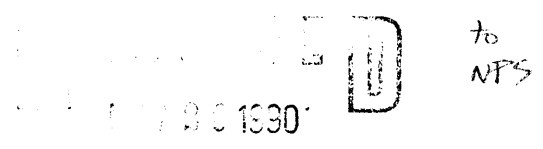


1961

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
(Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instruction in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only archival paper (20 pound, acid free paper with a 2% alkaline reserve).

1. Name of Property

historic name Chadbourn, F.A., House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 314 South Charles Street N/A not for publication

city, town Columbus N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Columbia code 021 zip code 53925

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[Handwritten Signature]

11/19/00

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register

[Handwritten Signature]

12/28/00

[Handwritten Signature]

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/Secondary Structure

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Domestic/ Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

foundation Sandstone

walls Wood

Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Frederick A. Chadbourn House and accompanying Carriage House are buildings of exceptional craftsmanship that have belonged to only two families since they were built in 1900. The house is situated on the top of a hill in what is called the Lewis addition of West Columbus, six blocks NW of Ludington St. (which is business highway 151) and three blocks SW of James St. (which is highway 16 and 60). Columbus was platted along the old Madison road so the streets are on a NW axis, therefore, the house has a SE orientation.

The house is the largest and most grand of the cluster of five Chadbourn houses on the hill. It is set back fifty feet from the road and with the Carriage House fills a half-block lot and shares the block with only one other house (also a Chadbourn House). The yard is beautifully landscaped. The mature sugar maples which shade the front yard and a small grove of conifers in the back yard are original plantings. A recently rebuilt post and cross-beam fence surrounds the back of both properties.

The F.A. Chadbourn House was designed by Van Ryn and DeGelleke of Milwaukee and is a unique example of a wood-sided Tudor Revival residence, (Stockbroker Tudor is another term that has been used to describe the house). The steeply pitched, gabled roof; decorative half-timbering and prominent chimney are the dominant features in the Tudor Revival style. The uniqueness of the house is in the strong Gothic ornamentation of the front facade, the subtle interplay of ornamentation from a variety of other architectural styles and in the wood-siding (which is not as typical of the style as stone or brick).

The F.A. Chadbourn House is a two and one-half story T-plan design with numerous applied gables. The asphalt roof is very steeply pitched and topped with a metal ridge coping. The gables are slightly flared at the base and have decorative brackets supporting the overhangs. Most of the gables have plain vergeboards, but the two small front gables have vergeboards decorated with a Gothic half-quatrefoil design.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates
Architecture 1900 1900 (1)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person Architect/Builder
N/A Van Ryn and DeGelleke (2)

State significance of property and justify criteria, criteria considerations and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The F.A. Chadbourn House is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C as a fine example of the Tudor Revival style designed by an architectural firm best known for their design of public buildings. The popularity of the Tudor Revival style peaked in America between 1910 and 1930 (3). The architect's rendition of the style reflects the cross-currents of other architectural styles of the period with the synthesis of many non-Tudor elements. The Chadbourn House also reflects an escape from the machine-made, over-complicated life of the turn-of-the-century to a vision of the graciousness and serenity of pre-industrial life. A fantasy vision in which these Anglo-Saxon entrepreneurs saw themselves as the new country gentry of this land of opportunity(4).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Columbus was settled in the 1840s first by a wave of Englishmen, via the East Coast, who brought with them an entrepreneurial spirit and shortly after by German craftsmen, via Pennsylvania, who brought with them their manual skills(5). The economy of the city boomed from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Its location on the Crawfish River and at the crossroads of LaCrosse, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Madison helped make it an important commercial center. The prosperity of the surrounding farms helped the local businesses flourish. Industries like the Kurth Brewery, Borden Dry Milk Plant and Columbus Canning Company employed lots of people and were able to ship their products to other markets via the Milwaukee/Watertown railroad line (later the Chicago/Milwaukee and St. Paul) that ran through town (6). It was during this boom time that F.A. Chadbourn contracted with the architectural firm of Van Ryn and DeGelleke from Milwaukee to design the house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

X See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A 1/6 3/3 ;6 /0 /0 /0 4/8 /0 /0 /4 /6 /0 B / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
C / / / / / / / / / / / / D / / / / / / / / / / / / /

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1,2,3,4 and 5; Block 12: Lewis Addition

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire lot historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen Poser
organization daughter of owners date August 6, 1990
street & number 314 South Charles Street telephone (414) 623-2919
city or town Columbus state Wisconsin zip code 53925

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

The wall surfaces in the gabled areas and parts of the second floor contain decorative half-timbering infilled with stucco. The back end of the house (NW side) which was the kitchen and servants quarters, is relatively undecorated. The half-timbered, half-story level is visually separated from the second level on the exterior by a wide-banded, denticulated cornice topped with a metal drip cap. The second floor, outside of the gabled areas, is straight course shingles with a single row of tabbed shingles at the bottom. The second level is separated from the first level by a similar cornice without denticulation. There is a series of small brackets under this cornice on the NE corner of the house only. The first floor of the house is clapboard. Most of the windows are double-hung, one-over-one.

The foundation is made of coursed, rock-faced, #1 Portage Entry Red Sandstone with beaded joints (the sandstone of the veranda and the end chimney are irregular-coursed). The ventilation grilles under the veranda are filled with elaborate wrought iron grates. There are two decorative red brick internal chimneys and one striking sandstone end chimney on the NE side. A one-story wraparound veranda extends into an open patio which curves around the NE end of the main facade.

SE ELEVATION Front

On this facade the Tudor Revival ornamentation of the decorative half-timbering and steeply pitched gables is equalled in importance by the Gothic Revival ornamentation of the half-quatrefoil patterned vergeboards on the veranda and dormer gables and the Gothic arch details on the veranda. The projections of the bay window, half-width veranda and gabled dormer compete for attention so the eye roams the facade, constantly making new discoveries. The large gabled dormer to the right is cantilevered over knee-brackets under the vergeboard. A tripartite attic window is recessed in the half-timber of the large gable and embellished with a flattened gothic arch similar to, but smaller than, those on the veranda. The two-story semi-hexagonal bay window on the right is balanced by the two-story, curved-glass bow window on the left.

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

The front steps are flanked by sandstone balustrades with solid-slab tops. On the enclosed side of the porch similar stone piers support pairs of squared wood columns which extend to the veranda roof. Flattened gothic arches span the distance between columns. The decorative bottom portion of the arch echoes the brackets found under the eaves of all the gables. The veranda is L-shaped with a tongue and groove wood floor. The open patio of the veranda, to the right, is curved with a cement floor. The wood railing which runs between the sandstone piers is almost a foot wide and is supported by heavy molded Gothic arches.

NE ELEVATION Side

This is the long side of the house and from here one can see the transition from the grandeur of the receiving end of the house in the front to the starkness of the serving end of the house in the rear. On the receiving end the parallel gables form 'twin peaks' and are half-timbered down to the first floor. The massive sandstone chimney rises from the foundation and tapers to a cut stone cap. The red stone stands in vibrant contrast to the brown and cream wall. A two-story semi-hexagonal bay window towards the center of the elevation is topped with a bas-relief turret. The turret, which nestles under the eaves of the gable, is slightly flared at the base and the overhang is bracketed. On the servants end of the house only the shingles of the second floor and the clapboards of the first floor adorn the wall. A small, shingled, gabled dormer with no vergeboard peeps out of the roof.

NW ELEVATION Rear

The rear of the house was the servants end and is the least decorated elevation. There is a smaller, offset gabled projection with plain vergeboards. The second floor is shingled and the first floor is clapboard. On the right side of the second floor there is a small airing porch with turned spindles and square posts which replace the original rails. A small bracketed pent roof over the right half of the first floor protects the rear entrance. This area was once an enclosed porch and was incorporated into the house in the 1960s.

SW ELEVATION Side

A square oriel window with a flared metal roof rests on large decorative brackets and juts out at an angle from the left corner of the house. A basement entrance is tucked into the corner near the oriel window.

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

The dominant feature in the center of the elevation is the addition of the first and second floor sunrooms created by enclosing the port-cochere in 1929. The sunroom, with its bracketed, hipped roof stands out as a late-comer but is finished off very well with a half-timbered beltcourse and half-timbering at the corners. The shed roof overhang covering the side door is braced and bracketed. The double-hung windows on all three sides of the rooms add welcomed sunshine to the interior.

Behind this addition another offset gable with half-timbering projects from the main body of the house. To the right, the roof of the wraparound veranda meets the addition just above the beltcourse. A small diamond-pattern leaded glass window decorates the corner where the addition meets the main house.

INTERIOR

The outstanding feature of the interior is the woodwork. There are many hand-carved details and hand-rubbed finishes. The finishes in the receiving area of the house are three-coat varnish, sanded between each coat and rubbed with pumice stone and water after the last coat. These finishes have retained a glossy lustre. The finishes in the serving end of the house are two-coat varnish. These areas appear as more of a matte finish now. Each room has picture mouldings, baseboards and heavy, moulded woodwork around the windows. All the mouldings around the doors and windows, even in the attic, are fastened with brass screws and washers. Quarter-sawn white oak is the most frequently used wood and is found in three different finishes. Mahogany, maple, birch, birdseye maple and black ash are also present. The doors are solid wood. There are four large twelve-paneled pocket doors downstairs, the other doors are six-paneled. The upstairs doors are five-paneled. The floors are either quarter-sawn oak or maple.

All the rooms have two-coat 'Adamant' plaster walls and ceilings. The first and second floors have a 'sand float' finish, the attic and basement have a 'putty' finish. The original anaglypta paper is intact throughout the downstairs and upstairs halls and in the servants sitting room. Anaglypta is a heavy pressed paper wallcovering developed by Thomas J. Palmer in the 1880s as an alternative to Lincrusta. Years of paint and abuse usually cause it to deteriorate to a point that it is removed.

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

Almost all the original fixtures are intact. The hardware is solid brass and bronze and most of the doorknobs, escutcheons and drawer pulls are extremely ornate. The specs indicate all the hardware cost \$200 when the house was built. The house is heated with hot water and large ornamental cast iron radiators are found in almost every room.

Foyer The front door is solid oak with a six-foot beveled glass window. It opens into a small foyer with a one-inch circular tile floor in a decorative five-color pattern. Quarter-sawn oak wainscoting five feet high covers the walls. A second door, also solid oak with a five-foot leaded, beveled glass window in a fleur-de-lis design opens into the front hall. To the immediate left is a large pocket door that was closed off in 1929 when the small parlor became the library and the long library with fireplace became the living room.

Front hall The front hall measures fifteen feet by nineteen feet and is the heart of the house through which most of the traffic flows. It has very little wall space, its boundaries being defined by the entrances to other rooms, a double staircase, a fireplace and a pier mirror. What little wall space there is, is covered with the same wainscoting as the foyer. Upon entering, one faces a large fireplace with painted-stone mantel and overmantel which stands out from the dark woodwork. Quarter-sawn oak with a dark oak finish is used in this room and the ceiling is coffered with the same wood. The double staircase is of the same oak and features two large octagonal newel posts topped by ornately hand-carved crowns. Framing the lower staircase are a pair of square floor-to-ceiling pilasters with large decorative brackets at the top. In the upper portion of each bracket is carved a small face. Finely turned spindled balusters support the railing up to another set of newel posts on the landing. The landing opens to the upstairs sunroom through four French doors. The stairway splits and the paneling on the undersides of the upper staircases mimics the wainscoting.

Library The woodwork in this room is solid birch. Paneled cupboard doors and radiator covers line the lower part of the wall on three sides. Built-in adjustable shelves cover the upper walls up to a wide band near the ceiling. The fourth wall is the bow window. A built-in desk and arched recess interrupt the shelving on one side. The room opens into the front hall with a twelve-paneled pocket door which is faced with birch on the library side and oak on the hall side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

Living room The woodwork has the same oak and finishes that are found in the front hall. There is a shallow bay at the far end which contains a large, fixed window with a beveled transom flanked by double-hung windows. The fireplace has a heavy oak mantel and overmantel. The columns supporting the mantel are similar to the newel posts on the front staircase but smaller and less carved. The overmantel extends almost to the ceiling and is paneled in four sections, each panel contains applied Gothic tracery. The mantel is topped by a bracketed, secondary cornice. There are two pocket doors in the living room, one leads to the front hall, the second (a double door) leads to the dining room and is faced with mahogany on that side.

Dining room The woodwork in the dining room is solid mahogany. The ceiling is coffered with mahogany. Paneled wainscoting topped with a bracketed plate-rail covers the walls to about five feet. A shallow bay occupies one wall with a center transom window of beveled and rippled leaded glass flanked by double-hung windows. A built-in sideboard covers most of another wall. Three center drawers have decorative bronze pulls and are flanked by cupboard doors with a quatrefoil design of applied molding. The overhang of the shelf is bracketed. The serving surface and the recessed beveled mirror are framed by a flattened gothic arch which seems to help support the upper cupboards. The doors of these cupboards are leaded glass in a design which repeats part of the design on the transom window. Two square pilasters with decorative carving on either side of the sideboard extend to the top of the plate rail and support octagonal columns with elaborately carved capitals similar to the newel posts. These in turn support a massive secondary cornice. The pilasters and columns are repeated on either side of the paneled door leading to the kitchen.

Servant's sitting room The woodwork is quarter-sawn oak with a very dark Flemish stain and the matte finish. A bracketed plate-rail surrounds the room. The original anaglypta paper remains on the upper half of the wall. The oriel window extends from a corner of this room.

Downstairs toilet and washstand The toilet sits by itself in a teeny room behind a five-paneled door with a transom. The porcelain corner sink stands in what is also the passageway from the sitting room to the front hall and is surrounded with Tennessee pink marble. There is an attached beveled mirror near the sink.

Back hall The back hall connects the front hall with the kitchen and sitting room and allows a straight shot from the front door to the back door. It includes the back staircase with turned spindles and a square newel post with a rounded cap. The laundry chute on the wall was an early convenience. The woodwork is black ash and does not have the superior finish of the front part of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

Downstairs sunroom A few steps lead from the front hall to the downstairs sunroom through a door with an Art Nouveau floral-pattern leaded glass window in shades of soft blue, green and amber. The stained glass door is balanced on the other side by a stained glass interior window of similar design. These windows flank a built-in seat and glass fronted cupboard. The woodwork is quarter-sawn oak with a limed finish. The floor is natural quarry tile of a red/brown/green color.

Upstairs sunroom Four twelve-light French doors open onto the room from the staircase landing. The woodwork is painted.

Upstairs hall All the rooms upstairs open onto the hall. The woodwork is the same oak that is in the front hall. The anaglypta wallcovering is intact throughout the room. There is a laundry chute and a linen closet in the hall.

Bedrooms There are five bedrooms upstairs. One has birdseye maple woodwork, the rest have painted woodwork. The birdseye room has a curved-glass bow window and elaborate ormalu ceiling fixture. The floors in all of the bedrooms are maple.

Upstairs bathrooms There are two full baths on the second floor though only one has a tile shower (which replaced a closet before 1940). Both of them have hexagonal tile floors; built-in drawers and cupboards; pedestal sinks; built-in enameled cast iron tubs with nickel plated fixtures and built-in medicine cabinets with beveled glass mirrors. One bathroom has tile wainscoting with a decorative tile band at the top. The other bathroom has scored plaster wainscoting.

Finished attic The attic is reached by an enclosed staircase. The woodwork is painted and the floors are maple. There is a walk-in cedar storage room and a laundry chute. The pool room has a solid slate pool table that was lifted into the house through the window in pieces. There is a full bath at the top of the stairs with an extra small tub.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

The laundry room has a three part Alberene soapstone tub on galvanized iron legs. The food storage room has a large screened-in cupboard suspended from the ceiling in the middle of the room.

The house remains in excellent condition with only a few alterations:

- 1929 Port-cochere remodeled into an upstairs and downstairs sunroom.
Parlor and library switched places.
Bathrooms and kitchen 'modernized'.
- 1962 Kitchen 'modernized'.
- 1965 Built-in closets added to master bedroom.
- 1966 Back porch winterized.

CARRIAGE HOUSE DESCRIPTION

The Carriage House was also designed by Van Ryn and DeGelleke and shows the same attention to detail as the house. It is a multiple-gabled, shingled building that approaches the house in size. It has a slightly flared base and sits on a foundation of Bedford Limestone with beaded joints. The gable eaves are flared and bracketed similar to the house. Built into the side of the hill, it is one and one-half stories high with a full basement. The surface decoration of this building is much more subtle than the house. The straight course shingles are broken up by irregularly spaced rows of tabbed shingles. The steeply pitched asphalt roof is a major part of the surface design. Many of the windows are narrow six-over-one or eight-over-one. A small cupola with flared roof provides ventilation. Two dormers on the NE elevation that look like witches caps are very unusual features. A red brick chimney with stone cap is visible from the rear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

SE Elevation Front

A large front gable with plain vergeboard and bracketed eaves faces the rear of the house. A pair of narrow six-over-one double-hung windows is centered in the attic level. A single row of diamond shingles sits above a small cornice with a drip cap. On the first floor another pair of eight-over-one windows flank the front door. There is a transom above the door.

NE Elevation Side

The large cross gable contains the carriage house doors on either end. The sliding doors were modified in the 1950s when the present owners decided to widen the rest of the door frame to match the hole made by years of being scraped by the former owner's car. Two narrow eight-over-one windows flank the door. A beltcourse visually separates the first floor from the attic. A pair of swinging doors with a cross-buck design open into the attic. The plain vergeboard is bracketed. To the right a hipped roof appears out of the gable roof line, turns the corner and intersects a gabled wing which extends to the rear. Three small single-paned windows with cap mouldings are evenly spaced along the length of the wall. An extremely unusual pair of dormers protrude from this roof. Their roofs are sharp pointed and very flared at the base like witches caps. Each dormer has a very narrow, squinty, single paned window.

NW Elevation Rear

The rear-facing gable rests lightly on the limestone foundation which is most prominent in this elevation. A tripartite of six-over-one windows is centered in the attic level. A single door without a staircase and a large double-hung window are on the right side of the first level. They are offset by the large sliding door set into the foundation on the left. This basement door has the same cross-buck design as that of the attic doors.

SW Elevation Side

The facade is similar to that of the NE elevation. A small flat-roofed shed with vertical batten walls attaches to the left end of the basement story on this elevation.

The inside of the Carriage House features narrow horizontal board walls and ceiling in the main room with wider boards used in the back of the building. A trap door was used to drop oats from the attic to the horses below. The building was heated with hot water. The furnace still stands in the basement and radiators line the walls of the main room. The trussed joints in the attic create a very interesting space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

F.A. Chadbourn was part of a successful banking family. His father, R.W. Chadbourn, was of English descent and traveled from Maine to escape the industrialism of the East(7). He settled in Columbus in 1849, opened an office to assist settlers and began loaning money as a private individual (8). In the banking panic of 1861 he took over the offices of another private banker who was forced to close and called his bank the Chadbourn Columbus Bank. In 1863 Chadbourn's bank was organized under new Federal banking laws and became the First National Bank. It was the 178th bank in the country to become a National Bank (9). Chadbourn's were associated with that bank for the next hundred years and the Chadbourn name is on many of the local abstracts connected with mortgages, foreclosures and land buying and selling.

As a result of being a private lender, R.W. Chadbourn and his brother Smith, came into possession of a large share of the local real estate. Around 1860 R.W. built a modest frame house near the top of the hill on Charles Street. In 1869 his brother, Smith, built a large Italianate house across the street. In 1900 R.W.'s son, F.A., built the Tudor Revival house that is the subject of this nomination. In 1928 F.A.'s son, Reuben, built a Georgian house next door. Sometime in the 1920s F.A. built a parsonage for the Olivet Congregational Church next door to Smith's house. All of the homes are well-built and lovely.

The Chadbourn family has been very important to the growth and development of Columbus. They helped to start the local library, donated the parsonage, purchased the clocktower for the City Hall and built a cabin in the Fireman's Park to be used for 'childrens recreation'. They had great faith in the future of this city. It was their capital that helped finance the growth of the city and in the process, created their wealth. This beautiful house stands as a testament to their belief in the future of this small city and their ability as businessmen to make the most of the opportunities of the time.

F.A. died in 1947 and his wife, Gertrude, continued to live in the house. When she died in 1952 their daughters sold the house to Dr. R.F. and Mary Poser who still own the house and managed to raise six children in it without destroying its integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin describes the Tudor Revival style as one of the Period Styles popular between 1900 and 1940 which drew primarily on antecedents of the 16th century. The style is characterized by ornamental half-timbering infilled with stucco or brick; elaborate, decorative chimneys; a multi-gabled roofline and an irregular plan (10).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

An article by Bruce Lynch describes Tudor Revival (or Tudor Manor) as one of the English Revival styles which peaked in America between 1910 and 1930. The style was based on the English Arts and Crafts Movement and consisted of architect-designed homes that were not meant to imitate past styles, rather to respond to new demands in the housing market. The upper class houses of this type were built of the finest materials, preferably of local origin and required skilled craftsmen to build them. An adjacent garage or stable was built in a matching picturesque style. The style was initiated by members of the very upper class (such as Henry Ford) who brought it back after visiting their native England. Imitations of the Tudor Revival style built by the less wealthy were given the derogatory term "Stockholder Tudor" (11).

The F.A. Chadbourn House is an architects rendition of the style which reflected the changing attitudes of the time. The steeply pitched, gabled roof; decorative half-timbering; massive sandstone end chimney and bas-relief turret are typical features of the Tudor Revival style. The shingle and wood siding; wraparound veranda; and prominent Gothic detailing of the half-quatrefoil patterned vergeboards and flattened Gothic arches of the veranda are elements less commonly found on a house of this style.

The house has remained very intact and features many fine details. The hand-finished woodwork with carved details, original light fixtures, anaglypta wallpaper and stained and beveled glass windows recall an elegant turn-of-the-century interior.

The F.A. Chadbourn House was designed by the well-known architectural firm of Van Ryn and DeGelleke of Milwaukee. The partnership was formed in 1897 and is particularly known for the great number of schools that they designed in Milwaukee.

Henry J. Van Ryn was born in 1864 in Milwaukee. His father, Henry Van Ryn, immigrated to Milwaukee from Holland and became a successful tobacco manufacturer. His mother, Amelia Renneisen, came from Hamburg, Germany (12).

In 1881 at the age of 17, Henry J. Van Ryn began the study of architecture under Charles A. Gombert. A few years later, he became a draftsman under James Douglas and E.T. Mix. In 1885 he began a partnership with Robert G. Kirsch and together they published "Carpenter and Joiner's Hand-Book", "Model Houses and Cottages, or Hints on Economical House Building" and a revised and enlarged edition of Specifications for houses costing \$5,000 and more. Even in this early partnership, which lasted till 1886, Van Ryn was primarily interested in designing public buildings (13).

In 1888 Van Ryn opened his own office in the Plankinton Bank Building and thru 1889 designed several residences in Milwaukee including; the John O'Neil cottage residence, the Joseph Breck house and the F. Meddus house(14).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 3 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

In 1890 Van Ryn began a partnership with Charles Lesser which lasted until 1894. Frank W. Andree was also a partner for a short time in the beginning. This partnership produced the Milwaukee Public School 8 District #1, the Merrill Building (into which they moved their offices in 1891), as well as many other public and private structures (15).

In 1895 Van Ryn again had his own office and among his work was the remodeled Marathon County Courthouse, two houses designed for Clara Bradley in Milwaukee as well as other projects.

1897 was the beginning of the fruitful, 38 year partnership with Gerrit DeGelleke. DeGelleke had previously been employed by Van Ryn as a draftsman. They continued to emphasize their work on public buildings and produced the Wausau High School, Antigo City Hall, Marshfield City Hall, Lincoln County Courthouse, Caswell Building (into which they moved their offices in 1907), Mitchell Hall at UW-Madison as well as a residence for Van Ryn, the Yawkey House in Wausau and many other buildings. From 1912 till 1925 they designed all the public schools in Milwaukee and many other school buildings throughout the state. In 1920 they were associated with the firm of Armstrong and DeGelleke of New York and were awarded first prize in a national competition for Milwaukee County General Hospital and later were also selected to design the County General Hospital in Wauwatosa and the Emergency-Dispensary Hospital in Milwaukee(16).

It was early in this partnership, 1900, that Van Ryn and DeGelleke designed the house for F.A. Chadbourn. One of the relatively few houses produced.

In 1935 the partnership dissolved and Van Ryn continued to practice alone until 1941. He died in 1950 or 1951.

Gerrit J. DeGelleke was born in 1872 in Milwaukee to Peter and Anna (Davelaar) DeGelleke of the Netherlands. His father, Peter Sr., had establish a successful contracting business in Milwaukee. There were five children in the family and another son, Peter Jr., was a partner in the architectural firm of Armstrong and DeGelleke of New York with whom Van Ryn and DeGelleke were associated for a time(17).

Upon graduating from high school DeGelleke worked as a draftsman for Van Ryn and Lesser until he enrolled as a student of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1897 and began a partnership with Van Ryn in Milwaukee(18).

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 4 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

COMPARISONS

The small town of Columbus (pop. 4,000) boasts several large, elegant homes built by wealthy citizens near the turn of the century. Most of these elegant, old homes are Queen Anne. The F.A. Chadbourn house is the only example of the Tudor Revival style in its class. Two other Tudor Revival homes exist which more rigidly duplicate the style, but they are much more modest examples and are either brick or stone clad.

The Sharrow house at 522 South Charles Street is a brick Tudor Revival with a false-thatch roof.

The Dotz house at 344 South Ludington Street is a stone Tudor Revival with a wood-shingled roof and a tower on the front facade.

The F.A. Chadbourn house is the only wood-sided Tudor Revival house in Columbus.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Specifications: F.A. Chadbourn Residence. Van Ryn and DeGelleke, Milwaukee, WI. 1899.
- (2) Ibid.
- (3) McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 1984.
- (4) Lynch, Bruce. "The Popular English Revival Style". The Old House Journal. July, 1983. pg. 117-120.
- (5) Butterfield, C.W. History of Columbia County. Western Historical Company., Chicago, Ill. 1880. pg.665-688.
- (6) Ibid. pg. 173.
- (7) Stare, F.A. Story of Columbus. Vol. 2. pg. 218-220.
- (8) Butterfield, pg.958.
- (9) Stare, Vol. 1. pg. 57.
- (10) Wyatt, Barbara. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 2. Madison, WI: State Historical Society, 1986. Architecture section; pg. 2-30.
- (11) Lynch, pg. 117-120.
- (12) Gregory, John G. History of Milwaukee Wisconsin, Vol. 4. Chicago-Milwaukee: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1931. pg. 307.
- (13) Milwaukee's Leading Industries. New York: Historical Publishing Company. 1886. pg. 109.
- (14) Gregory, pg. 307.
- (15) Milwaukee of To-Day. The Cream City of the Lakes. Milwaukee: Phoenix Publishing Company, North Dakota. (c1893) pg. 182.

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 6 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

(16) Gregory, pg. 307.

(17) Ibid. pg. 287.

(18) Ibid.

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Butterfield, C.W. History of Columbia County. Western Historical Company, . Chicago, Ill. 1880.
- Examination of Abstract of Title. Brossard, Zeidler and Behl. 1954.
- Gregory, John G. History of Milwaukee Wisconsin, (Chicago-Milwaukee: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1931.
- Lynch, Bruce. "The Popular English Revival Style". The Old-House Journal. July 1983.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 1984.
- Milwaukee's Leading Industries. Historical Publishing Company. New York. 1886.
- Milwaukee of To-Day. The Cream City of the Lakes. Milwaukee: Phoenix Publishing Company, North Dakota. (c1893).
- Specifications: F.A. Chadbourn Residence. Van Ryn and DeGelleke, Milwaukee, WI. 1899.
- Stare, F.A. Story of Columbus, Vol 1-4. A compilation of newspaper articles from the 1950s and 60s put together by the Columbus Public Library.
- Stith, D.J. Design in Wisconsin Housing: A Guide to Styles. University of Wisconsin-Extension. 1977.
- Wyatt, Barbara. Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: State Historical Society. 1986.

PS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Wisconsin Word Processor Format
Approved 2/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 1 Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following documentation applies to all photographs:

F.A. Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County, WI
Photo by Mary Poser, July 1990
Negative at State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic
Preservation

Photo 1 of 8	Exterior, looking northwest
Photo 2 of 8	Exterior, looking west
Photo 3 of 8	Exterior, looking southeast
Photo 4 of 8	Exterior, looking northeast
Photo 5 of 8	Exterior of Carriage House, looking northwest
Photo 6 of 8	Exterior of Carriage House, looking west
Photo 7 of 8	Exterior of Carriage House, looking southeast
Photo 8 of 8	Exterior of Carriage House, looking northeast

0517L

E.A. Chadbourn House
Columbus, Columbia County,
314 South Charles Street

UTM Reference:
16 836 000 / 4800 460

