

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

1328

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

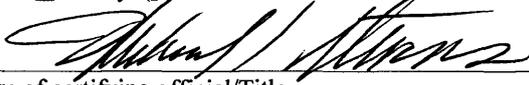
historic name Bacon, Clara F., House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 509 Madison Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Lodi N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Columbia code 021 zip code 53555

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.)

 12/2/08
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

Bacon, Clara F., House

Columbia

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall

1.14.09

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	1 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	1 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
is previously listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone
walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Shingle

Narrative Description

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

Bacon, Clara F., House
Name of Property

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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

1899

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Bacon, Clara F., House
Name of Property

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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:

- X 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 295290 4798298
 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. Hegglund/ Consultant for the Lodi Historic Preservation Commission	date	October 14, 2007
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Road	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

Bacon, Clara F., House

Columbia

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Name of Property

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.)

name/title	Glenna Barret	date	October 14, 2007
organization		telephone	608-592-5443
Street & number	509 Madison Avenue	zip code	53555
city or town	Lodi	state	WI

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Description

The Clara F. Bacon house is a very fine and very intact two-story Queen Anne style single family residence built for Bacon in the city of Lodi in 1899.¹ This house sits on a one-and-one-half lot parcel in one of the historic residential neighborhoods of the city. It is situated on a hillside overlooking Spring Creek and Veterans Memorial Park, and its principal facade faces west onto Madison Avenue. The house is cruciform in plan, measures approximately 30-foot-wide at its widest point by 50-foot-deep, and its exterior walls rest on a cut stone foundation.² These walls are sided for the most part in narrow clapboards, although some second story surfaces are also clad in wood shingles, and these walls are surmounted by the asphalt shingle-covered combination gable and hip roof that covers the house. The Bacon house is a fine representative example of the kind of medium size Queen Anne style residential designs that can be found in most Wisconsin cities of the period, and Lodi contains several other houses that are somewhat similar in design. Most of these other examples have been altered over the course of time, so the Bacon house's high degree of exterior and interior integrity makes it especially notable today.

The front of the generous parcel associated with the Bacon house faces west onto north/south-running two-block-long Madison Avenue and a concrete sidewalk and concrete gutters edge the Madison Avenue end of the parcel. This parcel is landscaped with shrubs, mature trees, and lawn. While its northern edge slopes gently uphill to the house, most of the parcel is flat. A paved driveway runs along the north edge of the parcel and leads to a modern garage that occupies the northeast corner of the parcel. Most of the other lots in the surrounding area also contain single family dwellings dating from the late 1890s to the 1930s, and most of these dwellings are also still single family residences today. The sole exception is the First Lutheran Church of Lodi, which is located on the lots immediately to the north of the Bacon house.

Exterior

The Clara F. Bacon house was built in 1899 and it is asymmetrical in appearance, cruciform in plan, is two-stories-tall, and its design is an excellent example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables" subtype of the Queen Anne style identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester.³ In this instance the design consists of a hipped roof 30-foot-wide by 37-foot-deep main block that has a 12-foot-wide by 2.0-foot-deep two-story gabled ell on its south-facing side elevation and a similar 13.5-foot-wide by 2.5-foot-

¹ The 2000 population of Lodi was 2882.

² The 50-foot overall depth of the house includes a later 13-foot-deep by 11-foot-wide, one-story, hip-roofed rear ell.

³ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, p. 263-265.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

deep two-story gabled ell on its west-facing main facade. This block rests on cut stone foundation walls that are comprised of rock-faced blocks that have beveled edges and raised mortar joints, and these walls enclose a full basement story that underlies the block. The original clapboard siding still covers all the exterior walls of the main block up to the level of a broad belt course made of vertical boards that encircles the block just above the level of the first story window heads. Each of the first story's wall surfaces is also enframed by corner boards, a frieze board, a flared wooden water table that encircles the house just above the foundation wall, and a second framing board that encircles the house just below the level of the first story window sills. The wall surfaces of the second story are similarly enframed and much of the surfaces are clad in narrow clapboards, although the walls of the gable ends make liberal use of different patterns of wood shingles. These walls then rise up to the steeply pitched, asphalt shingle-covered combination gable and hip roof that covers the attic story of the house. Overhanging eaves help to shelter the walls, and the very short ridge of the hipped roof main block runs from side to side on a north-south axis that is perpendicular to the side elevations of the house. In addition, narrow clapboards also cover the wall surfaces of the later one-story, hip-roofed ell that is attached to the rear elevation of the original main block.

West-Facing Main Facade

The principal facade of the house faces west onto Madison Avenue. It is asymmetrical in composition, two-bays-wide, and its design is dominated by a broad gable-roofed, two-story ell that forms the right-hand bay of the facade. This ell covers approximately 60% of the facade's total width and its first story is polygonal in plan and consists of a three-sided canted bay. The west-facing face of this bay is the widest and it contains a single large fixed light picture window, while the narrower canted sides of the bay both contain a smaller one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window, all three of which provide light to the front parlor inside.⁴ Pairs of pierced and scroll-sawn wood brackets are placed at the top of each of the canted sides of this bay and they appear to support the exposed portions of the bottom of the rectilinear plan, gable-roofed second story of the ell. The west-facing wall surface of this ell's second story is covered with alternating courses of fish scale and arrow pattern wood shingles and a pair of one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows is centered on it and provides light to a second story bedroom. The gable end above features the same overhanging open eaves that are found elsewhere on the house and it is enframed by molded rake boards and it is ornamented with paneled bargeboards that are decorated with patera ornament.

⁴ For the sake of brevity, please note that all the windows and doors in the house have rectilinear openings.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

The second (or left-hand) bay of the main facade is a portion of the main block of the house and the first story of this bay contains the principal entrance to the house, the entrance door itself being of oak with a single large beveled plate glass light. The entire first story of this bay is sheltered by a front porch that is divided into two unequal-length sections. The right-hand section covers the main entrance and it has a hipped roof while the left-hand section consists of a polygonal plan four-sided corner turret that has a tent roof. The ceiling of the porch is now plywood but its floor is fashioned from tongue-and-groove boards. The porch is still edged by its fine, original wooden balustrade that is composed of turned balusters and which has a grill work spandrel above. The roof of this porch is supported by four turned columns and by two engaged columns that are attached directly to the walls of the main block and the west-facing ell. The second story of this bay consists of a gable-roofed wall dormer that contains a single one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window, whose gable end is clad in cove pattern wood shingles, and which is enframed by molded rake boards and is ornamented with paneled bargeboards that are decorated with patera ornament.

South-Facing Side Elevation

The 37-foot-long south-facing side elevation of the original main block of the house is asymmetrical in design and it is made up of three separate sections, the middle portion being a large 12-foot-wide by 2-foot-deep polygonal plan two-story-tall ell that roughly bisects the elevation. The 15-foot-wide left-hand (west) portion of this elevation is one-bay wide and it a single window opening that is centered on its first story contains a one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window that lights the living room.

The 12-foot-wide two-story ell that forms the middle portion of this elevation is 2-feet-deep and it is almost identical to the two-story ell on the main façade that was described above. Here too, the first story is polygonal in plan and consists of a three-sided canted bay. The south-facing face of this bay is its widest and it contains a single, large, fixed light picture window, while the narrower canted sides of the bay both contain a smaller one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window, all three of which provide light to the dining room inside. Pairs of small scroll-sawn wood brackets that are placed just below small, simple spandrels, are placed at the top of each of the canted sides of this bay and they appear to support the exposed portions of the bottom of the rectilinear plan, gable-roofed second story of the ell. The south-facing wall surface of this ell's second story is covered with courses of octagonal pattern wood shingles and a pair of one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows is centered on it and provides light to a second story bedroom. The gable end above features the same overhanging open eaves that are found elsewhere on the house and it is enframed by molded rake boards and it is ornamented with paneled bargeboards that are decorated with patera ornament.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

The right-hand portion of this elevation is 12-feet-wide and it is only one-story in height, it is set back 3.5-feet from the wall surface of the left-hand bay, it has no openings of any kind, and it forms the south wall of the house's kitchen. This wall surface is sheltered by a full-width open side porch whose roof consists of downward extension of the slope of the main roof above, and this porch's roof is upheld by a single wood post.⁵

In addition, the overall length of this elevation is further extended to the east by the by the south-facing 13-foot-wide side elevation of a one-story-tall, hipped roof ell that was added to the rear of the house sometime during the first half of the 20th century.⁶ This elevation has a paired group of one-over-one-light double hung wood sash windows centered on it that provide light for the utility room inside.

East-Facing Rear Elevation

The 31-foot-wide west-facing rear elevation of the house is asymmetrical in composition and the original main block is comprised of two main components. The four-foot-wide left-hand portion is actually the east-facing side of the south-facing ell and its only opening is in its first story and this consists of a rear entrance to the house that contains a five-panel oak door that opens onto the house's side porch and onto the large modern wooden deck that encircles the southeast corner of the house. Most of this elevation, however, consists of a two-story-tall gable-roofed ell whose first story is sheltered by a shed roof. The left-hand bay of the first story of this ell contains a single small one-over-one-light window that provides light to the kitchen, but this story's original right-hand bay is now covered over by the 11-foot-wide east-facing elevation of the later one-story rear ell. This elevation also contains a single small one-over-one-light window that provides light to the utility room inside while a door opening to its right opens into the rear entrance hall. The second story gable end of this ell now contains a small octagonal window low down to the right that is a modern addition that provides light to a second story bathroom. Otherwise, there are no other openings on the face of the ell, which is clad in narrow clapboards.

North-Facing Side Elevation

The 50-foot-long north-facing side elevation of the house is also asymmetrical in design and it consists of four sections. The left-hand (east) section of this elevation consists of the 13-foot-wide north-facing side elevation of the one-story rear ell, which lies in the same plane as the side elevation of the original

⁵ This porch now opens out onto a large wooden deck that is modern in design.

⁶ This ell has poured concrete foundation walls.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

main block and which is without openings of any kind. The second section from the left (east) consists of the 12-foot-wide side elevation of the rear ell of the main block, which is just one-story tall and has a small one-over-one-light window that provides light to the utility room inside placed to the left and a still smaller opening placed to the right that provides light to a first story bathroom.

The dominant feature of this elevation is the second bay from the right, which consists of a 12-foot-wide two-story-tall rectilinear plan jerkinhead-roofed ell. The first story of the ell is asymmetrical in design and it has a pair of one-over-one-light windows placed to the left that provide light to the first story's study, and a single window opening placed to the right and higher up on the wall surface that contains a one-over-one-light window that provides light to the main stair hall. The second story of this ell has a pair of one-over-one-light windows centered on it that provide light to a bedroom and the bottom portion of the wall surface of this story is clad in narrow clapboards up to a level that ends just above the middle of the second story windows, while the rest of the wall surface is clad in octagonal pattern wood shingles. The ell is crowned by rather plain bargeboards that are placed just below the molded rake boards, and there is also scroll-sawn wood ornamentation decorating the gable end.

The remainder of the elevation consists of the north-facing side of the main façade's west-facing ell and there are no openings in this portion of the elevation.

Interior

The asymmetrical design of the exterior of the Bacon house is also reflected in the plan of its well-preserved interior. The front (west) section of the first story consists of the parlor to the right (south) and the entrance hall to the left. The mid-section is occupied by the dining room and the study, which is located to the left (north) of the dining room, while a bathroom and kitchen occupy the rear of the original main block, and a utility room, rear entrance hall occupy the later rear ell. The second story has a central hallway off which are located three bedrooms and a bathroom. Floors in the first story are made of various hardwoods, all of the walls are plastered, and with the exception of the kitchen, all of the exposed woodwork is varnished, including the five-panel doors, windows, door and window casings, and baseboards.⁷ Fortunately, most of the original woodwork and decorative features of the interior have survived intact.

⁷ The first floor ceilings were originally plastered as well but they were later covered with acoustical tiles.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
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A full basement story underlies the entire house and it has stone perimeter walls, a poured concrete floor, and it is divided into rooms by partition walls. Access to the basement is from an internal staircase that is accessed from the utility room.

One enters the house by passing through the oak and beveled plate glass door, which opens directly into a 6-foot-deep by 14-foot-wide entrance hall that is lit by the entrance door and by a window that is placed high up on its north wall. The north end of the hall contains the main staircase to the second story. This dog-legged staircase has a tall oak newel post and a balustrade composed of turned oak balusters and a molded oak handrail, and it is complete and is in excellent original condition. A five-panel oak door placed in the entrance hall's east wall opens into the dining room and a second five-panel oak door placed in the hall's south wall opens into the parlor that occupies the right (south) half of the front of the house.

The parlor measures 13-feet square and the west wall of this room consists of a three-sided, 3-foot-deep bay window that contains a one-over-one-light double hung window in each of its southwest and southeast faces, and a large plate glass picture window in its west face. The east wall of the parlor contains a broad opening that opens into the dining room; this slightly arched opening is uncased and dates from a later remodeling of the interior. The thickness of the wall between the two rooms and the width of the walls on either side of the opening suggest that pocket doors may have originally been used to close the opening. All of this room's windows and doors have two-piece built-up side casings and their head casings feature a frieze and cornice that has an egg and dart pattern molding placed just below the cornice on the face of the frieze. Identical casings are found on all the other doors and windows in the house.

The 18-foot-wide by 12-foot-deep dining room can be accessed from the parlor through the opening described above or from the entrance hall via a door in the hall's east wall. The south wall of this room consists of a three-sided, 3-foot-deep bay window that contains a one-over-one-light double hung window in each of its southwest and southeast faces, and a large plate glass picture window in its south face. A five-panel oak entrance door located at the far right (south) end of the dining room's east wall opens onto the house's side porch and another door placed further to the left on the same wall opens into the kitchen in the rear of the house. The north wall of the dining room now contains another broad opening that opens into the study beyond and this slightly arched opening is uncased and also dates from a later remodeling of the interior; the thickness of the wall between the two rooms suggests that pocket doors or doors of another type originally may have been used to close this opening as well.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

The 10-foot-deep by 13-foot-wide kitchen that makes up the southeast corner of the first story is the most altered room in the house and most of its appliances and cabinetry are modern, although care has been taken to integrate them with the appearance of the rest of the house. A single one-over-one-light double hung window is placed on the kitchen's east wall, while the north wall of the kitchen features a door on its right that opens into the rear utility room.

The second story has three bedrooms and a bathroom that open off a center hall, and the position of these rooms corresponds roughly to the position of the principal rooms of the story below. The doors used throughout the second story are of the five-panel type and the wood casing that enframes all the doors and windows of this story is also varnished as well.

Garage (NC)

There is a large modern garage behind (northeast of) the house that is considered to be a non-contributing resource for the purposes of this nomination.

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Significance

The Clara F. Bacon house is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for its local significance under National Register (NR) criterion C. More specifically, the Bacon house is being nominated because of its association with the significance area of Architecture, a theme which is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Bacon house utilizing the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.⁸ The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Bacon house is locally significant under NR criterion C as a fine and highly intact example of a middle size residence designed in the Queen Anne style. The period of significance corresponds with the home's date of construction – 1899.

The Bacon house was built for Clara F. Bacon, the recently widowed wife of Carlos Bacon, who had been a prominent businessman in the neighboring Sauk County community of Baraboo. Clara Bacon had previously lived in Lodi, so her return here after the death of her husband brought her back to a community with she had once been closely associated and where many of her early friends were still located. Her house was completed in 1899, when she would have been approximately 64-years-old, and she is believed to have lived here for the rest of her life. When the present owner bought the house, most of the important original features of both the exterior and the interior of the Bacon house were still intact and the house today is in excellent condition and continues to be one of Lodi's best mid-size representatives of Queen Anne style residential design.

Historic Context

A detailed history of the city and its built resources is also embodied in the City of Lodi Intensive Survey Report, printed in 1999.⁹ Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the Bacon house itself and with those associated with it.

Today, Lodi is located in Columbia County and has a population of 2093. In 1836, though, when eastern speculators known as the Western Land Co. made the first purchase of land in the Town of Lodi (which encircles today's city of Lodi), all the land within the County was included within the boundaries of the larger and as yet undivided Portage County and was then without formal governmental organization. The

⁸ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

⁹ Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Lodi Intensive Survey Report*. [Lodi, Wis.]: Lodi Valley Historical Society, [1999].

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Bacon, Clara F., House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

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first actual settlers in what is now the Town of Lodi were M. C. and G. M. Bartholomews, brothers who came to the Town from Illinois in 1844-1845. They were followed in 1845 by the Rev. Henry Maynard and his wife and family, by James McCloud, and by several others. In 1846, these first settlers were joined by the 33-year-old Isaac Palmer.¹⁰

Isaac H. Palmer (1809-1889), a native of Binghamton, New York, had arrived in Milwaukee in 1837 with his wife, Anne, with the intent of making his family a home in the open country of Wisconsin. His first efforts in this direction took him to the just created capital "city" of Madison as one of the crew recruited by A. A. Bird to build the first state capitol building. Once there, Palmer quickly built himself a log cabin near the capitol square and then returned to Milwaukee to bring back his wife and their household goods. The Palmer's first child, also named Anne, was born soon thereafter, she being the second settlers' child born in Madison, and the family's new home also served as the community's first school house in 1838. In 1839, Palmer was appointed the first probate judge of Dane County, thereafter being known as Judge Palmer. He also served in the territorial legislature in 1842 and 1843. In 1845, a hunting trip brought Palmer to the headwaters of Spring Creek in nearby Columbia County and to the future site of the city of Lodi. Impressed by the water power potential this site offered, Palmer acquired 40 acres of land bordering Spring Creek in Sec. 27 of the Town of Lodi in 1846 and soon thereafter built himself a log cabin (non-extant) nearby. Palmer, like so many other town founders of that time, settled along a river or stream 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 later in the year when Palmer constructed a saw mill (non-extant) on the river bank. Building such a mill was often the first step in building up a community because the lumber that came out of it was usually the only building material available for newly arrived merchants and farmers wishing to build their first permanent structures in the days before the coming of the railroads.¹¹

By 1846, population in the region had grown to a point where it made sense to set Columbia County off from Portage County. Also in 1846, the first schoolhouse (non-extant) was built in the Town and in 1847, Palmer applied to the Federal government for permission to establish a post office in Lodi and to the Territorial Legislature for permission to establish a horse-powered ferry across the Wisconsin River just northwest of the community-to-be. Both were granted and, as a result, the new vestigial community was now a recognized place in the government's eyes and had made a place for itself on the shortest route between Madison and Baraboo. In 1848, Wisconsin became a state and Palmer took office as the community's first postmaster on April 17, 1848. On June 25, 1848, Palmer recorded the first plat of the

¹⁰ Butterfield, Consul W. *The History of Columbia County*. Chicago: The Western Historical Co., 1880, pp. 768-770.

¹¹ Butterfield, Consul W. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 777-778.

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Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

new village, which he named Lodi, and he soon thereafter built the village's first store on the street that he had named Main Street. This store (non-extant) Palmer subsequently leased to the firm of Thomas & Pinney, late of Hanchetteville, Wisconsin, and two lots that Palmer donated to James Eaton at the same time resulted in the opening of a second store built by Eaton on Main Street (non-extant) by the end of the year. More donated lots fronting on Main Street resulted in the construction of Lodi's first hotel (non-extant), which was begun by Freedom Simons late in 1848 and partially completed in January of 1849 and completed later in the year by Samuel Ring. Also begun late in 1848 was the village's first grist mill (non-extant), constructed on Spring Creek by Samuel Ring, and other arrivals in the village was its first blacksmith, Reuben Ring, whose shop opened on Main Street, and Mandras Randall, its first boot and shoemaker. With Palmer and Ring's mills in place, which were among the first in this section of the county, the rich prairie that surrounded Lodi became ever more attractive to settlers wishing to engage in agricultural pursuits. By the beginning of 1849, Lodi had become a natural gathering place for area farmers and was well on its way to becoming the trading center of the surrounding area. Situated as it was around what was becoming an important area crossroads, the evolving commercial core of the village gradually extended north and south along Main Street (which ultimately led to the communities of Madison to the south and Baraboo to the northwest), and it extended east along Portage Street (which ultimately led northeastward to Portage, the county seat), and west along Lodi Street to the Sauk Road (which ultimately led westward to the communities Sauk City and Prairie Du Sac). By 1850, the year in which Palmer built a flouring mill of his own (non-extant) on Spring Creek, farmers were coming from a wide area to have their grain milled in the village and the farms of new arrivals were beginning to dot the surrounding countryside. In 1851, a new frame school building (non-extant) was constructed to replace the original log building and by 1852 a writer could note that the village contained "about thirty dwelling houses, several stores, a tavern, two good flouring mills ... a saw mill and mechanics of all kinds ... three organized churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist—an excellent school [and] a temperance organization."¹²

Emboldened and encouraged by the growth of his village, Palmer platted the first and second additions to his original plat in August of 1852. Palmer's First Addition encompassed seven city blocks that line both sides of Mill Street, both sides of Water Street, and the south side of Lodi Street from Main Street west to what would become the right-of-way of the Chicago & NorthWestern RR tracks.¹³ In February of the following year, James M. McCloud, another major Lodi landowner, platted the first of what would eventually be four additions of his own. McCloud's First Addition is located just to the north of Palmer's

¹² Butterfield, Consul W. *Op. Cit.*, p. 779.

¹³ Columbia County Registrar of Deeds Office, Columbia County Courthouse, Portage, Wisconsin. Water and Mill streets were named because of their proximity to Palmer's mill and its attendant pond and race. Palmer's Second Addition is located just south of his first one and consists of portions of five blocks of land on both sides of Summit Street.

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First Addition (on the north side of Lodi Street) and comprises three blocks bounded by Lodi, Main, Locust, and Prairie streets. All three of these plats were typical of their time in that they overlaid the topography of the land with a relentless grid of streets that respected the existing topography only where it was impossible not to do so.

The eight blocks contained within these three additions now comprise much of the historic core of Lodi, save only the land on the west side of Prairie Street, which remained part of McCloud's personal holdings until the beginning of the 1890s, when he sold them off as unplatted outlots. Another addition to the original plat was also made in 1853 when John Foote platted Foote 's Addition (bounded by Chestnut, N. Main, and Locust streets, and what would eventually be the railroad right-of-way).

In 1856, Lodi's first newspaper, *The Lodi Flag*, began its short existence and the following year saw both Methodist (non-extant) and Presbyterian (non-extant) churches being constructed in the village. By the beginning of the Civil War, James M. McCloud had platted his Second Addition in 1858, which is bounded by Prairie, Second and Seminary streets, and his Third Addition in 1859, which is bounded by Church, Seminary, Sauk and Second streets. These, however, would prove to be the last additions to the original village plat until the mid-1890s.

After the Civil War, Lodi continued to increase slowly in size, with additional buildings constructed in the downtown and also a new Baptist Church in 1867 (extant) and a new Union School in 1869 (non-extant). In 1871, the future of the community was assured when the tracks of the Chicago and NorthWestern Railroad arrived in the town. This all-important act guaranteed that Lodi would be able to hold on to its trading advantage in the area and it also created a very modest industrial zone bordering the tracks between Water Street and Locust Street that still exists to this day.¹⁴

With the coming of the railroad, Lodi experienced renewed population growth in the 1870s, the first sign of which was the incorporation of Lodi as a village in 1872. Still, growth remained modest throughout the rest of the nineteenth century, which would seem to indicate that Lodi had by that time almost reached its natural place in the economic order of things as a small but prosperous rural trading center whose economy was and would remain dependent on larger agricultural community that surrounded it. If this dependence placed limits on Lodi's growth and size, the village still benefited from the steadily increasing prosperity of the surrounding farms, which was reflected in the increased prosperity of the city's mercantile establishments. Lodi's continuing dependence on the economic well-being of area farms during this period can also be seen by looking at the Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps of the period,

¹⁴ Butterfield, Consul W. *Op. Cit.*, p. 780.

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which list the city's industries in their directories.¹⁵ From 1892-1904, every directory lists only roller mills, grain elevators, tobacco warehouses, and wagon shops as the principal industries of the village, all of which were either directly or largely dependent on agriculture for their economic existence.

As a direct result of this prosperity, new commercial, residential, and institutional buildings were built throughout the village in the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s. Especially numerous were the new houses built throughout the village in the 1890s in the newly fashionable Queen Anne style. Most of Lodi's most notable examples were built by the village's merchants close to their places of business on or near Water, Lodi, and Prairie streets, and along Portage Street, in areas that are now included within the boundaries of both the NRHP-listed Lodi Street-Prairie Street Historic District and the NRHP-listed Portage Street Historic District.

By the turn-of-the-century, however, some potential Lodi homeowners had begun to look outside the established areas immediately adjacent to the village's commercial center for their building sites.¹⁶ Among them was Clara F. Bacon (ca.1835-??), a former resident of Lodi who, in 1865, had married Carlos Bacon (1827-??). Bacon became a successful Sauk County businessman and a founding director of the First National Bank of Baraboo, which was organized in 1886 in Baraboo, Wisconsin. By 1899, Carlos Bacon had died and Clara, who was still residing in Baraboo, decided to return to Lodi. The site that Bacon chose for her house was a double lot on a hillside in the newly platted Oak Park Addition and the purchase was mentioned in the newspapers of both communities.

Mrs. Carlos Bacon has purchased two lots in Lodi with the intention of building there and making her home. She used to live in Lodi and old friends prove an attraction.—Baraboo News.¹⁷

Bacon's purchase of two lots in the recently platted subdivision of Oak Park, which is located on the south side of the city on a hillside overlooking Spring Creek and what would one day become Memorial Park, may have been influenced by the fact that in 1898, the Village of Lodi had built its first building constructed exclusively as a high school just a half block north of her lots. Bacon may have been encouraged by this act because it made it all but certain that growth would occur in the area surrounding the school.

Unfortunately, nothing is known about either the designer or the builder of Bacon's house but the design

¹⁵ Fire Insurance Maps of Lodi, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1892, 1898, 1904, 1919, 1930.

¹⁶ No fewer than five new additions to the original plat were recorded in the 1890s: the Dunlap Addition (1894); the Mills Addition (1895); the Oak Park Addition (1897); and McCloud's Third and Fourth Additions (both in 1897).

¹⁷ *Lodi Enterprise*, March 31, 1899, p. 5.

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was one that could have readily been found in one of the many pattern books in print at the time. By June of 1899, construction of her house was well on its way in what was then still a sparsely settled part of the village.

The new residence being erected in Oak Park by Mrs. Clara Bacon is progressing rapidly, and will be a handsome addition to the locality.¹⁸

In 1903, three years after Bacon moved into the new house, the lots immediately to the north of it were purchased by the First Lutheran Church of Lodi as the site of its new church, which was designed and built by Lodi architect and builder Carl C. Menes, who had also designed and built the nearby High School in 1898.¹⁹ Clara Bacon continued to live in her new Lodi home until at least 1911, by which time a whole new neighborhood had grown up around her. By 1921, however, her house had been 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 Clara F. Bacon house is believed to be eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is an excellent representative example of the kind of mid-size Queen Anne style residences that were built in Wisconsin's smaller cities between 1885 and 1905, and this significance is considerably enhanced by the high degree of integrity which is still present in the fabric of the Bacon house today. The design of this house makes good use of the "irregularity of plan and massing" and a "variety of surface textures, roofs, and wall projections" that are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style that are specifically mentioned in the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.²⁰

The Bacon house is also an excellent example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables subtype" of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia & Lee McAlester in their important work *A Field Guide to American Houses*.²¹ Such houses were described by the McAlesters as follows.

Over half of all Queen Anne houses have a steeply hipped roof with one or more lower cross gables. Most common are two cross gables, one front-facing and one side-facing, both

¹⁸ *Lodi Enterprise*. June 23, 1899, p. 3.

¹⁹ Reinhold, Karen. *Historical Album, 1848-1973: Lodi Wisconsin*. [n.p.: n.p., 1973], NP but p. 103. This church was demolished in 1973 to make way for the present Lutheran Church that still occupies the site today.

²⁰ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Op. Cit.* Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

²¹ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, p. 263-265.

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asymmetrically placed on their respective facades. Unlike most hipped roofs, in which the ridge runs parallel to the front facade, Queen Anne hipped ridges sometimes run front to back, parallel to the sides of the house. The roof form of this subtype is among the most distinctive Queen Anne characteristics and occurs in examples ranging from modest cottages to high-style landmarks.²²

The design of the Bacon house also makes use of such typically Queen Anne style elements as “wall projections,” “steeply pitched roofs,” “cutaway bay windows,” and “an asymmetrical façade,” all of which are also mentioned as specific attributes of Queen Anne style houses in the CRMP. What sets the Clara F. Bacon house apart from the numerous other excellent Queen Anne style houses in Lodi is the fact that it displays a degree of decorative variety and ornamentation that, by 1899, was just a little old-fashioned for a Queen Anne style house in this time and place. Many of the details of its design, such as the use of both clapboard and wood shingle siding, paneled bargeboards, spindled or jigsawn bay window brackets, and spindled porch elements, all hearkened back to the early phases of the style and both the details of the house and its overall design and shape display little of the more restrained, classically derived ornamentation that can be seen on many of the houses in Lodi that were designed by Carl C. Menes, to name just one local designer/builder. Consequently, the still highly intact Bacon house helps to provide a fuller context in which to study Lodi’s unusually rich Queen Anne style heritage.

The Clara F. Bacon 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 Queen Anne style houses that are an especially important part of associated Lodi’s architectural heritage. It is also one of Lodi’s the most characteristic examples of the Queen Anne style. The building has almost all of the typical features of a Queen Anne style house of its time such as an irregular plan, asymmetrical facades, steeply pitched roofs, cutaway bay windows, an elaborate front porch, and variegated siding. In addition, the house has a quite intact interior that adds to the overall significance of the house.

²² McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *Op. Cit.*, p. 263.

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Verbal Boundary Description

City of Lodi: Oak Park Addition. Block 2, Lots 3 and 4 except the N50-feet of Lot 3.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses all the land that has historically been associated with the Bacon House.

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

Photo 1

- a) Bacon, Clara F., House
- b) Lodi, Columbia County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, November 2006
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Main Facade, View looking E
- f) Photo 1 of 8

Photo 2

- e) South-facing Side Elevation, View looking NW
- f) Photo 2 of 8

Photo 3

- e) Rear Elevation, View looking E
- f) Photo 3 of 8

Photo 4

- e) North-facing Side Elevation, View looking S
- f) Photo 4 of 8

Photo 5

- e) Entrance Porch Detail, View looking NE
- f) Photo 5 of 8

Photo 6

- e) Entrance Hall looking to Parlor, View looking S
- f) Photo 6 of 8

Photo 7

- e) Parlor, View looking W
- f) Photo 7 of 8

Photo 8

- e) Dining Room, View looking S
- f) Photo 8 of 8

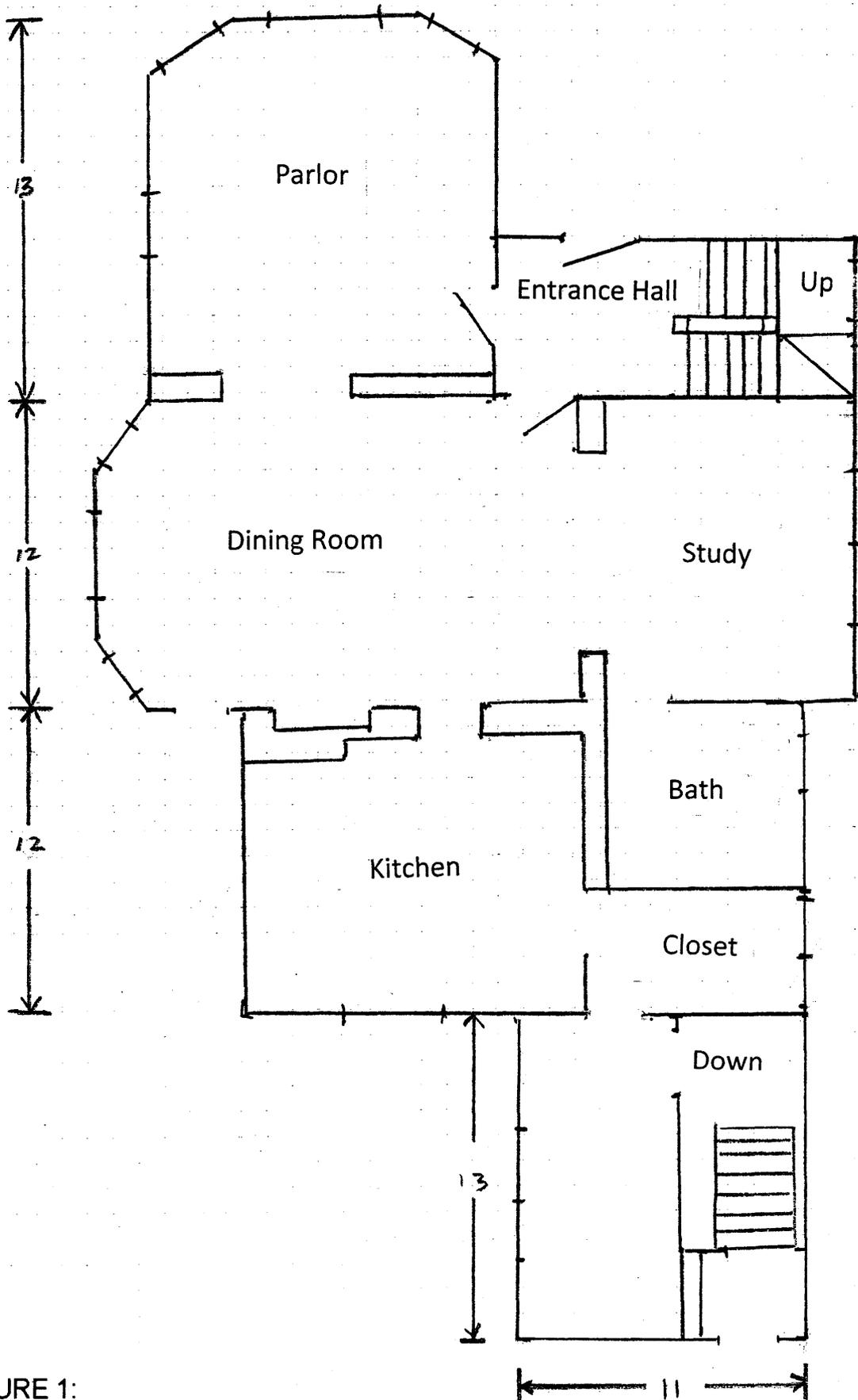


FIGURE 1:
 Bacon, Clara F., House
 509 Madison Avenue
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