United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ie Cla	rke. B	uscom B.,	House			
historic		B. B., Hous					
and/or common							
2. Loca	ation						
street & number	1150 Spa	ight Stree	t			_ not for publica	tion
city, town	Madison		vicinity of	congressiona	l district	2nd	
state	Wisconsi	n code	55 county	Dane		code 0)25
3. Clas	sification	on					
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisi in process being consi	tion Ac	atus occupied unoccupied work in progress cessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Us agricult commer education entertai governr industri	ure rcial onal nment nent	museum park X private resi religious scientific transportat other:	
4. Own	er of Pr	operty					
name And	rew D. and So	nja H. Wei	ner				
street & number	1150 Spaig	ht Street					
city, town	Madison		vicinity of		state	Wisconsin	53703
5. Loca	ation of	Legal	Descripti	on			
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Dane Co	ounty Courthous	se			
street & number		210 Moi	nona Avenue				
city, town		Madison	n		state	Wisconsin	53701
6. Repi	resentat	ion in	Existing	Surveys			
Wisconsi title Historic	in Inventory o	of	has this p	roperty been deter	mined el é g	ible? yes	X no
date 1977				federal	X state	county _	local
depository for su	rvey records	State Histo	orical Society	of Wisconsin			
city, town	1	Madison			state	Wisconsin	53706

	oi ibrioii	T			
Condition X excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X original site moved date	·	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

47.1

Description

The B. B. Clarke House, constructed of clapboard, is basically a two-story rectangle, with an irregular third-story attic consisting of three joining "wings" (created by projecting bracketed gable roofs of asbestos) and added picturesque appendages such as bay windows, dormers, and a segmental tower near the southeast corner. From the westernmost of the gable-wings extends a small dormer that is part of the front (south) facade. The entrance is in the far east end of the front facade, which is sheltered by an open porch. The porch is covered by a shed roof supported by small rectangular Tuscan columns and braces. Three lancet windows alternating with thin pilasters are set into the south and east attic-story gables; pointed-arch overlights over rectangular windows in the east bay create a lancet effect. All other windows are rectangular. At one time a small decorative porch was placed at the junction of the south and east third-floor wings, but structural decay led to its removal.

The interior of the house has remained in excellent condition, with only minor alterations. The original dark oak woodwork remains in the ceiling moldings, doorways, window frames, and open dogleg stair. Although part of the fireplace in the parlor has been rebuilt with newer glazed brick, the oak chimneypiece and flanking enclosed bookcases remain. Leaded glass in the doors of the bookcases (of Prairie School character) and in the lancet windows in the bays is still in place.

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8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 X 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C	community plar conservation economics education engineering	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1899	Builder/Architect	significant person

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

An early work of Madison architects Claude and Starck, this house was for thirty years the residence of Bascom B. Clarke, one of Madison's leading citizens. A dabbler in a wide variety of ventures, Clarke made his enduring mark in agriculture and communications, particularly journalism.

Born in Virginia in 1851, Bascom Clarke was made a refugee by the Civil War until he was literally adopted by the 2nd Indiana Artillery battery; the first in a lifetime of instances in which Clarke was able to constantly impress people. 3 After the war, Clarke moved to Indiana and before he was twenty years old became the publisher of a local newspaper. During the next several years, he invested in and promoted the production and sale of threshing machines, and made a sizeable fortune in the process. In 1890, Clarke moved to Madison, Wisconsin to extend his interests to the farm areas of In Madison, he also continued his interest in communications. In 1895, he, together with Robert M. LaFollette and others, organized the Dane County Telephone Company, which extended service to many rural areas for the first time. 5 Three years later, Clarke began the American Thresherman, a magazine devoted primarily to farming, but that gained a large readership from the non-farming population as well. This was due to Clarke's own wit and his wide-ranging column; the aphorisms of "Uncle Silas" were the magazine's most popular feature. 6 A notable authority on agriculture, Clarke gave most of the space in his magazine over to the development and use of farm machinery. The Thresherman was at the time the only agricultural journal to give its primary attention to the increasing mechanization of farm operations, and this played an important role in the modernization of the farm industry. Readers were advised, for example, on the best types of machines for particular tasks, on the ways to select the right machine for the right job, and so on.' This naturally enabled Clarke to have influence over the manufacturing interests (of which he was a member with his threshing machine investments) as well as the rural community. The Thresherman was purely Clarke's own; after his death in 1929, his family chose to discontinue it.

Clarke once referred to his first residence in Indiana as "furnished with a borrowed table and borrowed bedstead." The like could hardly be said of the residence he died in. Constructed in 1899, the B. B. Clarke House cost \$4,500.9 Clarke employed the firm of Claude & Starck to produce the design. Versatile designers who were accomplished in the Prairie School mode, architects Louis Ward Claude and Edward F. Starck practiced together from 1898 until 1929. One of the firm's earliest works, the B. B. Clarke House is a transitional design conceived as a Gothicized version of the then-current Queen Anne Style, with elements indicating the future course of the firm. Publication of a photograph of the house in the Inland Architect and News Record in 1901 indicates that the imposing house was also considered to be noteworthy in its day.

9. Major Bibliographic	cal References
Inland Architect. Madison, Past and Present, Madison. Milwaukee Sentinel. Charles E. Whelen, Bascom Clarke, Misconsin State Journal.	7
10. Geographical Dat	ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
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UMT References	,
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c	
	F L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
G	H I S A S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
Verbal boundary description and justification	on the state of th
Allog lot 10, of Block 181, of the	e original plat of Madison, Wisconsin.
List all states and counties for properties or	verlapping state or county boundaries
state code	county code ,
state code	county code
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Terry I. Shoptaugh Histor	rian, Historic Preservation Division
	(600) 060 0000
street & number 816 State Street	telephone (608) 262-3390
city or town Madison	state Wisconsin 537.06
12. State Historic Pre	servation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within t	
national state	X local
665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion according to the criteria and procedures set forth to	in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	received 11 cities
title Director, State Historical Socie	ety of Wisconsin date
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included	date //_18-80
Keeper of the National Register Attest: Har Flint MCC Chief of Registration	lelland date 1/.28'.50

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

B. B. Clarke House, Madison, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet Item number

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

NOTES

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- 1. <u>Inland Architect</u>, Vol. 36, no. 6, January, 1901. This issue features a photo plate of the house.
- 2. Wisconsin State Journal, January 2, 1900.
- 3. Clarke's early life is detailed in a biographical novel by Charles E. Whelan, Bascom Clarke: The Story of A Southern Refugee, (1913).
- 4. Wisconsin State Journal, June 23, 1926.
- 5. Ibid., October 7, 1923; Madison, Past and Present, p. 217.
- 6. <u>Madison, Past and Present</u>, p. 211; <u>Milwaukee Sentinel</u>, March 18, 1929. A partial collection of the <u>Thresherman</u> is in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin collections.
- 7. Wisconsin State Journal, October 7, 1923; Thresherman issues in Society collection.
- 8. Ibid., June 23, 1926.
- 9. Ibid., January 2, 1900.
- 11. FORM PREPARED BY (continued)

Diane H. Filipowicz, Architectural Historian, Historic Preservation Division State Historical Society of Wisconsin 816 State Street (608) 262-2970 Madison, Wisconsin 53706