

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 7 1985

date entered MAR 7 1985

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

1. Name

historic Water Works Structures of Rock County - 19th Century, Thematic Nomination

and/or common n/a

2. Location

street & number Multiple (see continuation pages) not for publication

city, town vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Rock code 105

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: public works
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (see continuation pages)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rock County Court House

street & number 51 South Main Street

city, town Janesville state Wisconsin 53545

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Rock County Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975 federal state county local

depository for survey records Rock County Historical Society
Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society

city, town Janesville; Madison state Wisconsin

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

1. Introduction

The Nineteenth-Century Water Works Structures of Rock County is a collection of masonry structures located in the cities of Janesville, Beloit and the village of Clinton. These structures represent the first attempts to bring fire protection and water from large reservoirs to private businesses and residences. These projects were large public works that involved outside engineering firms and local funds, labor and materials.

2. Survey Methods

All of the included sites were surveyed in the 1975 survey of Rock County historic sites and buildings conducted by Nancy Belle Douglas; sites were also entered into the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places. An intensive survey of maps, literature and review of previous surveys revealed one new site, a pumping house in Edgerton, constructed in 1897.

3. Individual Descriptions

A. The Beloit Water Tower (NRHP: 1/7/83) 1885
1005 Pleasant St.
Beloit, Wisconsin

The Beloit Water Tower was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January of 1983 as part of the Historic Resources of Beloit. It is included descriptively within this nomination to help provide context for the other structures.

The Beloit Water Tower is the most imposing structure on the site of a complex of structures including a pump house and a large steel stand pipe with an onion shaped tank. The tower is built on one of the highest points of the city. Octagonal in shape, the staged tower was constructed of local limestone and was described as "one of the most massive pieces of mason work put up in the country."¹ The tower consists of four octagonal shaped drums. Each drum is recessed eight inches from the drum below. Alternate stages of alternate faces of the tower are punctured by pointed arch openings. The 63-foot tower is 36 feet in diameter at the base and 30 feet at the top. The walls at the base are eight feet thick.

On top of the tower there once was a tank 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, made of three inch cypress lumber. The capacity of the tank was 100,000 gallons. The cypress tank collapsed in 1914 and was replaced by a metal tank of the same size.² A cupola surmounted by a flag pole sat atop the tank. Stairs in the interior of the tower led to the bottom of the tank and on the outside of the tank was a stairway to the roof. A balcony was formed around the top of the tower, at the base of the tank, affording a "look-out" point for any who were able to make the long climb. The tank was constructed by the Eclipse Wind Mill Company of Beloit.³ The metal tank was removed, as well as the interior stairway after the construction of the steel stand pipe and onion shaped tank, to the west of the original tower. This modern metal tower and tank is not considered part of the nomination.

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B. Clinton Water Tower
North Side of High Street
Clinton, Wisconsin

1895

Legal Description: Lot 13, Willis
Addition, Village of Clinton.

Owner: Village of Clinton
301 Cross Street
Clinton, Wisconsin 53525

The Clinton water tower is a circular tube-shaped standpipe rising 59 feet on the highest point of ground in Clinton. The tower is built of local limestone and constructed by a local mason, Jacob Miller.¹¹ Atop the tower sat a circular tank, approximately one-fifth the size of the tower in height and very nearly the same circumference as the tower, according to early photographs. Metal braces for a cat walk that once surrounded the top of the tower at the base of the tank are still in place. The wooden tank was replaced by a metal tank in 1929.¹² This new tank was approximately 1/4 the size of the tower, but the same circumference as the wooden tank. The only fenestration in the tower is a circular window near the top of the stone work, and a round arched doorway near the base on the south facade.

In 1969 a new elevated sphere shaped tank was erected on the south edge of the village in the industrial part and the use of the stone tower was discontinued.¹³

A park area to the north of the tower was created in the 1960's and a small concrete block addition was made for restrooms at the base of the tower on the north facade.

C. Janesville Pumping Station
500 Block River Street
Janesville, Wisconsin

1887-8, 1915, 1918, 1921, 1930

Legal Description: Railroad Addition,
Block 9, lots 9, 10, 11, 12.

Owner: City of Janesville
18 N. Jackson Street
Janesville, Wisconsin 53545

The Janesville Pumping Station was designed in 1887 by Ernest Boynton of Boston. Overall, it is utilitarian in nature with Neoclassical tones in its door and window treatment. The long axis of the building runs parallel to South River Street on the west and the Rock River on the east. Originally the building consisted of an engine room, 34 x 36 feet, a boiler room 36 x 37 feet with a smoke stack of Jefferson, Wisconsin brick located to the south end of the building. The main entrance of the building was to the west, with a small porch supported by Ionic pillars. Chicago red pressed brick was used for the exterior walls with Jefferson brick back filling. The roof line of the original building consisted of a hip roof of slate, with a hip-roofed dormer extending from the north and perpendicular to a gabled vent set east-west at the north end of the ridge. A cupola with a metal weather vane topped the hip roof over the boiler room.

Decoration of the pumping station originally consisted of an Indiana Bedford Buff-colored stone water table, window sills and a belt course near the roof line. The door

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sills and steps were of white Lamont stone. "Janesville Water Works" and "1887" were engraved in stone and placed on the north facade of the building. An arched window opening in the dormer extending from the north roofline, had prism glass in its sympanum; "1887" is engraved in the keystone above the arch. The roofline belt course acts as a muntin for the window, beneath which "Janesville Water Works" is engraved in recessed stone. Two 8/8 double-hung sash window openings are placed on each side of the stone plaque.¹⁴

In 1915, a red brick addition consisting of a machine shop and tool supply room, was added to the south. These were planned by Janesville's city engineer C.V. Kerch and constructed by Ford, Boos and Shoof, a Janesville construction firm.¹⁵ A gambrel roof was used and door and window details of the west and south facades of the original structure were repeated with 6/6 sash windows and arched lintels. Arched doorways with transom lights were placed on the west facade repeating fenestration details of the original plan.

C. V. Kerch designed an addition to the north and east which was completed in 1918. This 25 x 36 foot addition increased the size of the original engine room. In keeping with the original design of the pumping station, Mr. Kerch included an arch with multipaned prism glass in the half story above the gambrel roof line, a stone belt course at the roofline and at the first story on the north facade. "1918" was engraved in the keystone above the arch. A double-door entrance with transom lights was designed for this addition on the north facade. The slate roof that was designed on the original structure was repeated in Mr. Kerch's design.¹⁶ An aluminum and glass door with transom and side-lights have replaced the original door.

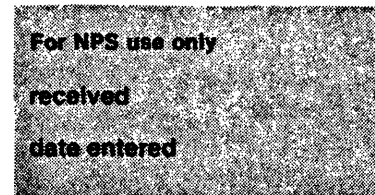
In 1921, a third addition was designed by Janesville city engineer C. V. Kerch, adding to the west and north of the original engine room. The hip roof design of the original structure was repeated and the gabled vent was extended to the west. Fenestration on the west facade repeated the 6/6 sash windows on the southwest portion of the new addition, the entrance of the building was changed to the south and the former porch on the west was reduced to one Ionic pillar. On the north facade the prism glass-filled arch was made in the hip-roofed dormer. Two belt courses of stone, an arched stone lintel and a keystone with "1921" engraved on it decorate the north facade of this addition. These were in keeping with the original design. A paired window opening with 8/8 sash beneath the arch has been replaced by an aluminum and glass divided sash window that is shorter than the original.

A garage and oil room addition was built to the south and east in 1930. This shed-roofed addition was designed by another city engineer, Joseph Lustig, who also designed the city garage to the south of the pumping station in 1936. On the east facade of the new addition the brick walls were merged with the cement wall of the coal bin. A parapet brick wall rises above the roof line on this brick addition. Small 4/4 sash windows light the cement wall on the east, with 8/8 sash windows in the brick wall. Since this addition facade is along the Rock River and not easily viewed by the public it is less decorative than the River Street facade. The addition increased the south facade from

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32' to 63'7" and the east facade of the garage to a 45'8" section of brick connected to a 37'11" x 25'8" poured cement walled coal bin.

Remodeling of the interior of the north wings took place in 1964 to create office space. This resulted in the replacement of multi-paned windows with large plate glass windows in the 1921 addition, and a double door in the 1918 addition was replaced with an aluminum framed glass door with transom and side light.

The original portion of the building and the additions of 1918 and 1921 have slate roofs, while the remainder of the building was asphalt shingles.¹⁷

4. Interiors

With the exception of the Janesville Pumping Station all of these structures are no longer in use and whatever machinery was in them has been removed. On the other hand, the Janesville Pumping Station has been enlarged through the years with compatible additions sensitive to the original design and remains in use. The interior has also been remodeled through the years and adapted to the growing needs of a modern community. Although all of the structures stand substantially as originally built there are no significant interior architectural details of note in any of them.

¹ "Our Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 2 November 1885 , p. 4.

² Goiffan, Donald, Wisconsin Power and Light Company Engineer, Beloit, Wisconsin. Interview, October 22, 1980.

³ Op. cit.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Sanborn Maps, 1890, 1895, archives, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

⁶ Ibid, 1908.

⁷ Op. cit.

⁸ Private photographic collection, Wisconsin Power and Light Company, 500 Public Ave., Beloit, Wisconsin.

⁹ Op. cit.

¹⁰ Op. cit.

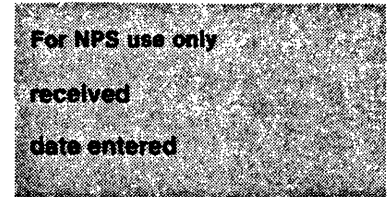
¹¹ "Suits Follow A Clinton Fight," Janesville Gazette, 29 April 1895, p. 2.

¹² Dalton, W. E. (Jack), former Village Board member, Clinton, Wisconsin, interview, November 18, 1980. A second source was the "Water System in Clinton Improved at Cost of \$5,000," Janesville Gazette, 11 January 1930, p. 23.

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- 13 "Seek Public Opinion on Water Tower," Clinton Topper, 7 August 1975, p. 1.
- 14 Architectural Drawings, Ernest Boynton of Boston, Janesville Municipal Building, Engineering Department, 18 North Jackson, Janesville, Wisconsin.
- 15 "Janesville Water Works," Janesville Daily Gazette, 31 December 1915, p. 33.
- 16 City Engineer's drawings, Janesville Municipal Building, Engineering Department, Janesville, Wisconsin.
- 17 Ibid.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify): Community Planning & Development

Specific dates See Cont. Sheet 4 Builder/Architect See Continuation Sheet 4

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Introduction

The 19th century Water Works Structures of Rock County are significant for Community Planning and Development in their respective Communities because they helped establish water distribution systems in the two cities and the village. They are all masonry structures representative of engineering structures developed for water work systems of the late 19th century. The principal benefit of the system was the protection against fire loss; as side benefits residents and businesses, as well as public buildings, were able to get water from a central distribution system. This upgrading of public facilities resulted in greater safety and health protection.

The Water Works Structures are locally significant. The Janesville Pumping Station is also significant as the only remaining 19th century public building in Janesville. The Clinton Water Tower is a landmark in the Village of Clinton.

Historical Development

In the late 1800's, as the city of Janesville and the city of Beloit increased in population and industry, citizens pressed for water works and adequate fire protection for their buildings.¹ In both cities fire departments depended on private wells and cisterns to provide water for their steam operated fire engines. Many times these proved inadequate as the water stream could not be maintained to extinguish the fire. Many buildings were consumed and lost. There was also considerable concern about the health standards required for drinking water and sanitation procedures for private wells. Diphtheria and typhoid fever were communicated through unsanitary water systems. A centralized water distribution system also allowed for centralized control of health standards for drinking water.

Debate in both cities hinged on whether the works should be publically or privately owned. Several years of debate and referendums to establish the public demand as well as the type of ownership for the water works systems preceded the building of the structures. In both cities the citizens approved privately owned utilities and the cities paid a tax for the use of the fire hydrants.

The Janesville Gazette reported the opening of the Beloit Works as a "glad day for Beloit, the completion of her water works and the public exhibition of the efficiency of the same causing universal pride and gratification as no public matter has ever done in latter day history of the city. Not alone that our citizens have long felt the absolute need of water works as a protection against fire, but because also of the other innumerable advantages derived from the water works."²

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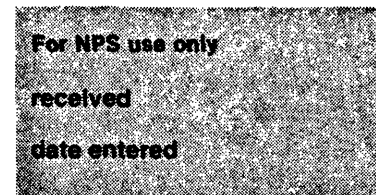
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The village of Clinton was also suffering severe loss of property from fire in the 1890's. Without adequate fire protection and sufficient pumping power, the fire department and local citizens had to stand helplessly by while the fires raged. The village established a water works ordinance to set water rates, rules, regulations and penalties for the water consumers, licensed plumbers and others in 1895.³

Community Planning and Development

The nineteenth century water works structures included in this nomination are significant for Community Planning and Development because they represent an attempt by growing communities, through their local governments, to provide the necessary water systems for the protection of citizens and the enhancement of their quality of life.

The water works facilities include the structures, equipment and appurtenances necessary for securing and distributing a water supply.⁴ The water towers of Beloit and Clinton are of masonry construction built in 1885⁵, and 1895⁶, respectively. The towers have representative masonry standpipe foundations, built of local limestone, by local masons. The Beloit water tower was designed by J. R. Kinley of Chicago, an engineer with the Fairbanks, Morse, Co., of Chicago, the general contractors for the Beloit Works.⁷ The Eclipse Wind Engine Company was responsible for the tank at the water works system in Elkhart, Indiana.⁸ In 1895, the Fairbanks Morse and Eclipse Wind Engine Companies consolidated under one management as Fairbanks, Morse & Co., one of the most important manufacturing companies in Beloit in the 1900's.⁹

For the Beloit works, seven and a quarter mile of mains were laid out in the city in 1885, and as an incentive to the citizens to abandon their private wells, the first 100 patrons to subscribe to the service were given free service pipe to the curb stone.¹⁰ The system used over 850 tons of iron, including the pipes and machinery; and 72 double hydrants were placed throughout the city on both the east and west sides of the Rock River for fire protection to the industrial as well as the residential sections of beloit.¹¹

The 63 foot Beloit Water Tower with the wooden tank placed on top, gave the gravitational pressure to the water flow, and direct pressure from steam operated Smith and Vale pumps, constructed in Dayton, Ohio, allowed a fire stream of two inches which could be thrown 130 feet high with 140 pounds of water pressure at the hydrant.¹² The pumping station (not included in the nomination due to loss of integrity), located just southwest of the stone standpipe, provided water pressure to both sides of the Rock River in the city of Beloit. This meant a pipe had to be laid across the river from the east side, where the pumping station is located, to the west side. A second pumping station was built in 1894 on the west side of the river when the capacity of the one station could no longer provide adequate service.¹³

The Beloit Water Tower is falling into disrepair and is endangered because it has become a threat to public safety. All of the openings of the tower are now open and accessible. The interior of the structure has been gutted and only the marks on the interior walls reveal what was once a stairway to a look out balcony and the tank. Attempts have been

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made in recent years to destroy the tower and the Wisconsin Power and Light Company has sought estimates for removal of the structure.¹⁴ The Beloit Water Tower was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January of 1983 as part of the Historic Resources of Beloit. It is included in this discussion to provide context for the other structures.

The Janesville Pumping Station was designed by Ernest Boynton and constructed by the engineering firm Turner, Clark and Lawson of Boston, Mass.¹⁵ They were also responsible for the construction of the Racine Water Works System built in the 1880's as well as water works systems in Salem Ohio and Omaha, Nebraska in the same time period.¹⁶ The Janesville building has been drastically altered, with several additions made through the years to answer the demands placed on the water works system as the city expanded. These additions which surround the original structure, leaving only its north facade intact, were designed in materials and forms inspired by the original, and add interest and complication to the whole. All additions were made after the city acquired the water works system in 1915 and the plans were drawn by the city engineers, C. V. Kerch and Joseph Lustig.

Turner, Clark & Rawson's hydraulic engineer, J. Frank Williams, supervised the construction of the pumping station reservoir, (which was located to the west of the building)¹⁸, and the machinery.¹⁹ Three boilers, manufactured in Racine were put in the south part of the pumping house building. The pumps were steam driven "Blake" pumps manufactured by Geo. Blake Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.²⁰ These were replaced in 1930 by electric pumps.²¹ A fire alarm gong was placed in the room with the main pumps to alert the engineer at the pumping station to the location of the fire. Thirteen miles of mains and eighty fire hydrants were installed for fire protection in 1887-8.²²

Lengthy discussion in the city council over private or public ownership of the utilities had resulted in a referendum in 1887 to change the city charter, empowering the city to enter into a contract with a private company to build and operate the water works. When this was approved by the citizens, it was decided that the funds for the operation were to come from money received annually by the city for issuing liquor licenses. The contract with the firm of Turner, Clarke & Rawson, owners and operators of the water works, allowed for water to be furnished to all public buildings, including churches, schools, fire department engine houses, display and drinking fountains, free of charge.²³

The Clinton Water Tower is a circular tower rising 59 feet.²⁴ Constructed of local limestone, by a local mason, Jacob Miller,²⁵ the tower is part of a water works system designed by the Fairbanks, Morse, Co., of Chicago, designers of the Beloit tower. A special referendum was held in October 1894 to decide whether the water works should be built. The Clinton Village board then approved \$11,600 for the water works system.²⁶ The Tower was located on the highest point of ground in the village. While delays in completing the well prevented the water works system from going into operation in 1895 and 1896, the Clinton Herald reported that a large number of buildings valued at several thousand dollars, had been destroyed that might easily have been saved with adequate water system operation.²⁷ The tower's wooden tank was replaced in 1929 by a steel tank.²⁸ As the village population grew, the storage capacity of the steel tank was inadequate and a new steel water tower and tank were constructed in the industrial park, south of the

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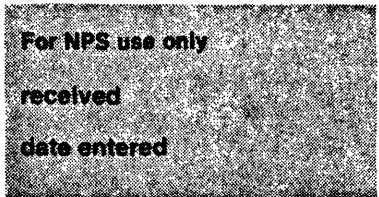
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village commercial area. In 1975 a Rockford firm, the Water Tower Service and Maintenance Co offered to buy the old limestone tower and demolish it for \$1. It was reported that the firm could resell it for \$30,000. Another Wisconsin village was willing to buy the 1929 steel tank.²⁹ Local citizen action saved both the tower and the tank.

Because of the general good integrity of these structures, and because of their importance as symbols of community public works development, the nineteenth century water works structures of Rock County are significant historical and architectural landmarks in their respective communities. They were the forerunners of today's taken-for-granted public water works systems, and their quality of construction and level of preservation make them important local resources.

Survey Comprehensiveness and Results

The 1975 reconnaissance survey of Rock County Historic Sites and Buildings was used to identify extant nineteenth century water works structures. The Edgerton Pumping Station and the Beloit Pumping Station were identified in the survey, but not included in this nomination due to loss of integrity. The Beloit Water Tower was listed on the National Register in January, 1983 as part of the Historic Resources of Beloit.

- 1 "Our Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 2 November 1885, p. 4.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 "Village of Clinton Water Works Ordinance," Clinton Herald, 13 August 1895, pp. 1 and 8.
- 4 Babbit, Harold E. and Doland, James J., Water Supply Engineering, 4th Edition, (New York, McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949), p. 10.
- 5 "Our Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 2 November 1885, p. 4.
- 6 "The Tower," Clinton Herald, 30 April 1895, p. 3.
- 7 "Our Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 2 November 1885, p. 4.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 "Real Estate Transfers," Beloit Free Press, 29 March 1894, p. 3.
- 10 "Those Desiring To Become Patrons of the Water Works," Beloit Weekly Free Press,
30 July 1885, p. 3.
- 11 "Our Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 2 November 1885, p. 4.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 "The Beloit Water Works," Beloit Free Press, 26 July 1894, p. 4.
- 14 "Save The Tower," Clinton Topper, 14 August 1975, p. 1.
- 15 "The Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 24 May 1887, p. 4.
- 16 "The Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 14 July 1887, p. 3.

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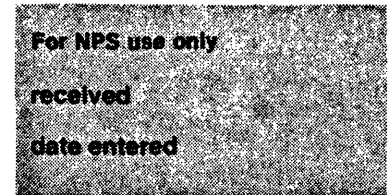
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- 17 City Engineers' drawings, Janesville Municipal Building, Engineering Department,
18 North Jackson, Janesville, Wisconsin.
- 18 "Historical Engineering Structures of the Rock River Valley," photo #10, Janesville
Gazette, 19 February 1976, p. 25.
- 19 "The Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 24 May 1887, p. 4.
- 20 "The Water Works Pumps," Janesville Gazette, 12 February 1888, p. 3.
- 21 "Bathhouse, Park Work and 7 Miles Sewer and Water Main, Feature City Tasks," 28th
Annual Progress Edition Janesville Daily Gazette, 10 January 1931, p. 24.
- 22 Op. cit.
- 23 "The Water Works," Janesville Gazette, 31 December 1887, p. 1.
- 24 "The Tower," Clinton Herald, 30 April 1895, p. 3.
- 25 "Jacob Miller," Clinton Herald, 9 April 1895, p. 1.
- 26 "Contract for the Water Works," Clinton Herald, 20 November 1894, p. 1.
- 27 "A Year is Now..." Clinton Herald, 26 May 1896, p. 1.
- 28 "Water System in Clinton Improved at Cost of \$5,000," 27th Annual Progress Edition,
11 January 1930, p. 23.
- 29 "Save the Tower," Clinton Topper, 14 August 1975, p. 1.

Specific Dates:

Clinton Water Tower, 1895; new tank, 1929

Janesville Pumping Station, 1887-1888; alterations, 1915, 1918, 1921, 1930

Builder/Architect:

Clinton Water Tower: Jacob Miller, builder

Janesville Pumping Station: Ernest Boynton, original architect
C.V. Kerch and Joseph Lustig, city
engineers responsible for later
additions

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property see continuation sheet

Quadrangle name _____ see continuation sheet

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruth Ann Willis, researcher

organization Rock County Historical Society date February 19, 1980

street & number 10 S. High Street telephone 608/756-4509

city or town Janesville state Wisconsin

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Jeff Dean

title DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION date JAN. 25, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation sheet for listings date _____
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

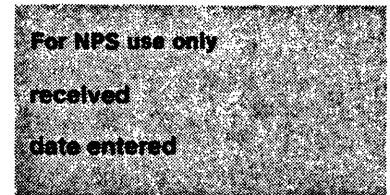
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Water Works Structures of Rock County - 19th Century Thematic

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

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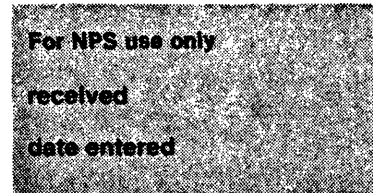
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Water Works Structures of Rock County - 19th Century Thematic
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Verbal Boundary Descriptions

Clinton Water Tower

Acreage: .03

From a point 3' east from the northeast corner of the structure, thence 3' northerly and 29' westerly, thence 48' southerly, thence 29' easterly and thence 45' northerly to the point of beginning.

Janesville Pumping Station

Acreage: .31

Beginning at the northwest corner of the structure 1' northerly and 1' westerly, thence 163' southerly, thence 82' easterly, thence 163' northerly, thence 31' westerly to the point of beginning.

UTM References

Clinton Water Tower: USGS Quad: Clinton, Wis
Scale: 1:24,000
16/347040/4713530

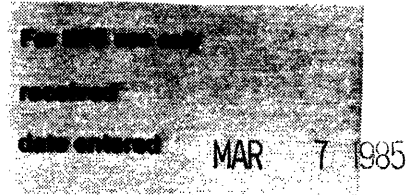
Janesville Pumping Station: USGS Quad: Janesville West, Wis.
Scale: 1:24,000
16/334270/4727060

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Carol L. Cartwright, research assistant
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street, Madison, WI. 53706
(608) 262-1339
Nomination edited and retyped November 1984.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Water Works Structures of Rock County - 19th Century TR
State WISCONSIN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Clinton Water Tower

Entered in the
National Register

fu
Keeper

Shelton Byrum 3/7/85

Attest

2. Janesville Pumping Station

Entered in the
National Register

fu
Keeper

Shelton Byrum 3/7/85

Attest

3. Beloit Water Tower
(previously listed 1-7-83)

Keeper

Attest

4.

Keeper

Attest

5.

Keeper

Attest

6.

Keeper

Attest

7.

Keeper

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest