United States Department of the 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  Stevenson, S. T., House  
other names/site number  157-0430-00005  

2. Location

street & number  2012 N Street  
not for publication  

city or town  Belleville  
not for publication  

state  Kansas  
code  KS  
county  Republic  
code  157  
zip code  66935  

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 for 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 nationwide state wide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title  State Historic Preservation Office, Kansas Historical Society  
Date  5-24-10  

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

Signature of certifying official/Title  
Date  

State or Federal agency and bureau  

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [ ] entered in the National Register.  
  Signature of the Keeper  
  Date of Action  

- [ ] determined eligible for the National Register.  
  Signature of the Keeper  
  Date of Action  

- [ ] removed from the National Register.  
  Signature of the Keeper  
  Date of Action  

- [ ] other,  
  (explain)  

Signature of the Keeper  
Date of Action  

________________________  
[ ] other,  
(explain)  

________________________  

### 5. Classification

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**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is 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)

- Dwelling: Single-family

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Dwelling: Single-family

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Victorian: Queen Anne

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Foundation: Stone: Limestone
- Walls: Wood: Weatherboard, Shingle
- Roof: Asphalt shingles
- Other

**Narrative Description**

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

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

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all 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

1894

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person
(complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

George F. Barber and Company Architects (catalog)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

☐ 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:

Kansas State Historic Preservation Office
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than one acre

UTM References
(PLACE ADDITIONAL UTM REFERENCES ON A CONTINUATION SHEET.)

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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  Mrs. Deborah Zuelow, Caretaker; Sarah Martin, KSHS Staff
organization  
street & number  2010 N Street  telephone  402-984-3250
city or town  Belleville  state  KS  zip code  68935

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name  Terry & Deborah Zuelow
street & number  2012 N Street  telephone  402-984-3250
city or town  Belleville  state  KS  zip code  68935

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 listing. 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Summary

The S. T. Stevenson\(^1\) House (built 1894) is located two blocks south of downtown Belleville at 2012 N Street in Republic County, Kansas. The east-facing residence is situated at the northwest corner of 21\(^{st}\) and N streets and takes up about one-fourth of the block. The United Methodist Church is at the other end of the block on 21\(^{st}\) Street. It is set within a neighborhood of other late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences, but none quite as substantial as this. The property includes a freestanding, two-car garage that was built south of the residence in 2004.

Elaboration

\textit{Exterior}

This highly embellished Queen Anne-style house with a corner tower, a dominating window with a round framing, and considerable spindlework detail on each elevation were signatures of architect George Barber’s house designs. The house form is irregular and includes a hipped roof with three intersecting gables covered with asphalt shingles. Many of the building’s original windows have been replaced with wood double-paned windows that include separate screens that can be removed. The two large windows on the front elevation of the house are original, as are the stained glass windows in the tower and in the third-story attic. The original windows that were removed from their openings are stored in the basement.

The east (front) elevation includes a dominant front-facing gable with considerable embellishments on the second story including a large square window encased in a circular frame, a widow’s walk, and decorative gable trim. A corner tower features four tall, narrow, second-story windows, fish scale shingles, and wood sunbursts below the curved roof. The curved tower roof is hexagonal. The one-story porch wraps around the front elevation and features a shed roof with a front-facing gable over the main steps. Three separate doorways provide access from the main porch into the house. Aside from the main entrance on the east elevation, there is a secondary entrance into a parlor on the south elevation and a secondary entrance into the dining room on the north elevation.

The south (side) elevation, which faces N Street, features a full-height gabled bay with four, tall wood windows on the first story and six tall wood windows and corner brackets on the second story. There are two small windows and fish scale shingles in the gable. Additionally, a band of fish scale shingles separates the first and second stories.

The west (rear) elevation features a front-gabled bay with a small hipped-roof porch supported by turned wood columns. The porch is accessed by five steps and provides access to the rear interior of the house. The

\(^1\) All local historic records refer to Mr. Stevenson as S. T. His first name appeared in the 1900 Census as Sylvanus and a later state census as Sylvania.
second story includes two double-hung wood windows. Above the second story, there are fish scale shingles and a single fixed window within the gable.

The north (side) elevation is very much like the south elevation but with slightly less architectural detail. This facade features a full-height gabled bay with three, tall wood windows on the first story and four tall wood windows on the second story. There is one small window in the gable, which also includes fish scale wood shingles.

**Interior**

One enters the house through the primary entrance on the east elevation into a small entryway, which leads to a central hall with a staircase to the second floor along the north wall. (Secondary doors from the front porch provide exterior access into the central parlor on the south and the dining room on the north.) There are two parlors on the south side of the house—one functioned as a formal parlor and the other as an informal sitting room. There is unique wood cover over the radiator in the informal parlor with filigree detail around the bay window. There is a large dining room on the north side of the first floor. There is a pantry with a butler pass-through between the kitchen and the dining room. The kitchen is located at the rear of the building in the northwest corner, which includes a built-in china hutch and push-button light switches. There are also built-in pantry doors, drawers, and bins. A rear staircase leads to the second-floor servant quarters. One room on the first floor, located at the southwest corner of the house, has been changed from a music room (or bedroom as is listed in the original plans) to a bathroom.

On the first floor, there are three sets of double pocket doors, and one single pocket door between the dining room and the informal parlor. There are transoms above many interior doors, as well as unique hinges and door sets. The hinges have a pattern with feathers and an aster or sunburst.

There are wood floors throughout the entire house and the present owners even found one original carpet. The walls are plaster and have been papered or painted. The interior trim is original. At some point, acoustical tile was adhered to the ceiling, but the tiles have been removed and the ceilings dry-walled. There are three fireplaces with wood surrounds—one in each first-floor parlor and one in the southeast bedroom/sitting room on the second floor.

The formal staircase to the second floor leads to a rather dramatic space—the interior of the tower. The second floor landing is partially surrounded by the stained glass windows of the tower. A central hallway with access to four bedrooms bisects the second floor. There are two bedrooms on the south side of the house with wood pocket doors separating the two. A third bedroom is situated along the north side of the house and was historically used as a nursery. The fourth bedroom is located at the rear of the second floor and historically served as the servant’s quarters. This bedroom has access to the rear staircase and can be closed off from the main second floor hallway.

There is a full, unfinished attic that can be accessed through a second floor hallway door.
The full-height basement is accessed by a staircase off the kitchen. The basement is largely unfinished and features a concrete floor, exposed limestone foundation walls, a tack room, and a deep, large section along the south side of the house that once functioned as a carriage and (later) auto storage space. In 1961, access to the garage was filled in with concrete blocks to conform to the footprint of the foundation, but it is still identifiable. There is a tack room in the basement. The boiler that provides heated water throughout the house’s radiators is located in the basement.

In 2004, a freestanding, two-car garage was built south of the house. A concrete driveway accessed via N Street on the south mimics the previous driveway that led to the basement garage. The one-story garage has a front-facing gable roof and includes the same colors and details or the house. It is non-contributing.

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2 It is not known if this basement garage was included in the original construction or created later. There is no reference to a basement garage in George Barber’s drawings, and a basement garage is only first noted on the local Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in 1933.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  

Section number 8  Page 4  

STEVenson, S. T., House  
Belleville, Republic County, Kansas  

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE  

Summary  

The S. T. Stevenson House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture. Built in 1894, this two-and-a-half-story residence was built with plans purchased from George F. Barber and Company Architects. This very house was then featured as Design No. 2-E in Barber’s Modern Dwellings catalog published in 1901. Barber-designed houses can be found across the United States, and there are other Kansas residences thought to have come from a Barber catalog. It is not known why Stevenson selected a house pattern out of Barber’s catalog, but as a dry goods merchant, he likely had access to various mail-order catalogs.  

Architecture – Criterion C  

The Stevenson House is significant for its late nineteenth-century architecture and as a highly intact example of architect George Barber’s catalog houses. A photograph of the Stevenson residence is included in Barber’s Modern Dwellings, which was published in 1901. It illustrates his Design No. 2-E, which cost $4,000 to $4,500, and is advertised as follows:  

Beautiful and extensive porches are a feature of the day, and when properly treated and well adapted to the general design there is nothing finer or more desired, as here show. The house has an admirable arrangement of five rooms on the first floor, with bath-room, closets, etc. The foundation is of brick, with cellar under all but hall and parlor. The roof is shingled. The walls are sheathed and weather-boarded with paper between. We have three entrances from the porch to the building, which is a great convenience. The building is first-class all through. The stories are 10 feet and 9 feet 2 inches.  

Architect George Franklin Barber (1854-1915) was born in Dekalb, Illinois, and grew up on a farm near Marmaton, in Bourbon County, Kansas. His childhood interest in horticulture became his part-time profession as a young adult. He sold ornamental nursery stock and did carpentry during his years in Kansas. By 1884, Barber had moved to DeKalb, presumably to work with his brother, Manley DeWitt Barber, a respected local carpenter. He then relocated to Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1888 where he established an architectural firm. By the turn of the twentieth century, Barber’s firm “was the largest in Knoxville, employing approximately thirty draftsmen and twenty secretaries.” Perhaps recalling his early Kansas roots where he operated a mail-order nursery business, Barber began American Home Publishing Company to more widely distribute his house designs through pattern books and catalogs. “During its practice (1888 – 1913), the Barber firm published twenty-three catalogs, a monthly magazine, American Homes (1895 – 1902), and developed over eight hundred different houses ranging in price from $400 - $75,000.  

3 Powell House, 108 West Commercial, Waterville, Marshall County, KS; Mills House, 212 First Street, Osawatomie, Miami County, KS; T. L. White House, K-7, Doniphan County, KS.
Barber advertised his plans as both convenient and practical to builders and homeowners and offered a wide range of prices and options. His plans reflected popular architectural styles of the period up to the early 1900s. His drawings, complete with a list of the necessary construction materials and options for heating and lighting, could be purchased in prices ranging from $25 to $150 depending upon the size and complexity of the home. The finished prices of homes were advertised to cost between $1,300 - $1,500 for a frame home of moderation to the more expensive two-story homes from $30,000 - $40,000. His residential designs, most notably in the Stick and Queen Anne styles, can be found throughout the United States.3

The plans offered could be adjusted to suit the builders’ and homeowners’ desires. Barber recommended that any major changes to the designs be done with the assistance of the firm. In that consideration, many of the houses could be built in a variation to those viewed in Barber’s plan books.

The Stevenson House in Belleville is an example of a high-style Queen Anne residence. It is two-and-a-half stories and features a hipped roof with lower cross gables. A prominent circular tower is located at the corner of the front elevation. Of the various subtypes of Queen Anne-style architecture, this residence displays Eastlake-influenced spindlework along the front porch and within the wall overhangs left by the cutaway bay windows of the second floor. A hallmark of Queen Anne houses is the various wall textures. This house is clad with weatherboard, but the side and porch gables are clad with scalloped wood shingles. A sprawling front porch wraps around the front elevation and extends along the sides.

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester’s A Field Guide to American Houses, the Queen Anne style dominated domestic architecture from about 1880 to 1900. The earliest examples of this style often feature half-timbering in the gables — known as Stick style — which transitioned into the Eastlake style that boasted delicate spindlework as its hallmark. The later, transitional examples of Queen Anne residences were less ornamented and featured a more subdued Free Classic motif.6

Local History and Property Information7

The Belleville Townsite Company was organized on September 25, 1869, and the city was selected as the county seat of Republic County in 1870. Several substantial buildings were erected in 1870 including a hotel, two general stores, a drug and grocery store, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and a hotel. The Belleville


6 For additional context on the Queen Anne style in Kansas, see: Martha Hagedorn-Krass, “The Queen Anne: The Queen of Late-nineteenth and Early-twentieth Century Style,” in Kansas Preservation, vol. 25, no 5 (Sept.-Oct. 2004), 13-16.

Telescope newspaper printed its first issue in September of 1870. The town was incorporated as a city of the second class on January 10, 1878, and local elections were held soon thereafter. Belleville was located along the main stagecoach thoroughfare connecting St. Joseph, Missouri, with Denver, Colorado. It also became an important railroad center and shipping point, with three lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and one line of the Union Pacific. By 1910, the city’s population totaled 2,224.

Business and development picked up with the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad to Belleville in 1884. Entrepreneur S. T. Stevenson relocated to Belleville from Ohio and started a general store in partnership with Joe Saip on the north side of the town square. Saip operated the grocery department and Stevenson’s wife Matie (daughter of William Reily and granddaughter of J. C. Reily, two of Belleville’s founders) oversaw the dry goods division.

According to the Federal Census of 1900, S. T. Stevenson was born in 1854 in Pennsylvania and married Belleville resident Matie Reily in 1885. At the time of the Census, they had one son Arnot (age 13). Also listed in the Census were 29-year-old Lizzie McGowan, a boarder, and 23-year-old Lizzie Mickaelis, a servant. Stevenson’s occupation was listed as “Dealer of Merchandise” and Matie’s was listed as “Clerk – Dry Goods.”

The Federal Census of 1920 notes those living in the Stevenson home as 65-year-old Sylvanus Stevenson, his 52-year-old wife Matie, his 32-year-old son Arnie, his 23-year-old wife Glenne, and their 4-year-old daughter Dorthea. Arnie was listed as a renter at this address. It is not clear when S. T. Stephenson died, but the Federal Census of 1930 lists Matie as widowed.

According to The History of Republic County, Arnot Stevenson graduated from the University of Kansas with a degree in mining engineering. However, Arnot took over the management of his father’s store until 1930 when his family moved to Colorado. The store was sold to L. G. Roudebus in March of 1930. Although at least some of the Stevenson family left Belleville in 1930, they apparently maintained ownership of the nominated property for many years. (See a complete list of property owners and transactions below.)

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14 History of Republic County, 1868, 443.
S. T. Stevenson, along with his brother, owned much of the block on which this house sits. He had this house built in 1894, and his brother erected a residence nearby, but his later burned down. During the years Stevenson owned the residence, he often had a boarder living in the house. After the Stevenson family sold the property in 1951, it was converted to a boarding house and apartments. The current owners, Debra and Terry Zuclow, have owned the property since 2005. A complete list of property owners is provided below.

List of Property Owners

Lot 11: 12/16/1872: Heely and wife to Belleville Townsite Co
Lot 11-16: 6/6/1876: Belleville Townsite Co. to R.S.A. Tarbill
Lot 7-14: 2/19/1884: Chauncy Perry to Henry Hoffman
Lot 11-14: 3/19/1887: Henry Hoffman to George W. and Sylvanis T. Stevenson
Lot 11-14: 11/3/1890: S. T. Stevenson to George W. Stevenson
Lot 14: 4/14/1930: Matie Stevenson Et. Al to Maude Gregg
Lot 11-14: 4/18/1930: A. R. Stevenson & wife to Matie Stevenson
Lot 14: 4/14/1930: Maude Gregg & Husband to Matie Stevenson
Lot 13-14: 12/6/1939: Matie Stevenson to Grant Ward
E 20’Lot 13: 12/6/1939: Grant Ward and Wife to Matie Stevenson
Lot 11-13: 6/16/1951: George Stevenson to Mary Lacey and Albina Evans
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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<td>5/20/2002</td>
<td>Phyllis J. Hackler to Natalie Hackler (formerly Natalie Piroutek, warranty deed)</td>
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<td>5/20/2002</td>
<td>Bradley J. Piroutek to Natalie Piroutek (claim deed)</td>
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<td>Lot 11-13</td>
<td>4/1/2005</td>
<td>Natalie Piroutek to Terry Zuelow</td>
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Stevenson, S. T., House  
Belleville, Republic County, Kansas
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Belleville Telescope. Thursday, June 1, 1978; Thursday, April 22, 1982.


Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1899, 1905, 1911, 1923,


VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots Eleven and Twelve (11 & 12) and the East Twenty feet (E20') of Lot Thirteen (13), in Block Thirty-Two (32) of the Original Townsite of the of the City of Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Stevenson House.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Property: S. T. Stevenson House
Location: 2012 N Street, Belleville, Republic County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date: April 2, 2010

Digital Images on file with the Kansas Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Ave, Topeka, KS

Photo 1 of 14: East (front) elevation, facing NW
Photo 2 of 14: East (front) elevation, facing W
Photo 3 of 14: East (front) elevation and north (side) elevation, facing SW
Photo 4 of 14: Second story of east (front) elevation, facing W
Photo 5 of 14: Second story showing chimney, facing NW
Photo 6 of 14: West (rear) elevation and south (side) elevation, facing E
Photo 7 of 14: Interior, front door and entryway, facing E
Photo 8 of 14: Interior, first floor bay window on south side of house, facing S
Photo 9 of 14: Interior, pass-through pantry in dining room, facing W
Photo 10 of 14: Interior, main staircase leading to second floor, facing NE
Photo 11 of 14: Interior, second floor hallway, facing W
Photo 12 of 14: Interior, second floor window on east wall, facing E
Photo 13 of 14: Interior, second floor fireplace, facing S
Photo 14 of 14: Interior, basement garage, facing S
Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet M, March 1899

Stevenson House
SW Corner of Jefferson and Kansas Streets
Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, October 1933 (Updated September 1943)

Figures 3 & 4: Geo. Barber catalog floor plans (Turn of the Century Houses, 1901.)
Figure 5: Advertisement, *Belleville Telescope*, 11-16-1894.