloons and groceries.

There are six religious societies, two of which have churches completed and three more are commenced. The Methodists have their church nearly completed. There are lodges of the Free masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars, and a Division of the Sons of Temperance here, all in flourishing condition.

Columbus is the present terminus of the Milwaukee and Watertown railroad and also of the Land Grant Road, which [when completed] leads to lake Superior and will connect with roads running into Minnesota hundreds of miles.

Spurred on by the arrival of the railroad, Columbus 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 even big enough now 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

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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 than one railroad, like Watertown, eventually outstripped Columbus because of these and other natural advantages.

By the end of the Civil War, immigrants of German origin were the most numerous of the newcomers to the village. One of the most prominent of these was Henry Kurth, who established a second brewery in Columbus on S. Ludington St. (Park Ave.) just one block further west than the location of the Ingalsbe house. It would grow to become one of the community's largest business enterprises until a fire destroyed most of the brewery complex in 1916. Another important new institution was commenced in 1865, when the firm of Farnham & Allen built a grain storage elevator along the railroad tracks just north of their point of intersection with N. Dickason Boulevard. This was a significant event since it provided yet another service to the agricultural community surrounding Columbus.

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. Adolphus W. Ingalsbe had also prospered in the years since his arrival in Columbus and by this time he too was ready for an advance in his family's status as the following announcement printed in one of the local newspapers the following year indicated.

Mr. A. W. Ingalsbee [sic] is to do a considerable building during the coming season. The wing to his residence is to be moved back, and to be re-placed by a larger and better one, and he will build a first class barn, 40x60 in dimensions.<sup>15</sup>

Sadly, Mrs. Ingalsbe enjoyed her enlarged house for less than a year before passing away in July of 1876 at the age of 54. Sarah Ingalsbe left behind her husband and three children: Burr Ingalsbe, who would subsequently move to Nebraska; Camilla Ingalsbe; and Elnora Ingalsbe, who would later marry Dr. T. S. Maxwell, a dentist in Columbus.

By 1880, Ingalsbe had become one of the biggest landowners in Columbia County and a brief biographical entry in a history of Columbia County that was printed in that year noted that he owned a

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<sup>15</sup> *Columbus Democrat*. Feb. 6, 1875, p. 1.

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farm of 600 acres in the towns of Columbus, Columbia County, and in the adjoining town of Elba, in Dodge County, and it also noted that he had been a member of the Town Board of the Town of Columbus for several terms and had been chairman of the same for two years.<sup>16</sup>

By 1885, Columbus' 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. Adolphus W. Ingalsbe, meanwhile, continued to look after his farms and his other lands, which at one time included all the land on both sides of S. Ludington St. (Park Ave.) extending from Fuller St. west to the main road leading to Madison. In 1880 he was married a second time to Mrs. Emma G. Thayer, a widow from Milwaukee. Ingalsbe was still living in his fine house when he died there in 1905, at the age of 83, and in his obituary it was noted: "At the time of his death he was probably the largest owner of farm lands in this city."<sup>17</sup> Emma Ingalsbe continued to own the Park Ave. house until at least 1930, by which time a whole new neighborhood had grown up around this formerly semi-rural home site. Subsequently, the house was sold to others, and although it has changed hands several times since, it continues to be a well-maintained and well loved single family residence today.

### **Architecture**

The Adolphus and Sarah Ingalsbe House is believed to eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is an excellent representative example of the larger Italianate style residences that were built in Wisconsin's smaller cities between 1850 and 1880, and this significance is considerably enhanced by the high degree of integrity that is still present in the exterior fabric of the Ingalsbe house today. According to the CRMP, typical hallmarks of Italianate residences in Wisconsin are wide eaves with brackets, low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, and often a polygonal or square cupola placed on the roof. These buildings are usually either "L" shaped or square in plan, they frequently have smaller ells attached to the main block, and they have boxy proportions. Other common characteristics include verandas or loggias, bay windows, and tall windows with hoodmolds or pediments. In addition, Italianate Style residences usually have clapboard, ashlar, or brick walls, or, less frequently, ones of stone.<sup>18</sup> Most of these features are also present in the design of the Ingalsbe house, which is a fine example of the style.

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<sup>16</sup> Butterfield, Consul W. *The History of Columbia County, Wisconsin*. Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1880, pp. 968-969.

<sup>17</sup> "End of a Long Life." *Columbus Democrat*. January 27, 1905, p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Op. Cit.* Vol. 2, p. 2-6 (Architecture).

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The Ingalsbe house is also an excellent example of the "asymmetrical subtype" of the Italianate style that was identified by Virginia & Lee McAlester in their important work *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Such houses usually feature a forward-facing wing and a side wing and they were described by the McAlesters as follows.

These are compound plan houses, usually L-shaped, without towers. Roofs are cross-hipped or cross-gabled. In a few examples the addition of a second forward-facing wing makes a U-shaped plan. About 20 percent of Italianate houses are of this type.<sup>19</sup>

The two-part historic evolution of the Ingalsbe house is interesting in itself because it is an excellent example of the kind of evolutionary process that transformed many mid-nineteenth century houses, both in Columbus and elsewhere in Wisconsin. As was noted earlier, no historic photos of the Ingalsbe House that date from before its transformation in 1875 are known to exist. The only visual evidence as to its original appearance is a sketched image of the house that can be seen on the 1868 *Bird's Eye View of Columbus*. This sketch shows that the house then consisted of a square plan, two-story-tall, gable-roofed main block whose principal façade faced southeast onto Ludington St. (Park Ave.) and whose main gable end also faced southeast. A one-story front porch spanned the full width of the first story of this block's main façade and a not quite as tall gable-roofed wing was attached to the northeast-facing side elevation of the main façade. Unfortunately, no other details of the original design can be discerned from this sketch and it is not known if this essentially Gable Ell vernacular form building also had its Italianate Style features at this time.<sup>20</sup>

The source of the information that Ingalsbe's original house was built by Robert Quickenden was Quickenden's son, James Quickenden, who was for many years a prominent druggist in Columbus.

He [James Quickenden] recalls hearing that his father Robert Quickenden, a carpenter, built the house at 546 Park Ave. for A. W. Ingalsbe a couple of years before he was born and that Ingalsbe sold his father the equivalent of 3 lots from his land that were not then platted, but are now at the corner of School and Ludington streets. On the center lot Robert Quickenden built the square red brick house in which Jim was born on Feb. 22, 1855.

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<sup>19</sup> McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, pp. 211, 222-223.

<sup>20</sup> From the visual evidence it would appear that the original main entrance to the house was located in the front-facing block and that it was sheltered by the front porch.

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He says that the Ingalsbe house was originally a frame house, and the brick veneer was not added until several years later.<sup>21</sup>

The house did not assume its current appearance until 1875, when Ingalsbe hired Columbus builder Richard D. Vanaken to remodel and enlarge it. These changes were described in the local newspaper as follows.

The wing of Mr. A. W. Ingalsbe's residence has been moved away, preparatory to re-building his house. He has decided to veneer the building with brick, making a handsome appearing house. Mr. R. D. Vanaken has the carpenter work to do. The foundation walls of his new barn, 40 by 60, directly opposite his house, are nearly completed. The barn will be a frame one, with stable for cattle in the stone basement.<sup>22</sup>

A little more than a month later the newspaper noted that progress had been made.

Brick work is commenced on Ingalsbe's residence. When completed it will rank among the largest and best dwellings in town.<sup>23</sup>

During the remodeling process the original side wing of the house was moved back and its former southwest-facing end was attached at a right-angle to the rear northwest-facing elevation of the taller and longer new wing. In addition, the original front porch was replaced by a new front porch that spanned the width of the southeast-facing elevation of the new wing. The new porch also provided shelter for the house's new main entrance, which was relocated to the new wing. Most importantly, the entire house, including the original wing, was entirely encased in cream brick. Unfortunately, there are some questions about the design of the house we see today that remain unanswered. For instance, it is possible that all of the house's characteristically Italianate style elliptical arch-shaped window heads were added when the house was remodeled, but it is just as possible that these were part of the original design and that they were simply enframed with brick during the remodeling. Despite these unknowns, the end result is an excellent example of the Italianate Style and it is this house that is the subject of this nomination.

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<sup>21</sup> Stare, Frederick A. *The Story of Columbus*. Installment 58. The Quickenden House is still extant today.

<sup>22</sup> "Ingalsbe's Improvements." *Columbus Republican*. May 22, 1875, p. 1. Note: when the 1868 Bird's Eye View was drawn the house also had one barn located behind it and two more were located on Ingalsbe's land directly across the street from the house. Neither these nor the 1875 barn are now extant.

<sup>23</sup> *Columbus Republican*. July 10, 1875, p. 1.

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**Builders**

Robert Quickenden

Robert Quickenden (?-1888) was a native of London, England and a carpenter by trade who moved to New York City with his wife and family in 1850 after receiving glowing reports of the new world from William Butler, his childhood friend and fellow carpenter. He worked in New York for about a year before coming to Columbus in 1851. Quickenden's first known project in Columbus was the original clapboard-clad Gable Ell form or Italianate Style Adolphus W. Ingalsbe house at 546 Park Ave., built in 1853. This house was followed by a red brick Italianate style house that he built for his own use at 419 S. Ludington St. in 1854 just down the street from the Ingalsbe house, and later, by the N. C. Bissel Store Building.<sup>24</sup> These are Quickenden's only identified works, but others are undoubtedly still extant in Columbus as well.

Richard D. Vanaken

Richard D. Vanaken, Sr. (1830-1918) was the best known and most prolific carpentry contractor in Columbus in the nineteenth century, so much so that in his obituary it was stated with only slight exaggeration that: "It is said that nearly half of the buildings now [1918] in the city, both residences and business places, were built by him."<sup>25</sup> Vanaken was born in Ulster Co., New York, in 1830. He apprenticed as a carpenter in Kingston, New York, in 1845, and practiced there until moving to Columbus in 1856. Subsequently, Vanaken acted both as a builder and, as was the fashion of the times, occasionally as an architect as well when clients did not have plans from any other source. By 1880, a biographical entry in the *History of Columbia County* was calling him an architect and builder and credited him with the construction of 260 buildings in and near Columbus. In all of these buildings Vanaken acted as the carpentry contractor and sometimes as the general contractor, but the extent of his role in their design is unknown. He was clearly conversant with the work of the architects of his day, however, and at least five of the buildings in Columbus that he was the contractor for were designed by the very prominent Milwaukee architect Edward Townsend Mix, including Vanaken's own house (non-extant), which was located on S. Ludington St.

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<sup>24</sup> *Columbus Republican*, March 3, 1869, p. 3. Quickenden's own house is still extant today.

<sup>25</sup> Stare, Frederick Arthur. *The Story of Columbus*. Columbus, Wis.: Journal-Republican, 1951-1963. Installment no. 86, p. 132. This installment is devoted to Vanaken.



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The Adolphus and Sarah Ingalsbe House is thus 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 Italianate Style houses that are an especially important part of Columbus's architectural heritage. Columbus is unusually rich in fine examples of Italianate Style buildings but even in this company the Ingalsbe House stands out as one of the finest and earliest examples.<sup>26</sup> It is also one of Columbus's most characteristic examples of the Italianate Style. The building has such hallmark features as masonry cladding; arched windows; wide, overhanging eaves ornamented with bracket-like rafter ends; and, in this case, an asymmetrical plan. The significance of the house is further enhanced by its very intact and well maintained exterior.

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<sup>26</sup> If the Ingalsbe House had its Italianate features when it was first built it would now be Columbus's oldest example of the Italianate style.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Ingalsbe, Adolphus and Sarah, House  
Columbus, Columbia Co., WI

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**Boundary Description**

The boundary corresponds with the home's legal parcel: City of Columbus: A.O. Lots 157 & 158.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries enclose all the land that is currently associated with the Ingalsbe House. The current boundaries have been in place for most of the twentieth century. Ingalsbe's original landholdings in Columbus were extensive (600 acres) and his house once sat on considerably more acreage than is now associated with it. However, the additional acreage has been developed and the buildings once associated with the house are no longer extant.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Ingalsbe, Adolphus and Sarah, House  
Columbus, Columbia Co., WI

Section photos Page 1

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

Photo 1

- a) Ingalsbe, Adolphus and Sarah, House
- b) Columbus, Columbia County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, March 2008
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Main Façade of House, View looking NW
- f) Photo 1 of 8

Photo 2

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

Photo 3

- e) General View of House, View looking S
- f) Photo 3 of 8

Photo 4

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

Photo 5

- e) General View of House, View looking N
- f) Photo 5 of 8

Photo 6

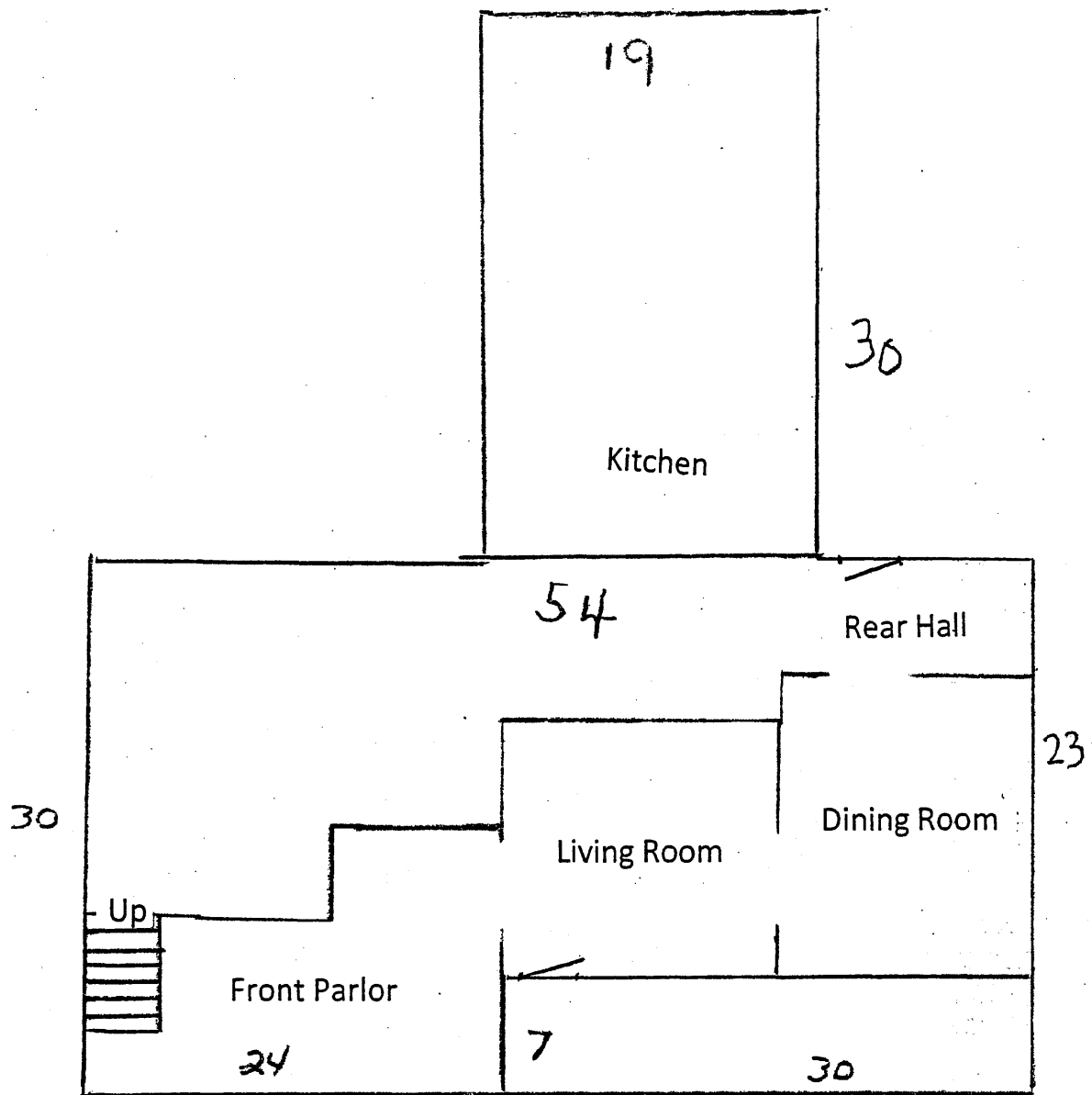
- e) Interior, Looking from Dining Room to the main stairs, View looking SW
- f) Photo 6 of 8

Photo 7

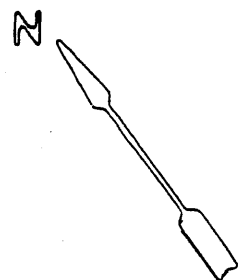
- e) Interior, Main Entrance Door, View looking SE
- f) Photo 7 of 8

Photo 8

- e) Interior, Main Stairs, View looking SW
- f) Photo 8 of 8



**FIGURE 1:**  
**INGALSBE, ADOLPHUS & SARAH, HOUSE**  
**546 PARK AVENUE**  
**COLUMBUS, COLUMBIA COUNTY, WI**



**First Floor**

**Not to Scale**