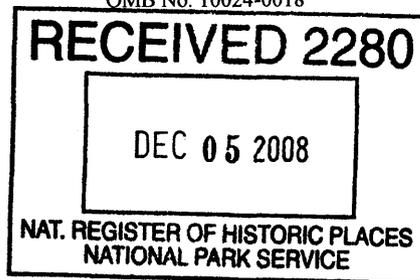


1329



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

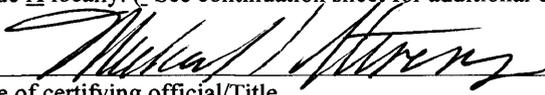
historic name Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	509 North Main Street	N/A	not for publication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.)

 _____
Signature of certifying official/Title 12/2/08
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

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, 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 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 Wood

Narrative Description

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

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Name of Property

Columbia
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1902

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Menes, Carl C.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Name of Property

Columbia
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

1 16 294888 4799131
 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	September 27, 2007
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Road	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House

Columbia

Wisconsin

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	Stephen and Linda Brokish	date	September 27, 2007
organization		telephone	608-592-5874
Street & number	509 North Main Street	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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Description

The Frank T. and Polly Lewis house is a very fine and very intact, one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style single family residence that was built in the city of Lodi for the Lewises in 1901-1902.¹ This house sits on a large lot in one of the principal historic residential neighborhoods of the city. It is situated on the top of a bluff overlooking Spring Creek and Goeres Park and its principal facade faces east onto N. Main Street. The house is slightly cruciform in plan, measures approximately 31.5-feet-wide at its widest point by 37.5-feet-deep, and its exterior walls rest on a cut stone foundation. These walls are sided in narrow clapboards and they are surmounted by the asphalt shingle-covered hip roof that covers the house. The house's dominant feature, however, is a large polygonal turret that is placed off center on the main façade. The Lewis house was designed by Carl C. Menes, an exceptionally able architect/builder practicing in Lodi, and the house he designed for the Lewises is a very fine example of the medium size Queen Anne style residential designs that were favored by members of Wisconsin's middle class in the 1890s. Even in a city that is noted for its numerous excellent Queen Anne style houses, the Lewis house stands out, thanks to its setting, its fine design, and its extremely intact and well maintained exterior and interior.

The large parcel associated with the Lewis house is located in a predominantly late nineteenth-early twentieth century residential neighborhood that covers a hillside that overlooks Spring Creek, Goeres Park, and part of the historic downtown of the city of Lodi. The front of this parcel faces east onto the north/south-running N. and S. Main Street, which is also known as STH 113 and is the principal north/south street in Lodi. The Lewis house's parcel is landscaped with shrubs, mature trees, flower beds, and lawn and it slopes gently uphill to the west from the house to the rear of the parcel. The house itself is placed on a level area at the top of a steep bluff that descends steeply down to the east from the house to the concrete sidewalk and gutter that edges the Main Street edge of the parcel. The entire western edge of this parcel is edged by a concrete retaining wall and the house is reached from the sidewalk by ascending a straight flight of twenty-two concrete steps that are themselves flanked by poured concrete sidewalls. Most of the other lots in the surrounding area also contain single family dwellings dating from the 1850s to the 1910s, and most of these dwellings are still single family residences today.

¹ The 2000 population of Lodi was 2882.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Exterior

The Frank T. and Polly Lewis house was built in 1901-1902 and it is asymmetrical in appearance, slightly cruciform in plan, is one-and-one-half-stories, and its design is an interesting variation of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables" subtype of the Queen Anne style identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester.² In this instance, the design consists of a hip roofed 31.5-foot-wide by 37.5-foot-deep main block that has a 14-foot-wide by 3-foot-deep polygonal-shaped two-story ell on its south-facing side elevation. The entire house rests on cut stone foundation walls made out of dressed limestone blocks that have rock-faces, and these walls are crowned by a flared wooden water table and they enclose a full basement story that underlies the entire house. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are clad in narrow painted clapboards and these walls rise up to a wide encircling frieze board that is located below the broad overhanging flared and boxed eaves that encircle the house. These eaves have board soffits and the house itself is sheltered by a steeply pitched, asphalt shingle-covered hip roof whose ridgelines runs front-to-back on an east-west axis that is parallel with the side elevations of the house.

East-Facing Main Facade

The principal facade of the house faces east onto N. Main Street and this facade is asymmetrical in composition and three-bays-wide. The southeast corner of the house and almost the entire first story of this facade are sheltered by an entirely original, wooden, one-story screened veranda whose floor is made of tongue-and-groove boards and whose ceiling is of beaded boards. The hipped roof of this veranda has boxed eaves and a frieze board below, and the veranda's roof is upheld by five Tuscan order wood columns. The veranda is edged by a wooden balustrade that is composed of top and bottom rails that are supported by turned balusters. Located just below and hiding the crawl space underneath the porch from view is an apron of wooden panels that are ornamented with a cut-out scroll-sawn pattern, the elaborate design of this apron being especially typical of the work of Carl C. Menes.

The wall surface of the 31-foot-wide first story of the façade is divided into three unequal-width sections. The 7.5-foot-wide left-hand (south) section is actually the east side of the polygonal two-story-tall bay that dominates the south-facing side elevation of the house, and it is recessed four-feet-from the center section of the façade. This center section is 16.5-feet-wide and the simple main door

² McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, p. 263-265.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

to the house is placed to the left, the door itself being of oak with a single, large beveled plate glass light. A very large, single light picture window that helps light the house's library and which has a transom placed above it is placed to the right of the entrance. The right-hand section of the façade consists of the 7.5-foot-wide east-facing side of the projecting polygonal five-sided bay that forms the northeast corner of the first story of the house. The southeast-facing side of this bay has no openings but its east and northeast-facing sides both contain a single one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash window.

The east-facing façade is visually dominated by a polygonal plan turret that rests on the roof of the front veranda above the large picture window located in the first story below. This turret is clad in narrow clapboards, each of its three sides contains a small one-over-one-light double hung wood sash window, all three of which light a second story bedroom, and it is sheltered by a tall, flared tent roof that is crowned by a metal finial.

South-Facing Side Elevation

The 37.5-foot-long south-facing side elevation of the house is also made up of three separate sections, the middle portion being a large 14-foot-wide by 3-foot-deep polygonal plan two-story-tall ell that roughly bisects the elevation. The 17-foot-wide left-hand (west) portion of this elevation is one-bay wide and it has a single opening that contains a large plate glass picture window surmounted with a transom that provide light to the dining room.³ A gable-roofed clapboard-clad dormer having flared eaves is positioned on the slope of the main roof above and it contains a pair of small one-over-one-light windows and its gable end is clad in stucco and contains false half-timber work.⁴

The 14-foot-wide two-story ell that forms the middle portion of this elevation is three-sided, polygonal in plan, and 3-feet-deep, and its eight-foot-wide south-facing wall surface contains a large plate glass picture window crowned with a transom in its first story that lights the parlor inside, while its second story contains a smaller one-light picture window crowned with a transom that contains multiple lights arranged in a geometric pattern that provides light to a bedroom. In addition, both the southeast and southwest-facing sides of the bay contain narrow one-over-one-light windows in both of their stories as well.

³ For brevity's sake, please note that all the house's other window openings are of rectilinear design and contain either movable or fixed wood sash.

⁴ The originally drawings show that these gable ends were originally intended to bear a more elaborate decorative scheme but these were simplified during construction.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

The 4.5-foot-wide right-hand section of this elevation is actually the side elevation of the entrance vestibule and it has a small fine-light fixed window placed high on its wall surface that provides light to the vestibule.

West-Facing Rear Elevation

The 31-foot-wide west-facing rear elevation of the house is asymmetrical in composition and it is three-bays-wide. The left-hand bay contains the rear entrance door to the house, which consists of a five-panel wood door that is accessed from a large modern wooden deck that encircles the northwest corner of the house. The middle bay contains a single one-over-one-light double hung window that provides light for the kitchen, while the right-hand bay contains a larger one-over-one-light double hung window that provides light to the dining room. A gable-roofed clapboard-clad dormer having flared eaves is centered on the slope of the main roof above and it contains a single small one-over-one-light window that lights a bedroom inside and its gable end is clad in stucco and contains false half-timber work.

North-Facing Side Elevation

The 37.5-foot-long north-facing side elevation of the house is also asymmetrical in design and it consists of two sections. The left-hand (east) section of this elevation consists of the 12.5-foot-wide north-facing side of the projecting polygonal five-sided bay that forms the northeast corner of the first story of the house. The northwest-facing side of this bay has no openings but its north and northeast-facing sides both contain a single one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash window.

The remainder of the elevation is three-bays-wide and its left-hand bay contains an oblong window opening placed high up on the wall that contains an elaborate floral design done in art glass that lights the staircase in side.⁵ The middle bay contains a pair of one-over-one-light double-hung wood sash windows that light the kitchen, and the right-hand bay contains a smaller nearly square window opening placed high up on the wall surface that contains a single fixed light and which provides light for the rear entrance vestibule.

Two gable-roofed, clapboard-clad dormers having flared eaves are placed on the slope of the main roof above and they each contain a pair of small one-over-one-light windows that light bedrooms inside, and their gable ends are clad in stucco and contain false half-timber work. In addition, a large brick

⁵ The wooden exterior trim that encircles this window is simple in execution and is much simpler in design than that shown on the accompanying original drawing.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

chimney mass is also placed higher up on the slope of the roof and it is crowned with a corbelled brick cap.

Interior

The asymmetrical design of the exterior of the Lewis house is also reflected in the plan of its extremely well-preserved interior. The front (east) half of the first story consists of the library to the right (north) and the parlor to the left. The rear half is occupied by the dining room and by the kitchen, which is located to the right (north) of the dining room, and by a bathroom that replaces the original pantry.⁶ The second story has a central hallway off which are located four bedrooms and a bathroom. Some materials are used throughout the house. For instance, all of the floors on the first and second stories are made out of narrow varnished oak boards, all of the walls are plastered, and with the exception of the kitchen, all of the exposed woodwork is varnished, including the doors, windows, door and window casings, and baseboards.⁷ Fortunately, all of the original woodwork and decorative features of the interior have survived intact, and the first story is especially notable for the fine woodwork that is found in its principal rooms.

A full basement 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 kitchen.

One enters the house by passing through the oak and beveled plate glass main entrance door, which opens directly into a 7-foot-wide by 4.75-foot-deep entrance vestibule that is lit by the entrance door and by a five-light window that is placed high up on its south wall. A second five-panel oak door placed in the vestibule's west wall opens into the parlor that occupies the left (south) half of the front of the house.

The parlor measures 13.75-feet wide by 13.5-feet-deep and the entire 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 crowned with a transom in its south face. The west wall of the parlor contains a broad opening that opens into the dining room and which is filled a pair of varnished oak, five-panel pocket doors, while the north wall features a broad opening that opens into the library that makes up the rest of the front half of the

⁶ The first story of the house has no hallways.

⁷ The first floor ceilings were originally plastered as well but they were later covered with acoustical tiles. These tiles have now been removed and these ceilings are now covered in dry wall.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

house's first story.⁸ All of this room's windows and doors have paneled 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 as well, and in addition, a tall varnished oak baseboard encircles this room and identical baseboards are found in all the other rooms of the house as well.⁹

To the right (north) of the parlor is the 15.75-foot-wide by 18.3-foot-deep library, which is accessed from the parlor through the opening described above. The east wall of the library contains a large plate glass picture window crowned with a transom, while the northeast corner of the room consists of a five-sided bay window. All five of the sides of this bay are equal in width and its east, northeast, and north-facing sides each contains a one-over-one-light double hung window, and a very tall beveled plate glass mirror is placed on the north wall of the room to the left of this bay. The left-hand half of the library's west wall contains a 7-foot-wide by 4.75-foot-deep rectilinear plan inglenook that has a coved ceiling, a tile floor, a north wall that is covered in shelving, and a fireplace placed on its west wall that features a varnished wood surround that has fluted columns placed on either side of the fireplace opening, a mantel shelf, and an overmantel that features an oval mirror. Placed to the right of the inglenook is the paneled oak spandrel of the house's main staircase. The full-width of the base of this spandrel is covered by a varnished oak, built-in bench seat and the first flight of the quarter-turn main staircase that occupies the northwest corner of the library begins just to its right. This staircase has a paneled oak newel post and a balustrade composed of turned balusters—two to a tread—and a molded hand rail. The first flight of steps is attached to the north wall of the library and it has a circle end starting step and four more steps ascend to a landing. The staircase then turns 90° and a second flight of steps ascends in a straight run of steps that follows the west wall of the room up to the second story. A large oblong window that is filled with art glass is placed on the north wall above the landing while an entrance door opening that is placed on the west wall at the top of the landing opens onto a second flight of steps that descends down to the kitchen that occupies the northwest corner of the house.

The 10.75-foot-deep by 14.75-foot-wide kitchen that makes up the northwest corner of the first story is the most altered room in the house and most of its appliances and cabinetry are modern, although great care has been taken to integrate them with the appearance of the rest of the house. A pair of two over-one-light double hung windows are placed on the kitchen's north wall, while the west wall of the

⁸ The original drawings for the house show that pocket doors were originally planned for this opening as well but they were never installed. Marks on the casings that frame this opening suggest that a grille may have been placed here instead but this has since been removed and nothing is known about its design.

⁹ The crown moldings in this room and in the house's other rooms are modern; there was no crown molding originally.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

kitchen features a door on its right that opens into the rear entrance hall. Another door located on the kitchen's south wall opens into the dining room that occupies the southwest corner of the first story.

The dining room is accessed both by the single door from the kitchen and by an opening on its east wall that can be closed off by a pair of varnished five-panel oak pocket doors. The dining room measures 16.75-feet-deep by 12-feet-wide, its west wall contains a single one-over-one-light double hung window, and its south wall contains a large plate glass picture window crowned with a transom. There is also a small built-in varnished wood sideboard placed on the dining room's north wall just to the right of the entrance to the kitchen and a second entrance door that is placed at the extreme left-hand end of this wall opens into a bathroom that has replaced the original kitchen pantry.¹⁰

The second story has four 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.

The house retains a high degree of integrity to its date of construction.

Garage (NC)

The current owners have built a large modern garage behind (west of) the house that is sympathetic in its design and materials but which is considered to be a non-contributing resource for the purposes of this nomination.

¹⁰ This sideboard is not shown on the original drawings and may have been added later. Its design and execution is not up to Menes' usual high standards.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Significance

The Frank T. and Polly Lewis 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 Lewis house is being nominated because of its association with the significance area of Architecture, a theme that is also identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). Research was undertaken to assess the NRHP potential of the Lewis house utilizing the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.¹¹ The results of this research are detailed below and confirm that the Lewis house is locally significant under NR criterion C as a very fine and highly intact example of a middle size residence designed in the Queen Anne style. The period of significance corresponds to the house's date of construction – 1902.

The Lewis house was designed by Lodi architect/builder Carl C. Menes, who designed and built the finest of Lodi's numerous Queen Anne style houses. It was completed in 1902 for Lodi house painter Frank T. Lewis and his wife, Polly Sparks Lewis, who ran a millinery shop in Lodi. The Lewises lived in their home until Mrs. Lewis' accidental death in 1907. Raymond J. Hillier bought the house a decade later, in 1918, and he continued to live there until his death in 1980. During the 1970s, Hillier converted the house into a two-unit dwelling, but retained the first story unit for his own use. When the present owners bought the house in 1992, they turned it back into a single family residence and gradually undid the changes that had occurred during the previous conversion. Fortunately, the most important original features of both the exterior and the interior of the Lewis house were still intact when the restoration began and those that were not have since been beautifully restored. Today, both the interior and exterior of the house are once again in a highly intact state and the Lewis house is once again one of Lodi's best smaller examples 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 1999.¹² Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the Lewis house itself and with those associated with it.

¹¹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

¹² Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Lodi Intensive Survey Report*. [Lodi, Wis.]: Lodi Valley Historical Society, [1999].

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

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 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.¹³

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 first 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 Palmers' first child, also named Anne, was born soon thereafter, she being the second child born in Madison. 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, and 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 that was available for newly arrived merchants and farmers wishing to build their first permanent structures in the days before the coming of the railroads.¹⁴

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

¹³ Butterfield, Consul W. *The History of Columbia County*. Chicago: The Western Historical Co., 1880, pp. 768-770.

¹⁴ Butterfield, Consul W. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 777-778.

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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 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."¹⁵

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

¹⁵ Butterfield, Consul W. *Op. Cit.*, p. 779.

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what would become the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwester RR tracks.¹⁶ 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 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.¹⁷

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

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Butterfield, Consul W. *Op. Cit.*, p. 780.

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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, which list the city's industries in their directories.¹⁸ 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, and most of Lodi's most notable examples were built close to their places of business by the village's merchants 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.¹⁹ Among them was Frank T. Lewis (ca.1861-??), an apparently successful house painter whose wife, Polly Sparks Lewis (1864-1907) operated a millinery shop in Lodi. The site that Lewis chose for their house was on a hillside on N. Main Street overlooking Spring Creek and what would one day become Goeres Park, and his half-acre parcel of land gave him ample land on which to build. For his architect Lewis chose Carl C. Menes, who by 1901 was well-established in Lodi as its premier designer and builder of houses, especially ones designed in the Queen Anne style. By August of 1901, construction was well underway and the house's highly visible location meant that its construction process would receive frequent mention in the local press.

The new residence being erected by F. T. Lewis on Baraboo Street [Main Street, aka STH 113] next to the John Foote property, is well under way, the frame work being up. It will be a handsome residence, and the street where it is located will be greatly improved in appearance.²⁰

¹⁸ Fire Insurance Maps of Lodi, Wisconsin. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., 1892, 1898, 1904, 1919, 1930.

¹⁹ No less 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).

²⁰ *Lodi Enterprise*. August 23, 1901, p. 4.

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The next mention occurred just three weeks later.

The new residence of F. T. Lewis is being pushed rapidly forward. It occupies a commanding site, and will be a neat and handsome building when completed.²¹

By February of the following year the house was complete and the Lewises were in residence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Lewis are now at home in their cozy new residence on Baraboo street, having recently moved from their rooms on Main street. Their new home is very handsome, containing all the modern and up-to-date improvements, and will be a joy and a comfort to them.²²

The house was not the only thing that needed to be completed, however, because the site itself needed attention once the weather warmed up enough to allow work on it to begin.

A big job of grading is being done at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Lewis. When completed their residence property will be a handsome and slightly place.²³

Frank Lewis sold the house and left Lodi after Polly Lewis died in 1907. In 1918, the house was purchased by Raymond J. Hillier, and he continued to live there until his death in 1980. During the 1970s, Hillier converted the house into a two-unit dwelling, but retained the first story unit for his own use. When the present owners bought the house in 1992, they turned it back into a single family residence and gradually undid the changes that had occurred during the previous conversion.

Architecture

The Frank T. and Polly Lewis house is believed to 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 1890 and 1910, and this significance is considerably enhanced by the high degree of integrity which is still present in the fabric of the Lewis house today. The designer of this house was Lodi architect/builder Carl C. Menes, and his design makes good use of the "irregularity of plan and massing" and the "asymmetrical facade" compositions which are hallmarks of

²¹ *Lodi Enterprise*. September 13, 1901, p. 4.

²² *Ibid*, February 14, 1902, p. 4.

²³ *Ibid*, April 25, 1902. P. 4.

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the Queen Anne style that are specifically mentioned in the Queen Anne style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.²⁴

The Lewis house is also an interesting variant example of the "hipped roof with lower cross gables subtype" of the Queen Anne style that was identified by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their important work *A Field Guide to American Houses*.²⁵ Such houses were described by the McAlester 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 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.²⁶

The Lewis house, however, has a hip roof and it has no front-facing cross gable. Instead, gable-roofed dormers are found on both of its side elevations and on its rear-facing elevation while its main façade is dominated by a polygonal plan turret that is crowned by a tent roof. The design of the Lewis house also makes use of such typically Queen Anne style elements as "wall projections," "steeply pitched roofs," "cutaway bay windows," and a "wrap-around veranda," all of which are also mentioned as specific attributes of the Queen Anne style in the CRMP.

Architect

The Lewis house also gains additional architectural interest as a documented design of Carl C. Menes. Menes was a Lodi-based architect and builder who left a rich legacy of finely designed and beautifully crafted buildings in southern Wisconsin. His Queen Anne style houses in Lodi are particularly outstanding examples of his work and many of these are located in the NRHP-listed Lodi Street-Prairie Street Historic District, and the Portage Street Historic District.

Carl C. Menes (1870-1948) was born in Norway in 1870, the eldest son of Krisoffer Menes (1845-1917), who was a carpenter by trade. Carl and two of his three brothers, Erik (1874-1962) and Ingebrigt (1872-?), all became carpenters and all three of them subsequently emigrated to the

²⁴ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Op. Cit.* Vol. 2, 2-15 (Architecture).

²⁵ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984, p. 263-265.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 263.

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United States and practiced their trade in this country. Carl Menes arrived in the United States in 1886 at the age of 16 and he was the first of the brothers to leave Norway.²⁷ Nothing is yet known about Menes' education or vocational training while he was in Norway, nor is anything known about the first four years his life after his arrival in this country. What is known is that on November 4, 1890, Menes married Nellie Korrison in Morrisonville, in Dane County. Nellie Korrison (1868-1935), was one of the twelve children of Nels and Anna (Olson) Korrison, both Norwegian immigrants, and she was born when the family was living in or near Danville, Wisconsin, a tiny crossroads community located just to the east of the city of Columbus in Columbia County.²⁸ By 1890, the Korrison family had moved to Morrisonville and it was there that Carl and Nellie met. The year after his marriage, Carl Menes became a naturalized U.S. citizen and in July 1891, the young couple's first child, Eveyln R. Menes, was born. Menes must have already been a successful carpenter by this time because in 1892, he built a fine two-story Queen Anne style house for himself and his family that still stands at 4692 CTH DM near the center of Morrisonville.²⁹

In February of 1893, Menes' first son, Harold C. Menes, was born and in the following year Menes built his first known building in the nearby Columbia County city of Lodi.³⁰ This was the Queen Anne style Nels Thompson house at 204 Columbus St., which is still in largely original condition and is the first known house from Menes' hand to feature what was to become one of his signature decorative trademarks: a three-to-five-foot-wide elliptical or circular-shaped wood frame ornamented with four keystones that was usually placed somewhere on the main facade of the house.³¹ The following year Menes built a second house in Lodi, this one for H. E. Polley at 204 Prairie St.³² The recently restored Polley house is another excellent example of the Queen Anne style and it also marks Menes' first known use of sandstone from the quarries outside the village of Abelman (now called Rock Springs) in Sauk County, Wisconsin for his foundations.³³ Later in the same year, Menes began yet another project in Lodi, a Queen Anne style house for Otto Hinrichs, Jr. that is located at 205 Prairie St. just

²⁷ United States Federal Census, 1900. Village of Lodi, Columbia County, WI., p. 168A.

²⁸ *Lodi Enterprise*. June 20, 1935, p. 1 (Obituary of Nellie Menes).

²⁹ Dane County: Village of Morrisonville Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls. 1891-1893.

³⁰ United States Federal Census, 1900. Village of Lodi, Columbia County, WI., p. 168A.

³¹ *Lodi Valley News*: April 7, 1894, p. 3; May 15, 1894, p. 3. See also: *Lodi Enterprise*: April 20, 1894, p. 1; April 27, 1894, p. 1; July 13, 1894, p. 1., Historic photo in the Gary Richardson Collection.

³² *Lodi Valley News*: May 4, 1895, p. 3; May 25, 1895, p. 3; and September 14, 1895, p. 3. See also: *Lodi Enterprise*: September 13, 1895, p. 1, and also, Columbia County: Village of Lodi Real Estate Tax Rolls, 1897.

³³ *Lodi Enterprise*. July 5, 1895, p. 1. Historic photo in the Gary Richardson Collection.

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across the street from the Polley house. This house was completed in 1896 and it is also still extant and although resided, it still retains a large measure of its original design and is Menes' only identified house to feature a canted corner tower.³⁴

Unfortunately, the only identified projects that Menes was involved with prior to 1896 are these three houses in Lodi and his own house in Morrisonville, so there is still a great deal about his career and the evolution of his design capabilities that is unknown. A typical small town carpenter's career of that time would have involved doing carpentry work of all sorts. Such a career would have included not just home building but also home remodeling and the construction of farm buildings, commercial buildings, and factory buildings, and might even, perhaps, have included a bit of bridge building. In addition, a carpenter in a small community such as Morrisonville would have had to be willing to undertake projects within a fairly large geographic area in order to prosper. Presumably, Menes' career during this ten year period was not so very different from the norm of that day but the fact remains that nothing is yet known about his transition from a journeyman carpenter into the highly skilled carpenter, builder, and designer that he soon became and we know nothing about the kinds of projects he undertook during this time and their locations.

By 1896, Menes had both a growing reputation as a home builder and a growing family, and the idea of living and working most of the time in just one community must have been appealing. Consequently, in May of 1897, Carl and Nellie sold their house in Morrisonville and moved with their two children to a rented house in Lodi.³⁵ This move was a logical one since Menes had already built at least three houses in Lodi, which had increased in population from 736 to 975 between 1890 and 1895 and held promise of being a steadily growing community in the future as well. Lodi had, by 1896, become an affluent rural trading center whose population was then being increased by an influx of well-off retired farmers who had sold their farms and were moving into the city. Many of Lodi's earliest buildings were also being expanded or replaced by new and larger ones during this period and new subdivisions were also being platted at the time the Menes family moved there. Thus, Lodi offered Menes opportunities that the much smaller community of Morrisonville could not match.

Menes' career was in many ways typical of most builder/architects who worked in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Menes, however, appears to have possessed more than the usual level of

³⁴ *Lodi Valley News*: December 7, 1895, p. 3; December 14, 1895, p. 3; and February 12, 1896, p. 3. See also: *Lodi Enterprise*: July 5, 1895, p. 1; November 15, 1895, p. 1; December 6, 1895, p. 1; and also, Columbia County: Village of Lodi Tax Rolls, 1897. Historic photo in the Gary Richardson Collection.

³⁵ *De Forest Times*. May 7, 1897, p. 8. See also: Dane County: Village of Morrisonville Real Estate Tax Assessment Rolls, 1896-1897.

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ability than one would have found in the typical small city builder. Menes' known designs in Lodi included not only residences and small business buildings, but churches (Norwegian Lutheran Church, Pleasant St., 1904, non-extant), schools (Lodi High School, Pleasant St., 1898, non-extant), and government buildings (Lodi City Hall project, Main Street, 1914, not built). Menes also had sufficient ability to be able to adapt to new architectural styles as they became fashionable. His works in Lodi in the 1890s were mostly residential ones in the Queen Anne style, which was clearly his forte, while at the same time he was also designing churches in the Gothic Revival style and schools in an eclectic Late Victorian fashion. By the 1920s, however, Menes was also designing a fine brick Twentieth Century Commercial style building for M. R. Heggstad (115 Lodi Street, 1921) and the very fine Craftsman style wood shingle-clad Summerville Park Hotel on Lake Wisconsin in nearby Okee, Wisconsin, (1923, non-extant). Clearly, then, Menes was able to move with the times and the fact that he remained active as a designer and builder until at least the early 1920s means that there is a great deal more about his career that is yet to be discovered, but it will remain for others to uncover the whole story.

Given the lack of knowledge about so much of Menes' professional life, it is especially fortunate that many of his projects have been identified and have survived largely intact. Most of these projects are residences and of these, it is his Queen Anne style houses that are the most notable. The following list shows all Menes' known projects. Unfortunately, available information does not always make the extent of Menes' participation clear. For instance, in some of these projects, such as the J. I. McFarland Garage on Lodi Street, Menes acted solely as the carpenter contractor. For others, however, he was both the designer and builder, and for still others, the designer only.

The Lodi Intensive Survey was able to identify some 31 projects that Menes was associated with between 1894 and 1923, projects that ranged from cottages and residences to schools, commercial buildings, churches, and even a city hall proposal (unbuilt) for Lodi. Of these 31 projects, twelve were for projects outside of Lodi and the exact location of some of these is unknown as is the answer to the question of whether or not they were actually built. The remaining nineteen projects represent Menes' known work in Lodi.

Lodi Projects: Extant Residential

205 Lodi Street	Edward E. Seville House & Barn	1897
115 Prairie Street	William G. Bissell House	1897
204 Prairie Street	H. E. Polley House	1895
205 Prairie Street	Otto Hinrichs Jr., House	1896

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122 Water Street	Almon Hinds House	1899-1901
202 Portage Street	George O. Gordon House	1904-1905
217 Portage Street	A. W. Vaughan/Samuel Everson House and Barn	1884/1907
220 Portage Street	Second Samuel H. Watson House	1899
204 Columbus Street	Nels Thompson House	1894
607 Corner Street	Ole Heggstad House	1902-1903
110 First Street	G. H. Vanderpoel House	1897
304 Lodi Street	George Stewart House	1898
449 Seminary Street	August Koepp/John Roberts House	1897/1908

Lodi Projects: Extant Non-Residential

115 Lodi Street	Martin R. Heggstad Commercial Building	1921
146 Lodi Street	J. I. McFarland Garage Building	1912 (contractor)

Lodi Projects: Not Built or Demolished

Lodi High School, Pleasant Street, 1898-1899 (demolished)
Methodist Church Remodeling, 1900-1901 (demolished, 1968)
Lodi Lutheran Church, Pleasant Street and Madison Avenue (demolished or greatly altered), 1903-1904
Lodi City Hall Project, S. Main Street, (not built), 1914

Out of Lodi Projects:

W13769 STH 60	A. H. Lennartz Residence (near Sauk City)	1899
325 Third Street	Mrs. J. L. Green House (Reedsburg)	1901
351 Water Street	C. I. Kindschi House (Prairie Du Sac)	1901
203 W. Lyons Street	Andrew Amundsen Residence (Rio)	1902
102 Park Lane	George Ayer Residence (Verona)	1902

Out of Lodi Projects: Not Built, Not Found, or Demolished

Residence (Poynette), 1901
Residence (Poynette), 1902
A. H. Stewart Farmhouse (Town of Dane), 1903
Lutheran Church (Rio) (demolished), 1904

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Lodi Outing Club Cottage (Lake Mendota, Dane County), 1909
Lodi Club Summerhouse (Lake Wisconsin), 1914
Summerville Park Hotel (a.k.a. Okee Lodge, demolished), 1923

Notably absent from this list is the Frank T. and Polly Lewis house, the reason being that no mention of Menes' participation in its design or construction was found prior to the onset of the writing of this nomination. Once the research began, however, it transpired that the present owners of the Lewis house possess the complete set of Menes' original signed drawings.³⁶ Thus, in an instant, the Lewis house went from being an unknown example of Carl Menes' work to his best documented one.

Nellie Menes died in Lodi in 1935, at the age of 67. Carl C. Menes, meanwhile, continued to live in Lodi until 1944, but in that year he moved to Baraboo to live with his daughter Marion, and it was in her house that he died on December 13, 1948 at the age of 78.³⁷ During his career in Wisconsin, Menes designed and in most cases built 33 buildings that have been identified; he probably built at least as many more that have not yet been documented. All but a few of the known buildings are located in small cities and villages in Columbia, Sauk, and Dane counties and it can truthfully be said that they enrich every community in which they are found. This is especially true of the city of Lodi, where Menes lived and worked from 1897 until 1944. Menes left an extraordinary built legacy to Lodi, his outstanding collection of Queen Anne style houses in particular, being the heart of that city's very special historic identity. What sets Carl Menes' buildings apart from the typical products of their time is their tempered architectural exuberance and spatial richness, their sense of ease and comfort, and their superior construction and attention to detail, all qualities that help explain why his brief obituary in the *Lodi Enterprise* newspaper could state that he was "the most sought-after contractor-carpenter in the area" for many years.

³⁶ The only other known set of Menes' original drawings is for his most elaborate design, the E. E. Seville House in Lodi, but this set is now in the possession of a previous owner who lives out-of-state and only a single copy of one of these sheets has been seen by the author.

³⁷ *Lodi Enterprise*. December 16, 1948, p. 1 (obituary of Carl C. Menes). See also: *Baraboo News-Republic*. December 16, 1948, p. 4 (obituary of Carl C. Menes).

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The Frank T. and Polly Lewis 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 kind of Queen Anne style houses that are an especially important part of associated Lodi's architectural heritage. Lodi is unusually rich in fine examples of Carl C. Menes-designed Queen Anne style, but even in this company the Lewis house stands out as one of the finest of the his smaller Queen Anne style houses. It is also one of Lodi's the most characteristic examples of the Queen Anne style. The building has all the typical features of a Queen Anne house of its time, such as an irregular plan, cutaway bay windows, an elaborate porch, and most especially, a polygonal turret of the type that is most closely associated with the style in the public imagination. In addition, the house also has a fine, largely original, and quite intact interior that adds considerably to the overall significance of the house.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description

City of Lodi: Out Lot 144 & Part of Out Lot 147; as recorded in V. 146-p. 407; also part of Out Lot 143; As recorded in V203-323 R85-516 R118-333 R243-565 & 728 & 729 R275-304 R416-416.

Boundary Justification

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

Items a - d are the same for photos 1 - 9.

Photo 1

- a) Lewis, Frank T. & Polly, House
- b) Lodi, Columbia County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, November 2006
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) Main Facade, View looking W
- f) Photo 1 of 9

Photo 9

- e) Library, View looking NNE
- f) Photo 9 of 9

Photo 2

- e) South-facing Side Elevation, View looking N
- f) Photo 2 of 9

Photo 3

- e) Rear Elevation, View looking E
- f) Photo 3 of 9

Photo 4

- e) North-facing Side Elevation, View looking SSW
- f) Photo 4 of 9

Photo 5

- e) View from Dining Room, through Parlor to entrance, View looking E
- f) Photo 5 of 9

Photo 6

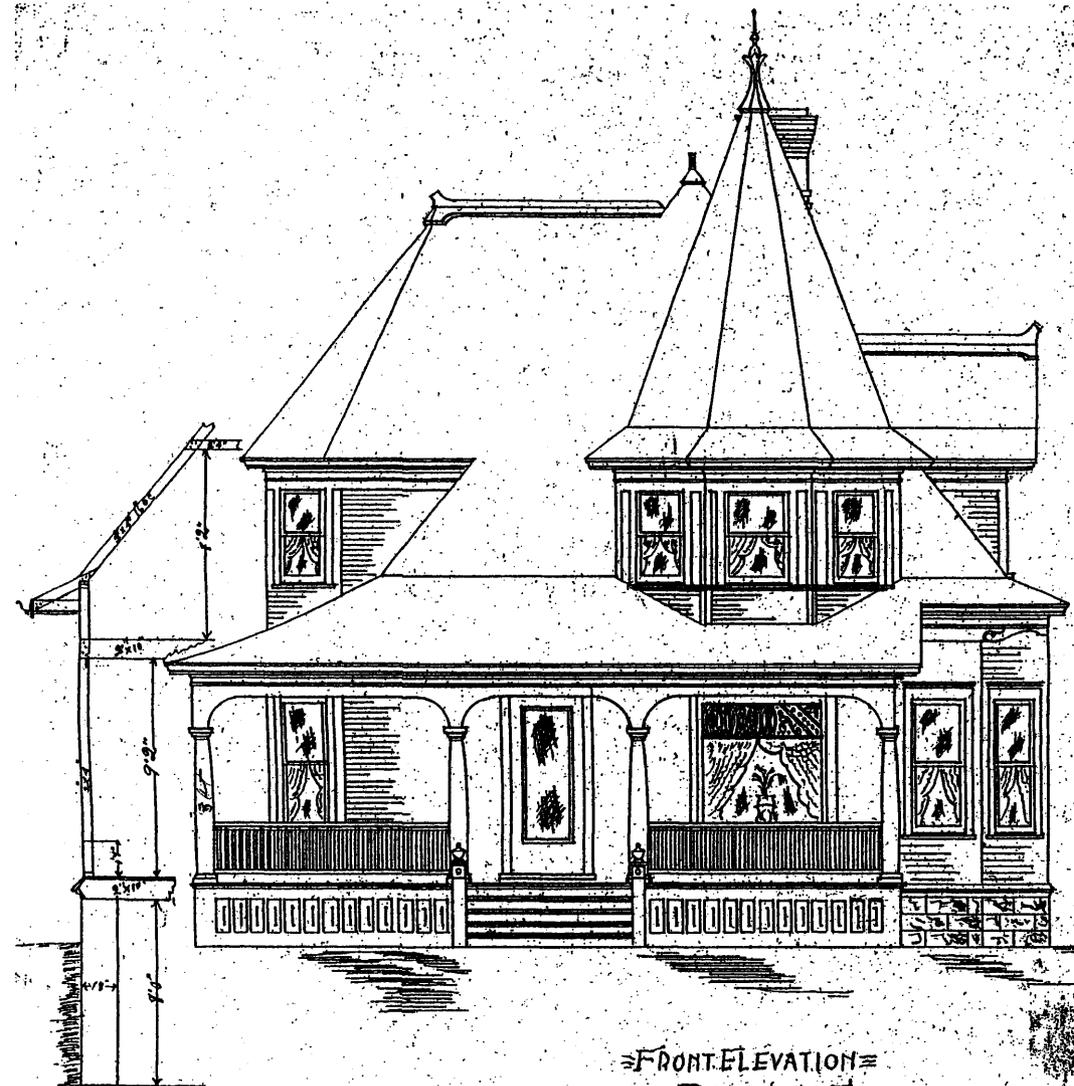
- e) Parlor, View looking S
- f) Photo 6 of 9

Photo 7

- e) Library from Parlor, View looking N
- f) Photo 7 of 9

Photo 8

- e) Library Inglenook, View looking W
- f) Photo 8 of 9



FRONT ELEVATION
 RESIDENCE FOR
 MR & MRS F. T. LEWIS,
 LODI WIS.

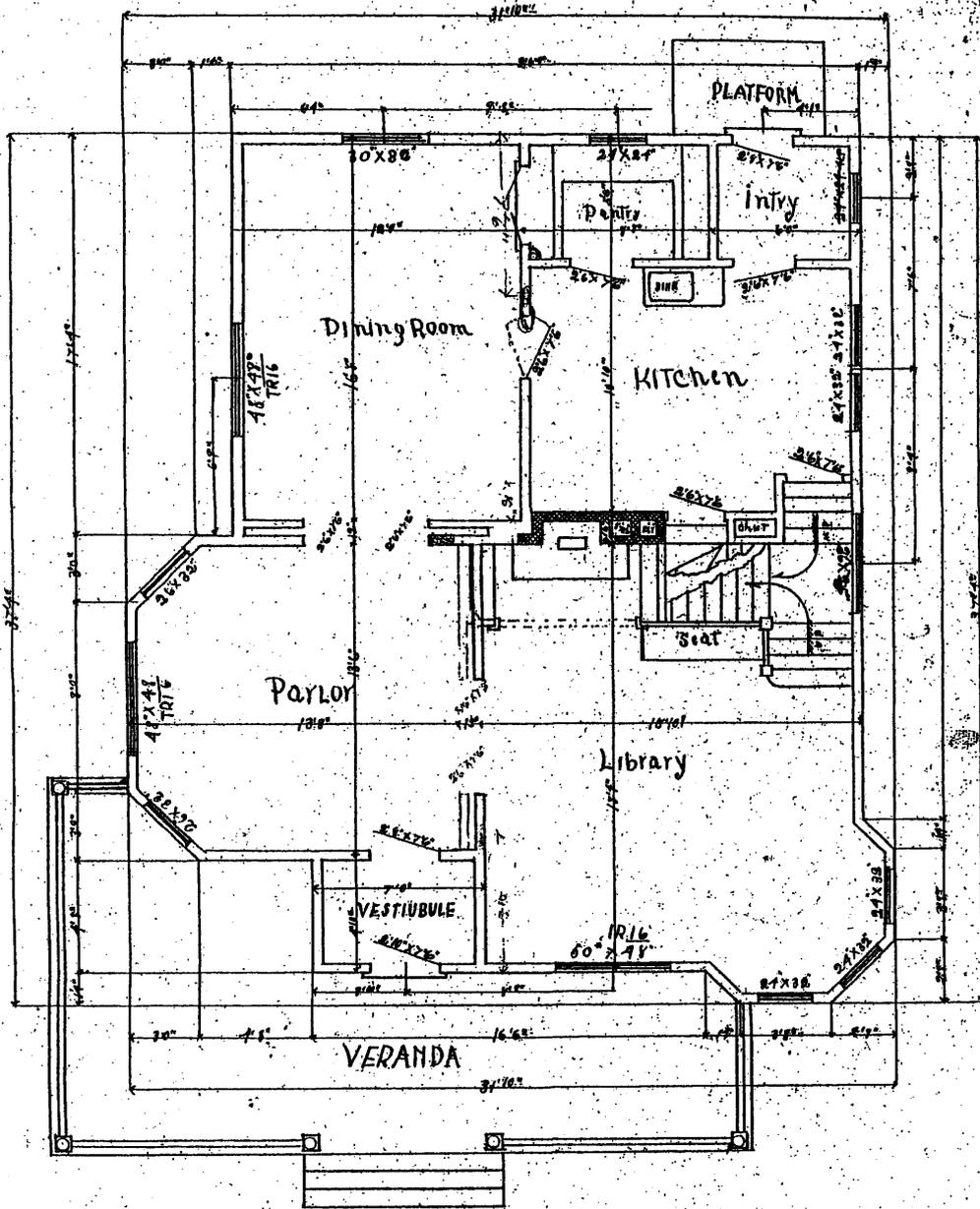
SCALE 1/4 INCH = 1 FOOT

C. C. MENES ARCHT. LODI WIS.

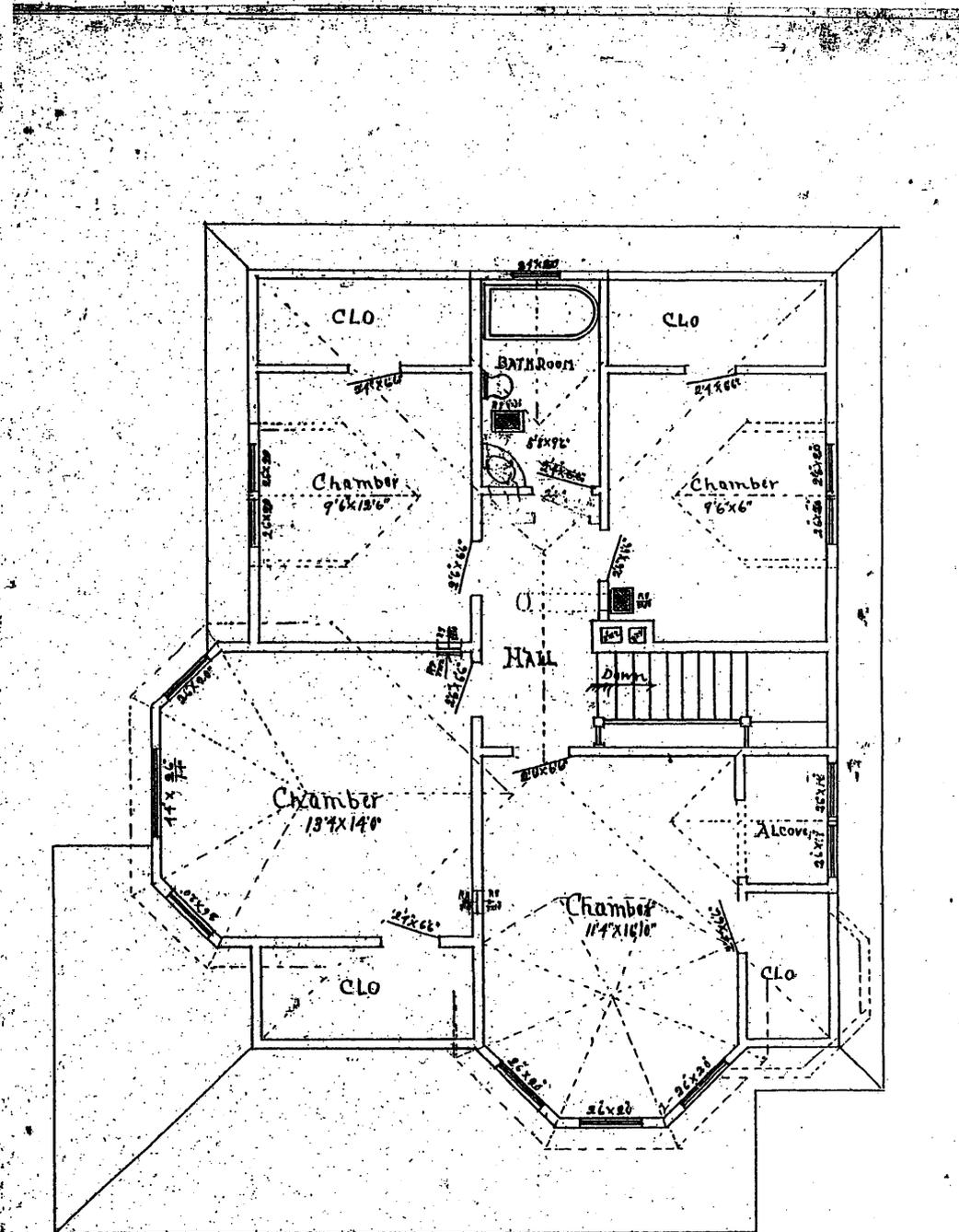


REAR ELEVATION

FIGURE 1:
 Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
 509 North Main Street
 Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

FIGURE 2:
Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
509 North Main Street
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin

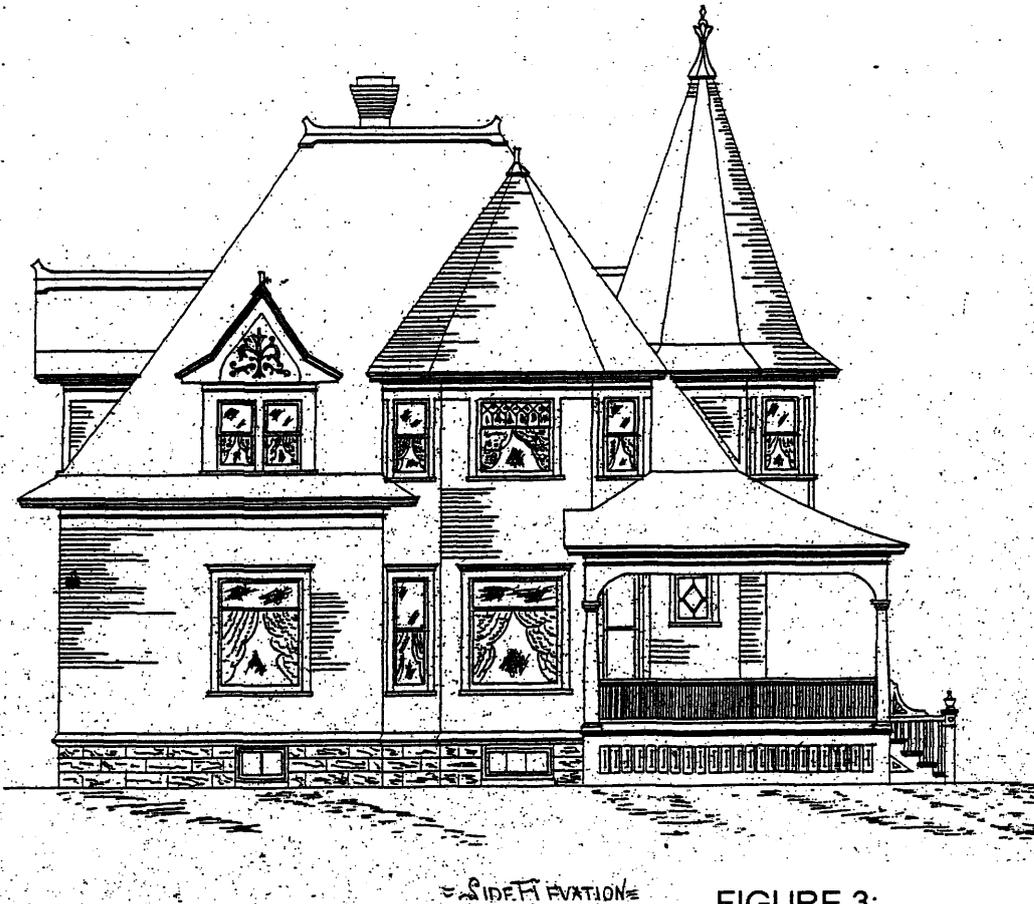
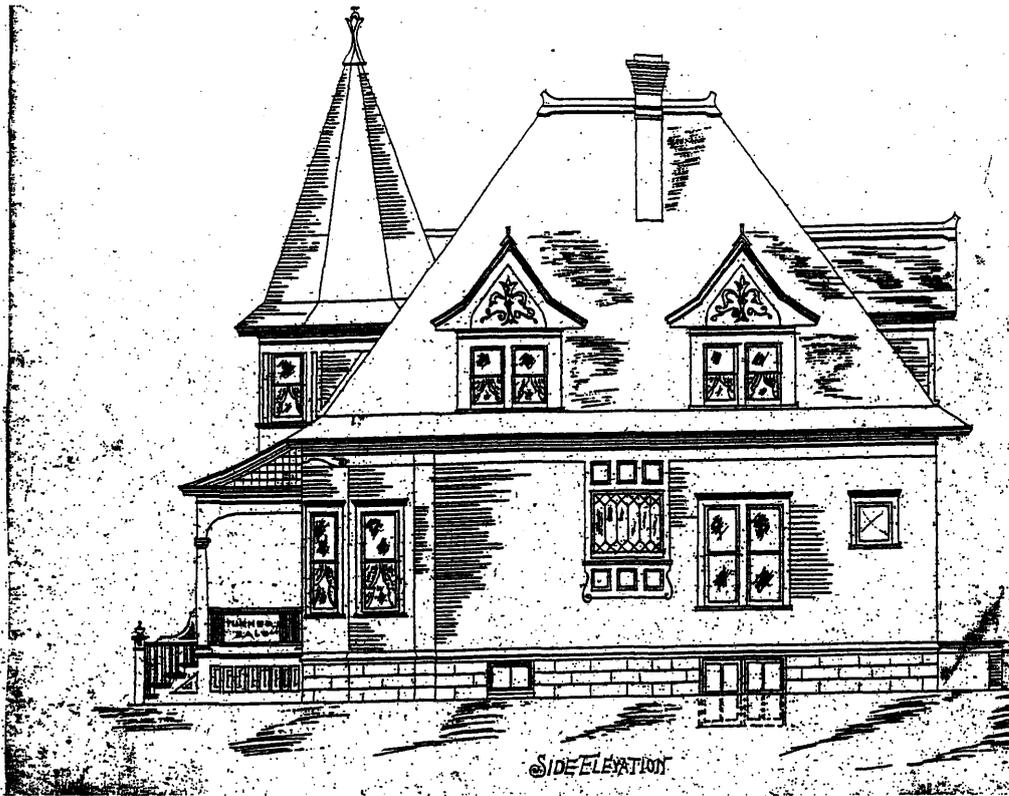


FIGURE 3:
Lewis, Frank T. and Polly, House
509 North Main Street
Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin