

City: Beloit		County: Rock	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981
Film Rolls: 109 110 117 119 123, 124 125	Neg. Nos.: 20 2-8, 10-20 24-36 6 11-36 1-36 1-10	Overall Views See attached sheets of contact prints.	Maps Used: Near East Side Historic District	
Describe Views: UL UR LL LR			Streets Included	Numbers
		(Beloit College Campus)	---	
		Bushnell	715-925	
		Chapin	717-1105	
		Church	618-925	
		Clary	708-912	
		College	516-843	
		Emerson	716-1014	
		Harrison	603-749	
		Park	611-849	
		Prospect	501-157	
		Public	617	
		Wisconsin	716-816	

General Character (Building types, styles, environment; important natural and man-made features; qualities that make district distinct from surroundings; nature of intrusions):

See continuation sheet.

Statement of Significance and Brief Historical Development:

Areas of Significance:

Archeology; Architecture;
Associated with significant persons;
Education

Period of Significance:

c. 1850-1832

See continuation sheet.

No.	Sources of Information
1	Tyler, Bastian, "The Beloit College Mound Group ...," in <u>The Wisconsin Archeologist</u> , September, 1958: pp. 155-172
2	"Urban Development and Neighborhoods," Beloit Intensive Survey Report, 1982
3	"Beloit College," Beloit Intensive Survey Report, 1982
4	See: "Early Settlement," Beloit Intensive Survey Report, 1982
5	

Boundary Justification:

See continuation sheet.

REC'D JAN 5 1983

Representation in Previous Surveys: HABS
 NRHP WRL Local Ordinance Desig.
 Other: Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places

Opinion of Eligibility for the National Register:
 Eligible Not Eligible Unknown
 Initials: _____ Date: _____

BELOIT HISTORIC SURVEY

Near East Side Historic District Inventory

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code: NES-</u>
<u>Beloit College Campus</u>		
749 College	C	104/21
Eaton Chapel	P	83/17
Effigy Mounds	P	83/8
Boiler Plant (photo code RO-118/12)	NC	Boiler Plant
Memorial Hall	P	83/5
Memorial Hall/Godfrey	C/NC	83/7
Middle College	P	83/9
Morse-Ingersoll Hall	C	83/20
Morse Library	NC	83/24
Sculpture	NC	83/27
Neese Theater	NC	83/4
North College	P	83/10
Pearsons Hall	P (NRHP)	83/15
Pettibone World Affairs Center	P	83/29
President's House (709 Church)	P	83/28
Accounting Department (803 College Street)	C	119/32
Music Department (815 College Street)	NC	85/23
Theta Pi Gamma Sorority (829 College Street)	C	109/15
French House (837 College Street)	C	85/24

BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS (continued):

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>NES Map Code</u>
The Forum (843 College St.)	NC	119/1
Coughy House (708 Clary St.)	NC	118/28

REC'D JAN 5 1963

<u>Beloit College Campus</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code:</u> <u>NES-</u>
Rostra Beloitensia	C	119/2
Science Center		
Chamberlin Hall	NC	83/16
Mayer Hall	NC	83/18
Sculpture	NC	83/19
South College	P	83/11
Student Union	C	83/14
Wright Art Center	C	83/12
Annex	NC	Annex
Sculpture	C	83/13
<u>Address</u>		
715 -715½ Bushnell	C	115/20
719 Bushnell	C	88/1
725 Bushnell	C	101/12
801 Bushnell	P(NRHP)	85/29
815 Bushnell	NC	815
905 Bushnell	P	85/34
911 Bushnell	C	116/9
917 Bushnell	C	116/10
925 Bushnell (and 604 Harrison)	P	88/8
717 Chapin	C	115/17
722-722½-724-724½ Chapin	P	88/4
725 Chapin	C	115/16
810 Chapin	C	101/18
811 Chapin	C	101/19
816 Chapin	C	115/25
820 Chapin	C	115/26

-continued-

REC'D JAN 5 1983

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code: NES-</u>
912 Chapin	C	117/4
915-915 1/2-917 Chapin	C	117/6
918 Chapin	C	117/5
921 Chapin	C	117/7
924 Chapin	C	87/33
1003-1005 Chapin	C	87/32
1009 Chapin	C	117/8
1015 Chapin	C	87/31
1023 Chapin	C	102/14
1103-05 Chapin	P	87/29
618a-618b-618½ Church	C	115/21
626 Church	NC	115/22
627 Church	C	88/3
632 Church	C	88/2
633 Church	C	115/23
641-643 Church	C	115/24
649 Church	C	101/9
715 Church	C	115/27
718-20 Church	C	115/28
719 Church	C	86/5
723 Church	C	86/1
726 Church	P	86/2
732 Church	P	86/3
737 Church	C	115/30
742 Church	C	101/8
745 Church	C	115/31
751 Church	C	115/32

-continued-

REC'D JAN 5 1983

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code: NES-</u>
805 Church	P	85/11
811 Church	C	101/6
817 Church	C	115/35
818 Church	P	85/12
821-823 Church	C	115/36
824 Church	P	85/13
829 Church	C	116/1
836 Church	C	116/4
837 Church	C	116/2
842 Church	C	116/5
843 Church	C	116/3
849-849½ Church	C	116/6
905 Church	P	85/14
911 Church	C	85/20
917 Church	C	116/8
925 Church	C	101/4
718 Clary	non-evaluative	
722-24 Clary	C	101/5
810 Clary	NC	116/7
811 Clary	C	85/16
912 Clary	C	117/2
516 College	P	85/28
609 College	C	101/14
613 College	C	101/15
619 College	C	115/19
623 College	C	115/18
631 College	C	85/27
635 College	P	85/26

REC'D JUN 5 1933

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code:</u> <u>NES-</u>
647 College	P	85/25
716 Emerson	C	104/20
717 Emerson	C	104/19
721 Emerson (aka 804 Church)	C	104/18
810 Emerson	C	115/34
816 Emerson	C	115/33
910 Emerson	C	117/16
1003 Emerson	C	104/17
1009 Emerson	C	117/17
1014 Emerson	C	117/18
603 Harrison	C	88/9
609 Harrison	C	109/18
616 Harrison	C	88/10
617 Harrison	C	116/12
622 Harrison	C	102/15
625 Harrison	C	116/14
628 Harrison	C	116/15
629 Harrison	C	109/17
636 Harrison	P	87/35
702 Harrison	C	117/3
709 Harrison	C	117/10
710 Harrison	C	117/9
716 Harrison	C	117/11
722 Harrison	C	102/11
730 Harrison	C	117/12

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REC'D JAN 5 1983

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code: NES-</u>
731 Harrison	C	102/10
735 Harrison	C	117/13
743 Harrison	C	117/14
749 Harrison	C	117/15
Horace White Park	C	118/4
Horace White Park (monument)	C	85/30
611 Park	C	116/16
615 Park	C	101/20A
620 Park	C	116/17
621-621½ Park (on ISF with 615 Park)	C	101/20B
624 Park	C	85/35
625 Park	C	116/18
629-629½ Park	C	85/36
630 Park	C	116/19
635 Park	C	116/20
636 Park	C	85/37A
643 Park	C	101/21
644 Park	C	85/37B
649-651 Park	C	86/7
650 Park	C	118/27
703 Park	P	86/8
704 Park	C	86/6
710 Park	C	86/10
715 Park	C	86/11
716 Park	C	116/21
721-721½ Park	C	86/12A

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REC. JAN 5 1983

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code:</u> <u>NES-</u>
722-722b-722½ Park	C	116/22
730 Park	C	116/23
731 Park	C	86/12B
737 -737½ Park	C	116/25
738 -738½ Park	C	116/24
742 Park	C	102/3
743 -745 Park	C	116/26
746 Park	P	85/10
749 Park	C	116/27
802 Park	P	85/8
808 Park	P	85/9
816 Park	C	111/30
819 -819½ Park	P	102/5
822 Park	C	116/32
825 Park	C	116/30
830 -830½ Park	C	116/33
831 Park	C	116/31
835 Park	C	102/6
836 -836½ Park	C	116/34
842 Park	C	116/35
847 Park	C	116/36
848 Park	C	87/12
849 Park	NC	117/1

-continued-

REC'D JUN 5 1983

<u>Address</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Map Code: NES-</u>
501 Prospect (First Presbyterian)	C	118/11
517 Prospect	P (NRHP)	83/2
617 Public (First Baptist)	C	118/9
716-716½-716½b Wisconsin	C	117/20
722-724 Wisconsin	C	102/19
732 Wisconsin	C	102/20
732 Wisconsin (Rear)	C	102/20
738 Wisconsin	C	11Q8A
744 Wisconsin (on ISF with 738)	C	11Q8B
748 Wisconsin (on ISF with 738)	C	11Q9
800 Wisconsin	C	102/21
816 Wisconsin	P	87/11

Near East Side Historic District

General Character:

The Near East Side Historic District is a gracious neighborhood of generally large-scaled residences spread out on large tree-shaded lots along streets first laid out in the existing grid pattern in 1837. Most of the land is flat, behind the neighborhood's forecourt--Horace White Park--on the south, and the Rock River bluff on the west. From downhill, the neighborhood is diminished by the towers of Beloit College, the west edge of the district, and by the tower of the First Congregational Church, 801 Bushnell (NRHP, 1974). Visually and historically, the college campus is an inseparable part of the neighborhood.

Some of the homes in the district today date from the 1850's. From this beginning, the area's structures reflect many periods of Beloit's architectural styles. The neighborhood achieved the overall character it has today toward the end of the 19th and into the early 20th centuries when many prominent families built large and comfortable homes in the area. The district has many examples of styles such as the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Early Colonial Revival. Among the many distinguished homes in the district are the Jesse McQuigg house, 635 College (NES 85/26), a brick house in the Greek Revival style; the Sereno T. Merrill house, 703 Park (NES 86/8), a fine example of the Italian Villa style; the two Queen Anne style houses, side by side, at 726 and 732 Church (NES 86/2 and 86/3), with elaborate shingle treatments.

However, not all homes in the district looked to historical styles. Several homes drew their inspiration from the Prairie School of architecture made famous by Frank Lloyd Wright. An example of the Prairie style influence is the house built in 1913 at 816 Wisconsin (NES 87/11), later lived in by Dr. Connell, a Beloit physician and surgeon.

The district is also the site of a number of churches, one of which has been a key Beloit landmark since its construction. Built in 1859, the First Congregational Church was constructed of Milwaukee brick in the Greek Revival style with some Romanesque Revival details. It was designed by Lucas Bradley, a prominent mid-nineteenth century Wisconsin architect from Racine.

The most significant grouping of architecturally interesting structures in the district (indeed, in the entire city or even the region), is the Beloit College campus. There are a total of seven academic and one residential structures on the campus which are included as pivotal sites in the district. The cornerstone for the oldest of these, Middle College (NES 83/9), was laid in 1847 and it was built with funds given by Beloit residents. Although altered since then, it is today the oldest college building in continuous use northwest of Chicago. It originally housed students and classes, and was also the site of the first college chapel, the first college library, and early administrative offices. It presently houses the college administrative offices. Another significant Beloit College building is Eaton Chapel (NES 83/17). Built of rusticated stone, in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the cornerstone was laid in 1891. It served as the college chapel until 1970 and, over the years, was remodeled and enlarged. Eaton Chapel was designed by the Chicago firm of Patton and Fisher and was named in 1930 after the second president of the college, Edward Dwight Eaton. Pearsons Hall of Science (NRHP, 1980) was designed by Daniel Burnham of Chicago. It was constructed in 1892 and is an imposing building of Romanesque Revival design, faced with rusticated plum brown brick of strong character. Pearsons Hall is significant as the only building in Rock County designed by the Burnham firm.

Near East Side Historic District

General Character (Continued):

The campus also contains a group of effigy mounds: "The Beloit College Mound Group is located on the glacial outwash terrace 40 feet above the east shore of the Rock River and 1/2 mile above the mouth of Turtle Creek in Beloit... The site originally consisted of about 27 circular, oval, linear and effigy mounds. Only 23 remain visible today and several of these have been damaged by construction and landscaping" (1).

Horace White Park is another significant feature of the Near East Side Historic District. This park was included in both the 1837 Kelsou Survey of Beloit and the 1840 Hopkins Survey (Original Plat). In the Kelsou Survey, the park was a public square and was larger than it exists today. The public square was planned on the scale of a New England town square around which the village was to grow. As detailed in the Hopkins Survey, this growth did not occur as planned, however, as the commercial area flourished nearer the river, and the square became a smaller public square. It was the site of the first school house, of 1839, called the "Old Brick Pile." The public square was also the site of the second county fair in 1852. In the early 1880's, the public square was named the City Park. Later, in 1898, the City Park was landscaped by O. C. Simonds, who was concurrently doing similar landscape work on the Beloit College Campus. In 1919, the City Park was dedicated to and named after Dr. Horace White and son Horace White, Jr. Dr. White was a distinguished early citizen and the leader of the New England Emigration Company which settled Beloit in 1837.

The district contains 31 pivotal sites and 137 contributing structures, plus Horace White Park and the Horace White monument which are considered to be contributing in nature. Of the 31 pivotal sites, one is archeological, one is a church, seven are academic buildings at the college, and 22 are residences. One of these is the President's House (NES 83/28), at the college, the former A. L. Chapin residence; another, Rasey House, 517 Prospect (NRHP, 1974), is the Daughters of the American Revolution clubhouse in Beloit.

There are 14 non-contributing buildings in the district. Ten of them (plus three pieces of sculpture) are located on the Beloit College campus and were built after World War II. While all are of high design quality, they fall outside the district's period of significance and thus cannot contribute in any meaningful sense to the historic character of the district. The other four non-contributing properties are houses either shorn of all architectural character or too recent to be considered a part of the district's historic character.

Significance:

Tracing its history to the plans of the New England Emigrating Company and the first buildings of Beloit College, the Near East Side Historic District is a cohesive collection of residential, academic, and church buildings, significant for the wide variety and excellent quality of its 19th and early 20th century architecture, its historic association with Beloit College (an educational institution of state-wide importance), and its historic association with many of Beloit's cultural and economic leaders. The Beloit College Mound Group is an archeologically significant site in the district. For complete statements of significance see text of nomination and individual intensive survey forms for pivotal properties (attached).

Near East Side Historic District

Background:

The Near East Side Historic District is an area which incorporates three physical elements from Beloit's history. These elements are Beloit College, the near east side residential neighborhood and Horace White Park. The district possesses a rich heritage tied to the origins of the City of Beloit and its founders. The Near East Side Historic District is part of the original claim of Beloit's first permanent settler, Caleb Blodgett. This was land which he purchased from Joseph Thiebault, a trader, who was the first to claim the land east of the Rock River and north of Turtle Creek. Two early surveys, the 1837 Kelsou Survey and the 1840 Hopkins Survey, mapped the land on the east side much as it is today. The entire district is contained within the Hopkins Survey--the Original Plat of Beloit (2).

Area of Significance/Education:

Beloit College dominates the district on the west. Built on land donated by the citizens of Beloit, the college was chartered in 1846 and is Wisconsin's oldest college in continuous academic existence. Its formation was based largely on the religious and educational backgrounds of the early settlers in Beloit, who labored for the establishment of a college from the first years of settlement (3). See "Statement of Significance, Education" in the text of the nomination for complete statement. See individual survey forms for information on pivotal properties.

Area of Significance/Associated with Significant Persons:

The Near East Side Historic District has many houses built and occupied by significant Beloit citizens. The neighborhood developed around Beloit College and many of its early residents were associated with the college. However, a cross section of Beloiters built their homes in the district including grocers, druggists, bankers, industrialists, professors, doctors, lawyers and carpenter/builders.

Among the most significant of these people was Sereno T. Merrill, who moved to Beloit in 1846 and became principal of the Beloit Seminary, which merged with Beloit College in 1849. During 1850-1851, Merrill, together with T. Wright, built the first paper mill on the Rock River. Merrill was also an inventor and industrialist. In 1873, he helped organize, and was president of, the Eclipse Windmill Company, the early forerunner of Fairbanks Morse and Company. He was also president of Merrill and Houston Iron Works, forerunner of the Beloit Corporation, and of the Citizen's National Bank. Merrill's residence, at 703 Park (NES 86/8), is a pivotal property in the district.

Other prominent citizens, whose houses are included in the district, include A. P. Waterman, educator, businessman and civic leader, 516 College (NES 85/28); Moses Reitler, clothing merchant, 925 Bushnell (NES 88/8); John Holmes, banker, 1103-05 Chapin (NES 87/29); John Paley, banker, 802 Park (85/8); and Noble Ross, co-founder of the Beloit Iron Works (now Beloit Corporation), 818 Park (NES 102/5). Educators at Beloit College are represented by J. J. Blaisdell, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, 647 College (NES 85/25); William Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, 805 Church (NES 85/11); and Louis E. Holden, Professor of Oratory, and later President of Wooster College (1899-1915) and James Milliken University (1920-1923), 905 Church (NES 85/14).

Near East Side Historic District

Area of Significance/Associated with Significant Persons: (Continued)

One of the district's earliest houses, the Rasey House, at 517 Prospect Street (NRHP, 1974), is one of only a few cobblestone structures remaining in Beloit. It was built on college property in the late 1840's by labor procured from the building of Middle College. In order to raise money for the college, the property was sold after its construction. Its first resident was President A. L. Chapin, who lived there from 1850 to 1851. The house was then sold to Deacon Samuel Hinman, who lived there for many years.

Area of Significance/Architecture:

Many of the structures in the district, including most of the academic buildings on the college campus and many of the residences, including those of the individuals discussed above, have architectural significance as examples of their types, periods and methods of construction; or as examples of the works of master architects, including Lucas Bradley of Racine, Patton and Fisher (later Miller) of Chicago, and the internationally known firm of Burnham and Root; or as visual landmarks. (See the "Architectural Resources" section in the Description and "Statement of Significance; Architecture" of the nomination as well as individual survey forms for pivotal properties.

Area of Significance/Archeology:

The Effigy Mounds on the Beloit College campus (that portion of the Beloit College Mound group still extant on the academic campus) were included in the Near East Side Historic District because they exist within the boundaries and therefore must be accounted for, although the scope of the project did not include archeological resources. See statement on Intensive Survey form, quoted from a recognized authority. This group of mounds is clearly the largest extant group remaining within the city limits of Beloit, according to the survey reported by Ira M. Buell in 1919 and the subsequent survey reported in 1970 by Frederick W. Lange and Mark W. Kristensen (4).

Boundary Justification:

This district is bounded on the west by a bluff above commercial properties; on the northwest by the Beloit College residential quadrangle, primarily World War II era structures (west of College St.); on the northeast and east by residential structures of lesser quality and/or subjected to loss of integrity (east from Church Street and south to Bushnell); and on the south by a mixed neighborhood of large-scale apartment houses, commercial structures and deteriorated housing stock. Two structures abutting the district, but not included because of scale, are individually listed or nominated: Emerson Hall on the west side of the 900 block of Church (NRHP, 1979), and St. Thomas Church, 822 East Grand.

Boundary Description:

The Near East Side Historic District is an irregularly shaped district described as follows: Beginning at the centerline of Pleasant Street at the intersection of Bushnell Street; thence northerly to the centerline of Emerson Street; thence easterly to the centerline of College Street; thence northerly to the centerline of Clary Street; thence easterly to the centerline of Church Street; thence north to the n. property line of 925 Church Street; thence easterly to the eastern property line of 925 Church Street; thence southerly along the eastern property lines of 925 through 911 Church Street and 811 Clary Street; to the centerline of Clary Street; thence easterly to the eastern property line of 912 Clary Street; thence southerly along the eastern property lines of 912 Clary, 835 through 819 Park Avenue; thence westerly along the southern property line of 819 Park Avenue to the centerline of Park Avenue; thence southerly to the centerline of Emerson Street, thence easterly to the east property line of 910 Emerson

Near East Side Historic DistrictBoundary Description: (Continued)

Street, thence southerly to the north property line of 730 Harrison Avenue; thence easterly along said property line to the centerline of Harrison Avenue; thence easterly to the western property line of 1009 Emerson Street; thence northerly along said property line to the northern property line of 1009 Emerson Street; thence easterly along said property line to the western property line of 816 Wisconsin Avenue; thence northerly along said property line to the north property line of 816 Wisconsin Avenue; thence easterly along said property line to the centerline of Wisconsin Avenue; thence southerly along said property line to the northern property line of 1103-5 Chapin Street; thence easterly along said property line to the eastern property line of 1103-5 Chapin Street; thence southerly along said property line to the centerline of Chapin Street; thence westerly along the Chapin Street centerline to the centerline of Harrison Avenue; thence southerly to the north property lines of 620 Harrison Avenue; thence easterly along said property line to the eastern property line of 629 Harrison Avenue; thence southerly along the eastern property lines of 629 through 609 Harrison Avenue; thence westerly along the southern property line of 609 Harrison Avenue to the western property line of 603 Harrison Avenue; thence southerly along said property line to the centerline of Bushnell Street; thence westerly to the centerline of Park Avenue; thence southerly to the centerline of East Grand Avenue; thence westerly along the East Grand Avenue centerline to the centerline to the centerline of College Street; thence northerly to the centerline of Public Avenue; thence westerly to the centerline of Prospect Street; thence northerly to the centerline of Bushnell Street; thence westerly along Bushnell Street centerline to the point of beginning, located in the city of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin.

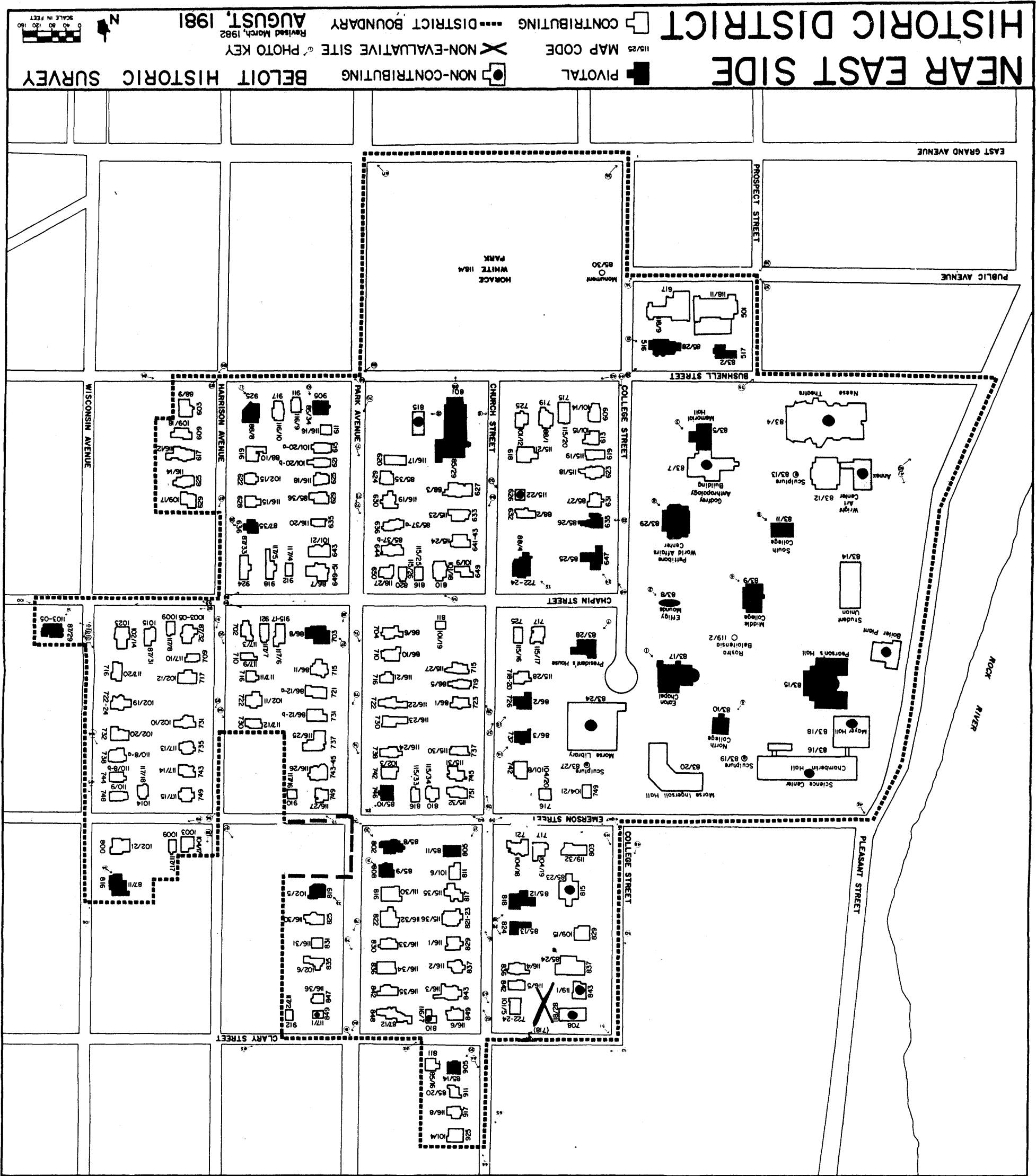
Acreege of nominated district: 93

USGS Quadrangle name: Beloit, Wisconsin

USGS Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

UTM References:

A. 16/332940/4707240	W. 16/333410/4707890
B. 16/333150/4707240	X. 16/333360/4707900
C. 16/333150/4707150	Y. 16/333360/4707800
D. 16/333240/4707150	Z. 16/333260/4707790
E. 16/333240/4707040	aa 16/333260/4707620
F. 16/333460/4707040	bb 16/333040/4707620
G. 16/333460/4707230	
H. 16/333640/4707220	
I. 16/333640/4707320	
J. 16/333580/4707320	
K. 16/333580/4707410	
L. 16/333730/4707410	
M. 16/333710/4707680	
N. 16/333590/4707630	
O. 16/333590/4707540	
P. 16/333510/4707540	
Q. 16/333510/4707620	
R. 16/333460/4707620	
S. 16/333460/4707660	
T. 16/333530/4707660	
U. 16/333530/4707790	
V. 16/333410/4707790	



NEAR EAST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PIVOTAL MAP CODE 115/25
 NON-CONTRIBUTING
 NON-EVALUATIVE SITE PHOTO KEY
 CONTRIBUTING

BELOIT HISTORIC SURVEY

Revised March, 1982
 AUGUST, 1981

SCALE IN FEET
 0 40 80 120 160

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Church	
Street Address: 726 Church Street		Legal Description: Lot 4, Block 27, Original Plat	Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Board of Trustees, Beloit College			
Film Roll No. RO-86 *RO-111		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin			726
Negative No. 2 *18, 19		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. E		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use: Anna Pratt House	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	TOWN RANGE SECTION
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1890	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	Map Name
Architectural Statement: This large residence, built in 1890, is an architecturally significant example of the Queen Anne style in Beloit. Rising two stories plus attic, the frame house has a complex roof line with hip and gabled elements. A series of rounded, square and chamfered bays project from the facade, while the cross gables are pedimented and feature heavy cornices. But the most remarkable feature of the house is the variegated siding. Smooth and narrow clapboarding wraps tightly around the first story while shingles in a reticulated pattern animate the upper stories with (over)	Historical Statement: Mrs. Gertrude Pratt bought the property located at 726 Church from William Porter in 1889. The beautifully crafted house was built in the next year, 1890. Mrs. Pratt lived here until 1924, when she sold it to E. B. West of Illinois. (A)	

5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives B C D E F	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____ 7 <u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins 8 <u>District:</u> Near East Side Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: R date: el/ol 9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: R	Map Code NES 86/2
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726 Church Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

movement and texture. The entry porch features heavy Eastlake-like porch posts and a perforated frieze, while Stick-like latticework ornaments the porch pediment and gables. Vergeboards, brackets, and a brick chimney rising through both stories and well above the roof ridge provide more variety to this Queen Anne home. The single most distinctive details are ogee shaped brackets on the front porch pillars; where the pillars are paired across the front these brackets meet to form a complete ogee arch.



1	City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Bushnell
	Street Address: 905 Bushnell		Legal Description:	Acreage:	
	Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner:		
	Film Roll No. R0-85 *R0-111		Current Owner's Address:		
	Negative No. 34 *7, 8		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
	Facade Orient. S		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2	Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1869	Source A					
	Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master

Possesses high artistic values

Represents a type, period, or method of construction

Is a visual landmark in the area

Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons

Assoc. with significant historical events

Assoc. with development of a locality

Other: _____

None

Architectural Statement:

One of the finest mid-century residences in Beloit, this house is an architecturally significant example of the Italianate style, with a commanding site on top of the hill at the north-east corner of Horace White Park. Florid in its profuse detail yet controlled by a classic rectilinear spirit, the two story frame house is at once stately and exuberant. The low-pitched hip roof, crowned with a balustrade and two symmetrically disposed chimneys, has widely projecting eaves, treated as a classical cornice and supported by paired scroll brackets. (over)

Historical Statement:

In 1869, R. Newcomb built this house, a portion of which was reputedly moved to 1410 White. The house on that site is clearly of a mid 19th century origin, but was not at that location prior to 1913. There was no change in the assessment for 905 Bushnell at that time, however; thus, the tax roll records do not offer conclusive proof of a move (perhaps the former wing was moved twice). A old photographic view of the house from the west does show a rear wing which is gone. (A B)

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives

B Old photographic views of Beloit; collection on loan to City of Beloit planning department (Xerox copy in RCHS Archives).

C

D

E

F

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark

other:

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing

initials: **R** date: **2/1/81**

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown

national state local initials: **R**

Street
 Number
905
 Town
 Range
 Section
 Map Name
Near East Side Historic District
 Map Code
NES 85/34

905 Bushnell

Architectural Statement (Continued)

A heavy molded frieze, with perforated ventilator panels, surrounds the house and thin corner boards frame it. A veranda, complete with paired pillars, brackets, banister and balustrade, shelters the first floor. The symmetrically placed 4 over 4 windows, tall and narrow in proportion, are surmounted on the second floor by segmentally arched window heads and on the first floor by pedimented heads. The center window on the second story has a Palladian motif, with rounded center sash, and the entry door has a segmented arch, transom, and side pilasters. Bay windows project on either side. Although all the detail is ornately carved and molded, the clapboard siding is taut and unornamented, adding restraint to the exuberant detail.



1 City, Village or Town: <p style="text-align: center;">BELOIT</p> Street Address: <p style="text-align: center;">925 Bushnell (and 604 Harrison)</p> Current Name & Use: <p style="text-align: center;">Residence</p> Film Roll No. R0-88 *R0-102 Negative No. 8 *16 Facade Orient. <p style="text-align: center;">S</p>	County: <p style="text-align: center;">ROCK</p>	Surveyor: <p style="text-align: center;">Richard P. Hartung</p> Legal Description: E. half of Lots 1 & 2, Block 19, Original Plat Current Owner: <p style="text-align: center;">Robert E. Bachman and Wife</p> Current Owner's Address: <p style="text-align: center;">Same</p> Special Features Not Visible In Photographs: Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">July, 1981</p> Acreage: Number 925 604
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2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration	Source				
1892	A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:

An architecturally significant example of the Queen Anne style in Beloit, this three story frame house marks the division between the Near East Side Historic District on the plain to its rear, and the less cohesive, mixed use area below it, as one proceeds uphill on Harrison Avenue. The house is composed of two intersecting gabled units joined at the southeast corner by a three story polygonal tower which culminates in a bulbous roof. On the east elevation, enclosed porches recede into the second and third stories while the upper portion of the facade overhangs a recessed entry. (over)

Historical Statement:

Constructed in 1892, this house was first owned by Moses Reitler, and later owned by his son, Eugene Reitler, who were Beloit clothing merchants. (A,B) Moses Reitler was a member of Beloit's small 19th century community of German Jews. He married a woman from Maine, and his descendents were long prominent in Beloit. (C)

- 5** Sources of Information (Reference to Above)
- A** Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives
- B** Beloit City Directory, 1906
- C** Telephone interview with Robert H. Irrmann, September 17, 1981
- D**
- E**
- F**

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other: _____

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: R date: 8/1/81

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: R

925 Bushnell (604 Harrison)
Architectural Statement (Continued)

To balance that, the south elevation features projecting enclosed porches on the first and second stories. On the tower, upper story shingles wrap outward around the volume while the first story clapboards recede into the chamfered bay. Although the ornament is held to a minimum, Eastlake-like detail can be seen on the turned porch posts, the colonnette mullions on the tower bay window, and in the brackets under the pedimented gable peak. But the essential character of the house is formed by its volumetric quality: the sheathing of clapboard and shingles seems to enclose volumes like a thin membrane, wrapping around deeply recessed porches and then around projecting towers and porches, creating a sense of the interior space. The exterior material itself provides the house's most assertive decorative scheme: fanlike shingles, fish scale shingles, horizontal bands of shingles alternating with each other and with the narrow clapboarding on the first floor. The continuous flow of the material is reminiscent of the Shingle style, but the house is most notably a highly individual statement on Queen Anne motifs.

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Church Number 732
Street Address: 732 Church Street		Legal Description: N. 2/3 of L. 5, & S. 41' of L. 6, B. 27, Original Plat	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Board of Trustees, Beloit College		
Film Roll No. RO-86 *RO-111		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 3 *20		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

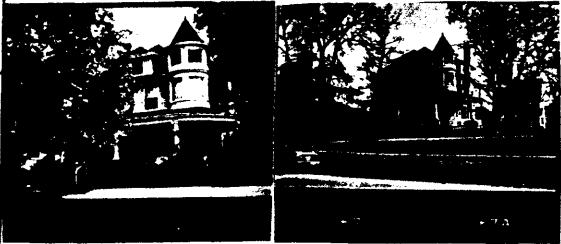
2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1894	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	Section Map Name Near East Side Historic District
Architectural Statement: With multiple projecting gables, intersecting volumes, and variegated siding, this house is an architecturally significant example of the Queen Anne residential style in Beloit. Rising two stories plus attic, the house is composed of a complex massing best seen, perhaps, on the main (east) facade where a gabled porch projects from a gabled bay which in turn projects from the main east gable which overhangs the east wall, creating a succession of projecting and enlarged units. (over)	Historical Statement: This house was built in 1894 and first owned by Charles and Della Emerson. (A) Charles was the proprietor of Emerson's Drug Store in Beloit. (A)	

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives B City of Beloit Directories, 1894-1901. C D E F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code NES 86/3
	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: R date: 8/1/81	
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: R	

732 Church Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

But if irregular massing and plan are hallmarks of the style, the frame house is most distinguished by its richly decorative use of siding. Although the clapboards and shingles are left unornamented, their texture and pattern endow the house with an understated elegance. Extremely narrow clapboards wrap around the first two stories (the clapboards on the second story being more narrow than that on the first) enveloping the house in a taut and smooth skin. The overhanging gables which dominate the house are covered in shingles with distinctive concentric bands forming a fan-like pattern in the gable peaks. The pedimented entry porch is also shingled and features an arcade of broad, low arches supported by squat columns in a manner reminiscent of the Romanesque Revival. Scalloped edges in the gables and slight returns provide further detail, but the house is essentially devoid of applied ornament, relying instead on massing and texture for its visual appeal.

City, Village or Town: 1 BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Church Street Number 805	
Street Address: 805 Church Street		Legal Description:		Acreeage:		
Current Name & Use: Residence			Current Owner: Lou B. Noll		Town Range Section Map Name Near East Side Historic District	
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-101 **RO-111				Current Owner's Address: Same		
Negative No. 11 *7 **21				Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. W		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
2					
Dates of Construction /Alteration	Source				
1905	A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: Assoc. with the development of
 None Beloit College

Architectural Statement:

Built in 1905, this frame house, rising two stories plus attic, is an architecturally significant example of an early 20th century residence in Beloit, caught in the transition between the late Queen Anne and the quieter, more cubic styles of the new century. The massing here is nearly cubic, ornament is reduced, and the fenestration aims at the regular, but a corner turret, rising from a rounded bay and culminating in a conical roof with flared eaves and provides variety and a strong tilt toward the asymmetry of earlier years. (Over)

Historical Statement:

William Hamilton, who first owned this house when it was built in 1905 (A), was a professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, a director of the College Observatory, and Registrar at Beloit College. Under his direction, the College altered the curriculum in an "endeavor to relate the curriculum more immediately to the life of today," a move which resulted in such career-oriented programs as the new Departments of Journalism and Home Economics. In 1922, Hamilton facilitated the (over)

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives

B Eaton, Historical Sketches of Beloit College, pp. 193-197, 216-217.

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other:

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

C

D

8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing
 initials: R date: 8/1/81

E

F

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: R

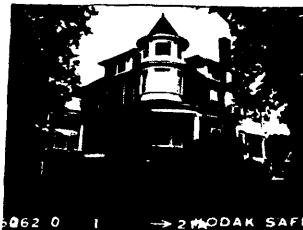
805 Church Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)


Nonetheless, the clapboard siding is unornamented and the steep pitch of the hip roof is lessened by rectangular dormers with pronounced cornices, pilasters, and diamond-paned casement windows. A heavy veranda, supported by Ionic columns, wraps around the west and south elevations and a two story porch on the south elevation is also sustained by Ionic columns. A brick chimney climbs from the rusticated concrete block foundation, through a first story bay window, until it is well above the roof ridge. But the turret and chimney, lingering elements of a more delicate Queen Anne style, are subservient here to the "four-square" solidity of the house, and the elements of irregularity are well controlled by broad proportions and heavier scale.

A recent multi-colored paint scheme, based on current San Francisco precedent, has made the house a visual landmark in the area.

Historical Statement (Continued)

transition between Presidents Brannon and Eaton by serving as chairman of an interim administrative committee in charge of the College. (B)



City, Village or Town: 1 BELLOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Church Number 818
Street Address: 818 Church Street		Legal Description: L. 3 & S. 1/2 of L. 4, B. 26, Original Plat		Acreeage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Board of Trustees, Beloit College			
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-111			Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 12 *22			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2	Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
	Dates of Construction / Alteration 1860	Source A					
	Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:

Built in 1860, this two story frame house is an architecturally significant example of Beloit's mid-century Italianate residences. Built on an L-shaped plan, the rectangularly massed, vertically oriented house has a low-pitched hip roof with extending eaves supported by carved brackets. The symmetrically disposed windows are tall and narrow, with 4 over 4 sash surmounted by bracketed, projecting cornices. The entry is sheltered by a porch with thin pillars, saw cut braces and bracketed cornice, and the door is framed by sidelights (over)

Historical Statement:

Built in 1860, the house was first owned by Elijah H. Kendall (A), a Beloit carpenter who resided there with Eugene Kendall, a patternmaker, and Hubert Kendall, a blacksmith. (B)

- 5** Sources of Information (Reference to Above)
- A** Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives
- B** Beloit Directories
- C**
- D**
- E**
- F**

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other:

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing


initials: R date: 8/1/81

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: R

818 Church Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

and transom. Corner boards and a frieze border the house, underscoring the rectilinear formality of the composition. Narrow clapboards provide a smooth and chaste surface.

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Church Street
Street Address: 905 Church	Legal Description: L. 16, B. 24, Original Plat	Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Alan A. Russell		
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-111		Current Owner's Address: Same		
Negative No. 14, 15 *24		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. W	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1893	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					Range

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Assoc. with the development of</u> <input type="radio"/> None Beloit College	Section
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Architectural Statement: Although small in scale, this two story plus attic frame house combines elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle and early Colonial Revival styles in a distinctive and individual melange. Simulating the quieter massing of the Shingle style, the house is dominated by the steeply pitched gable roof which sweeps to the first story providing cover for a recessed entry, with eaves that project slightly beyond the first story walls. The massive gable is covered in shingle siding and ornamented with (over)	Historical Statement: This house was built in 1893 (A) by Professor Louis E. Holden, member of the Beloit College Department of Oratory. Holden graduated from Beloit College in 1888 and went on to Princeton Theological Seminary. His talents were well thought of and in 1889, the College president asked Holden to return for the summers and work as financial secretary at the college. <div style="text-align:right;">(over)</div>	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
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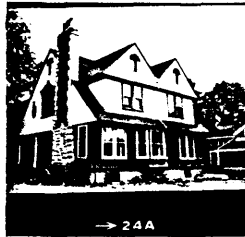
5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives B Eaton, <u>Historical Sketches of Beloit College</u> C Brown, William Fiske, <u>Past Made Present</u> D E F	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code NES 85/14
	7 <u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 <u>District:</u> <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>	
	9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	


905 Church Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

paired sash windows surmounted by transoms and framed by a swan's neck pediment. Two smaller windows, one oval in shape, one round-headed, punctuate the same gable ends. The second story, which projects from the roof like massive pedimented, paired dormers, is also covered with shingles and features a bracketed, gabled roof with round-headed attic windows. The first story is sided with clapboards and unornamented except for a bay window on the south facade. The west elevation features a recessed entry with side-lights and transom with thin Ionic columns and a rusticated stone and brick chimney which rises through the gable.

Historical Statement (Continued)

He graduated from Princeton in 1891 and became a member of the Department of Oratory at Beloit College. He served in that position until 1899 when he became President of Wooster College in Ohio. He was president there until 1915. From 1920-1923, he was President of James Milliken University in Decatur, Illinois. He then returned to Beloit to become the Vice President of Beloit College. (B,C)




1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Harrison		
Street Address: 636 Harrison Avenue		Legal Description:	Acreage:			
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner:				
Film Roll No. R0-87 *R0-119			Current Owner's Address:			
Negative No. 35 *4, 5			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. E	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No					
2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1906	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					
3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None					Section
Architectural Statement: Combining a variety of early 20th century styles, this two and one-half story frame house is an architecturally distinctive example of residential eclecticism in Beloit. The unornamented first story is covered in narrow shingles and framed by battered piers while the upper stories are faced with stucco and ornamented with wooden "half-timbered" trim. The broad roof gables have bracketed vergeboards and project beyond the lower stories, emphasizing the horizontal quality of the house. The front entry porch is shingled with battered piers and above it a second story bay has a (over)		Historical Statement: George M. Moss and his wife Beatrice built this house in 1906; he was the Secretary-Treasurer of the Chesbrough-Moss Company (Ltd.), wholesale grocers.				Map Name Near East Side Historic District
5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:					Map Code NES 87/35
B	7 <u>Condition</u> <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins					
C	8 <u>District:</u> Near East Side Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: R date: 8/1/81					
D	9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: R					
E						
F						

636 Harrison Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)

horizontal band of casement windows. The side elevation has a two story enclosed porch. Influenced by the Prairie style, the Tudor Revival, and other contemporary work, this home combines a variety of materials and motifs in an individual design.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Park Number 808
Street Address: 808 Park Avenue		Legal Description: L. 2, B. 23, Original Plat	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner:		
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-111		Current Owner's Address:		
Negative No. 9		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
*29, 31, 32 Facade Orient. E				

2 Original Name & Use:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
Dates of Construction / Alteration 1906	Source A, B					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

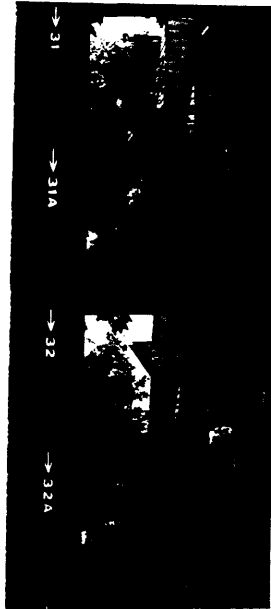
3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
Architectural Statement: <p>Strongly suggestive of the Prairie style in its massing and profile, but employing individual elements as well, the house at 808 Park Avenue is an architecturally significant example of eclectic "progressive" architecture in Beloit during the early 20th century. With a low pitched hip roof and broadly extending flared eaves, the two story house has an emphatic horizontal quality. To emphasize the massing, ornament is completely eliminated in favor of plain clapboard siding, corner boards, and simple window frames. But the most remarkable features of the house are six cubic piers: (over</p>	Historical Statement: <p>Built in 1906, this house was first owned by E. L. Philhower a Beloit grocer.</p>	


5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives B City of Beloit Directory, 1906 C D E F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code NES 85/9
	7 Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>7/1/81</u>	
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	

808 Park Avenue

Architectural Statement (Continued)

two which anchor the front porch and four which rise above the roof on all four sides like massive stakes securing the house to the ground. Severely rectilinear and symmetrically placed, the piers underscore the geometric lines of the house. Curious Egyptian-like cavetto cornices, flared outward at the crown, reduce any verticality in favor of a strong horizontal terminus. Between the rooftop piers, the east and west walls break through the eave line and culminate in hip roof dormers which extend the ridge line of the main roof. On the base of the porch piers, smaller piers intersect to create pyramidal buttresses. Capturing much of the spirit of the Prairie style, the house deploys those elements in an almost idiosyncratic fashion that harmonizes well with the exuberant eclecticism of the Near East Side District.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Park	
Street Address: 819 Park Avenue		Legal Description: L. 14, N. half of L. 15, B. 17, Original Plat	Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Charles H. Rice and Wife			
Film Roll No. RO-102 *RO-109 **RO-111		Current Owner's Address: Rt. 3, Box 20A, Edgerton, Wisconsin			Number 819
Negative No. 5 *16 **33		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. W	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

2 Original Name & Use: Noble Ross House	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town
Dates of Construction / Alteration 1896	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					Range

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	Section
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Architectural Statement: This large frame house, rising two stories with attic, is an architecturally significant example of the late Queen Anne homes of Beloit. Built in 1896, its massing is controlled by a central cubic block with steeply pitched hip roof and flared eaves. But subsidiary projections give the house a liveliness in plan and silhouette: cross gables project from the side facades with pedimented gables and overhanging cornices; on the south facade, the first floor of the projecting bay is chamfered with large brackets supporting the second story overhang; (over)	Historical Statement: Built in 1896, this Queen Anne house was originally the residence of Noble Ross, an important Beloit industrialist, and his family. In 1885, Noble Ross, together with three other young men, formed the Beloit Iron Works (predecessor to the Beloit Corporation). Ross had been the "boss erector" for the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, which had fallen on hard times. The other three were also former employees of the Merrill & Houston Iron Works. Together they purchased the remains (over)	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
---	---	--

5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives B Book of Beloit, 1936, p. 212 C D E F	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code NES 102/5
	7 <u>Condition</u> <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 <u>District:</u> Near East Side Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>2/1/81</u>	
	9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	

819 Park Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)


dominating the front facade, a heavy engaged tower rises from the entry bay and culminates in a conical roof. Above that rises the molded chimney. But ornament is minimal and the house features a sobriety in its decorative plan which anticipates the early Colonial Revival. Thin Ionic columns support a simple, denticulated entablature on the front and side porches, an oval window with molded surround ornaments the front, interlacing comes decorate the first floor windows, and a rope molding ornaments the second story tower frieze.

Historical Statement (Continued)

of the company to organize their own paper making machine factory.

Ross was initially the factory superintendent, although all four men shared decision making responsibilities. By 1915, he was Secretary of the Corporation. He was active in its business until his retirement in 1920. (B)



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Church
Street Address: 824 Church Street		Legal Description:		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Frederick A. Rand			Number 824
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-111			Current Owner's Address: Same		
Negative No. 13 *23			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

2	Original Name & Use: Thomas D. Bailey Residence	Source A,B	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town
	Dates of Construction/Alteration c. 1858-1862	Source A,B					Range
	Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3	Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4	Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	Section
	Architectural Statement: <p>Although essentially vernacular in plan and profile, this L-shaped frame house is distinguished by a steeply pitched gabled roof on the north wing with elaborately carved lacy bargeboards and an unusual triangular louvered pediment over the paired second story window. These windows and pediments are distinctive to Beloit, and are found on at least two other houses (629 Harrison and 830 Wisconsin) in or near the Near East Side District. This combination of detail is sufficient to transform the house from the pure vernacular into a (over)</p>		Historical Statement: <p>This house was built in 1858 by Thomas D. Bailey, a produce merchant and grain dealer. By 1862, Bailey no longer lived at the house and for the next nineteen years the house had a number of owners. In 1881, Prudence H. Hersey purchased the house and lived there with her two daughters, Harriet and Mary. Harriet married Amos Van Tassell and they lived at the house with Mrs. Hersey for many years. (The 1919 city directory shows Amos Van Tassell at 824 Church). (over)</p>	

5	Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives	6	Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
	B Beloit City Directories, 1862-1966		7 Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
C		8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>	Map Code NES 85/13	
D		9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>		
E				
F				

824 Church Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

unique version of the Carpenter Gothic. But the flat lintels, the simple frame porch, unornamented white clapboard, and regular fenestration have roots not in the Gothic revival but in the frame vernacular of mid-century.

Historical Statement (Continued)


Amos Van Tassell was a salesman and later a clerk at the Beloit Savings Bank. Mrs. Harriett Van Tassell still lived in the house in the 1960's. (B)

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street College Number 647 Town Range Section Map Name Near East Side Historic District Map Code NES 85/25	
Street Address: 647 College Street		Legal Description:	Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: Residence/Apartments		Current Owner: Board of Trustees, Beloit College			
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-111		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Street, Beloit, Wisconsin			
Negative No. 25 *13		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs: According to R. H. Irrmann he was told by Dr. R. K. Richardson that the Blaisdells had said that this house was 3 separate houses put together. Possible, but not likely. Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			
Facade Orient. W					
2 Original Name & Use: Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, then J. J. Blaisdell House	Source A, B, E	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration c. 1853-1858	Source A, B				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				
3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Assoc. with the development of Beloit College</u> <input type="radio"/> None				
Architectural Statement: A two story frame house built in the mid-1850's, this vernacular cottage is built on an L-shaped plan with gabled roof, bay window, plain and labeled window heads, and unornamented clapboarding.	Historical Statement: Although built in the mid-1850's by H. N. Brinsmade (A), minister of the First Congregational Church (E), the house at 647 College Street is most closely associated with the life of its second owner and long-term resident, James J. Blaisdell. Blaisdell came to Beloit in 1859 to accept a teaching position at young Beloit College, becoming the school's second professor of Rhetoric and English Literature. (C) Shortly after his arrival, he purchased the home which was to (over)				
5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A Beloit Tax Records, RCHS Archives B Eaton, Edward, <u>Historical Sketches of Beloit College</u> , Barnes: N.Y., 1928, pp. 61-62 C <u>Book of Beloit</u> , 1936, pp. 42-43 D Irrmann, Robert H., "James Joshua Blaisdell," unpublished manuscripts, RCHS Archives, 1981 E Rock County Directories, 1858-1906 F	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:				
	7 <u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins				
	8 <u>District:</u> <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u> </u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>				
	9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u> </u>				

647 College Street
Historical Statement (Continued)

become his residence for most of the next 37 years. (A)

Combining the qualities of an idealistic scholar with those of a civic leader, Blaisdell was a member of Beloit College's "Old Guard"--the group of five men who gave the college its "distinguishing characteristics" and, in the process, helped shape the larger community. (B) Blaisdell's most significant contribution was as a teacher: he was a "mystic," wrote college president Edward Eaton in 1928, "loving the subtle, spiritual qualities of thought and absolved from the limitations of any age or condition." Blaisdell carried that Platonic philosophy to his students, and in 1864 he was awarded the Squier Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. (C) But Blaisdell tempered his love of the abstract with a concrete commitment to community affairs. Between 1860 and his death in 1896, Blaisdell served variously as chaplain to the 40th Wisconsin Volunteers during the Civil War, superintendent of Beloit's public schools, director of the Beloit YMCA, vice-president of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, and was an active conservationist who helped create Beloit's Big Hill Park. (D)

1	City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Pettibone World Affairs
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Pettibone World Affairs Center			Legal Description: See ISF--Middle College	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Pettibone World Affairs Study Center			Current Owner: The Trustees of Beloit College		Number Ctr.
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-112 Negative No. 29, 30 *7			Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Facade Orient. E	Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:				Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

2	Original Name & Use: Carnegie Library	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1903-1905	Source A					
	Architect and/or Builder: Patton and Miller, Chicago	Source A					Range

3	Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4	Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Associated with development of</u> Beloit College <input type="radio"/> None	Section
	Architectural Statement: Built originally as a Carnegie Library, the World Affairs Center is architecturally significant as the finest extant example in Beloit of the Classical Revival which influenced institutional architecture in the early 20th century. A rectangular block, with projecting central pavilion and chamfered sides, the building is crowned with a heavy but crisply molded cornice, topped by a parapet. In the central pavilion, a recessed entry, supported by colossal Corinthian columns and engaged pilasters, features a doorway framed by (over)		Historical Statement: Funded with a gift of \$50,000.00 from Andrew Carnegie, ground was broken in December, 1903, the cornerstone was laid on May 27, 1904, and the building dedicated on January 5, 1905. The President's office was on the main floor of the new building after its opening, and the building served as the college library until the completion of the Morse Library in 1962. The building, on being vacated, was remodelled to serve as the World Affairs Center (Pettibone Center), (over)	

5	Sources of Information (Reference to Above) R. H. Irrmann, "Data on Beloit College Buildings," on file at RCHS Archives	6	Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
	National Register of Historic Places, Inventory--Nomination Form, 1979, for Emerson Hall		7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	

C	D	E	F	8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: R date: 8/1/81	Map Code NES 83/29
				9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: R	

Beloit College Campus--Pettibone World Affairs Center
Architectural Statement (Continued)

carved festoons and geometric moldings and surrounded by colossal Corinthian pilasters. Window frames throughout have unornamented projecting cornices and sills. The stone is laid with deep joints, to give the appearance of massiveness and solidity.

The firm of Patton and Miller was extant between 1901 and 1912. Patton was associated with many other institutional buildings and libraries throughout the country during his career, and with several buildings at Beloit College between 1893 and 1905. They include Emerson Hall (c.f., 1897-1898, NRHP, 1979), the Student Union (c.f., 1903-1904) and the Pettibone World Affairs Center (c.f., 1903-1905). (B)

Historical Statement (Continued)

housing the World Affairs offices, and the faculty offices and classrooms for modern languages and some members of the English department.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS President's House Number Town Range Section Map Name Map Code
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS President's House		Legal Description: Parts of Lots 14, 15 & 16, Block, 27, Original Plat		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: President's House		Current Owner: The Trustees of Beloit College			
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-111			Current Owner's Address: 700 College Ave, Beloit, Wi		
Negative No. 28 *14			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. W			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

2 Original Name & Use: Aaron Lucius Chapin House	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section Map Name Map Code
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1851, c. 1874, c. 1937-1938, c. 1947 (portico)	Source				
	Architect and/or Builder: Lucas Bradley, Racine, Wisconsin	Source				

3 Architectural Significance	4 Historical Significance	Section Map Name Map Code
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Represents work of a master <input type="checkbox"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="checkbox"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="checkbox"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Associated with development of Beloit College</u> <input type="checkbox"/> None	

Architectural Statement: <p>This house, although altered over the years from its original appearance, retains much of its original formal character, and now possesses much interesting detailing. Because of its commanding location immediately adjacent to the campus, and nearly facing Middle College, it is a significant landmark. It has been directly associated with the college throughout its life, and the architectural changes which have occurred are intimately tied into personalities and events crucial to the history of the institution.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(over)</p>	Historical Statement: <p>Aaron Lucius Chapin was the first president of Beloit College (1850-1886). He was a teacher and writer on Economics and his department of History and Civil Polity assigned to him in 1853 is said to be the root of the Economics, Sociology and Political Science and History departments of the college today. Chapin died in 1892 (C,D). Robert Chapin, the only son of A. L. Chapin, became part of the faculty as a professor of Political Economy at Beloit in 1892. He was an alumnus of Beloit College, and lived in the house all his life.</p>	Map Name Map Code
5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)	6 Representation in Previous Surveys	


5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Helen Patton, "Lucas Bradley, Carpenter, Builder, Architect," Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol. 58, No.2, Winter 1974-75, pp. 111-112. B Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives C "Beloit/1874," Birdseye View, Beloit College Archives Information supplied by R. H. Irrmam, Beloit College Archivist, October, 1981	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code NES 83/28
7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>	
9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>		

Beloit College Campus--President's House
Architectural Statement (Continued)

The house was built by Aaron Lucius Chapin, the first President of Beloit College, who commissioned Lucas Bradley of Racine to design it in 1851. Bradley was also the architect for North College (1854; c.f.), the First Congregational Church (1859-1862, NRHP, 1975), and made the design upon which Chapin based his design of South College (1858; c.f.). As built, the house was a two story transitional Greek Revival and Italianate, with formal Greek Revival facades, a Greek Revival entrance enframingent with top light (and probably sidelights) and false parapets. However, the wide proportions, the hip roof, the eaves brackets and the shape of the window enframingents were more in the Italianate mode. This version of the house was illustrated in the Wisconsin Magazine of History, in 1974-1975. (A)

In 1871, just twenty years later, Chapin significantly enlarged and altered his house, thereby increasing the Italianate feeling of the structure. A large two story addition to the rear, a two story high bay window in the center of the new elongated south facade, a cupola (actually a clerestory) and some sort of covered front porch show in the 1874 birdseye view of Beloit. Presumably the false pediments were removed at this time. (B, C)

In 1937, during Irving Maurer's presidency, Beloit College received the house as a gift from Miss Ellen Chapin, and it was extensively remodelled and modernized to serve as the President's home. At this time, many of the Italianate embellishments were removed and now the only vestiges are the roof line, the high ornate chimneys and the bay windows (there is also a bay window on the north facade). Corner and central pilasters on the front facade, together with the Greek Revival entrance (not necessarily the original) gave the house an almost Federal air. In the later 1940's, during Carey Croneis's presidency, the last major alteration was the addition of the diminutive Doric portico with full pediment at the entrance which simultaneously returned the house closer to its Greek Revival origins and related to the remodelled versions of Middle College, North College and South College, all of which were similarly simplified and "classicized" in the late 1930's. (D)

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS North College
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS North College		Legal Description: See ISF--Middle College		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: North College--Classrooms		Current Owner: The Trustees of Beloit College			Number
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-112			Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 10 *5			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S	Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				

2	Original Name & Use: College Dormitory	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1854	Source A					Range
	Architect and/or Builder: Lucas Bradley, Racine	Source A					

3	<u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4	<u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Associated with development of Beloit College</u> <input type="radio"/> None	Section
	Architectural Statement:		Historical Statement:	

Although remodelled in the century after its initial construction in 1854, North College still retains the simple classical lines designed by Racine architect Lucas Bradley. The three story building, built of red brick (from the Turtle Township kiln of Asa Curtis) is divided into bays by slightly projecting pilasters. Three bays wide (across the north and south facades) and two bays deep (east and west facades), each bay has one window per story, surrounded by flat stone lintels and projecting sills. A broad architrave and frieze (over)

North College was built in 1854 as the first college dormitory, in response to the need of more living space for men, and in part as a response to the coming of the railroad to Beloit, that brought laborers to town industry. Exhausted laborers were more preferable boarders for Beloit housewives than college students, given to irregular hours and unpredictable practices and pranks. (over)

5	<u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A R. H. Irrmann, "Data on Beloit College Buildings, on file at RCHS Archives B Helen Patton, "Lucas Bradley: Carpenter, Builder, Architect," <u>Wisconsin Magazine of History</u> , Vol. 58, No. 2, Winter 1974-75, pp. 118-119 C D E F	6	<u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
		7	<u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
		8	<u>District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u></u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>	Map Code NES 83/10
		9	<u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	

Beloit College Campus--North College
Architectural Statement (Continued)

cap the composition, below the projecting cornice and hip roof. Originally, the building featured recessed shallow arches running from the water table to the eaves, bracketed eaves, a sloping hip roof and a slight central dormer. (B) But in 1940, a general campus remodelling attempted to unite buildings on the north end of the campus to conform with the new face of Middle College (c.f.). Brackets were removed from below the eaves and the architrave and frieze were added to cover the shallow brick arches. A pedimented portico, supported by Doric columns, was added to the front entry. Nevertheless, the chaste lines and tall proportions of the original design remain.


In the basement of the original building was a kitchen and a dining club, probably disappearing in the 1890's.

Historical Statement (Continued)

The cost exceeded the estimate of \$4,000 by \$3,000 and the dormitory was built on borrowed funds. Lucas Bradley, Racine, was the architect.

The building remained a dormitory until 1891-1892 when Chapin Hall was built as a residence for men. It was used for classroom instruction until the construction of Morse-Ingersoll in 1931, and reverted to dormitory use for women. Sometime in the 1950's, it again was returned to office and classroom use. Later, the infirmary and college nurse were housed there, and much later the basement became the accounting offices and the treasurer's office.

(A)

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS South College Number Town Range Section Map Name District Map Code
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS South College		Legal Description: See ISF - Middle College	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: South College--Administrative Offices		Current Owner: Trustees of Beloit College		
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-112		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 11 *6		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		

Original Name & Use: South College - Chapel	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
Dates of Construction/Alteration c. 1858	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder: Lucas Bradley	Source A					

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Associated with development of</u> <input type="radio"/> None <u>Beloit College</u>	Section Map Name District Map Code
--	--	---

Architectural Statement: A two story cream brick chapel building, this is a simplified adaptation of a design submitted by Lucas Bradley of Racine, drawn originally for the Racine High School. (Sketches and floor plans for the chapel are now in the College Archives). The first floor housed the academy; the second story held the chapel, a large room with a cove ceiling. Apparently there was a hipped roof with a central pedimented dormer above the front facade. The facade itself features two story recessed blind arches on each side, which are themselves recessed within vertical rectangles. (over)	Historical Statement: South College is built of cream brick, supplied by Birge and Graham of Whitewater at \$6.25 per thousand, delivered. The building was constructed at the cost of \$5000.00, \$3,000 of which was supplied by citizens of Beloit. The building was dedicated on Wednesday, April 20, 1859. After the academy was transferred to Scoville Hall when that was built in 1889, and the chapel moved to Eaton Chapel in 1892, the building was turned into the college art hall, which function it served until construction (over)
--	--

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit College Archives B C D E F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____ 7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins 8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: _____ date: _____ 9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____	Near East Side Historic District NES 83/11
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Beloit College Campus--South College
Architectural Statement (Continued)

The massive front entry has a rounded fanlight, and now fronts on a slate porch with side stairways and wrought iron handrails serving as the approach.

In an exterior remodeling during 1940-1941, the roof was changed from a hip to a pedimented gable roof, and a dentilated frieze beneath the eaves was probably added then. Also removed were double open interior staircases leading to the chapel proper on the second floor; they were replaced by a single enclosed staircase.

The windows along the sides are double hung, and on the second floor they have rounded arches, while those on the first have flat arches. These window bays repeat the rectangular recessing found in front. The arches are brick while the window sills are of stone. A limestone foundation is visible beneath a stone water table.

Historical Statement (Continued)

of the Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall in 1930. Since the early 1930's, the building has served a variety of purposes at various times: the Rockford Lounge through much of the 1930's; as administrative offices when the officers of the college had to vacate Middle College in 1938-1939 during remodelling; as student union in the 1940's and then later as campus bookstore. Most of these functions were housed on the first floor; the large second floor room largely unused. In the later 1950's, the first floor was remodelled for faculty offices, and faculty meetings were held in the large upper room, decorated with a portion of the portrait collection of the college. Later on the upper room was used as the language laboratory, and after that it became the offices of the Field Term operation. Faculty offices were vacated in the 1960's and the Registrar's Office was put on the first floor along with the offices of the deans of students. The basement was also finished for offices. The present functions of Field Term and The Institute at Beloit are housed on the second floor; the Registrar and the deans of students are housed on the first floor; and basement offices are still used for minor functionaries having to do with student life and housing.

Since its construction, the building has been in constant use, patronized by the student body as chapel and academy, then as Art Hall, then for the variety of functions and services noted above. It remains central to student life for the services of both the Deans of Students' and the Registrar's offices.

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Middle College Number Town Range Section Map Name Map Code
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Middle College		Legal Description: Over	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Middle College		Current Owner: The Board of Trustees, Beloit College		
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-112		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Negative No. 9 *4		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		

2 Original Name & Use: The College	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1847-1848	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder: "Mr. Ross", 1847; Allen and Webster, Chicago, 1938	Source A					

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Associated with development of Beloit College</u> <input type="radio"/> None	Section Map Name
Architectural Statement: Rising three stories in height, crowned with a dramatic cupola and fronted with a colossal Doric pedimented portico, Middle College, while remodeled several times since its construction in 1847, remains the visual and spiritual center of Beloit College. Despite the "grandeur" of the tetraprostyle portico and the over-scaled cupola (both added in 1938-1939, Allen and Webster, Chicago, architects), the original lines of the red brick building remain. Tall proportions, a hip roof, five bays across the east and west facades and four bays across (over)	Historical Statement: All that is known of the architect of Middle College (at the outset called only The College) is his name. The Milwaukee Sentinel & Gazette, 6-30-1847 noted that "the (corner) stone was set under the direction of Mr. Ross, architect of the building." In the previous October, the Trustees had been presented with sketches of two plans for the building. The first plan was adopted and ground was broken in mid-October, 1846. (over)	

5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A R. H. Irrmann, "Data on Beloit College Buildings," on file at RCHS Archives B C D E F	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____ 7 <u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins 8 <u>District:</u> <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>RH</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u> 9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>RH</u>	Map Name Near East Side Historic District Map Code NES 83/9

Beloit College Campus--Middle College
Architectural Statement (Continued)

the north and south, the building is distinguished by its rectilinear simplicity. Flat stone lintels and projecting sills border each window, except the first story windows which are capped by pedimented window hoods. A broad frieze surrounds the building below the cornice and the square cupola has glazed windows separated by pilaster-like mullions, surmounted by a classical cornice and resting atop an octagonal base. The front entry is likewise treated in a classical manner: a pedimented frame, with Doric pilasters, surrounds the sidelights, transom and door. The red brick was locally made at the kiln of Asa Curtis, in Turtle Township, and cost \$3.00 per thousand.

The 1939 remodelling was undertaken as major repair was necessary, internally and externally. The Victorian gingerbread trim was removed and a simple pediment with the four Doric columns installed as a porch. The roof line was dropped somewhat, obliterating the fourth story and the original eyebrow windows, and the simplified cupola was added. A projecting vestibule was added to the west door.

Internally, a cement floor replaced the old wooden first floor and a new cement stairway was added in the rear, while the main staircase was reshaped, with landings between the first and second floors. The walls of the hallway remained for they are brick bearing walls.

Historical Statement (Continued)

The original building was the gift in money, labour and materials of the citizens of Beloit. As Stephen Peet said it would be "as good a building as can be finished for \$7,000.00." Samuel Hinman was employed as financial agent and superintendent of the building project, at a salary of \$500.00 for the year. On November 27, 1848, Professor Joseph Emerson wrote to his brother Ralph Emerson: "We are now in our new building though it is not entirely finished."

The name Middle College was used after 1855, following the construction of the first college dormitory, North College. The original simplicity of Middle College was obliterated in its first remodelling. "Citizens of Beloit evinced their old-time loyalty to the College by raising a subscription in 1880 for improving Middle College. The severe simplicity in which this first building had stood for a generation was now modified...."

Middle College still remains the center of the campus, and the administrative heart of the college. It is known to be the oldest college building still in continuous use northwest of Chicago. Initially it was both the site of instruction and also residence for the student body. It was the site of the first college chapel - the first floor room on the south side of the building was the college chapel until 1858. Middle College also housed the first college library, and only in this century did it become almost exclusively devoted to administration. (A)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

"Parcel bounded west by Pleasant, south by Bushnell, east by College, and north by Emerson being Blocks, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38, Original Plat, east of Pleasant Street."

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Eaton Chapel Number
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Eaton Chapel			Legal Description: See ISF--Middle College	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Edward Dwight Eaton Chapel			Current Owner: The Trustees of Beloit College		
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-112	Affix Contact Prints		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 17,22,23 *3			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E			Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

2 Town Range Section	Original Name & Use: Edward Dwight Eaton Chapel	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
	Dates of Construction /Alteration c. 1891-92, 1937-38, 1953	Source A				
	Architect and/or Builder: Patton and Fisher, 1891-82, Chicago Maurice Webster, 1937-38, 1953, Chicago	Source A				

3 Section Map Name	Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Associated with development</u> <input type="radio"/> None of Beloit College
	Architectural Statement: See Continuation Sheet	Historical Statement: See Continuation Sheet

5 A B C D E F Map Code	Sources of Information (Reference to Above) R. H. Irrmann, "Data on Beloit College Buildings," on file at Archives of Rock County Historical Society.	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____
	National Register of Historic Places, Inventory--Nomination Form, 1979, for Emerson Hall.	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins
		8 District: <u>Near East Side</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: _____ date: _____
		9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: _____

Beloit College Campus--Eaton Chapel
Intensive Survey Form - Continuation Sheet (1)

ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT:

Built of rusticated stone in the massive Richardsonian Romanesque manner, Eaton Chapel is the finest example of its style in Beloit, and a distinguished landmark on the Beloit College Campus. Designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Patton and Fisher, Eaton Hall is characterized by a battered bell tower, with arcaded bellfry and giant clock face; by an arcade of round arches, with radiating stone voussoirs, on the ground level of the south facade, and by a gabled east entry porch. All the exterior load bearing walls are constructed of massive and heavily rusticated limestone blocks, which provides visual interest to the otherwise unadorned structure.

The chapel was refurbished in 1937-1938, under the direction of architect Maurice Webster, a brother of Josephine Webster Strong (Mrs. Walter Ansel Strong). The structure was lengthened by the addition of 50 feet to the west, embracing an apse, a chancel and a choir. A large arch blends the apse to the chancel. The exterior roof line of the chapel was extended over the chancel; within, it joined with the new arch, and upon the merger the roof contour was altered. Panels, possible masonite, were superimposed upon the tongue and groove ceiling for better acoustics; they were decorated with a series of Byzantine-style paintings depicting the iconography of the early Christian church.

Further alteration was required following a disastrous fire in December, 1953. Webster again was the architect for the rebuilding. Undamaged portions of the chapel were integral to this rebuilding. The bearing walls were structurally sound and rebuilding proceeded incorporating some of them into the new interior. The roof and ceiling were replaced, a balcony (extant in the first chapel only on the east wall) was extended on three sides. The heavy, but fake Norman columns of the interior were also destroyed. The arched porch to the south was incorporated into the main auditorium. The rebuilding was completed in less than a year.

None of these alterations or additions have altered the essential character of the exterior rusticated stonework, the great battered tower, with its arcaded openings and clock faces, the east entry porch and the south arcade remain intact. In its massing and rigorous texture the building is clearly in the Richardsonian tradition and would be considered an outstanding landmark in any setting.

Norman S. Patton (1852-1915), the architect, attended Beloit College, Amherst and MIT, from which he graduated in architecture in 1874. The first of three successive partnerships in which he practiced, Patton and Fisher, also designed Emerson Hall (c.f., 1897-1898, NRHP, 1979); his third partnership, Patton and Miller, designed both the Smith Gymnasium (1903-1904), now the Student Union (c.f.), and the Carnegie Library (1903-1905), now the Pettibone World Affairs Center (c.f.). (B)

Beloit College Campus--Eaton Chapel
Intensive Survey Form - Continuation Sheet (2)

HISTORICAL STATEMENT:

The cornerstone of the college chapel was laid in April, 1891. Services moved from Old Chapel (now South College) and remained there until the 1970's when religious wervices faded from the scene; the present use is primarily as an auditorium for college events and serves as the Beloit home of the Beloit/Janesville Symphony.

By 1937, the chapel could no longer accommodate the size of the student body and a major remodeling was begun. The chapel had been renamed in 1930 in honor of Beloit College's second president, Edward Dwight Eaton, and has since been referred to as Eaton Chapel.

Following an arson-set fire in 1953, the chapel was rebuilt, and completed in time to serve as the scene of the inauguration of Miller Upton as the sixth president. Formal rededication took place one year after the fire, on December 12, 1954, with F. S. C. Northup of Yale as the main speaker.
(A)

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Effigy Mounds		Legal Description: See ISF--Middle College		Acreage:
Current Name & Use:		Current Owner: Trustees of Beloit College		
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-109			Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin	
Negative No. 8 *12,13			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs: N.A.	
Facade Orient. N.A.			Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS
Effigy Mounds

2 Original Name & Use: Effigy Mounds	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
	Dates of Construction /Alteration Prehistoric	Source A			
	Architect and/or Builder:	Source			

range

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ N.A.	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None N.A.
--	--

section

<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p> <p>Description, excerpted from Bastian, 1958: "The Beloit College Mound Group is located on a glacial outwash terrace 40 feet above the east shore of the Rock River and ½ mile above the mouth of Turtle Creek in Beloit.... The site originally consisted of about 27 circular, oval, linear and effigy mounds. Only 23 remain visible today and several of these have been damaged by construction and landscaping. (See Figure 1 and Table 1)</p> <p>The development of Mid-western archeological thought, popular and professional, is reflected in the many references to the Beloit (Over)</p>	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p> <p>Statement: Bastian's 1958 conclusions: "Hypotheses regarding the cultural affiliation of the Beloit College Mound Group are tentative but there is little doubt that the site belongs to the Effigy Mound Aspect of the Lake Michigan Phase of the Woodland Pattern. This site is of special interest to students of Effigy Mound Culture because of its geographically intermediate position between the classic effigy mound area of Wisconsin and the Hopewellian influenced effigy mounds of Northern Illinois. (over)</p>
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Map Name
Near East Side Historic District

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Bastian, Tyler, "The Beloit College Mound Group", September, 1958 B Bastian, Tyler, "Some Additional Data on the Beloit College Mound Group," September, 1962 C Buell, Ira M., "Beloit Mound Groups," November, 1919 D Lange, Frederick and Kristensen, Mark W., "The Beloit Mound Groups: Fifty Years Later," June, 1970. E F All references above are to issues of <u>The Wisconsin Archeologist</u>	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____
	7 Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins
	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>3/3/82</u>
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>

Map Code
NES 83/8

Description (Continued):

College Mound Group. The earliest notice was penned in 1848 by Joseph Emerson, Beloit College's first president. He wrote that the college campus was 'sprinkled with oaks and little mounds built by an unknown race. One close by is in the shape of a turtle--body, legs and tail perfectly distinct.' There were 'three long ones on the edge of the bluff in front of the college--the turtle & another long one on a prominence to the south & several round & oval ones scattered' about the campus.

Lapham's classical work, The Antiquities of Wisconsin (1855), contains a map, made in 1852 by Stephen P. Lathrop, of a portion of the site.... None of the early references is specific and a field check of Lathrop's map of 1852 showed that it is not sufficiently accurate to determine if any mounds have been moved.

A city engineer, James Wilson, Jr., was the first to make a map showing the effigy mound 7, but he has it delineated at a right angle to its present orientation and he does not show the adjacent linear mound 8. The effigy mound was 'partly obliterated' in the 1870's...and in 1882 'a prep., under proper superintendence, restored the legs and tail of the venerable turtle, near the Observatory, which the former owner had heedlessly plowed up several times....' The mound may have been incorrectly restored or, considering several other obvious errors in Wilson's map, it may have been carelessly recorded....

Excavation of four circular and oval mounds and one linear mound in the Beloit College Mound group has revealed simple structures containing scanty artifacts scattered indiscriminately through the mound fill.... There was no pattern of burial orientation and no funerary objects.... The stone artifact assemblage is Woodland and the ceramics closely resemble the type called Madison Cord Impressed.... The artifacts may be the refuse of an earlier people than the mound builders." (A)

Bastian's Figure 1 and Table 1 are attached hereto; the diagram has been annotated with the NES map numbers and other survey data.

Statement (Continued):

The special traits reported from the Northern Illinois effigy mounds sites such as wooden structures, limestone slabs and chunks, and liquid clay associated with burials, and ash-clay beds on floors...are absent in the Beloit College Mound Group which conforms to the Effigy Mound culture of Wisconsin.... It is certain that there will be further excavation at this site so it seems best to await further information before attempting more precise relationships and cultural reconstruction." (A)

The Effigy Mounds on the Beloit College campus (that portion of the Beloit College Mound group still extant on the academic campus) were included in the Intensive Survey of Beloit largely because they exist within the boundaries of the proposed Near East Side Historic District and therefore must be accounted for, although the scope of the project as originally defined did not include archeological resources. The descriptive material and the statement are quoted from a recognized authority, as no individual trained in archeology was involved in the Intensive Survey. (A,B)

It can also be noted, however, that this group of mounds is clearly the largest extant group remaining within the city limits of Beloit, according to the survey reported by Ira M. Buell in 1919 and the follow-up survey reported in 1970 by Frederick W. Lange and Mark W. Kristensen, as reviewed in "Thematic Study Number One - Early Settlement." (C,D)



TABLE 1
The Beloit College Mound Group

Number	External Features of the Individual Mounds	Dimensions* (in feet)			height
		north	east	west	
1	Linear. (See page 4.)	?	?	?	?
2	Circular; excavated. (See page 8)	32	30	25	4.1
3	Circular; excavated; (See page 10.) re-moved by the college grounds crew in 1954 because it was difficult to grow grass on it. **	28			2.5
4	Oval; excavated. (See page 12.)	42	24		4.3
5	Linear; excavated. (See page 13.)	98	17		1.2
6	Oval; excavated. (See page 14.)	20	29		1.7
7	Effigy; mounds resembling it have been reported. (See Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 2, o. s., p. 57, fig. 5; Vol. 8, o. s., p. 88; Vol. n. s., pp. 11-12, Plate 1; Vol. 37, n. s., p. 79, fig. 2; and Peet, 1890:311, fig. 211).	42	61		3
8	Linear; low and irregular, poorly preserved	10	80		1
9	Oval; large tree on top.	18	25		2
10	Linear; relatively steep sides; north end destroyed by construction in 1948. **	61	15		1.7
11	Linear; appears to have been trenched near the center.	70	16		1.5
12	Circular; removed by the college grounds crew in 1954. **	20?	20?		1?
13	Circular	21	19		1.1
14	Circular; appears to have been pitted	28	25		2
15	Circular; large stone with inscription "88" lies on top.	23	23		2.5
16	Circular	17	18		1.5
17	Oval; large tree on east edge.	26	18		1.7
18	Circular	23	27		2.4
19	Circular; two large trees on mound.	34	39		1.7
20	Oval; possibly pitted.	40	22		2.2
21	Circular; possibly pitted.	37	42		3.3
22	Linear; north end damaged by reconstruction of Eaton Chapel in 1954; re-stored.	86	18		1.3
23	Oval; bronze plaque on mound reads: Indian Mounds Effigy, Linear and Conical Types Ancient Home of the Winnebago Marked by the Beloit Historical Society March 15, 1924	40	32		2.8
24	Circular; small, poorly preserved.	13	14		1
25	Circular	31	26		1.7
26	Circular; partly destroyed.	17	8+?		1.7
27	Effigy. (See page 6.)	7	?		?

* Dimensions of oval, linear and effigy mounds are of the long and narrow axes.
 ** Letters from Dr. Andrew H. Whiteford to Beloit College, dated April 30, 1948, and June 5, 1954, at Beloit. Carbon copies on file at the Logan Museum of Anthropology.

Beloit College Effigy Mounds diagram, annotated with Near East Side (NES) Historic District Map numbers, and structures not indicated on the original diagram.

---- NES District Boundary

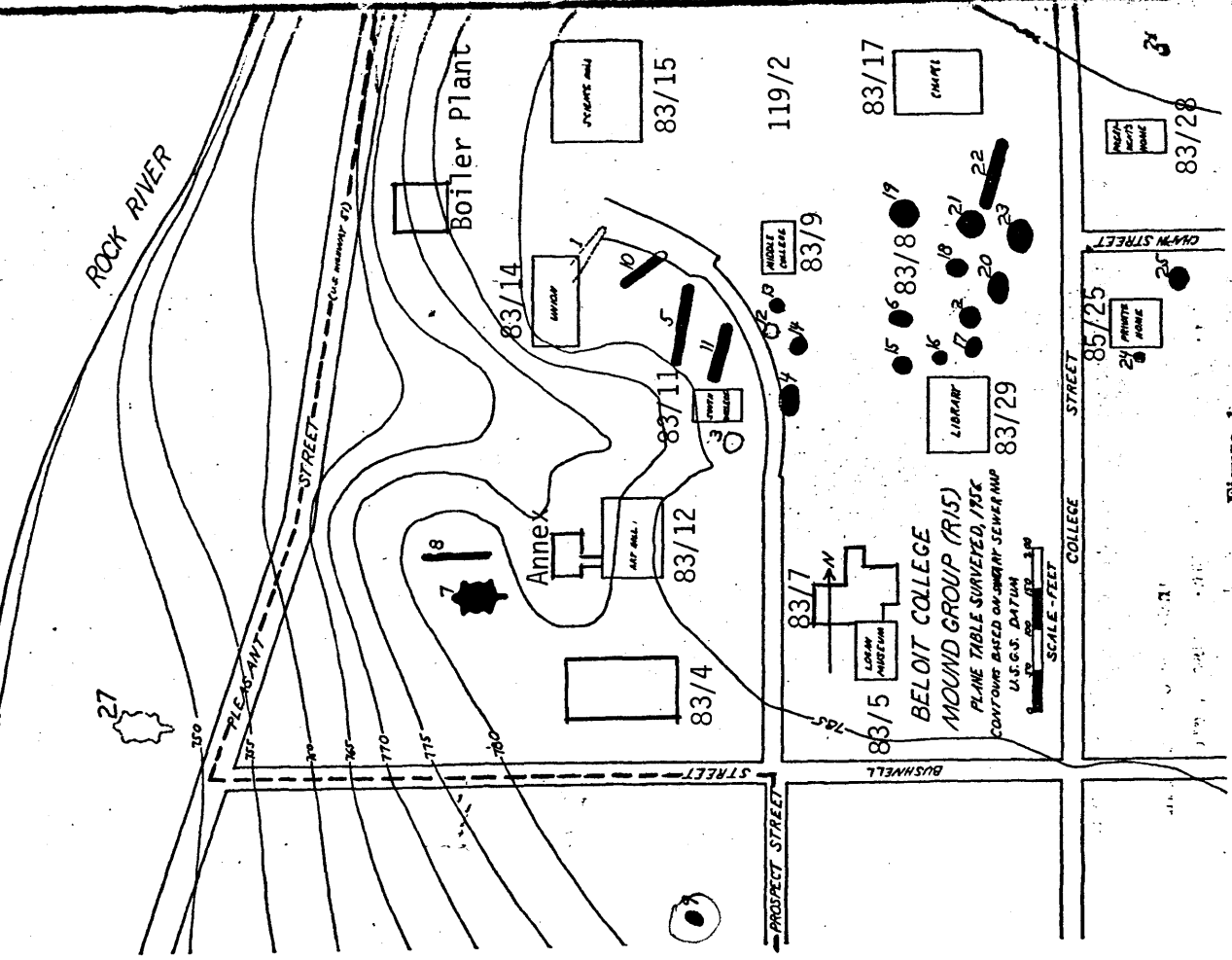



Figure 1
The Beloit College Mound Group. Dotted lines indicate mounds, or portions of mounds, which have been destroyed.

1	City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Pearsons Hall of Science Number Town Range Section Map Name Map Code
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS			Legal Description:	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Pearsons Hall of Science			Current Owner: Trustees of Beloit College		
Film Roll No. R0-83 *R0-109			Current Owner's Address: Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 15 *11			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E			Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

2	Original Name & Use: Pearsons Hall of Science	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
Dates of Construction/Alteration 1892		Source A					
Architect and/or Builder: Burnham & Root		Source A					

3	Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4	Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Beloit College development</u> <input type="radio"/> None	Section Map Name Map Code
Architectural Statement: Pearsons Hall of Science is architecturally significant as representing the work of a master firm of architects headed by Daniel Burnham of Chicago, one of America's most important architects at the turn of the century. Although the Burnham firm was most noted for its tall office buildings, and later its academic eclecticism, this building, built in 1891-92, was designed in a free adaptation of the Romanesque Revival style, popularized by H. H. Richardson. The original plans, signed by Burnham, are now in the possession of the College. (over)		Historical Statement: Aside from its historical value as the only work of Daniel Burnham's architectural firm in Rock County, Pearsons Hall of Science has further historical significance in its association with the development of the scientific curriculum of Beloit College, and in its association with the persons who taught and studied there. Although the college had offered scientific instruction since the early (over)		

5	Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1979 B C D E F	6	Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input checked="" type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: 6-30-80	Map Name Map Code
		7	Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input checked="" type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
		8	District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>Rah</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>	Map Code NES 83/15
		9	Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>Ru</u>	

Architectural Statement (Cont'd)


But Burnham's earlier partner, John Wellborn Root, had an influence in the design: "Plans were in the hands of chief architect Root at the time of his death," it was reported.

An imposing building faced with rusticated plum brown brick, with a skeletal framing system of iron posts, Pearsons Hall of Science is composed of three attached elements: a middle section with apse, and two matching wings set back from the front facade of the middle section. Each of these units is capped with a hipped roof broken by central gables. There is a slight flare at the corners of the roof which is further enhanced by projecting cornices with dentils. The middle section is flanked by twin towers nestled in the setback formed by each adjoining wing. The towers rise a full three stories and are surmounted with pyramidal roofs crowned with decorative metal finials.

Romanesque Revival elements, perhaps owing something to Root's influence, are expressed in the large massive blocks of wall interspersed with rows or series of round-arched windows. The walls are battered about the string courses and foundations. The principal entrance, set into a large open arch, is decorated with a lunette screen of ornamental iron filigree. Above this entrance are three tall windows set in a tryptich arrangement and rising into a gable. The first story windows are enclosed within large arches and framed with voussoirs which are flush with the walls. But decorative detail is subordinated to concerns of massing and materials. (A)

Historical Statement (Cont'd)

1850's, classes and equipment were confined to a small wooden building and limited by a shortage of funds and facilities. In an attempt to rectify this situation, the College's second president, Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, spearheaded a fund raising drive which raised \$180,000, including a \$60,000 grant from Chicago benefactor Dr. D. K. Pearsons. The new building, constructed in 1891-92, represented a considerable advance for the college, providing classroom and laboratory space for the departments of chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, zoology, and geology. The students who were prepared there and the instructors who taught there have included several notable people, among them Roy Chapman Andrews, Dr. Erastus Gilbert Smith, and others. (A)

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	BELLOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Memorial Hall Number Town Range Section Map Name NES 83/5 Map Code
Street Address: BELOIT COLLEGE CAMPUS Memorial Hall		Legal Description: See ISF--Middle College		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Memorial Hall		Current Owner: The Trustees of Beloit College		Current Owner's Address: 700 College Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin	
Film Roll No. RO-83 *RO-112		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Negative No. 5, 6 *8		Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
Facade Orient. E					

2 Original Name & Use: Memorial Hall	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1867	Source A				
Architect and/or Builder: Cochrane and Garnsey, Chicago	Source A				

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Associated with development of Beloit College</u> <input type="radio"/> None
---	--

Architectural Statement: Architecturally significant as one of the finest extant examples of Victorian Gothic architecture in Beloit, Memorial Hall was designed by the architectural firm of Cochrane and Garnsey. It is distinguished by massive walls of heavily rusticated limestone, steeply pitched gables, and pointed arched details. The exterior has never been altered, and the interior has never had significant changes made. Based on an L-shape plan, with two intersecting gabled units, the two story structure, with a basement, is crowned with a thin (over)	Historical Statement: At the outset, the building was thought of as a memorial housing relics and mementos of the Civil War. In the entry way were installed two grey marble plaques listing the names of the men of both the college and the town of Beloit who died in the Civil War. When the library holdings of the college grew beyond the confines of the assigned room in Middle College, Memorial Hall was utilized as the library, and (over)
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5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A R. H. Irrmann, "Data on Beloit College Buildings," on file at RCHS Archives B Withey and Withey, <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</u> , 1956, P. 130.	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:
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7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>2/1/81</u>
--	--

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>

Beloit College Campus--Memorial Hall
Architectural Statement (Continued)

cupola and cresting along the gable ridge. Projecting gablets ornament the east and west gables while buttresses support the corners. Pointed arch stone trim divides the facade creating an arcaded effect. On the east elevation, two pointed arches rise two stories and contain paired lancet windows. On the north elevation, the entry is surmounted by wooden tracery and a quatrefoil window, and surrounded by a pointed stone arch. Circular windows punctuate the upper stories.

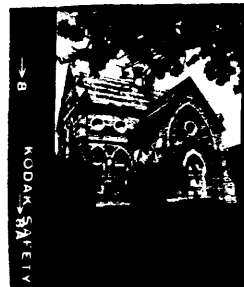
The building's purpose was never assigned during construction, except as a memorial.


The floor of the second story is sustained by cast iron pillars, which are all still in place. The second story ceiling has been dropped. No information is available on what is above the dropped ceiling. In 1975, a modern addition to the building was made on the north, containing classrooms and offices (The Godfrey Building); entrance to this new building from Memorial Hall is through one of the paired windows to the north; but the outer bearing wall was not touched or invaded.

The architects for Memorial Hall were John C. Cochrane and George C. Garnsey, in a brief association which resulted in a major commission for the Illinois State Capitol at about the same time as the one for Beloit College. Cochrane later was responsible for many major institutional designs in Chicago. (B)

Historical Statement (Continued)

continued in that use until the Carnegie Library was built in 1904-1905. At various times the building housed the Music Department, portions of the natural history collection (The Museum), and early on in this century it became the home of the Logan Museum of Anthropology, its present location and use. (A)



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Bushnell
Street Address: 801 Bushnell Street		Legal Description:		Acreage: N/A	
Current Name & Use: First Congregational Church			Current Owner: Brd. of Trustees, First Cong. Church		801
Film Roll No. R0-85		Current Owner's Address: 827 Bushnell Street, Beloit Special Features Not Visible In Photographs: Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
Negative No. 29					
Facade Orient. S					
 Prints					

2	Original Name & Use: First Congregational Church	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Map Name
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1859-1862	Source A					
	Architect and/or Builder: Lucas Bradley	Source A					

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:

The First Congregational Church of Beloit is significant architecturally as a major work of the mid-19th century Wisconsin architect Lucas Bradley of Racine. Bradley was a friend of Beloit College president--and First Congregational member--Aaron Lucius Chapman, and that relationship was instrumental in the awarding of the commission. The church, reflecting elements of both the Greek Revival and Romanesque Revival styles, was built of cream brick in 1859. A central square tower rises from the entry facade, through the (over)

Historical Statement:

Historically, the First Congregational Church is closely associated with the early settlement of Beloit and the founding of Beloit College. Visible for miles around, the spire locates the college campus, symbolizing its long ties with that institution.

Founded in 1838 with 24 original members--many of whom came to Beloit with the New England Emigrating Company--the congregation's first permanent home was built (over)

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)

A National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1974

B

C

D

E

F

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP 1965 NRHP 1-23-75 landmark other:

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing

initials: RH date: 8/1/81

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown

national state local initials: RH

Architectural Statement (Cont'd)

pedimented gable and culminates in a wooden cupola added in 1894. Stone string courses and dentils ornament the cornice. The exterior facade is divided into bays marked by semi-circular arches into which are set rounded windows of tall and narrow proportion. On the side elevations, a gentle rhythm of bays proceeds from a blind recessed arch at the south to six windowed recessed arches to the north. Each arch holds tall pairs of rounded windows of triple hung sash separated by wooden panels from double hung rectangular pairs below.

Two entrances flank the central tower and lead directly into the auditorium; an entrance into the tower itself leads to a small vestibule. The rectangular auditorium is spanned by a plastered barrel vault. A gallery wraps around three sides of the hall, supported by twelve delicately carved bronzed cast-iron Corinthian columns. Directly above these are identical columns which support the ceiling and a series of ribbed vaults which define each window bay. The windows rise unbroken behind the gallery. The bays are defined further by ribbing which crosses the barrel vault and terminates on either side with a console.

Bradley was apparently influenced by contemporary Greek Revival pattern books, which can be seen in several of his designs and which explains the evident influence of the revivalism on this church. Nevertheless, his buildings have proved to be among the most sensitive and accomplished pre-Civil War designs in Wisconsin, and the First Congregational Church is the finest extant 19th century church in the City of Beloit, and in all of Rock County. (A)


Historical Statement (Cont'd)

in 1843 and briefly housed the first classes of Beloit College. In 1859, responding to the needs of an expanding membership, the congregation began construction of the present church, finally completing the cream brick structure in 1862. At the time of its completion, and for decades afterward, the auditorium of the First Congregational Church was the largest hall in the city, and thus an appropriate site for College activities as well as religious services. Indeed, on the day of dedication--July 6, 1862--the church was the site for Beloit College's baccalaureate service with President Chapin presiding.

The First Congregational Church, a Wisconsin Registered Landmark since 1965, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in January, 1975. (A)

City, Village or Town: 1 BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981
Street Address: 816 Wisconsin Avenue		Legal Description:	Acreage:

Current Name & Use: Residence	Current Owner:
----------------------------------	----------------

Film Roll No. RO-87 *RO-111 Negative No. 11 *34 Facade Orient. E		Current Owner's Address: Special Features Not Visible In Photographs: Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
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2 Original Name & Use: Dr. Connell	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1913	Source A				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None
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Architectural Statement: An architecturally significant example of Prairie style influence in Beloit, this two story stucco house is dominated by rectangular massing, horizontal lines, and a variety of materials and textures. The ribbon windows (leaded casement on the second story, sash on the first), extended eaves, and a low retaining wall all stress the horizontal quality of the house. Wooden trim provides a highly linear decorative scheme, dividing the facade into horizontal panels and enframing the windows in horizontal bands, while heavy rafters extend beyond (over)	Historical Statement: Although built by Mrs. R. Watrous in 1913 (A), the house stood vacant until it was purchased four years later by Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Connell, a locally prominent surgeon and his wife. In the ensuing 68 years, only three families have lived there: Dr. and Mrs. Connell, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Curless (1930-1960), and Dr. and Mrs. Walter Scholten (1960's to present). (B)
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5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:
--	--

B City Directories, 1913-1968	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins
--------------------------------------	---

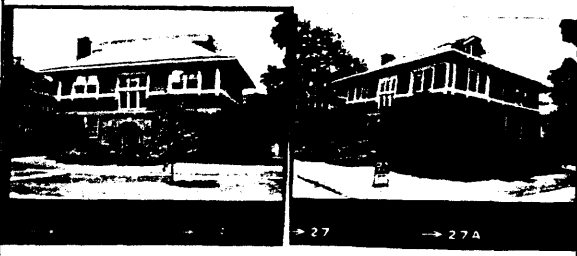
C D	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>
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E F	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>
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Street Wisconsin
 Number 816
 Town
 Range
 Section
 Map Name Near East Side Historic District
 Map Code NES 87/11

816 Wisconsin Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)

the eaves. A cross gable and two story box bay window project slightly from the east wall but are held in low relief. The pedimented brick entry and the side porch are supported by squat, battered brick piers. Both the wooden trim and the tile roof--reminiscent of the Arts and Crafts movement as well as traditional Japanese architecture--enliven the solid stucco walls and provide an eclectic element to the Prairie massing. The house has a large lot and serves as an imposing landmark along Wisconsin Avenue, anchoring the northeast corner of the Near East Side Historic District.

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Park
Street Address: 746 Park Avenue		Legal Description: Lot 1, Block 22, Dazey's Subdivision, Original Plat	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner:		Number 746
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-111				
Negative No. 10 *27				
Facade Orient. E	Current Owner's Address:			
Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:				Town
Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

2 Original Name & Use: Dazey House	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Range
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1922	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	Section
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Architectural Statement: Combining elements of a vernacular Prairie style with detailing borrowed from the Arts and Crafts movement, the house at 746 Park Avenue is an architecturally significant example of the eclecticism that distinguished Beloit architecture in the 1920's. The two story brick and stucco house has a marked horizontal character with emphatically rectilinear detailing. The low-pitched hip roof, its flared eaves extending well beyond the walls and supported by thin rafters, underscores the low profile of the house. Even the dormers are tucked (over)	Historical Statement: Built in 1922 on the first lot of Dazey's Subdivision, this house was originally the residence of C. A. Dazey himself, a realtor and developer. (A)	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
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5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other:	Map Code NES 85/10
B	7 <u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
C	8 <u>District:</u> Near East Side Historic Dist. <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: R date: 8/1/81	
D	9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: R	
E		
F		

746 Park Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)

into the roof so as to avoid the suggestion of verticality. The facade is divided by horizontal wooden bands which run beneath the cornice and separate the two stories. Banded windows, framed by Stick-like detailing punctuate the second story. Between the two stories, a large opening--three banded leaded casement windows above three larger ones, surrounded by a heavy frame--is punched into the facade. Beneath that window, a rounded doorway is recessed into a round brick arch which is supported by stylized brick buttresses. The windows on the first floor are banded into groups of three but are otherwise unadorned. The final effect is unique, an example of "progressive" architectural motifs used in a highly eclectic fashion.

City, Village or Town: 1 BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Prospect
Street Address: 517 Prospect		Legal Description:		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Rasey House--DAR Clubhouse		Current Owner: Beloit Chapter-- Daughters of the American Revolution			Number 517
Film Roll No. *R0-118 ** R0-83		Current Owner's Address: Same			
Negative No. *10 ** 2, 3		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. W		Interior visited? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use: Deacon Hinman House Dates of Construction /Alteration: 1850 Architect and/or Builder:	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
	Source					
	A					

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Beloit College development</u> <input type="radio"/> None	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
Architectural Statement: Built of grey cobblestones gathered from the bed of Turtle Creek, the Rasey House (or the Deacon Samuel Hinman House) is architecturally significant as a well-preserved example of Rock County's cobblestone houses. A one and one-half story building, the house is a simple rectangle in plan. The cobblestones are arranged in thin horizontal rows separated by half-round projecting mortar joints, a type of construction "frequently" used in Rock County, according to architectural historian Richard Perrin, and which "may be seen to good advantage in (over)	Historical Statement: The Rasey House has a unique historical association with the growth of Beloit College. Originally constructed as a fund raising project for the young school, the house was built from a subscription of donated labor and materials. When the house was sold at the end of 1851 to Deacon Samuel Hinman, the sale price helped replenish empty college coffers. Immediately prior to its sale, from June, 1850 to November, 1851, the house was the residence of Professor (over)	

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1974 B C D E F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input checked="" type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: 12-27-74	Map Code NES 83/2
	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u>	
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	


Architectural Statement (Cont'd)

the Rasey House." The main (west) facade is a simple composition with three first-floor openings, the southernmost being the doorway, and two second-floor window openings. Stone blocks are used as sills and lintels on all openings in the cobblestone fabric and also as quoins. The side (south and north) facades have three symmetrical window openings on the first floor, except on the north where the middle window has been covered by a later chimney. The rear (east) facade is masked by an attached one-story enclosed porch. A porch added to the front facade in the 20th century appears to be a bungalow design. (A)

Historical Statement (Cont'd)

A. L. Chapin, the College's first president and the man who designed the school's first curriculum. The Rasey House is a Wisconsin Registered Landmark and was entered on the National Register of Historic Places December 27, 1974. (A)



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street College Number 516
Street Address: 516 College Avenue		Legal Description: L. 3, B. 74, Original Plat	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Baptist House--Apartments		Current Owner: First Baptist Church of Beloit		
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-101 **RO-118		Current Owner's Address: 617 Public Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin		
Negative No. 28 *13 **2, 3		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use: A. Gillespie	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section
Dates of Construction /Alteration c. 1870-1871	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
Architectural Statement: Rising two stories plus attic, this tall proportioned frame house reflects a variety of mid-Victorian styles combined in an essentially vernacular manner. The unornamented clapboard siding, the gabled roof, and the rectilinear massing suggest a familiar Beloit vernacular, but the pedimented window enframements, with florid incised detail, reflect the late Italianate style. The tall and narrow windows are rectangular, with one-over-one sash, except the center windows which are round headed. The second story center window is framed by (over)	Historical Statement: Built in 1870-1871 by A. Gillespie (A), the home was soon sold to Anson P. Waterman, a hardware merchant, the second mayor of Beloit, a vice-president of the First National Bank and the treasurer of Beloit College. Waterman gave the home to his son-in-law Carroll S. Gregory, and subsequently, after moving from his now demolished elaborate Italianate villa in Hillcrest, and residing for some years in St. Louis, Waterman returned to Beloit and moved in with the Gregorys. (A,B) (over)	

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Code NES 85/28
B Beloit Directories, 1858-1917	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
C The Book of Beloit, 1936, p. 78	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>3/1/81</u>	
D	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	
E		
F		


516 College Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)

two narrow sidelights but both center windows are also surmounted by pedimented hoods. A steeply-pitched cross gable projects over the center bay, and although the pitch suggests Gothic Revival influence, the round headed windows and classical ornament are more reminiscent of Italian villa motifs. Other Italianate detail can be seen in the two story side bay windows, the molded frieze, and the round arched door with molded surround. A Classically detailed porch--heavier in feeling than the rest of the house, with a full entablature and Doric pillars--shelters the front entry, and is a later addition.

Historical Statement (Continued)

In recent years, the house has been owned by the Baptist Church, located next door.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT		County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Chapin
Street Address: 1103-1105 Chapin Street		Legal Description: Lot 16, Block 8, Original Plat		Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner: Simon K. Chen			Number 1103-1105
Film Roll No. RO-87 *RO-111			Current Owner's Address: 555 Lawton Avenue, Beloit Wisconsin		
Negative No. 29 *5			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. S	Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

2 Original Name & Use: Holmes House	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town
	Dates of Construction / Alteration c. 1875-1876	B				
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					Range
	B					

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None	Section

Architectural Statement:
 This cream brick house, one story in height with attic, is a rare, and architecturally significant, example of the Second Empire style in Beloit. Small in scale, and based on a corner L-shape plan, the house is nonetheless distinguished by a mansard roof of multi-colored slate from which project dormer windows crowned with cornices. The plain facade is relieved by the segmental window heads which surmount the tall and narrow first floor windows, and by the stone sills beneath them. Classical detail--denticulation on the heads and a molded (over)

Historical Statement:
 Raised in Londonderry, New Hampshire, John Anderson Holmes taught his way through school. Upon graduation, he turned to surveying, farming, building and trading. Eventually he concentrated on the hardware business, developing substantial holdings which he sold when he came to Beloit. Upon his arrival in Beloit in 1874, he erected a substantial set of buildings, including this house.
 When the Beloit Savings Bank was organized in 1881, he was requested to take (over)


5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Portrait and Biographical Album of Rock County, 1889, Chicago, pp. 675-676. B Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives C D E	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
	7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>7/18/81</u>	
	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	

1103-1105 Chapin Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

frieze below the projecting cornice--confer a dignity which counteracts the modest dimensions. Now the only relatively intact example of the Second Empire in Beloit, this house reflects the exuberance with which mid-Victorian builders endowed essentially mundane buildings.

Historical Statement (Continued)

charge of it as Secretary and Treasurer. He was also elected to the City Council for six years. He was City Surveyor and Rock County Surveyor for a time. In 1877, he was named an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and held high offices in the church in addition to his duties as a public servant. (A)

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT Street Address: 635 College Street Current Name & Use: Residence	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung Legal Description: Lot 11, Block 28, Original Plat Current Owner: Mary C. Carey Current Owner's Address: Same	Date: July, 1981 Acreage:
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-101 **RO-111 Negative No. 26 *17 **9,10,11,12 Facade Orient. W			Special Features Not Visible In Photographs: Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Street
College

Number
635

2 Original Name & Use: Jesse McQuigg House Dates of Construction/Alteration: Before 1857 Architect and/or Builder:	Source A,B Source A,C Source	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:25%;">Previous Owners</th> <th style="width:25%;">Dates</th> <th style="width:25%;">Uses</th> <th style="width:25%;">Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source													Town Range Section
Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source																

3 <u>Architectural Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input checked="" type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 <u>Historical Significance</u> <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None
Architectural Statement: An architecturally significant, and the best preserved, example of Greek Revival architecture in Beloit, this home, constructed before 1857, demonstrates the rectangular dimensions and low pitched gable roof of the style. Rising one story with attic, the gable end faces the street and features a cornice return in suggestion of a fuller pediment. Beneath the cornice on the side walls are small attic windows in the frieze, beneath which several brick bands in low relief complete the cornice detail. Above the windows are flat brick arches. A side entry features a doorway with (over)	Historical Statement: Beloit directories and tax records show Jesse McQuigg owned the property from 1857 to his death in 1886 (RCHS Cemetery Records). Catharine Royce, widow of Fayette (who was pastor of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church), purchased the home after her husband's death in 1897. But the actual construction date, prior to 1857, is uncertain. (A,B,C,D)

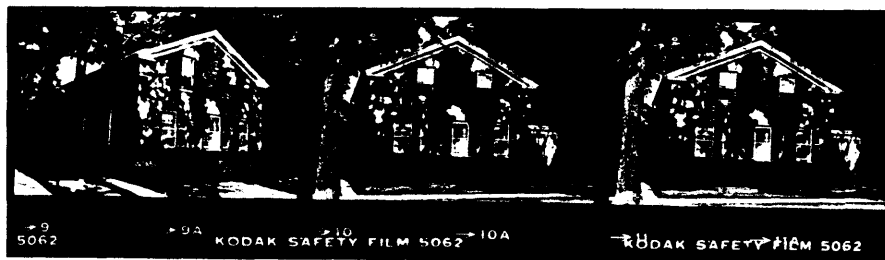
Map Name
Near East Side Historic District

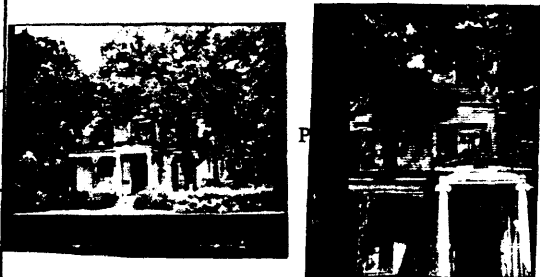
5 <u>Sources of Information (Reference to Above)</u> A 1857 Tax Records, RCHS Archives B 1858 Rock County Directories C 1858 Rock County Plat Map, City of Beloit D Book of Beloit, p. 118 E F	6 <u>Representation in Previous Surveys</u> <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____ 7 <u>Condition</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins 8 <u>District: Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u> 9 <u>Opinion of National Register Eligibility</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>
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Map Code
NES 85/26

635 College Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

denticulated cornice, pilasters and sidelights, presumably a later alteration.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Park Number 703
Street Address: 703 Park Avenue		Legal Description: L. 16 & S. 41.5' of L. 15, B. 18, Original Plat	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence		Current Owner:		
Film Roll No. RO-86 *RO-102 **RO-111 Negative No. 8, 9 *2 **25, 26 Facade Orient. W			Current Owner's Address:	
Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:				
Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No				

2 Original Name & Use: Sereno T. Merrill House	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range Section	
	Dates of Construction /Alteration 1869	Source A					
	Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 Architectural Significance	4 Historical Significance	Section
<input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input checked="" type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	

Architectural Statement: Finely-detailed and well-preserved, this spectacular frame house, built in 1869 (A), is an architecturally significant example of the Italian villa style, rare in Beloit but executed here with elegance and grace. Balancing classical forms in an asymmetrical composition that evokes the picturesque, the two story house is built in an L-shaped plan with a corner tower rising three stories. The west section has a low-pitched gabled roof with heavy cornice returns that suggest the pedimented temple forms of classical inspiration, while the side wing has a hip roof with projecting eaves. (over)	Historical Statement: Sereno T. Merrill was one of Beloit's most important early industrialists. As an inventor and businessman, he was involved in the formation of some of Beloit's largest industrial concerns. Sereno Merrill was born in Gill, Massachusetts in 1816. His father was a blacksmith, machinist and inventor who patented "Merrill's goose-necked hoe" in 1814. Merrill studied in New England and was a teacher and school principal for many years, specializing in Latin. (over)	Map Name Near East Side Historic District
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5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)	6 Representation in Previous Surveys	Map Code NES 86/8
A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives	<input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____	
B Rock County History, 1908, pp. 819-822	7 Condition	
C Book of Beloit, p. 206	<input type="radio"/> excellent <input checked="" type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins	
D	8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u>	
E	<input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>RP</u> date: <u>7/1/81</u>	
F	9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility	
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>RP</u>	

703 Park Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)

Beneath the cornice, a wide and unornamented frieze provides a strong formal emphasis. A segmentally arched entry portico with entablature is supported by two unfluted Ionic columns and the door is surmounted by a segmentally arched transom. The sash windows--two-over-two on the upper stories, four-over-four on the first story--are surrounded by simple frames and capped by projecting flat windowheads, except on the top story of the tower where a rounded windowhead evokes Tuscan villa design. A rounded ventilator in the west gable repeats the motif. Narrow clapboarding provides a smooth finish highlighting the classic simplicity of the design. The only significant alteration is the substitution of lacy wrought iron for the original porch posts.

Historic Statement (Continued)

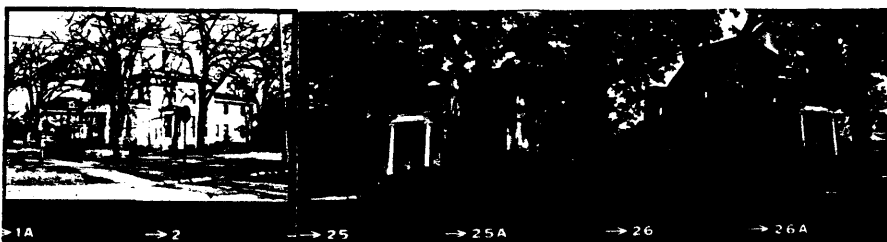
He moved to Beloit in 1846 and became principal of the Beloit Seminary. He held his post until 1849 when Beloit Seminary was merged into Beloit College.

He then sought an occupation more suited to his strong interests in industry and inventing. In 1850-1851, he built the first paper mill on the Rock River at Rockton, Illinois, in partnership with T. L. Wright. During this time, the first strawboard for sheathing was made into rolls with an invention patented by Merrill. He was involved with milling on the Rock River for many years and was President of the Rock River Paper Company for 15 years.

In 1858, the O. E. Merrill Company was organized by three Merrill brothers, including Sereno, to produce spare parts for Sereno Merrill's paper-making machines at the Rock River Paper Company. This later became the Merrill & Houston Iron Works, of which Sereno Merrill was president for eight years. This company, as reorganized, eventually became the Beloit Corporation, a worldwide company, still producing paper making machines. (B)

In 1873, Sereno Merrill helped organize the Eclipse Windmill Company and was its president for six years. This company was the forerunner of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, another of Beloit's leading industries, manufacturer of engines. (C)

Other positions held by Sereno Merrill include: President of both the Citizen's National Bank and Beloit Savings Bank, Beloit alderman, state commissioner to the World's Exposition at Vienna in 1873, honorary Commissioner to World's Exposition at Paris in 1881, member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 and 1877, member of the Rock County Board of Supervisors for eighteen years, and trustee for Beloit College for thirty-six years. (B). Perhaps no other individual was as significant in the development of Beloit as a manufacturing center.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Park
Street Address: 802 Park Avenue		Legal Description: L. 1, B. 23, Original Plat	Acreage:	
Current Name & Use: Residence (currently vacant and undergoing restoration)		Current Owner: Govert Vercooteren		Number 802
Film Roll No. RO-85 *RO-102 **RO-111		Current Owner's Address:		
Negative No. 8 *4 **28		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:		
Facade Orient. E		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		



2 Original Name & Use: Paley House	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1895	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master
 Possesses high artistic values
 Represents a type, period, or method of construction
 Is a visual landmark in the area
 Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons
 Assoc. with significant historical events
 Assoc. with development of a locality
 Other: _____
 None

Architectural Statement:

Composed of two intersecting units with steeply pitched gable roofs, a delicately proportioned tower rising from the intersection, and a pedimented veranda embracing the front facade, this residence is an architecturally significant example of Beloit's Queen Anne houses. Two stories with a tall attic, the frame house is dominated by broad and massive shingled gables. In the gable peaks, the shingles are banded into concentric rows forming a fan-like pattern. Paired rounded windows, with interlacing comes and separated by molded panels, ornament the gables. Below the slightly projecting (over)

Historical Statement:

Built in 1895, this Queen Anne was originally the residence of John Paley, president of the Beloit State Bank. (A,B) Paley, who came to Beloit in the last decade of the 19th century, incorporated the bank in 1892 with colleagues from Mt. Carroll and Morrison, Illinois. But, his own family was largely responsible for its operation: by 1904, the year Paley died, his wife and two daughters had served as directors and cashiers of the institution.

- 5** Sources of Information (Reference to Above)
- A** Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives
- B** Beloit City Directories, 1892-1904
- C**
- D**
- E**
- F**

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark
 other: _____

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: Near East Side Historic Dist.

pivotal contributing non-contributing

initials: R date: 8/1/81

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility

eligible not eligible unknown
 national state local initials: R

Map Name
Near East Side Historic District

Map Code
NES 85/8

802 Park Avenue
Architectural Statement (Continued)

eaves, two story bays project on the east and south facade, crowned with molded cornice detail. A segmentally arched window, indicating the internal stairwell, rises on the south facade. The pedimented veranda which wraps around the front entry features unfluted Ionic columns which support broad arches beneath the bracketed cornice. The porch pediment has dentils and is ornamented with molded relief. The tower, which rises from the veranda until well above gable ridge, culminates in an attenuated conical roof crowned with a finial. The eaves of the tower are flared and denticulated, supported by brackets above a paneled frieze. A chimney rises above the gable ridge, also. But, external ornament is nearly non-existent, and the clapboards and shingles are free of applied detail. Instead, the massing is carefully balanced to provide an animated but stately expression of Queen Anne architecture.



1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981
Street Address: 231 Roosevelt Avenue		Legal Description:	Acreage:

Current Name & Use:	Current Owner: Kenneth P. Hendricks
	Current Owner's Address: P. O. Box 628, Beloit, Wisconsin 53511

Film Roll No.
RO-92
***RO-112**

Negative No.
20
***32**

Facade Orient.
S



Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:

Interior visited? Yes No

2 Original Name & Use: Charles H. Parker House	Source	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source
	A, B				
	Dates of Construction/Alteration	Source			
	1858	A			
Architect and/or Builder:	Source				

3 Architectural Significance

Represents work of a master

Possesses high artistic values

Represents a type, period, or method of construction

Is a visual landmark in the area

Other: _____ None

4 Historical Significance

Assoc. with lives of significant persons

Assoc. with significant historical events

Assoc. with development of a locality

Other: _____

None

Architectural Statement:

An architecturally significant example of the Italianate style in Beloit, the Charles Parker House is a classic of the type: a two story L-shaped structure (each wing almost square in proportion) with very wide eaves supported by paired scroll brackets, and a low pitched hip roof topped with a cupola. The regularly spaced windows, tall in proportion, are capped by pronounced segmental window heads with moldings. Wooden string courses at the frieze and cornice underscore the rectilinear nature of the composition. The cupola, with hip roof and (over)

Historical Statement:

This Italianate house, built in 1858, was the residence of Charles H. Parker, a pioneer Beloit manufacturer. Parker's company, the Parker & Stone Reaper Company, was located on the Rock River and produced the Appleby Twine Binder in the 1870's, which Parker himself had perfected. Parker also was an original incorporator of the Beloit Water Company in 1885. (B) This residence was constructed in 1858 and, in 1860, was one of the first houses to install gas lighting. (C)

- 5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above)
- A** Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives
- B** Beloit City Directory, 1858, p. 28
- C** Rally Round Beloit, p. 11
- D** Book of Beloit, p. 203
- E**
- F**

6 Representation in Previous Surveys

HABS NAER WIHP NRHP landmark

other: _____

7 Condition

excellent good fair poor ruins

8 District: **Bluff Street Historic District**

pivotal contributing non-contributing

initials: **R** date: **8/1/81**

9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility


eligible not eligible unknown

national state local initials: **R**

Roosevelt
number
231
Town
Range
Section
Map Name
Bluff Street Historic District
Map Code
BS 92/20
HP-02-17

Architectural Statement (Continued)

broad eaves supported by brackets, has paired round headed windows. The house is sided with narrow clapboards. A screened porch shelters the first floor front facade. Situated on the bluff overlooking the Rock River, the house is both formal and exuberant, an appropriate expression of Beloit's optimism and confidence at mid-century.

1 City, Village or Town: BELOIT	County: ROCK	Surveyor: Richard P. Hartung	Date: July, 1981	Street Chapin	
Street Address: 722-724 Chapin Street		Legal Description: Lots 7 & 8, Block 28, Original Plat	Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: Residence (multiple)		Current Owner: Beloit College Board of Trustees			
Film Roll No. R0-88 *R0-111		Current Owner's Address: 700 College, Beloit, Wisconsin			Number 722-724
Negative No. 4, 5 *15		Special Features Not Visible In Photographs:			
Facade Orient. N		Interior visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No			

2 Original Name & Use: John B. Pfeffer	Source A	Previous Owners	Dates	Uses	Source	Town Range
Dates of Construction/Alteration 1873-1874	Source A					
Architect and/or Builder:	Source					

3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None	4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other: <u>Assoc. with development of Beloit College</u> <input type="radio"/> None	Section Map Name Near East Side Historic District
Architectural Statement: <p>This two story frame house, built in the early 1870's, is architecturally significant as an example of the vernacular late Italianate houses of the period which employed a variety of machine-produced wooden ornament to decorate an otherwise unrelieved facade. Based loosely on an L-shape--and enlarged throughout the 19th century--the house has a low-pitched hip roof with projecting eaves. Tall and narrow windows, regularly spaced, are framed with simple architraves. Thin corner boards and a frieze board outline the house while a modest variety (over)</p>	Historical Statement: <p>This home was built in 1874 by John B. Pfeffer (A), who lived in the house until he died sometime between 1915 and 1919. Pfeffer was a notable individual connected with Beloit College. Hired as a janitor for Beloit College in 1864, he retained the position for more than 50 years. He was well known and loved by students and faculty. Edward Eaton wrote that "he regarded himself as in a true sense a colleague of the Faculty," and "he was always a friend of the 'boys', (over)</p>	

5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Beloit Tax Rolls, RCHS Archives B Eaton, Edward. <u>Historical Sketches of Beloit College</u> : A. S. Barnes, New York, 1929 pp.76- C Rock County Directories, 1886-1897 D City of Beloit Directory, 1915. E Verbal statement of R. H. Irrmann, Beloit College Archivist, to surveyor, July 1981 F	6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WIHP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: 7 Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins 8 District: <u>Near East Side Historic Dist.</u> <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: <u>R</u> date: <u>8/1/81</u> 9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input type="radio"/> local initials: <u>R</u>	Map Code NES 88/4
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722-724 Chapin Street
Architectural Statement (Continued)

of bay windows project from the east and west facades. But the most distinctive feature of the house is the porch detail especially at the north and east entries, which include turned posts with knobs, spindle friezes, and perforated brackets--detailing which anticipates the Stick-like and Eastlake ornament of later homes.

Historical Statement (Continued)

indulgent of their pranks, welcoming them back as chums." (B)

In the 1886 city directory, a woman named Christena Wicks, whose occupation was that of a domestic, boarded at 724 Chapin with the Pfeffer household. (C) Living adjacent to the College, Pfeffer expanded his home in 1891 to house students interested in convenient boarding. (A) By 1896 the city directory shows two students, Thomas S. Huntley and Charles D. McConnell, living at 724 Chapin. (C) In later years there were continuously two boarders with the Pfeffer family. By 1915, the boarders were F. Smith (a painter) and W. H. Dubbee (teacher at Beloit College). (D) Since that time, the apartments in the house have been rented almost exclusively by College faculty. (E)

Throughout his years at Beloit College, Pfeffer was closely associated with the student body, as well as the buildings and grounds of the campus. He took special pride in the care of the chapel, and was the bell ringer of the chapel and Middle College bells. When he died, his funeral was held in the College Chapel with students as his pall bearers. (B)

