

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 26 1987

date entered

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number SEE INVENTORY - Item 7

not for publication

city, town Janesville

vicinity of

state Wisconsin

code 55

county Rock

code 105

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name SEE INVENTORY

street & number n/a

city, town n/a

vicinity of

state

n/a

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Rock County Courthouse

street & number 51 S. Main St.

city, town Janesville

state WI

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Janesville Intensive Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981,1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office, SHSW

city, town Madison,

state WI

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION

General Description

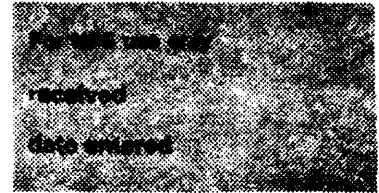
The Look West historic district is a large, moderately dense, and mostly residential neighborhood located just northwest of Janesville's downtown commercial area. It is separated from the downtown commercial area by railroad tracks and a four-lane highway (U.S. 51). The district is on the west side of the Rock River which flows southeasterly through the city then curves sharply west, then south again. The district contains 15 full blocks on approximately 80 acres of land. The land rises gently east to west and south to north throughout the district. Most of the house lots in the neighborhood are average in size for a dense urban area and usually have mature trees and lawns. The streets in the district are of average width and improved with curbs and sidewalks. A few streets have portions of old granite curbs as well. There are few large, open spaces within the district with the exception of Washington Park, a neighborhood park on the site of the old Washington elementary school.

This district was sparsely settled during the mid-nineteenth century. Land speculators made several plats of the area soon after the government authorized land sales. This resulted in a variety of lot sizes many of which were originally very large, but divided up as the century progressed and the district grew increasingly dense. The variety of construction dates and division of lots within the plats also led to irregular lot sizes and varied setbacks as subsequent construction filled in the neighborhood during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Originally most of the earlier houses had large lots and some older homes have maintained a slightly larger lot size than the smaller houses in the district. As one travels in the district from east to west, the lots become more regular until the district eventually feeds into post-World War II subdivisions west of the district boundaries.

There is a wide range of age and style of the housing stock in this district. Most houses were constructed between 1850 and 1936 and the styles range from Italianate mansions to small bungalows. The vast majority of the houses were built between 1850 and 1900, their numbers almost evenly spaced between the decades of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890. Fewer houses were built in the 1900, 1910, and 1920 decades. Only a few houses were built from 1930 to the present time.

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Most of the houses were built as single-family dwellings, however almost all large houses are currently subdivided into two or more apartments or other types of multi-family housing. There are also several buildings located at the southeastern edge of the district which are not residential. They include three industrial-commercial buildings at Academy Street and Laurel Avenue, a modern commercial building at the southeast corner of Mineral Point Avenue and N. Washington Street, and The Tallman Restorations museum complex on Jackson Street. A few vacant lots are scattered throughout the district as well.

One of the cohesive factors in this district is that the houses are similar in scale, design, and building materials. Of the 375 buildings in the district, 245 are two stories in height (65%). The rest are either one story in height (19, 5%), one and one-half stories in height (84, 22%), or three or more stories in height (28, 8%). Most of the buildings are of frame construction. Many buildings have aluminum or vinyl siding (134, 36%) or asbestos or asphalt siding (87, 23%). A significant number of buildings still have their original clapboard facades (120, 32%) or brick facades (18, 5%). Other exterior materials include rock-faced concrete blocks, stucco, or other wood materials and appear on 16 (4%) of the district's buildings.

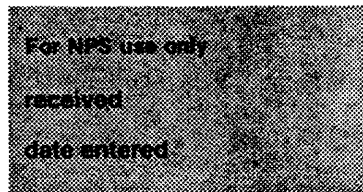
Most popular architectural styles and vernacular forms of the nineteenth and early twentieth century are represented in this district. Most common are the Queen Anne style (86, 23%), and gabled ell form (81, 22%), and the Italianate style (63, 17%). Other common vernacular forms or styles occurring in this district are the front gabled (24, 6%), the side gabled (20, 5%), the American Foursquare (19, 5%), the Bungalow (13, 4%), the one-and two-story cube (9, 2%), the Greek Revival (7, 2%), the Colonial revival (7, 2%), the Gothic Revival (4, 1%), the cross gabled (4, 1%), and the Prairie or Craftsman (4, 1%). There are 11 (3%) buildings in the district which represent individual styles or forms too few to quantify as an individual percentage, and there are 23 (6%) buildings of unspecified vernacular forms (classified as "other vernacular" in the automated inventory). The styles tend to be found throughout the district, but in certain areas there are cohesive streetscapes of the vernacular forms.

Another major factor contributing to the cohesiveness of this district is the relatively small number of non-contributing buildings within

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the district. Of the 376 buildings, 363 are contributing (97%). There are 12 non-contributing buildings (3%) and one non-contributing park building. There are nine vacant lots and one contributing public open space--Washington Park. This low number of non-contributing buildings and vacant lots means that there are a number of continuous historic streetscapes along the blocks in the district. The extant carriage houses and large number of historic garages also contribute to the district's historic streetscapes. Of the 263 garages and other outbuildings in the district, 184 (70%) are contributing, while 79 (30%) are non-contributing.

While the above discussion deals primarily with factors within the district which contribute to the cohesiveness of the neighborhood, there are factors outside of the district which separate it from its neighbors. To the north of the district is the Mercy Hospital Complex and a residential area which contains houses of a more recent construction date or that are scheduled for demolition or removal. The eastern, western, and southern boundaries of the district abut residential neighborhoods, however the buildings beyond these boundaries have mixed usages unrelated to historic functions, have less integrity, or are of a more recent construction date than those houses within the district boundaries. A more complete boundary justification will be discussed later in the nomination. The sense of a neighborhood exists within the established boundaries of the district, and breaks down once across those boundaries.

In the Look West historic district contributing buildings are those which have maintained much of their architectural or historical integrity. Non-contributing buildings have a construction date which is later than the period of significance, or they have lost so much integrity that they are no longer recognizable as historic structures or do not contribute to the overall significance within the district. The vacant lots within the district are neutral elements and Washington Park, the site of a former neighborhood school is a significant and contributing open space within the district.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS OR GROUPS OF BUILDINGS
WITHIN THE DISTRICT BY STYLE AND VERNACULAR FORM.

Greek Revival

303 N. Washington St. J.A. Sleeper house(1) c.1855(2)

This is the most impressive Greek Revival structure in the district. The building is two and one-half stories in height, of brick construction and is painted white. It is a largely rectangular building with a perpendicular rear wing. The gable roof has a wooden cornice with returned eaves, and there is a simple Palladian window on the front facade which provides light to the attic half-story. Tall, narrow windows punctuate the entire facade and are decorated with stone lintels and sills. A substantial porch, probably added in the early twentieth century, is located on the east and south facades of the house and features a pedimented front gable, a cornice, and round columns supported by a brick "balustrade." Unfortunately, the house is currently in a deteriorated state.

319 N. Jackson St. Hannah Hunter house c.1855

This house is an example of the square block Greek Revival house. It has a low-pitched hipped roof, a prominent wooden cornice and frieze, and four pilaster strips on the front facade. The original brick exterior of the two story house is stuccoed, and the windows feature flat stone lintels, stone sills, and six-over-six light glazing. The front entrance is decorated by a transom and sidelights. A small overhang is above the entrance. Originally the house had a small one-story ell on the north facade which was demolished around 1923 for the construction of the bungalow next door. There are two small frame wings also attached to this house.

413 Madison St. residence c. 1860

This small Greek Revival house best represents a number of smaller examples of this style in the district. It is one and one-half stories in height, is frame-constructed, and has a side-gabled form. It has typical Greek Revival details including a wooden cornice with returned eaves and corner pilasters.

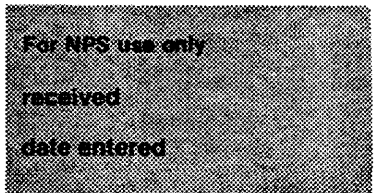
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Gothic Revival

317 Madison St. S. G. Williams house c. 1855

This Gothic Revival house has one and one-half stories in the main block and original rear wing, and was built for prominent Janesville pioneer S. G. Williams, whose family occupied the home for many years. It is a brick house which features typical Gothic Revival details including a steeply-pitched gable roof, a front gable with decorative bargeboard trim, tall first floor windows, label hoodmolds over windows, and an unusual wooden cresting on the one-story north side wing. An historic photo indicates that only a few of the original details of the house are missing and that the front porch, recently constructed, is a fairly accurate replica of the original. The building sits on its original large lot.

206 Madison St. Oliver Van Kirk house 1855

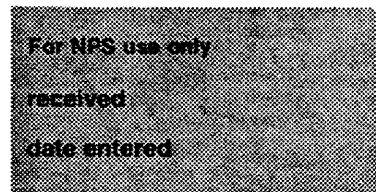
Oliver Van Kirk, listed in city directories as a "gentleman", had this Gothic Revival house built in 1855. The house was significantly remodeled around 1890 giving it some details of the Queen Anne style. The frame house sits on a large, prominent corner lot and is visible in an early historic view of Janesville. It has the steeply-pitched Gothic Revival roofline and the gables are shingled in the Queen Anne tradition. Windows have label moldings and there are two plain verandas encircling a good part of the building. Gable peaks also show evidence of finials. Until recently this house was in a deteriorated state, but after a renovation effort, it has become once again a fine structure.

127 Madison St. Norwegian Lutheran Church 1873

This church building, constructed for the Norwegian Lutheran congregation, is a fine example of a simple frame Gothic Revival church, a style which is sometimes referred to as "carpenter Gothic." Recently renovated, the structure has a steeply pitched gable roof topped with a substantial finial. The front gable features a large circular window with muntins which imitate the spokes of a wagon wheel. There are other tall, narrow, lancet-arched windows decorated with simple pointed wooden arches. The entrance is enclosed and has a double wooden door. The building is painted in subdued colors which highlight its architectural details.

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Transitional Greek Revival and Italiante

475 Madison St. Welch house c.1857

This well-maintained brick house has details from both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. It is a two-story rectangular block with a low-pitched hipped roof, wide eaves, and paired brackets. The openings feature flat stone lintels and sills and the entry is decorated with a transom and sidelights. There is a one and one-half story rear wing on this impressive and gracious house. It was the home of several members of the Welch family for many years.

Italianate

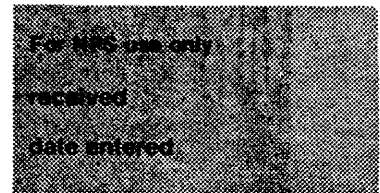
440 N. Jackson St. Tallman house and horsebarn 1855-57

The Tallman house, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 is one of the finest Italianate houses in the state. Built for attorney and real estate speculator William M. Tallman, the three story house has a plethora of Italianate detail throughout the main block and the smaller rear wings of the house. These details include a very low-pitched hipped roof topped with an elaborate cupola; wide eaves with brackets, decorative frieze and small frieze windows; tall arched windows topped with arched, decorated window hoods on the second floor; and rectangular windows topped with elaborate hoods on the first floor. The southwest entrance consists of a double door decorated with an intricate arched transom and hood. The entry porch has wide eaves and is topped with a small balustrade. Under the wide eaves there is a decorative cornice with dentils and carved panels. The southwest porch is supported by delicately carved columns set on wooden classical piers. Other details of the brick building include stone quoins and foundation, massive chimneys, and on the wings, simpler stone lintels and openings. The building differs only in a few details from its original appearance. This house was home to the Tallman family from its date of construction until about 1915. It lay vacant until George F. Tallman donated it to the city of Janesville in 1950. Since that time it has been operated by the Rock County Historical Society as a house museum and has the reputation of being one of the finest house museums in the country.

Behind the Tallman house is the Tallman horsebarn, a gable-roofed structure decorated with a cupola, brackets under roof eaves, and some

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decorated arched openings. The horsebarn is much simpler than the Tallman house, but is compatible with the design of the grand house.

Also on the Tallman museum property is the Stone House, moved to the site in 1964 from the Courthouse Hill area in Janesville when it was scheduled for demolition. It is an early Greek Revival, temple-form house with a cut stone exterior and portico decorating the one-story building. It is a contributing outbuilding of the Tallman House museum complex.

408 N. Jackson St. E. G. Fifield house 1863

Except for the Tallman house, the Fifield house is the most elaborate of the Italianate houses in the district. Constructed for lumber merchant and city pioneer E. G. Fifield, the two-story house has a rectangular main block with rear wings on a gently sloping lot. The house features a low-pitched hipped roof, wide eaves with brackets, a frieze, and tall, narrow windows topped with wooden lintels. The main entrance features a boarded-up transom, sidelights, and a full facade porch with tall, round columns. The house sits on a cut stone foundation and has a one-story bay window on the south side facade which is topped with a second-story arched double window. This facade also features an arch in the cornice which decorates the arched window and bay. The frame house has been sided with asbestos material and many of its details are in a deteriorated state.

323 Madison St. Royal Wood house c.1855

This Italianate house stands out within a small streetscape of well-maintained but simpler Italianate styled structures. It has a square main block with a hipped roof, wide eaves, and a frieze. The tall, narrow windows are decorated with hoodmolds. The front entrance has a small entry porch with narrow, Italianate-decorated posts. A subtle multi-color paint scheme highlights the details of this fine frame house.

403 N. Washington St. Stengrim Trulson house 1879

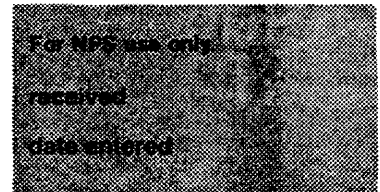
The Stengrim Trulson house is a two story brick house which sits prominently on a corner lot. Its most significant feature, other than the fine brick construction, is the segmental brick arches over windows decorated with prominent keystones. There are several porches

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on the house, some of which have been changed, and a part of the building to the north has been made into a garage. The house also features a box bay window on the south facade, and a west wing slightly lower than the main block of the house. The east gable peak has a brick decoration as well. Divided into several apartments at the present time, the house is in fair condition.

Vernacular Italianate

303 N. Franklin St.	I. M. Norton house	c1855
209 Madison St.	Jonas L. Ford house	1869
336 N. Washington St.	Myron Soverhill house	1881
320 N. High St.	Austin & Mary Lowell house	1869
320 N. Jackson St.	Hiram Merrill house	1870

The Look West historic district has a significant number of houses which have the Italianate form and some details common to the style, yet they are not as elaborate as the previously described examples. On the other hand, they do not fit into any other standard vernacular form category. They are so numerous in the district, they cannot be ignored as individual builder oddities. Indeed, they are probably so pervasive because they were constructed by common builders using a single design. They were large yet simple houses for the middle class and skilled working class families who largely populated this district. The examples listed at the top of this paragraph best represent this particular house type in the district. They are all long, gable-roofed houses with low pitched roofs, wide eaves, and they have decoration such as simple brackets and simple window lintels. Many examples, such as the I. M. Norton house are rectangular blocks with rear wings lower than the main block of the house. A number of these examples have small, two-story wings on the side facades. Some examples have had verandas added to connect the front of the house with a side wing. The Lowell house on High Street, despite its asphalt siding, is a good example of this type. This type of vernacular Italianate house is seen througout the district.

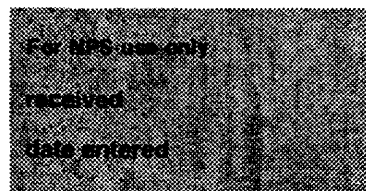
Second Empire

475 Terrace St.	Alonzo Stickney house	1884
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This is the only house in the district which is designed in the popular nineteenth century Second Empire style. Aluminum siding covers its original exterior, but it has the characteristic mansard

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roof punctuated with gable-roofed dormers. Any other details that it may have had originally are not evident on this cottage-sized house.

Queen Anne

331 N. Washington St. residence 1889

The asymmetrical hipped and gable roofline with projecting gable dormer and veranda are the main features of this Queen Anne house. Other decoration on the house includes an attic story window set in a scalloped-shingled gable with plain bargeboard and crosspiece; simple cornice lintels topping windows; and a veranda with turned posts, a plain wooden post balustrade, and spool and spindle frieze. This frame house was recently in a deteriorated condition, and a renovation has brought it back to life.

335 N. Jackson St. Henry Blunk house c.1893

The Blunk house is a very familiar version of the Queen Anne style, although it is not as well maintained as the previous example. The house features an intersecting hipped and gable roofline, decorative crosspieces in gable peaks, scalloped shingles in gables, and a veranda which features spool and spindle posts, frieze, and balustrade. The veranda roof is decorated with a pediment at the main entrance. Primarily two stories in height, the frame house sits on a cut stone foundation, and a very nice two-story carriage house sits to the rear and south of the main house.

441 Madison St. Benjamin & Nellie Dunwiddie house 1883
415 Jackson St. Mary Crosby house 1882
305 Madison St. Hiram Bump house 1880

These three frame Queen Anne houses have significant similarities and are best discussed in a group. All the houses have hipped roofs although the Dunwiddie house roof is more steeply-pitched. Each house has two stories plus attic and their front facades feature steeply-pitched gables decorated with a variety of stickwork. Each front facade also features second floor windows with projecting shingled hoods above similar windows on the first floor. The Crosby house is slightly different in that the decorated windows project slightly from the wall and a side window is actually a second story bay with decorative brackets. Entrances in all the houses are slightly different, but all are fairly simple. The Crosby house entrance has a

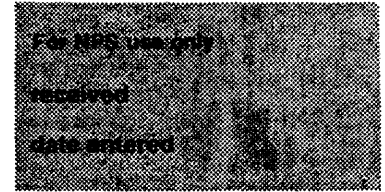
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pedimented overhang (possibly a later addition); the Dunwiddie house entrance consists of double glass and wooden doors topped with a hipped roof porch; and the Bump house entrance features a shed-roofed overhang with stickwork decoration. Mary Crosby was the widow of a bank cashier when she had her house constructed. Benjamin Dunwiddie was a prominent attorney and jurist. Hiram Bump operated a grain marketing business.

457 N. Terrace St. Charles B. Evans house 1887

Although grouped with the Queen Anne houses, the Evans house has some stick style features. The two story house has a steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, and is decorated with shingled gables, a second story box bay window, and applied stickwork throughout its facades. The small, yet intricate veranda has spool and spindle posts and a balustrade with a decorative cut-out design. A small carriage house or horsebarn on the property also contributes to the house.

469-71 N. Terrace St. Edgar Smith house 1884

A common form of the less elaborate interpretation of the Queen Anne style, the Smith house has a hipped and gable roofline, a projecting gable section, decorated gables, and veranda. The veranda of this well-maintained house is the architectural highlight. It has a pedimented entrance gable and a round gazebo-like corner.

218 Madison St. Trinity Episcopal Rectory/Ben. Bleasdale house 1894

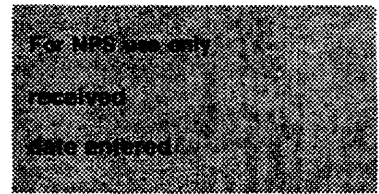
The former Trinity Episcopal Rectory is a two and one-half story rather symmetrical frame version of the Queen Anne style. Its main details are its massive appearance and the large clipped front gable and projecting side gables, all of which are shingled. In 1900 Benjamin Bleasdale purchased the house from the Trinity Episcopal Church.

316 Madison St. residence 1900

This frame Queen Anne house is a compact, almost square Queen Anne house with details suggesting the Shingle style. It has a large sloping shingled gable and large shingled side gables. There is a round projecting gabled bay to the north, and a Palladian window is seen in the large side gable. The house also has an enclosed front porch.

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236 N. Washington St. John S. Taylor house 1904

The Taylor house has features which place it in the Queen Anne style, but other details suggest the emerging Prairie School or Craftsman styles. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof which has wide, flared eaves. The central dormer features a pedimented gable roof and an oval window topping a small square sash type window. This dormer sits above a narrow, shallow, second-story bay projection. The front porch, with sloping hipped roof, dominates the first floor facade and covers a central entrance and two window groupings. The porch has round columns sitting on a stuccoed balustrade. A narrow wooden belt course separates the first and second floors of this house.

Vernacular Queen Anne

465, 469, 485 N.Chatham St. residences c.1890

In this district there is a significant group of houses which have the Queen Anne form, but do not have the elaborate details which appear on the more high-style examples of this type of house. The most significant examples are the group of Queen Anne houses in the 400 block of N. Chatham St. They all were constructed identically, although some have had changes made to their facades. Together, they make a significant streetscape in the district. They are all two stories in height and have large projecting gable-roofed bay sections at the front and side of the houses. Some have their original clapboard siding with shingled gables, 45 degree angle corners, spool and spindle entry porches, and wooden hoodmolds. A few have had modern aluminum siding applied and a varying degree of details removed or hidden.

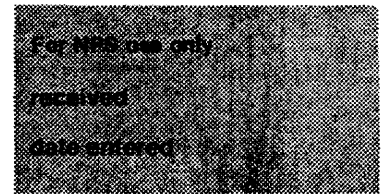
Prairie

426 N. Jackson St. Stanley D. Tallman house 1914
430 N. Jackson St. Charles E. Tallman house 1916

These two houses are simple interpretations of the Prairie style, built during the height of this style's popularity in the midwest. Built for two Tallman family members, they sit just south of the Tallman house on Jackson Street. Each house is two stories in height, has a hipped roof, wide eaves, and central dormer. The Stanley Tallman house dormer has a hipped roof, and the Charles Tallman house

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dormer has an arched roof. Each house is stuccoed and the Charles Tallman house has a wooden belt course separating the first and second stories. Windows of both houses are generally grouped, and the Stanley Tallman house features a group of three stained-glass windows above the entrance. The Stanley Tallman house entrance is centered and has an almost flat arched entrance.

Other Twentieth Century Styles

429 N. Jackson St. Frederick Rau house 1900

This two-and one-half story house is a frame Colonial Revival design. The house has a side-gabled plan and features wide eaves, paired brackets, cornice returns, and two pedimented gable dormers on the front facade. The second-story front windows are large and have leaded glass geometric designs in the upper third of each pane. The first floor front is dominated by a full front porch with Ionic columns supporting the roof. In a somewhat deteriorated state at present, this house was built for shoe manufacturer Frederick Rau, and was also the home of businessman Stewart Heddles and attorney Stanley Dunwiddie during the period of significance.

485 N. Washington St. William M. Stephenson house 1910

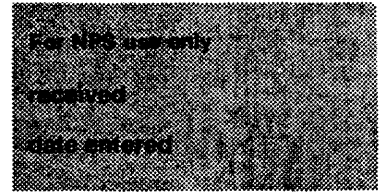
The Stephenson house is a large frame Colonial Revival house of two and one-half stories. The gable roof ends in a large front facade pediment with a Palladian window. There are other projecting pedimented gable sections elsewhere on the house. The front facade has a large classical veranda which features small grouped Ionic columns supported by rusticated concrete block piers. The house has been recently sided with narrow, vinyl siding, although most original details of the house are still intact. William Stephenson was a vice-president of the Janesville Clothing Company at the time he had this house built.

340 N. Jackson St. First Evangelical Lutheran Church 1924-25

The Norwegian Lutheran congregation built this church building when they outgrew their quarters at 127 Madison St. and after they had changed their name to the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, a name which better reflected their broad membership in the twentieth century. The building was constructed in the late Gothic Revival style. It is a red brick structure with a gable roof, parapeted gable

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ends and large entrance towers located at both the north and south entrances on the front facade. The entrance towers feature battlements, buttresses, segmental gothic-arched stained glass windows, and entry doors topped with arched transoms. The other facades of the building also feature buttresses, gothic-arched stained glass windows and other arched windows punctuating the walls. In 1957, the congregation left this building, again for larger quarters, on the eastern edge of the city. The building, still in good condition, is now home to the Midwest Christian Center.

1015 Mineral Point Ave. J. J. and Libbie Smith house 1919

This house is the most intact example of the small bungalows which appear throughout the streetscapes of this district. It has a gable roof, projecting side gable section, projecting front porch, bracketed eaves and the original windows. The porch mimics the details of the house and sits on a rusticated concrete block foundation.

300 N. Terrace St. Clarence V. Owen house 1920

This is probably the best example of the two-story bungalow which also appears widely throughout the streetscapes of the district. It is of frame construction and has a sloping gable roof, a shed-roofed dormer, and bracketed eaves on both the dormer and side gables. The front facade has an enclosed porch of brick construction with sash windows. The roofline of the porch exposes the rafter ends of this well-maintained house. Clarence Owen, a superintendent at the Fifield Lumber Company in Janesville is typical of the middle-class and skilled blue collar workers who were the original owners of many of the bungalows and other twentieth century buildings in the district. The bungalow at 213 Madison Street is similar to this two-story bungalow and is also a good example of this style in the district.

American Foursquare

222 N. Terrace St.	Frank Douglas house.	1904
212 Madison St.	residence	c.1908
428 N. Washington St.	Joseph W. Echlin house	c.1904
479 N. Chatham St.	residence	c.1906

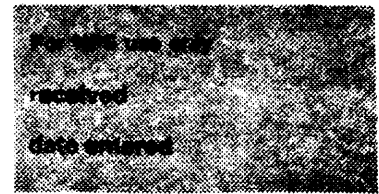
The American Foursquare is one of the most common of the vernacular forms. Popular during the early twentieth century, this form features a square, two-story block with a hipped roof, wide eaves, dormers, and a full front porch. Many houses are devoid of other details, while some examples may have simple Colonial, Craftsman, or Prairie School features. These houses are examples of typical American Foursquare houses in this

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district. All have two stories and hipped roofs. The house at 222 N. Terrace St. has a somewhat rectangular form, clapboard exterior, dormers, and a front porch with an unusual green tile roof. There is a three-car garage with an identical tile roof at the rear of the property. The house at 212 Madison Street, constructed of rock face concrete blocks, has a small second-story shallow bay, a triangular side bay, and a small front facade dormer with a multi-paned window. The example at 428 N. Washington St. is a frame house with dormers on all sides of the hipped roof. It has the typical asymmetrical entrance of the foursquare form as well. The last example at 479 N. Chatham St. is similar to the previous example but it has many more windows, some of them irregularly sized and grouped together. It also has larger dormers in the hipped roof. The foursquare form is one of the most common of the vernacular forms in this district.

Cross-gabled

115 Ravine St.	Margaret Osborn house	1906
432 N. Washington St.	George Miller house	c.1913

Cross-gabled houses were built primarily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. They are mostly of two stories in height and their prominent feature is the intersecting cross gabled roofline. Many cross gabled houses have Colonial or Craftsman-like details.

Not as common as American Foursquare houses, there are a number of examples of the cross-gabled vernacular form in the district. The Osborn house is the best and most common of this form. It has an intersecting gambrel roofline and this distinctive feature is responsible for this house often being named "Dutch Colonial," although the houses lack the detail which would make them good examples of the Dutch Colonial revival style. While this form is most often of frame construction, the cross-gabled example at 432 N. Washington St. is built of rock faced concrete blocks and the gambrels are shingled with asbestos shingles, possibly covering wood shingles. This house is very plain, its only feature being the rusticated concrete block exterior.

Front Gabled

407 N. Terrace St.	residence	1902
450 N. Terrace St.	Harry Haggart house	1907
454 N. Terrace St.	Grant Smith house	1907
458 N. Terrace St.	residence	1907
308 N. Chatham St.	residence	c.1870

Front gabled houses can be found dating from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century. They are generally rectangular or square blocks of one or two stories and their definitive features are the front facing facade and gable roof. Early front gabled houses often feature simple Greek Revival-like details, while later examples may feature Queen Anne or Craftsman-like details. The four houses on N. Terrace St. are the best twentieth century examples of this popular vernacular house form. They were all constructed identically and through the years, they have taken on a slightly different

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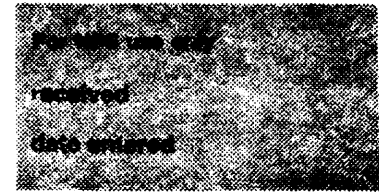
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appearance due to alterations. They all are two and one half story, largely rectangular blocks with a very steeply-pitched gable roof. Their other details include double attic story windows, full front porches, and carved bargeboards. The front gabled houses on Terrace Street are typical of the tall, vertically-emphasized turn-of-the-century vernacular house. Also in this district are smaller front gabled structures from the mid-nineteenth century. The house on N. Chatham Street represents a different type of front gabled structure than those on Terrace Street. It is from the Greek Revival era and has a low-pitched gable roof similar to other Greek Revival houses. Its original clapboards are now covered with new siding.

Gabled ell

1302-1320 Mineral Point Ave.	residences	c.1870
124 N. Washington St.	residence	1870
1314 Laurel Ave.	residence	c.1885

The gabled ell vernacular form is probably the most common of all the vernacular forms in Janesville. Most gabled ell buildings date from the middle decades of the nineteenth century, although some later dates of construction can be found. The form is often seen as a farmhouse, but they are quite common in urban areas as well. With some versions both wings have one story, while with others both have two stories. Most have few details, although some may include Greek Revival or Queen Anne-like details. The gabled ell vernacular form is one of the most common house forms in the district. The variety of the gabled ell is best represented in this district by the above examples. The residence at 124 N. Washington St., recently renovated, is probably the form which most represents the "upright and wing" version of the gabled ell. Its upright is two stories in height and the ell is a one-story wing to the south of the main block. This particular house has a reconstructed porch, but is similar to the type of porches found on many gabled ells. It features turned posts, a spool and spindle balustrade, and a small pediment over the entrance staircase.

The four houses in the 1300 block of Mineral Point Ave., as a group, best represent a streetscape of gabled ell houses. They are each slightly different, although they all have two stories and feature porches in their ells. They were all probably constructed in the 1870's, and are basically devoid of decoration except for simple cornice lintels over windows on three of the four examples. They may have been built identically and altered over the years.

The residence at 1314 Laurel Ave. was built around 1885 and is a good example of how the gabled ell form was still being built beyond the 1870's. The gables are more steeply pitched than earlier gabled ells, and the decoration on the house is from the Queen Anne era and includes elaborate window hoods and a spool and spindle type entry porch.

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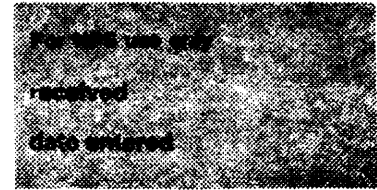
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Side-gabled

The side gabled form was built both in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a rectangular block with the long wall as the north facade and a gable roof with the ridge parallel to the long wall. Of one or two stories, early versions generally have a lower pitched roof and Greek Revival-like details. Later versions may have Craftsman-like details.

1121 Ravine St.	Mary and John Weiss house	c.1890
203 N. Chatham St.	residence	c.1855
326 N. Pearl St.	residence	c.1870

The side-gabled vernacular form, while not as numerous as the gabled ell, is well represented in this district. The above examples are the most representative of the variations of this form in the district. At 203 N. Chatham St. the residence is one and one-half stories in height, has a gable roof, clapboard exterior, and frieze-type windows on the front facade attic story. It is probably from the Greek Revival era, but has few details other than its form which classify it as such. The residence on Pearl Street is also from the mid-nineteenth century. It is one and one-half stories in height, has been sided with aluminum, has a palladian like window on the south facade and on the front facade has two tall multi-paned windows. Side gabled structures are also found in later eras. The Weiss house is basically a side-gabled house with a rear wing. It has some wooden arched windows, a side box bay, a front entry porch with decorative trim, and shingles in the side gables. Yet, the house does not have the asymmetry or scale of the Queen Anne style, which its details may be classified under, so is best described as a side-gabled vernacular house.

Two-story cube

326 N. Washington St.	residence	c.1900
457 N. Peark St.	residence	c.1858

The two-story cube is a more rarely seen vernacular form in Janesville. It is a two-story square block usually devoid of details. These forms date from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century and may be somewhat related to the Italianate. It has narrower proportions than the American Formsquare. The two examples above are plain two-story houses, one with clapboards and one with siding. They have low pitched hipped roofs, plain windows, and little decoration other than a simple front porch.

Industrial/Commercial Buildings

507 Laurel Ave.	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Depot	c.1871 addition c.1910
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This old depot building is one of the last remaining structures of several depots which lined this area of the railroad tracks during the heyday of railroad operations in Janesville. It is a long, two-story, brick veneered building with a gable roof. A one-story addition to the northeast was added around 1910, when the building was the Fisher

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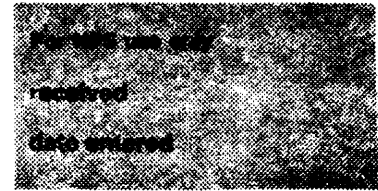
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Notes to Section 7

1. Houses which were found to have a definite original owner/occupant are identified by a specific name, for example, the J. A. Sleeper house. Houses which did not have a definitive original owner/occupant are identified as residences. Sources for the owner/occupant are identified as residences. Sources for the original owner/occupant included plat maps, tax rolls, and city directories.
2. Dates of construction were determined primarily from tax rolls for the city of Janesville. Other sources for dates of construction included plat maps, Sanborn-Perris insurance maps, city directories, and field observations. Date without a c. are those which were confirmed by all sources, but primarily an identifiable tax roll increase in years not susceptible to assessment rises. Dates with c. are those which could not be determined by tax rolls alone due to difficulties with legal descriptions or confusing data. These dates were determined by using available tax roll data, city directory data, and plat and Sanborn-Perris maps.

Non-Contributing Elements in the District

There are 12 non-contributing buildings within this district plus a non-contributing park building. There are nine vacant lots in the district as well. Most of the non-contributing buildings are those which were constructed after the period of significance. There are a few buildings which were constructed within the period of significance, but because of massive alterations, they are no longer recognizable as historic structures or do not contribute to the historical or architectural significance of the district. Other non-contributing buildings are garages which were constructed after the period of significance.

Representation in Existing Surveys/National Register Eligibility

The proposed district includes structures that were initially identified through a 1975 architectural survey of Rock County undertaken by Richard P. Hartung and Nancy Belle Douglas of the Rock County Historical Society and with the assistance of the Rock County Planning Department. This survey formed the basis of a 1981 intensive survey of the city completed by Heritage Preservation Associates, Inc., and MacDonald and Mack Partnership of Minneapolis, funded through a Department of Interior grant-in-aid and Community Development Block Grant funds administered by the Janesville Department of Community Development. All of the present district was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Department of Interior in March, 1980. In the summer of 1985, Carol Lohry Cartwright and Linda Wannamaker undertook additional research in the district for the preparation of additional survey materials for the State Historic Preservation Office and the City of Janesville and for this nomination. The present nomination, then, represents an elaboration of the area previously determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Inventory

On the following pages is the building inventory for the district. The inventory includes the building address, current use, style, date of construction, and whether the building is contributing or non-contributing within the district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1936	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics: government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Medecine

Period of significance: 1850-1936

Specific dates see text Builder/Architect various (see text)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Look West historic district is significant for architecture because it contains within its boundaries an outstanding concentration, often in entire streetscapes, of fine examples of popular nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular forms. There are also good examples of popular nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles in the district.

The district is significant for exploration/settlement because it is a neighborhood that developed during the early years of Janesville's growth as a community and has extant most if not all of its earliest houses representing this settlement era. The district is also significant for local history because it contains a large number of houses with historic associations with some of Janesville's prominent and influential citizens in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the areas of commerce, education, industry, law, and medicine. Some buildings, as well, are significant because they are directly associated with important activities in commerce and transportation in historic Janesville.

Historic Background

When the earliest white persons came to the area of the Rock River which was to become Janesville, they found the site to be attractive for early settlement. And, in 1835, the federal government made the land around this site available for sale. The area which encompasses the Look West historic district was purchased by non-resident speculators. Earlier settlers built their homes on the south side of the river where it turns sharply west, southwest of modern-day downtown Janesville and on the east side of the river in the area of modern downtown Janesville.

Among the early settlers on the east side of the river was Henry F. Janes and his family. Janes' cabin became an inn-stopping point and Janes also operated a ferry service across the river. Janes' tavern, ferry, and plat on the east side of the river resulted in Janes' name being attached to the name of the community, Janesville, even though Janes was soon to move farther west. (1)

In the winter of 1836-37, the territorial legislature established the county seat of Rock County at Janesville, even though the county was not actually organized until 1839. The water power of the Rock River and the establishment of Janesville as the county seat helped boost the community's growth, which was slow but steady. By 1842, Janesville had 215 residents; and by 1850, the population had grown to 3,100 residents. The state legislature incorporated Janesville as a city in 1853, and by 1860, its importance as a center for commerce and industry was fully established. Dams were constructed in the 1840s to harness water power for both wood and grain mills, and numerous commercial establishments drew trade from the settlement areas around the community. (2)

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION PAGES

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 80

Quadrangle name Janesville West, WI

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 6	3 3 3 0 8 0	4 7 2 7 8 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 6	3 3 3 6 2 0	4 7 2 7 8 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 6	3 3 3 8 3 0	4 7 2 7 5 7 0
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D	1 6	3 3 3 7 2 0	4 7 2 7 2 6 0
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E	1 6	3 3 3 0 8 0	4 7 2 7 2 2 0
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F			
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION PAGES

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

state	code	county	code
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N/A			
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Lohry Cartwright, Consultant

organization Prepared for the City of Janesville

date July 31, 1986

street & number R 2 5581 Hackett Road

telephone (414) 473-6820

city or town Whitewater

state WI 53190

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 2/17/1987

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 3-26-87

for
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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National Park Service**

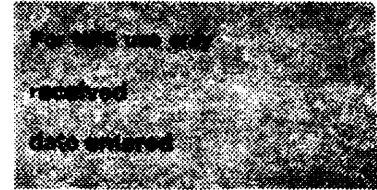
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During these early settlement years several areas of modern-day Janesville developed. First was the area that is now downtown. Prior to the 1840s most of the pioneer buildings were clustered there on the east side of the river. In fact, in 1845, there were 157 buildings in Janesville and only four were on the west side of the river. By 1850, though, two areas on the west side began developing as the small village grew. The growth on the east side of the river lagged because of a steep bluff that inhibited construction and in 1850, only 113 families lived on the east side of the river while 250 families lived on the west side of the river. The 250 families on the west side were clustered slightly northwest and southwest of the east side development and eventually two distinct neighborhoods grew out of this early development--the old first ward and the old fourth ward. The old first ward encompassed the area of the Look West historic district and early settlement in the ward reached as far west as Chatham Street, as far north as slightly above Mineral Point Avenue, and as far south as just south of Laurel Avenue. (3)

An important development in the continued growth of the old first ward was the establishment of railroad connections in the community. In 1853, after much discussion, and at least one failed attempt to form a railroad company to bring tracks to Janesville from eastern Wisconsin, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Janesville. By 1856, Janesville was connected to Chicago via Milwaukee, and in that year, the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad (later the Chicago Northwestern) completed its link to Janesville. A number of railroad depots were built in the Laurel Avenue area and many railroad workers, particularly skilled workers such as conductors and engineers, built homes in the old first ward near their places of work. (4)

The old first ward also attracted many of Janesville's early business and professional families. The area was near downtown, yet it was an area where the large houses these families desired would be easy to build and could have spacious lots. Particularly significant was the location of the elegant Tallman family house in the first ward, which helped set the tone in the neighborhood in the mid-nineteenth century.

Between 1855 and 1910, the district was a prestigious neighborhood, populated by prominent residents in the fields of commerce, industry, law, and medicine. It was also a middle class neighborhood housing skilled workers and tradespeople, primarily carpenters, builders, and skilled railroad workers. This mix of residents helps explain both the higher style houses and the fine vernacular forms present in the district.

Around 1880, the area around the county courthouse on the east side of the river began developing as a prestigious residential neighborhood. There were some elaborate nineteenth century houses already in this area, but as mentioned above, the large hill in this location limited construction. By the late nineteenth century, however, a large number of elaborate Queen Anne and early twentieth

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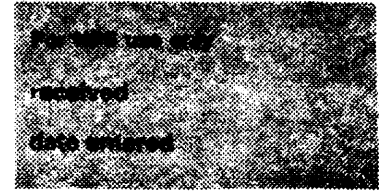
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century styled houses were built on top of the hill. This neighborhood gradually siphoned off many prominent families from the old first ward. By 1920, the First Ward was no longer a highly prestigious neighborhood. And, while a number of prominent business families still lived in the district, many of the large homes became multiple family housing for semi-skilled and unskilled working-class families. By the end of the historic period, the Old First Ward was almost entirely a working-class neighborhood, housing an important work force in the community, but a work force which was more transient and usually did not own their places of residence.

Between the end of the historic period and the present time, the Old First Ward has remained primarily a working-class, somewhat transient neighborhood. Landlords who did not live in the neighborhood acquired many of the properties and still hold them today. Many of the neighborhood's best nineteenth century houses have become run-down and neglected. The area is currently a target area for assistance with renovation and rehabilitation of the housing stock. In fact, the name of this district--Look West--is a recent naming, part of an attempt by the neighborhood group to encourage the city to "look west" beyond the downtown. The attempts to revitalize the neighborhood have resulted in many of the fine high-style and vernacular houses in the district being brought back to life by both non-resident and resident owners.

Architecture

The Look West Historic District is significant for architecture because it contains a large concentration of fine examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular forms and good examples of popular architectural styles of that era. The forms and styles are found interspersed throughout the eastern two-thirds of the district and intact streetscapes of vernacular forms are found in the western two-thirds of the district. In particular, the good examples of mid-nineteenth century architectural styles and outstanding examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular forms reflect the district's development as both a prestigious neighborhood for prominent citizens of the community and a middle-class neighborhood for skilled workers and tradespeople. A discussion of both the architectural styles and vernacular forms in the district will illustrate the architectural significance of this historic neighborhood.

The earliest houses built in the district were of the Greek Revival, Italianate, or Gothic Revival styles, and the gabled ell, front gabled, or side gabled vernacular forms.

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Of the Greek Revival buildings in the district, the J. A. Sleeper house at 303 N. Washington St. (c.1855) is a fine and somewhat unusual version of this popular style. The traditional Greek Revival details are evident on the house, such as the cornice with returned eaves. But the large scale of the building, its large lot, and the large number of original details on the building, make the Sleeper house the best example of this style in the district, and possibly the entire city. There are several cottage-sized examples of the Greek Revival style in this district also. The best example is at 413 Madison St. (c. 1860), a building still with its original siding, substantial corner pilasters, prominent frieze, and cornice returns. Other small examples of Greek Revival houses in this district are probably hidden under modern siding materials or additions. Occasionally there are cornice returns on such buildings, or six-over-six light sash windows, or other details which suggest the style. But since these buildings are not readily identifiable as Greek Revival, they are grouped in the side-gabled, front-gabled, or gabled ell vernacular forms categories.

There are several buildings which are transitional designs between the Greek Revival style and the Italianate style. The best example of this type of construction is the Welch house at 475 Madison Street (c. 1857), which has an Italianate main block, bracketed eaves, classical openings and flat stone lintels. This example illustrates the blending of two popular nineteenth century styles in a house constructed at mid-century in the district.

The Italianate style is the most common architectural style in the district. It appears both in high-style examples and in more vernacular or simple versions throughout the district. The Tallman House, now a house museum, is undoubtedly the finest Italianate structure in the city. Listed in the National Register in 1970, it has no rivals in the city in its expression of the style. A house of this magnitude, with its matching horsebarn, is a significant example of the best this style had to offer the nineteenth century elite. The nearby Fifield house (408 N. Jackson St., 1863), which has an impressive bracketed frieze, and the Stengrim Trulson house (403 N. Washington St., c. 1879), a late Italianate house with impressive brickwork, are the next best houses expressing the Italianate style in the district. Of the simpler, yet moderately high-style Italianate houses in this district, the streetscape of houses on upper Madison

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Street (300 block, west side) best express the more simple versions of the style. This streetscape also has the best integrity and level of preservation of any group of Italianate houses in the district, with the exception of the Tallman House.

Of particular interest in this district, and the most numerous of all the types of houses in the neighborhood, are the large number of vernacular Italianate houses. These vernacular Italianate houses have a long two story rectangular block with rear, lower wings, and sometimes have a side wing. They often have a few Italianate details but due to lack of original details, or the fact that they may have lost details in subsequent remodelings, they do not belong in the high-style classification along with the Tallman, Fifield, or Trulson houses. Yet they are so numerous, they are a significant group within the district. They represent a building tradition typical of the middle-class workers of this neighborhood in the nineteenth century. That is, they were large, yet relatively simple houses for three different population groups that made their homes in this district: the pioneer entrepreneur or businessman who wanted a simple house, but larger or more detailed in the popular style of the mid-nineteenth century; and the moderately successful manufacturer or merchant who could not afford the elegance of the Tallman or Fifield houses, but wanted a house that represented a popular style of the era. Other persons who owned and occupied these houses were the skilled railroad workers, such as engineers, agents, and conductors. Many of these houses have been maintained or renovated, and even those examples which have lost integrity can be easily identified throughout the district. Although they are not as elaborate as the higher style Italianate houses in the district, they add considerably to the overall significance of architecture in the district.

There are four Gothic Revival buildings in the district which are very fine examples of the variations of this style. The best residence is the S. G. Williams house (317 Madison St., c. 1855), a fine brick Gothic Revival house which is much larger than a cottage, yet has the overall appearance of a Gothic cottage in its main block with the steeply-pitched gables on the side and the prominent front gable. The level of integrity in this house is very high, and the owners have recently rebuilt the front porch and renovated the house. This important structure is a landmark in the district.

The Oliver Van Kirk house (206 Madison St., 1855) is a Gothic Revival house which was altered with some Queen Anne era details later in the

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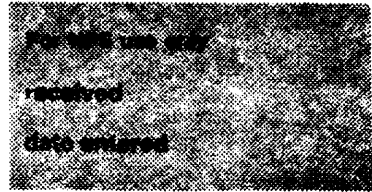
nineteenth century. Sitting on a large corner lot, the Van Kirk house still retains the steeply-pitched gables of the original Gothic Revival design. The gables are shingled in the Queen Anne style and the simple porches are also somewhat like Queen Anne verandas, but the windows still have label moldings from the Gothic Revival era, and when viewed from the south, the house still resembles the Gothic Revival style it originally was. Of particular importance in this house is its recent renovation from a deteriorated condition to its excellent condition today.

The two other Gothic Revival buildings in the district are, coincidentally, two church buildings for the same congregation. The Norwegian Lutheran Church (127 Madison St., 1873) was built for the Norwegian Lutherans about twenty years after they founded their group in Janesville. The Norwegian Lutherans were an important religious group within the Lutheran Church in Wisconsin because of the large population of Norwegian immigrants and Norwegian-Americans in Wisconsin in the nineteenth century. The design of this church is often referred to as "carpenter gothic," because of the wood frame construction and wooden details. Of particular note on this building is the wagon-wheel shaped front window. This building has also been recently renovated as a private studio, preserving this charming and historically interesting building. The late Gothic Revival First Evangelical Lutheran Church (340 N. Jackson St., 1924-25) was the second building constructed for the Norwegian Lutherans who moved into it from their church building on Madison St. By that time, though, the congregation had changed its name to reflect the diversity of their membership which was no longer comprised primarily of Norwegian Lutherans. The brick church still has most of its original details including some fine stained glass windows, impressive corner towers with battlements, and numerous buttresses along the facades. The congregation (now First Lutheran) maintained this church until 1957 when they moved into even more expanded quarters in a new church building on the east side of Janesville.

During the era when Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival houses were constructed, simpler houses were also built in this district. Of these simpler houses, the gabled ell is the most numerous. Gabled ell houses from this era usually have low pitched rooflines, are one to one and one-half stories in height, and often have narrow friezes under the eaves and small windows. A good example of the early gabled ell is the residence at 316 N. Pearl St., constructed c. 1858. During the late Italianate period, c. 1870, the four houses at 1302-1320 Mineral Point Ave. were built. They have steeper pitched roofs and two stories, and have tall windows with lintels that are often seen on Italianate styled houses in the

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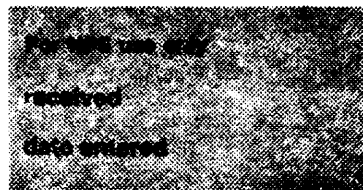
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district. But the house at 124 N. Washington St. is probably the most commonly thought of house when the gabled ell is mentioned. This renovated house also illustrates how attractive these simple vernacular forms can be, and the quality housing they provided in the late twentieth century. The variations of the gabled ell are many and a good number of them are to be found in this district, one of the reasons it is architecturally significant.

Two other vernacular forms are found in the mid-nineteenth century era, although not as often as the gabled ell. These are the front gabled and side gabled forms. One of the best examples of the early front gabled form is at 308 N. Chatham St. It has a low pitched roof, small six-over-six windows, and until recently, an exposed frieze. While it is not elaborate enough to classify as Greek Revival, it represents the way some Greek Revival-like details were added to simple vernacular forms. The side gabled house at 326 N. Pearl St. has the low pitched roofline of its era, as does the house at 203 N. Chatham St. The Chatham Street house also has "frieze windows" from this era, and both are plain structures which represent the early versions of the side gabled vernacular form.

The Queen Anne style never reached the heights of extravagance in Look West as it did in other areas of Janesville. But the district still has fine and well preserved examples of the style as expressed in a more compact and less elaborate building. The residence at 331 N. Washington St. (1889), built at the height of the style's popularity, is a fine example of how even more modest homes were embellished with popular Queen Anne details. The house has the asymmetry of the style and its decorative wooden details and picturesque veranda are typical Queen Anne details. Recently renovated, this house is one of the most charming houses in the district. The Dunwiddie, Crosby, and Bump houses (441 Madison St., 1883, 415 N. Jackson St., 1882; 305 Madison St., 1880) are very similar and very well preserved examples of another version of the Queen Anne style in the district. The similarity of the houses suggests a common builder, although there are individualized details to each house. The most outstanding feature of these houses is the exuberance of detail on what is basically a symmetrical rectangular block. As with many Queen Anne houses in Wisconsin, several houses in the Look West district have the Queen Anne form, but their details suggest other, less common styles. The Charles B. Evans house (457 N. Terrace St., 1887) has much applied stickwork and a veranda which suggests the Stick style; and the residence at 316 Madison St. (1900), with its massive, sloping shingled gables, suggests the Shingle style.

Like the vernacular Italianate houses, there are also a number of vernacular Queen Anne houses in this district. These houses are smaller, less detailed versions of the style, and lack the exuberant detail found on the houses discussed above. In particular, the group of Queen Anne houses on N. Chatham St., which were built identically, are a good example of a house type common throughout this district. Again, the similarities of the groups of vernacular Queen Anne houses in the district suggest common builders or building plans. Like the vernacular Italianate houses in the district, these Queen Anne houses were built primarily for skilled

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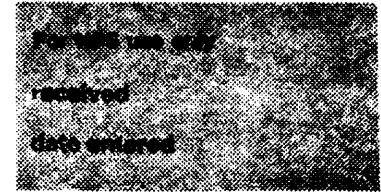
railroad workers, small businesspersons, or other middle-class families in Janesville and they represent a later type of housing for this group just as the vernacular Italianate house was for an earlier middle-class family.

There is one Queen Anne house which has a very late, somewhat symmetrical Queen Anne form, but has details suggesting the emerging Prairie style. The John S. Taylor house (236 N. Washington St., 1904) has a two-story bay. The hipped roof with wide, flared eaves, unusual front dormer, and wooden belt course give this house a progressive, almost Prairie design. Two houses which are simple, yet obviously Prairie styled buildings are the Tallman houses at 426 and 430 N. Jackson St. (1914, 1916). They both have square main blocks, are stuccoed, and feature grouped windows, hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves, and dormers. Constructed at the height of the influence of the Prairie style in Wisconsin (1910s), these houses, because they are grouped together, make a significant architectural statement for two members of the Tallman family.

The popular period revival styles of the early years of the twentieth century did not fully develop in the district. The changing nature of the neighborhood during the time these styles were popular, and the fact that most of the significant high style houses were being built around the county courthouse during this time probably have much to do with the lack of numerous period revival structures located in the district. They are the interesting Frederick Rau house (429 N. Jackson St., 1900) with its wide, flared eaves, side gabled form, and impressive leaded glass second-story windows; and the traditional William Stephenson house (485 N. Washington St., 1910), with its prominent pedimented gables, and fine, massive appearing porches.

Other twentieth century construction of note in the district is the group of bungalows which appear throughout most streetscapes. They are not outstanding examples of the style, but are sturdy-appearing, attractive, and sometimes smaller versions of this popular middle and working class housing style. The one-story frame bungalow at 1015 Mineral Point Ave (1919), and the Clarence Owen house (300 N. Terrace St., 1920), are good representatives of the many bungalows in the district, and individually, are particularly good examples of this style.

Two popular vernacular forms from the turn of the century years and early years of the twentieth century that appear frequently in this district are the American Foursquare and the cross gabled form. There are also some examples from this era of front gabled and side gabled forms. Of the many American Foursquare examples in this district, the most interesting is the Frank Douglas house at 222 N. Terrace St., built 1904. It is more rectangular than some Foursquares, but its fine brick fireplace, tile roof on the front porch, and overall outstanding level of integrity makes it the best example in the district. Two other frame Foursquares in this district are exceptionally good examples of this form. They are at 425-27 Madison St. and 479 N. Chatham St. Finally, the rock face concrete block Foursquare at 212

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Madison St. is unusual because of the construction materials. The American Foursquares in this district, as a whole, are the best of all the groups of vernacular houses because of their overall quality of construction and high level of integrity. The cross gabled form is seen less often in this district than the American Foursquare, but it is still common. Most of the examples have a cross gambrel roof, a feature that is responsible for them often being called Dutch Colonial Revival houses. But they are not as elaborate as a true Colonial Revival house and the examples in this district show no elaborate Colonial details. The best example in this group is the Margaret Osborn house at 1115 Ravine St., built in 1906. It epitomizes the cross gabled form and features a high degree of integrity.

Two vernacular forms mentioned earlier have examples that date from this era. The side gabled form is seen at 310 N. Pearl St. Built around 1925, this house has almost a Craftsman feel to it with a sloping gable roof with wide eaves and a Bungalow-like front porch. The front gabled form is also seen during the turn of the century years and into the twentieth century. The best example of this later front gabled form is the group of houses on the 400 block of N. Terrace St. These identical houses were built around 1907 and unlike the earlier front gabled examples, are taller and narrower structures with steeply pitched front gables and Queen Anne-like bargeboard trim. They represent a radical difference from the earlier front gabled houses and illustrate the variety that some of the vernacular forms have within each group.

In the desire to identify and try to preserve the best historic and architectural resources of the state, simple vernacular houses have often been overlooked, even though they may illustrate important architectural trends in the history of a community. There are few urban neighborhoods which have such a significantly intact group of varied vernacular forms as appears in the Look West historic district. Even more significantly, the district did not develop as a planned subdivision or a "company town" where a particular industry developed a housing community for its workers. Janesville's industries and commercial establishments were many and varied, and workers built or rented their own housing, constructed by private builders. Therefore, Look West historic district's concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular forms well illustrate the growth and development of a skilled working and middle-class neighborhood in a highly industrialized community and how the skilled working classes in Janesville lived within and at the edge of an established upper-class neighborhood.

The architecture of the Look West historic district is as complex as the types of people who populated the district during its historic period. This district, with its almost totally intact historic streetscapes, good examples of both high style houses and vernacular forms, and overall good integrity illustrates the many and varied types of housing which Janesville residents occupied during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As such, the district is a significant architectural entity in the community.

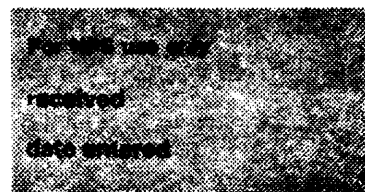
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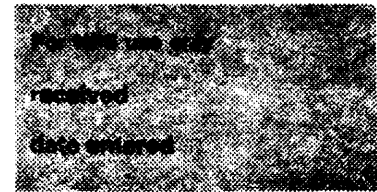
Exploration/Settlement

The area of the Look West historic district was one of Janesville's earliest developed neighborhoods. Although almost all the land on the west side of the river was tied up with speculators for a short while after Janesville was founded in the mid 1830s, the late 1840s saw that more families lived on the west side of the river than on the east of the river. The east side development was hampered by a steep hill that was an obstacle to construction and it was not until the turn of the century that this hill was conquered and this area developed into what is now known as the Courthouse Hill Historic District.

Plat maps dating from the 1850s and 1860s indicate an area of settlement in the Look West district, or old first ward, that stretched from Chatham Street on the west to slightly beyond Mineral Point Avenue to the north to slightly beyond Laurel Street to the south to the Rock River on the east. As the nineteenth century progressed, the large lots on which most of these early houses stood were subdivided and infill construction densified the neighborhood. However, there is no evidence that any of the earliest buildings were demolished. In fact, what is strikingly evident about Look West is the concentration of primarily nineteenth century houses in the district and the significant number of houses dating to the 1850s still extant. There are 363 contributing buildings in the district. Of these almost one-third (103) were built during the 1850s and 1860s. Almost one-half (157) were built during the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s. And, by the turn of the century, most buildings in the district were already constructed (265).

The architecture represents this early settlement. There are 158, or almost half, of the buildings classified as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, or gabled ell, styles and forms which represent the earliest construction in the district. In particular, the Italianate style is so prevalent both in more stylistic buildings and in more vernacular ones, in part because of the early development of this neighborhood.

The earliest buildings that represent these early settlement years are found throughout the district. For example, on Chatham Street, the most western street in the district, there are several buildings dated to the 1850s and 1860s, including the residence at 203 N. Chatham St., c. 1855. On Pearl Street the residence at 463 N. Pearl St. dates to c. 1855, while 15 residences date between c. 1858 and c. 1865. As one moves farther east in the district, this pattern continues. Madison Street has eight houses dating from the mid-1850s including the two Gothic Revival houses at 206 and 317 Madison Street. Finally, Jackson Street has seven houses with 1850 to 1860 dates including the historic Hannah Hunter house, the E. G. Fifield house, and the Tallman house.

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One of the reasons this district is cohesive is that it began as one of the earliest settlement areas in Janesville and continued to grow for the next 70 years within the boundaries that had been established at an early date. There was little growth outside of these boundaries until the World War II era, as evidenced by the type of construction outside of the district boundaries. Street traffic patterns in the twentieth century have reinforced this sense of neighborhood and only where the area extended above Mineral Point Avenue and below Laurel Avenue has there been significant erosion in usage and integrity. The Look West historic district, then, is significant for early settlement in Janesville because it began early as a residential neighborhood for both prominent and middle class citizens, one of the earliest in the city. Only one other area in Janesville, the area slightly southwest of the downtown, has a similar development history. The area southwest of the downtown is to be studied for its National Register potential in 1987. Both areas have already been designated as eligible for the National Register through Section 106 procedures.

Commerce

The Look West historic district is locally significant for commerce because it has, within its boundaries, the two best remaining examples of a significant commercial activity in historic Janesville, the leaf tobacco trade. Also in this district are the residences of persons important in Janesville's commercial history.

Janesville's location along the Rock River contributed to its early settlement and growth and the establishment of a significant commercial district by the mid-nineteenth century. As Janesville continued to grow during the nineteenth century, so did its commercial enterprises. In the twentieth century, Janesville was and has continued to be an important regional commercial center, drawing trade from a large area in south-central Wisconsin. Many of Janesville's prominent merchants, financiers, and smaller businesspersons lived in the district, some for a long period of time. These people helped develop and maintain Janesville's commercial growth during the period of significance. Because of the large number of associations with significant persons in the district, this section is divided into three categories: general commerce, finance, and the leaf tobacco trade.

General Commerce The most significant commercial family in the district was the Fifield family. Their Italianate home was the only other house to come close to the elegance of the Tallman house in the district. Elbridge G. Fifield (408 N. Jackson St., 1863-1907) was a real pioneer. He came to Wisconsin in 1837 and worked to earn enough money for a farm in Jefferson County. He established a lumber yard in Janesville in 1845 which became a considerable success. The money Fifield earned from his lumber business was invested in pine and farm lands in Wisconsin. In 1852, Fifield sold his lumber business to his brothers and engaged in business in Jefferson, Wisconsin, until 1863. In that year he returned to Janesville and again became active in the Fifield lumber business and in the real estate business. In 1889, Fifield owned farms, a ranch, and timberlands in northern Wisconsin. A second generation of Fifields also resided in the

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district and held responsible positions in the family business. They were James Fifield, who lived at 317 N. Washington St. (1892-1923) and Frank Fifield, who lived at 408 N. Jackson St. (1894-1907). (5)

The Look West historic district was also the home for a number of more moderately successful small businesspersons and merchants. These persons, through their long-lived commercial enterprises provided a commercial base for Janesville as a regional center of trade. The firm of Britton and Kimbell, furniture manufacturers and dealers, was a long-time business in Janesville. W. B. Britton, a founder of the firm, was a resident of the district between 1869 and 1911 (337 N. Washington St.). Wilbur F. Carle was a long-time grocer in Janesville. He came from Massachusetts as a young boy and began a career as a grocer. Later he worked for a shoe manufacturing company. In 1879 he purchased his brother's grocery business and continued in that line into the twentieth century. Carle lived at 305 N. Jackson St. between 1870 and 1915, much of the period he was well-known in the grocery business. (6)

Henry C. Stearns and J. B. Baker operated a long-lived and successful drugstore in Janesville. Stearns lived at 316 N. Washington St. (1883-1895) and Baker lived at 408 N. High St. (1886-1930). John C. Metcalf, 417-419 N. Washington St. (1858-1895) had a varied and successful career in several different enterprises. He came to Janesville in 1856, employed by railroad contractors. In 1864 he became the chief bookkeeper for the First National Bank, a position he held for 19 years. In 1883 he became cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank, then spent three years in the tobacco business. In 1886, he began an insurance business which he operated until at least 1889. Metcalf also served as alderman, county board member, and member of the board of education. (7)

W. H. Ashcraft, who resided at 329 N. Jackson St. (1886-1909) was a successful furniture dealer, a business which he established in 1856. Henry L. McNamara, 403 N. Pearl St. (1889-1913) started a hardware business in 1898 which he operated until at least 1908. (8)

Other commercial businessmen who resided for a time in the district include real estate businessman David Conger, 472 N. Terrace St. (1884-1893); grocer James A. Denniston, 323 Madison St. (1879-1911); grocer Charles Dutton, 230 Madison St. (1878-1884), grocer Charles Tarrant of the firm Tarrant and Osgood, later Tarrant and Dutton, 314 N. Jackson St. (1892-1915); merchant and insurance businessman

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Edward L. Dimock, 306 N. Academy St. (1862-1870); and superintendent of the Janesville Gas Works, Hiram Merrill, 320 N. Jackson St. (1871-1880). (9)

Women entrepreneurs in small communities are historically not as well known historically as their male counterparts. In Janesville, only one important businesswoman was identifiable. E. Louise Williams, the daughter of an important financier in Janesville, S. G. Williams, lived at 317 Madison St. with her father and later by herself (1884-1909). At the turn of the century, E. Louise Williams owned the Janesville Business College, which was established as a telegraphy school in 1866. The school changed hands a number of times and later changed its emphasis to include general business practices. Although Williams never had a biography in the standard references, even though she was an important businesswoman, the city directory information indicates that she began her career as a teacher in the school she eventually owned and that she owned the school for a number of years.

The large Look West historic district was the home of a considerable number of other small businesspersons. The group includes grain dealers J. S. and J. L. Draper, 319 N. Academy St. (1862-1890) and 227 N. Washington St. (1892-1895), respectively; George Metcalf, of Metcalf and Gowdy Hardware (1890-1931); Frank W. Douglas and Eugene W. Lowell of Lowell and Douglas Hardware, 222 N. Terrace St. (1905-1931) and 402 Ravine St. (1880-1924), respectively; grain dealers Hiram Bump and Phydello Bump, 305 Madison St. (1880-1899) and 1002 Ravine St. (1889-1899), respectively; William H. Taylor of Taylor Brothers grocers, 1320 Ravine St. (1898-1913) and 230 Madison St. (1915-1931); realtor and financier Frank L. Stevens, 332 N. High St. (1886-1925); lumberman I. M. Norton, 303 N. Franklin St. (1855-1862); William T. Sherer, druggist, 238 Madison St. (1892-1930); and members of the Nash family, all grocers, 1002 Laurel Ave. (1872-1905). The work of the above persons, along with others in Janesville helped establish the community's reputation as an important commercial center during the period of significance of the district. (10)

Finance Some of the above-mentioned persons overlapped into the financial area, however, there were several very significant financiers who lived in the district between 1850 and 1936. As a regional commercial center, Janesville had a number of important banks which served the community and surrounding area. The First National Bank is one example. Organized in 1855 as the Central Bank of Wisconsin, the bank received the authority to become a national bank

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in 1863. Changing its name to the First National Bank, it remains in operation today as the Marine First National Bank. The Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank was organized in 1875 and continues to provide financial services to Janesville residents today under the name of Valley Bank, Janesville. Several persons associated with these two important banks lived in the district. S. G. Williams (317 Madison St.) was one of the founders of the First National Bank. Dr. Henry Palmer (237 Madison St.) was a founder of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank. Other persons in the district affiliated with these landmark banks include Harry S. Haggart, who went from teller to president of the First National Bank, and lived at 450 N. Terrace St. between 1907-1931; and Emil Haumerson, who went from assistant cashier to president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and lived at 445 N. Jackson St. between 1911 and 1936. (11)

Leaf Tobacco Trade Rock County, particularly around Edgerton, was an important tobacco-raising area from the 1850s to well into the twentieth century. Part of the trend toward diversification in Wisconsin agriculture away from wheat farming, tobacco growing grew in popularity during the Civil War years, when southern growers could not provide for northern customers. By 1870, tobacco growing for cigars, snuff, and pipes was the fastest growing enterprise in the state. Statistics from 1880 to 1907 illustrate the peak years of tobacco growing in Rock County. In 1880, 3,506,670 pounds of tobacco were grown on 6,237 plus acres. By 1907, 7,818 acres were in production yielding 8,428,841 pounds of tobacco. Before 1880, many Rock County growers sold their crops to Chicago tobacco dealers, but after this time enterprising Janesville residents established tobacco trading facilities in the city, handling the crop closer to the source. (12)

One of the earliest dealers in leaf tobacco in Rock County was Myron H. Soverhill. A native New Yorker, he came to Janesville in 1856 and farmed until 1882. In 1858 he began to raise tobacco, being one of the earliest farmers in the county to do so. He first bought tobacco in Edgerton in 1869. In the 1880s, Soverhill also began trading in wool. During the peak years of the tobacco trade in Janesville, Soverhill lived in the Look West historic district at 336 N. Washington St. (1886-1907). Soverhill's son, Sanford Soverhill, also farmed for a time, but in 1885 he also began dealing in tobacco in Janesville. He worked for concerns based in New York and other eastern cities, as well as European markets. Like his father, he also dealt in wool. He lived at 227 N. Washington St. between 1903 and 1917. (13)

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Another early tobacco dealer was Oscar D. Rowe, who started buying tobacco in 1881. He originally came from Pennsylvania, lived at Palmyra and Edgerton, Wisconsin, and was for 17 years a railroad clerk and station agent at Edgerton, where he probably saw first-hand the tobacco trade in that community. Rowe built one of the most successful tobacco businesses in the city. He lived at 420 N. Jackson St., a prominent address in the district between 1885 and 1893. (14)

Myron F. Green was a tobacco dealer who not only lived in the district, but had an industrial building constructed for his tobacco business on the corner of Academy and Laurel Streets. This building, still extant, is one of three structures directly affiliated with the tobacco trade in the district. Originally, Green was a farmer in the town of Fulton in Rock County. He then engaged in the tobacco trade, first at a location at Mineral Point Avenue and N. Pearl St. (demolished), then, in 1900, in the building constructed for his business at 207 N. Academy St. In 1907, Green built a wing on the north of this building, but it has since been demolished. Green lived in the district at 325 N. Washington St. between 1903 and 1925. (15)

The thriving tobacco trade in Janesville which funded buildings such as M. F. Green's peaked during the turn of the century years. In 1902, there were over 30 tobacco warehouses in Janesville. The tobacco crop from the nearby farms was sorted, cased, and stored in these warehouses, then sold to tobacco processing companies. At its peak, the tobacco trade employed more than 1,000 people during the season, and tobacco dealers invested almost \$1,000,000 in the trade. At 120 N. Academy St. is another turn of the century tobacco warehouse, one built on the scale of M. F. Green's building. This building began as the Sylvester Tobacco Warehouse, changed hands a couple of times, then in 1913, the building was acquired as larger quarters for the nearby Janesville Wholesale Grocery business. It remained as the Janesville Wholesale Grocery warehouse well into the twentieth century. The M. F. Green tobacco warehouse and the Sylvester tobacco warehouse buildings are the most significant remaining tobacco warehouses in Janesville, remnants of an important part of Janesville's turn of the century economy. (16)

Several other buildings have an association with the tobacco trade. At 507 Laurel Ave. sits the old Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad depot. At the turn of the century this depot was acquired by Abel Fisher, who with his son Everett Fisher, operated a tobacco warehouse under the name of Fisher and Fisher. Abel Fisher began as a

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farmer and started buying and selling tobacco in 1892. In 1897 he brought his son into the business. The firm, between 1909 and 1915, constructed the north addition to the depot building, increasing their capacity. This firm operated out of the building until about 1926. Other tobacco dealers who lived in the district during the tobacco trade era include F. S. Baines and Stewart Heddles, of Baines and Heddles. Baines lived at 409 N. Jackson St. and 439 N. Jackson St. between 1889-1901 and 1903-1936, respectively. Heddles lived at 1112 Mineral Point Ave. (1892-1905) and 429 N. Jackson St. (1907-1915). Franklin Mouat (233 N. Washington St., 1907-1917) and Arlin MaGee (304 Madison St., 1903-1931) were also tobacco dealers who made the district their home. (17)

Education

There are two buildings in this district related to significant events in the history of education in Janesville. At 319 N. Jackson St.-the Hannah Hunter house-the early school for the blind was held for two years. In 1849, some Janesville residents met to look into the possibility of forming a school for the blind in their community. In October of 1849 a blind school opened in Captain Ira Miltmore's house on the southwest side of town. J. T. Axtell was the first teacher. In 1850, the State of Wisconsin incorporated the school and its location was moved to Hannah Hunter's house with Hunter as Matron. The school was held there until 1852, when a new school building was finished near the first location. The important role Hunter played in the formative years of the school, now a significant state educational institution, makes her home important in Janesville's educational history. (18)

Another milestone in Janesville's educational history occurred in 1920. Shortly after women received full suffrage, Helen Menzies Sutherland, who lived at 331 N. Washington St. with her husband, physician Frederick Sutherland, ran for the Janesville Board of Education and was elected. She was the first woman to serve on this school board. Helen Menzies Sutherland was born in Rock County in 1878. She was a high school graduate who later became involved in school affairs. She was elected to the Board of Education in 1920 and served until 1930. She was most significantly noted for the establishment of a special education program in Janesville schools for retarded and mentally handicapped students. She also became active in many civic organizations. Most particularly she was a charter member of the Rock County Historical Society and was active in the Milton, Wisconsin Historical Society. She lived at 331 N. Washington St.

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until around 1924. Her historic election to the Board of Education and half of her years served there occurred when she lived in the Look West historic district. (19)

Industry

The Rock River, once harnessed, provided Janesville with the power for an industrial economy, which by 1860, helped boost Rock County to second place, only behind Milwaukee County, in the production of manufactured goods in Wisconsin. During Janesville's pioneer days, the industries in the community were typical of frontier needs, that is lumber milling and grain milling. In 1845 and 1846, both a lumber mill and a grist mill (the Big Mill) began operating. Quickly, several other mills were built along the Rock River. During the 1840s and 1850s, small manufacturers made agricultural implements for nearby farmers. By mid-century, Janesville had several large-scale firms which manufactured agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, woolen and cotton goods, furniture and beer. (20)

Aiding the growth of Janesville's industrial base were its extensive railroad connections provided by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad. By the early twentieth century, Janesville had a considerable industrial base which included the Janesville Machine Company, the Rock River Cotton Company, the Janesville Barb Wire Company, the Rock County Sugar Company, and the Blodgett Milling Company. Of these industries, the Janesville Machine Company was the largest, and because it was the foundation company for the General Motors Assembly Plant in the community, it was the most historically significant of Janesville's nineteenth and early twentieth century industries. However, the smaller industries which grew and developed in historic Janesville, also contributed to the community's industrial economy.

There were a number of significant persons associated with industries in Janesville who lived in the district during the period of significance. And, although the General Motors Assembly Plant and the Parker Pen Company have been the largest and most significant employers throughout the twentieth century, the smaller industries founded and operated by some of the industrialists who lived in this district were responsible for helping build the community as an important industrial center. For example, during Janesville's pioneer days, grain milling was an important industry for nearby farmers. Benjamin F. Crossett was associated with several milling firms during

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the nineteenth century: Crossett and Bonesteel, the City Roller Mills, and Ford and Crossett. He lived at 303 N. Franklin St. (1866-1870) and 327 Madison St. (1886-1896). N. O. Clark, another early flour miller constructed the house at 403 N. Jackson St. Of all of Janesville's early industries, the Janesville Cotton Mills, established in 1874, was the most important. It was the first industry established to employ large numbers of people to produce a finished product from raw materials. Although it had a short life span, it was a significant industrial step for the community. Dr. Henry Palmer, a physician and civic leader who lived at 237 Madison St. between 1862 and 1894, was one of the Janesville Cotton Mill's founders and presidents. (21)

Janesville had several furniture manufacturers during the period of significance. One of the most interesting and successful was that of Magnus Hanson and his family. Hanson, a Norwegian immigrant, began manufacturing furniture in 1855. In 1863 his firm was known as Morse, Hanson & Co.. In 1870 their sales were in the \$40,000 per year range. The firm occupied several buildings over the course of its history. But by 1902, Hanson Furniture was housed in a substantial four-story brick building. At that time they were manufacturers of fine and medium quality dining, library, and parlor tables. The Hanson family lived in several homes in the district. City directories show that the entire family worked in the family furniture industry. The houses of the Hanson family are as follows: Magnus Hanson, 301-303 N. Terrace St. (1870-1931); Christian Hanson, 307 N. Terrace St. (1863-1911); and Albert Hanson, 1208 Laurel Ave. (1915-1925). (20)

Another immigrant who became successful manufacturing boots and shoes was Stengrim Trulson. He built the outstanding brick late Italianate house at 403 N. Washington St. and lived there from 1880-1911.

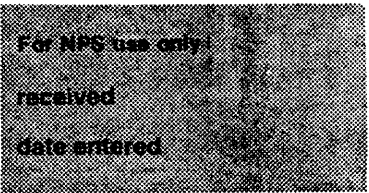
Janesville had a number of carriage and wagon works, one of which, the Hodge and Buchholz firm, was by 1876 the largest in the city. Later this firm would become known as the Janesville Carriage Works. George Buchholz of that company lived in the district at 420 N. High St. from 1915 to 1936. (23)

There were two families who lived in the district that were associated with brewing in Janesville. Louis Knipp (485 N. Chatham St., 1890-1909) was born in Milwaukee and worked for the Fred Miller brewing company there until 1882. In that year, he came to Janesville, entered into a partnership with C. H. Gezelschap, proprietor of the

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City Brewery. In 1887, Knipp became sole owner of the brewery and by 1889, the City Brewery was the largest brewery in the county. Another member of the Knipp family, William, also a brewer, lived at 479 N. Washington St. between 1894 and 1899. Frank P. Croak also operated a successful brewery in Janesville. He lived at 424 N. Washington St. between 1909 and 1931. (24)

The Wisconsin Carriage Top Company was located near the district, and three businessmen from that firm lived in the district. William Morris, one-time president of the firm, lived at 425-27 Madison St. between 1905-1925. Malachi Fish, a firm vice-president, lived at 1321 Ravine St. between 1903 and 1909; Fred Vande Water, secretary-treasurer of the firm lived at 1014 Ravine St. between 1884 and 1903.

William H. Stephenson, a vice-president of the Janesville Clothing Company, a turn of the century industry located in the old Janesville Cotton Mill building, built the impressive Colonial revival house at 485 N. Washington St. and lived there between 1911 and 1923. Nicholas Dilzer, who went from a worker, to superintendent, to owner of the Janesville Plating Works, lived at 436 Madison St. between 1880 and 1921.

Law

When Janesville was designated as the county seat, a legal and judicial system was established to carry on important governmental work in the county. Some of Janesville's most important figures in the judicial and legal system of the community lived in the district. One of the earliest was John R. Bennett, a native New Yorker who came to Janesville in 1848 and practiced law. He was District Attorney for several years, and in 1882 he was elected a judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit Court. During his first years as a lawyer in Janesville, he lived at 1020 Laurel Ave. (1855-1862). Another judge who lived in the district was Benjamin F. Dunwiddie, a Green County, Wisconsin, native who studied both the classics and law at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Dunwiddie practiced law in Janesville first as Norcross & Dunwiddie, later Dunwiddie and Goldin, and then with Dunwiddie and Wheeler. He was appointed judge of the 12th Judicial District following the death of John R. Bennett in 1899, then elected to a full term in 1901. He left the bench in 1907. During Dunwiddie's career from 1883 to 1909, he lived at 441 Madison, having had the house built for him in 1883. (25)

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A prominent pioneer attorney in the district was William M. Tallman. The eastern-educated attorney from New York State came to Janesville in 1849. He practiced law in the community while engaging in land speculation. In 1854 he left the law practice to give full attention to his business affairs. His land deals, many in nearby Green County, paid off handsomely as shown in Tallman's elegant mansion at 440 N. Jackson St., constructed between 1855 and 1857. Tallman was also an active civic leader and he served as an alderman and county board member. His work in the Republican Party is well known as he was long remembered as the man who had entertained Abraham Lincoln. (26)

A prominent attorney who eventually was elected to the U. S. Congress was Charles G. Williams. A New Yorker, Williams studied law in New York state while he was a teacher. He came to Janesville in 1856 and worked in the office of Judge David Noggle, eventually taking over much of Noggle's extensive practice. In 1868, Williams was elected to the state senate. Re-elected in 1870, he served in the Legislature as president pro tem and chair of the judiciary committee. Later, Williams was elected to the U. S. Congress (1872), serving five terms in all. Williams lived in the district throughout his Janesville law career until 1879, when he presumably took up residence in Washington, D. C. His homes were at 314 Race St. (1859-1862) and 329 N. Jackson St. (1866-1879). (27)

John Wesley Sale was born in Rock County, studied law in Janesville, and went to law school at the University of Michigan. He came back to Janesville and went into partnership with Charles G. Williams until Williams went to Congress. Sale was also a partner with John R. Bennett, and Charles E. Pierce, and in 1886, he was appointed a county judge, serving in that position for more than 23 years. Sale was also a city attorney and district attorney. During most of his career, Sale lived at 233 N. Washington St. (1875-1903). (28)

Arthur M. Fisher, son of tobacco dealer Abel Fisher, was another Rock County native who studied law in Janesville. After practicing law alone in 1897, he went into partnership with Barnabas Eldredge until 1902. Between 1902 and 1904, Fisher was a partner with Otto Oestreich. Fisher practiced alone after 1904, and was considered a competent and well-respected attorney. He lived in homes in the district at 435 N. Terrace St. and 485 N. Terrace St. toward the latter part of his career. (29)

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Other attorneys who made homes in the district were Sanford Hudson, who was the first city attorney in Janesville, the first city court judge, and mayor of the community in 1858. Hudson lived at 225 Madison St. between 1858 and 1880. Stanley Dunwiddie, an attorney who was District Attorney and practiced law in the firm of Richardson & Dunwiddie, lived at 429 N. Jackson St. from 1925-1936. Stanley D. Tallman, an attorney and grandson of William M. Tallman, lived in the Tallman house (440 N. Jackson St.) until 1914 when his Prairie style house was constructed at 426 N. Jackson St. Harry Maxfield, an attorney who practiced in the firm of Winans and Maxfield and was a city attorney and a judge, lived at 479 N. Terrace St. between 1905 and 1931. Alfred Jackson, a prominent railroad attorney, lived at 303 N. Washington St. between 1882 and 1913. (30)

The attorneys, judges, and politicians in this account were persons of importance in the community during the period of significance. They were in part, responsible for the governmental and judicial functions of the city and county in nineteenth and early twentieth century Janesville.

Medicine

There were two physicians who lived in the district who had an impact on the medical profession. Dr. Henry Palmer, who built the house at 237 Madison St., was a New York state native who graduated from the Albany Medical College. He practiced medicine in New York state, then in 1856 came to Janesville. He established a state-wide reputation as a surgeon during the Civil War. He was in charge of building the largest hospital in the United States at that time in York, Pennsylvania and his many activities during the war years were widely reported. He was taken prisoner once and reportedly escaped; and at another time he led his wounded men in the York hospital into battle to defend the immediate area from attack. In 1864, Palmer was appointed Medical Inspector of the Eighth Army Corps in Baltimore, and in 1865, the army reluctantly released him from service. After returning to Janesville, Palmer established a private practice and engaged in a number of community development projects including helping establish the Janesville Cotton Mill in 1874. In 1880 he was appointed Surgeon General for the State of Wisconsin, and he served in this position for 10 years. He was also a professor of clinical surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. Palmer was president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, mayor of Janesville in 1866 and 1867, was vice-president of the

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American Medical Association, and helped establish the Oakwood Retreat Association of Geneva, Wisconsin, a private insane asylum. Palmer's service during the Civil War, his interest and work in Janesville's growth and development, and his service to the state of Wisconsin and the medical profession all contribute to give Palmer a much higher significance than most small-town doctors. He was someone who advanced both his profession and his community significantly during his many years of medical practice and civic leadership when he lived in the district. (31)

There was one other doctor who had significance beyond his immediate practice. Dr. George W. Chittenden moved to Janesville in 1846 from New York state and was a proponent of the homeopathy system of medicine. During the nineteenth century, a number of medical systems were practiced and/or favored before the twentieth century scientific approach became the dominant method of medical practice. Chittenden firmly believed in the homeopathic system and practiced and lectured about this system extensively. During his years in Janesville, Chittenden maintained an office and residence at 307 N. Academy St. (1857-1894). Chittenden's son, George G. Chittenden, a graduate of Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1879, was a partner with his father for a time and also practiced at this location. (32)

These two doctors were not the only physicians in Janesville, but during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, they were probably the most well-known. They represented two types of medical service to the community during the nineteenth century.

Transportation

Railroad connections could make or break a new community in pioneer Wisconsin. And undoubtedly the growth and development of these links in Janesville during the period of significance enabled the community to develop into a regional industrial and commercial center. The first railroad link to Janesville came in 1853 when the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad completed tracks to the community from eastern Wisconsin. By the turn of the century, Janesville had as many as 15

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daily trains running each way to Chicago, seven trains to Milwaukee, six trains to St. Paul, and other miscellaneous lines for a total of 64 passenger trains arriving and departing the city. Freight traffic equalled almost a half of a million dollars a year in 1902, and the railroad meant jobs and economic prosperity to the community during the period of significance of the district. (33)

At the peak of the railroad era there were several depots located along both sides of the railroad tracks at the southern boundary of the district, but today, only one recognizable depot remains, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul depot at 507 Laurel Ave. This depot began as a one-story frame structure which housed both freight and ticket offices for the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. Later modifications included a second story and a brick veneer. The building remained a railroad depot until about 1901, when it was transformed into a tobacco warehouse by Fisher and Fisher, a tobacco dealership in Janesville. This was at the height of the tobacco dealing era in Janesville, and Fisher and Fisher took advantage of the depot's location near rail services to ship their tobacco out of the city. Fisher and Fisher built the north wing to the depot for additional storage space. After the mid-twentieth century, both the railroad era and the tobacco era died in Janesville, and almost all the depots along the railroad tracks in this area of the city were razed. While the depot does not have the best integrity, it is still readily identifiable as a depot, and its long-time use as a depot in an area of a significant number of railroad activities makes it a significant building within the district.

The Look West historic district is also significant for transportation because of the concentration of skilled and white-collar railroad workers that lived in this district during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Common occupations of workers in the district included engineer, fireman, conductor, and ticket agent. These railroad workers were largely responsible for many of the vernacular houses in the district. Look West never developed as a neighborhood which housed solely railroad workers, nor did individual railroads construct company housing for their workers in the area. Yet, the presence of the homes of skilled railroad workers is, in part, responsible for the appearance of the historic district. The skilled railroad workers were one of the skilled working and middle-class components of the diverse historic district. The type of housing they had built for their families made a definite physical impact on the neighborhood. As stated in the architecture theme, the combination of

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occupation and housing types in this neighborhood sheds some light on the way a specific group of American workers lived during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Notes

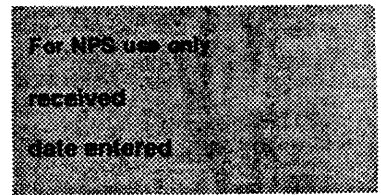
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2. Ibid, pp. 159-171.
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4. William Fiske Brown, Editor, Rock County, Wisconsin, Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co., 1908, pp. 547-552; Guernsey and Willard, pp. 171-172.
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6. Holland's Janesville City Directory for 1870-71, Janesville: Edward Owen & Co., 1870, p. 41; Brown, pp. 930-931.
7. Portrait, pp. 399-400.
8. Ibid, pp. 866-67, 873-874.
9. Janesville City Directories, 1859-1936.
10. Ibid
11. Butterfield, pp. 590-591; Janesville City Directories, 1859-1936.
12. Richard N. Current, The History of Wisconsin Vol. II, The Civil War Era 1848-1873, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976, pp. 378, 479; Brown, pp. 569-570.

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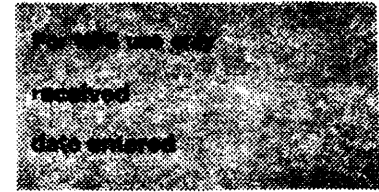


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13. Portrait, pp. 529-530; Brown, p. 898.
14. Portrait, pp. 863-864.
15. Portrait, p. 710; Brown, p. 570.
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26. The Rock River Valley Its History, Traditions, Legends and Charms, Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1926, pp. 184-185.
27. Ibid, pp. 749-751.
28. Ibid, pp. 768-769.
29. Rock River Valley, p. 255.
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31. Butterfield, pp. 716-718; Portrait, pp. 364-366; Brown, pp. 465-469; Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960, pp. 278-279.
32. Butterfield, pp. 701-702; Brown, pp. 465-468.
33. Guernsey and Willard, pp. 171-172; Souvenir Janesville Fire Department, p. 102.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Many archeologists have shown that there was considerable activity by Native Americans along the Rock River and in the area of modern-day Janesville. During the mid-nineteenth century, many Indian resources were visible to the public. Janesville's growth and development has destroyed or covered most visible archeological resources and the Look West historic district shows no visible evidence that such resources are still extant. However, due to the knowledge of Native American activity in this location, the archeological potential is great and awaits a further comprehensive investigation.

No comprehensive study of potential archeological resources was conducted as part of this nomination project.

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PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES IN JANESVILLE

Preservation and restoration activities have been a tradition in Janesville. Since 1974, the Rock County Historical Society has sponsored an annual tour of homes throughout the city that displays current restoration efforts and the various stages of the restoration process. This annual tour has been a popular and well-received event. It has helped to motivate further restoration activities and has raised the level of interest in preservation throughout the community. The 1986 tour of homes was held in the newly listed Courthouse Hill historic district. A plaque will soon be placed at the prominent location in the district marking the area as a district listed in the National Register.

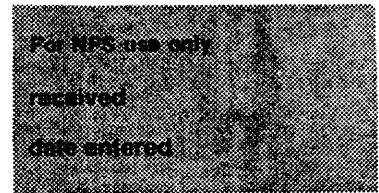
In the Look West historic district, many property owners, along with the city of Janesville, have taken an interest in the restoration and renovation of historic structures. Located prominently in the district are The Tallman Restorations. The Tallman house has been restored and maintained as a museum house for a number of years and has the reputation of being one of the finest museum houses in the midwest. The Tallman house was listed in the National Register in 1970.

Janesville's Historic Preservation Commission, established in 1981 is very active in the community and has played a role in the nomination process for this district. This particular project reflects the growing local interest in vernacular structures and working class neighborhoods that represent an additional dimension to Janesville's heritage.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the right of way line (ROW) of Mineral Point Ave. and N. Franklin St., then southeast along the ROW of N. Franklin St. to the south lot lines of 421 N. Franklin St. and 408 N. Jackson St., then west along this line to the ROW line of N. Jackson St., then south along this line to the ROW line of Ravine St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 207 Ravine St., then south along this line to the rear lot line of 207 Ravine St., then west along this line to the rear lot lines of 306-332 N. Jackson St., then south along this line to the rear lot lines of 208 Race St. and 303 N. Franklin St., then east along this line to the ROW line of N. Franklin St., then south along this line to the ROW line along Race St., then generally west along this line to the intersection with the ROW line of N. Academy St., then south along this line to the north lot line of 120 N. Academy St., then east along this line to the east lot line of 120 N. Academy St., then south along this line to the south lot line of 120 Academy St. then west along this line across N. Academy St. to the ROW line of N. Academy St., then north along this line to the south lot line of 507 Laurel Ave., then southwest along this line to the west lot line of 507 Laurel Ave., then north along this line to the rear lot lines of 603-615 Laurel Ave., then generally west along this line to the south lot lines of 127 Madison St., 1011 Laurel Ave., 124 and 125 N. Washington St., 1115-17 and 1119-21 Laurel Ave., 127 N. Terrace St., 126 and 129 N. Pearl St. and 1315 and 1321 Laurel Ave., then generally west along these lot lines to the intersection with the ROW line of N. Chatham St., then north along this line to the intersection with the ROW line of Laurel Ave., then west along this line to the rear lot lines of 203 N. Chatham St. to 485 N. Chatham St., then generally north along this line to the intersection with the ROW line of Mineral Point Ave., then east along this line to the intersection with the ROW line of N. Chatham St., then north along this line to the rear lot lines of 1320-1302 Mineral Point Ave., then generally east along these lot lines to the intersection with the ROW line of N. Pearl St., then south along this line to the intersection with the ROW line of Mineral Point Ave., then east along this line to the point of beginning.

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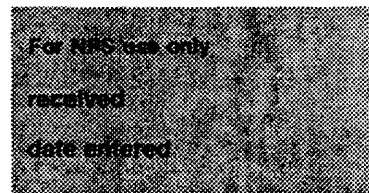
Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for the Look West historic district are those that encompass the most intact part of the historic neighborhood that has existed here since the 1850s. The boundary to the north was drawn along Mineral Point Avenue because of the higher concentration of post-1910 construction north of Mineral Point and because older houses there had lost considerable integrity. The exception is the group of four houses facing into the district which have high integrity and fit in more with the architecture on the south side of Mineral Point Avenue. Beyond Chatham Street there is a higher concentration of post-World War II construction, and to the south, the boundary eliminates areas of mixed commercial-residential uses and housing stock with less integrity than that in the district. The southeastern boundary was drawn to eliminate the area closest to the Rock River that contained mixed industrial-residential uses, several parking lots, and greater loss of integrity in the remaining housing stock. What remains is a cohesive residential neighborhood which draws in three important non-residential buildings that had economic ties to the residents within the district.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Look West Historic District, Janesville,
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 11



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FORM PREPARED BY:

Considerable research for this document was provided by Linda Wannamaker, City of Janesville summer employee, 1985.

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Clerical assistance in the preparation of the nomination form provided by Marcia Luetz, Community Development Authority.

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
120 N. Academy St.	Bar/Restaurant	COMMERCIAL VERNACULAR	1900	C
207 N. Academy St.	Vacant	COMMERCIAL VERNACULAR	1901	C
221 N. Academy St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1876	C
301 N. Academy St.	Vacant Lot			
302 N. Academy St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1855	C
306 N. Academy St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1861	C
307 N. Academy St.	Apartments	GABLED ELL	1857	C
310 - 312 N. Academy St.	Apartments	SIDE GABLED	c.1863	C
313 N. Academy St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1857	C
316 N. Academy St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1887	C
319 N. Academy St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1858	C
320 N. Academy St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1866	C
323 N. Academy St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1865	C
324 N. Academy St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1887-88	C
329 N. Academy St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1901	C
335 N. Academy St.	Vacant Lot			
203 N. Chatham St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1855	C
209 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
214 N. Chatham St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	c.1920	C
215 N. Chatham St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1920	C
216 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1920	C
217 N. Chatham St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1920	C
221 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1885	C
222 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1920	C
227 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
228 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1920	C
232 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
233 N. Chatham St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1860	C
236 N. Chatham St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1885	C
303 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
304 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
308 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1870	C
309 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
314 N. Chatham St.	Residential	COLONIAL REVIVAL	c.1925	C
315 N. Chatham St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1920	C
318 N. Chatham St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1870	C
321 N. Chatham St.	Residential	CROSS GABLED	c.1906	C
324 - 326 N. Chatham St.	Duplex	FRONT GABLED	c.1914	C
325 N. Chatham St.	Vacant Lot			
328 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1903	C
333 N. Chatham St.	Residential	CROSS GABLED	c.1900	C
339 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
403 N. Chatham St.	Residential	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1860	C
409 N. Chatham St.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1914	C
412 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
415 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1885	C
418 N. Chatham St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1885	C
421 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
424 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
427 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
430 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
433 N. Chatham St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
436 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1900	C
439 N. Chatham St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
440 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
446 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
449 N. Chatham St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1906	C
452 N. Chatham St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1910	C
455 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
456 N. Chatham St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
461 N. Chatham St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
462 N. Chatham St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
465 N. Chatham St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
468 N. Chatham St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1860	C
469 N. Chatham St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
473 N. Chatham St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1955	NC
474 N. Chatham St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
479 N. Chatham St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1906	C
485 N. Chatham St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
303 N. Franklin St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
421 N. Franklin St.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1885	C
305 N. High St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1855	C
308 N. High St.	Residential	DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1909	C
313 N. High St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1895	C
314 N. High St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1898	C
317 N. High St.	Apartments	SIDE GABLED	c.1866	C
320 N. High St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1869	C
323 N. High St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1861	C
326 N. High St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	1864	C
327 N. High St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1887	C
332 N. High St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1862	C
333 N. High St.	Apartments	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1904	C
337 N. High St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
338 N. High St.	Apartments	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1914	C
402 N. High St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1887	C
408 N. High St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1883	C
414 N. High St.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	1882	C
420 N. High St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1857	C
302 N. Jackson St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1855	C
305 N. Jackson St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1861	C
306 N. Jackson St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1908	C
309 N. Jackson St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1860	C
310 N. Jackson St.	Residential	GREEK REVIVAL	c.1855	C
314 N. Jackson St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1883	C
319 N. Jackson St.	Residential	GREEK REVIVAL	c. 1850	C
320 N. Jackson St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1870	C
321 N. Jackson St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	c.1923	C
326 N. Jackson St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1870	C
329 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1864	C
332 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1882	C
335 N. Jackson St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1893	C
337 N. Jackson St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1855	NC
340 N. Jackson St.	Religious	GOTHIC REVIVAL	1924	C
403 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1870	C
408 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1863	C
409 N. Jackson St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1889	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
415 N. Jackson St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1882	C
420 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1885	C
421 - 423 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
426 N. Jackson St.	Residential	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	1914	C
429 N. Jackson St.	Apartments	COLONIAL REVIVAL	c.1900	C
430 N. Jackson St.	Residential	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	1916	C
439 N. Jackson St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1883	C
440 N. Jackson St.	Museum	ITALIANATE	1856	C
445 N. Jackson St.	Residential	GREEK REVIVAL	1854	C
485 N. Jackson St.	Parking Lot			
1002 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1869	C
1010 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	BUNGALOW	1912	C
1011 Laurel Ave.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1900	C
1014 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1871	C
1015-1017 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	SIDE GABLED	c.1895	C
1020 Laurel Ave.	Apartments	GABLED ELL	c.1855	C
1108 Laurel Ave.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	1870	C
1114 Laurel Ave.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1868	C
1115 - 1117 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1914	C
1119 - 1121 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1914	C
1120 Laurel Ave.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1868	C
1208 Laurel Ave.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1895	C
1214 Laurel Ave.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1905	C
1220 - 1222 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1880	C
1302 Laurel Ave.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
1308 Laurel Ave.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
1314 Laurel Ave.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1885	C
1315 Laurel Ave.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1860	C
1320 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1890	C
1321 Laurel Ave.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
507 Laurel Ave.	Manufacturing	ITALIANATE	c.1871	C
520 Laurel Ave.	Vacant Lot			
526 Laurel Ave.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1884	C
603 Laurel Ave.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
609 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	FRONT GABLED	c.1860	C
615 Laurel Ave.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1892	C
127 Madison St.	Art Studio/Workshop	GOTHIC REVIVAL	1873	C
206 Madison St.	Residential	GOTHIC REVIVAL	c.1855	C
209 Madison St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1869	C
212 Madison St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1908	C
213 Madison St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1915	C
217 Madison St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1869	C
218 Madison St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1894	C
221 Madison St.	Apartments	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1945	NC
224 Madison St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1865	C
225 Madison St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
230 Madison St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1875	C
233 Madison St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1914	C
237 Madison St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
238 Madison St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1875	C
304 Madison St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
305 Madison St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1880	C
310 Madison St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1857	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
316 Madison St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1900	C
317 Madison St.	Residential	GOTHIC REVIVAL	c.1855	C
323 Madison St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
324 Madison St.	Vacant Lot			
327 Madison St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1862	C
333 Madison St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1860	C
337 Madison St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1877	C
409 Madison St.	Residential	CRAFTSMAN/ARTS AND CRAFTS	c.1920	C
413 Madison St.	Residential	GREEK REVIVAL	c.1850	C
417 - 419 Madison St.	Apartments	GREEK REVIVAL	c.1855	C
425 - 427 Madison St.	Duplex	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1904	C
429 - 431 Madison St.	Vacant Lot			
436 Madison St.	Residential	TWO-STORY CUBE	1858	C
437 Madison St.	Residential	CRAFTSMAN/ARTS AND CRAFTS	1912	C
440 Madison St.	Residential	DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	1925	C
441 Madison St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1883	C
447 Madison St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1870	C
453 Madison St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
457 Madison St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1868	C
463 Madison St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
469 Madison St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1970	NC
475 Madison St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1857	C
1015 Mineral Point Ave.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1919	C
1021 Mineral Point Ave.	Florist Shop	CONTEMPORARY	c.1975	NC
1119 - 1121 Mineral Point Ave.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1883	C
1215 Mineral Point Ave.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1870	C
1302 Mineral Point	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
1310 Mineral Point	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
1314 Mineral Point Ave.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
1315 Mineral Point Ave.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
1318 - 1320 Mineral Point Ave.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
1321 Mineral Point Ave.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
126 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c. 1895	C
129 N. Pearl St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1865	C
209 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1900	C
214 N. Pearl St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1870	C
217 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
220 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1923	C
223 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1885	C
224 N. Pearl St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1900	C
227 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1895	C
228 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1909	C
232 N. Pearl St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	c.1920	C
233 N. Pearl St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1870	C
236 N. Pearl St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1960	NC
237 N. Pearl St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1940	NC
302 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1890	C
303 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1865	C
307 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1865	C
308 N. Pearl St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	c.1930	C
310 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1925	C
313 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1865	C
316 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1858	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
317 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
322 N. Pearl St.	Vacant Lot			
323 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1870	C
326 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1870	C
327 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
337 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1885	C
403 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1888	C
407 N. Pearl St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1920	C
410 N. Pearl St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1860	C
413 N. Pearl St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1885	C
418 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c. 1860	C
419 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
424 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1880	C
425 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1860	C
430 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1880	C
431 N. Pearl St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1870	C
435 N. Pearl St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1870	C
436 - 438 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	BUNGALOW	c.1914	C
440 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
441 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1870	C
446 N. Pearl St.	Residential	ONE-STORY CUBE	c.1914	C
447 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
451 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1860	C
452 N. Pearl St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1912	C
456 N. Pearl St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1908	C
457 N. Pearl St.	Residential	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1858	C
460 - 462 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
463 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GREEK REVIVAL	c.1855	C
468 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
469 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1880	C
474 N. Pearl St.	Residential	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1906	C
475 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
480 - 482 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
481 N. Pearl St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1875	C
485 N. Pearl St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1890	C
208 Race St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1920	C
212 Race St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
308 Race St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1880	C
314 Race St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
320 Race St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
414 Race St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1860	C
1002 Ravine St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1855	C
1008 Ravine St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1896	C
1014 Ravine St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1884	C
1112 Ravine St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1858	C
1115 Ravine St.	Residential	CROSS GABLED	1906	C
1120 Ravine St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1916	C
1121 Ravine St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1890	C
1202 Ravine St.	Residential	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1900	C
1208 Ravine St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
1209 Ravine St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1925	C
1214 Ravine St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1950	NC
1215 Ravine St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
1220 Ravine St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	1886	C
1223 Ravine St.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1920	C
1309 Ravine St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
1314 - 1316 Ravine St.	Apartments	FRONT GABLED	c.1870	C
1315 Ravine St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
1320 Ravine St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1900	C
1321 Ravine St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1900	C
207 Ravine St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	c.1925	C
310 Ravine St.	Apartments	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1870	C
315 Ravine St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1913	C
402 Ravine St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1874	C
408 Ravine St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1877	C
413 Ravine St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1906	C
127 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1870	NC
203 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
206 N. Terrace St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1929	C
207 - 209 N. Terrace St.	Apartments	FRONT GABLED	c.1900	C
212 N. Terrace St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	1869	C
215 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1888	C
216 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1897	C
221 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1869	C
222 N. Terrace St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	c.1904	C
225 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1863	C
226 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1892	C
231 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1886	C
232 - 234 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1905	C
300 N. Terrace St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1920	C
301 - 303 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	1870	C
304 N. Terrace St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1913	C
307 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	1863	C
310 N. Terrace St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1912	C
311 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1862	C
316 N. Terrace St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1904	C
317 N. Terrace St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1921	C
323 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	1894	C
326 N. Terrace St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1924	C
327 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1894	C
330 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1892	C
331 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1896	C
337 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1896	C
407 N. Terrace St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	1902	C
410 - 412 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	1858	C
413 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1888	C
414 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1866	C
418 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1863	C
419 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1885	C
425 N. Terrace St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	1884	C
431 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1884	C
435 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1885	C
441 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1892	C
446 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1893	C
447 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1890	C
450 N. Terrace St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	1907	C
454 N. Terrace St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	1907	C
455 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
457 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1887	C
458 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	FRONT GABLED	c.1907	C
462 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1905	C
463 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1885	C
466 - 468 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
469 - 471 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1884	C
472 N. Terrace St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
475 N. Terrace St.	Residential	SECOND EMPIRE	1884	C
478 N. Terrace St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1860	C
479 N. Terrace St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1889	C
485 N. Terrace St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1885	C
227 N. Washington St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1890	C
233 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1858	C
124 N. Washington St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
125 N. Washington St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1867	C
203 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1866	C
212 N. Washington St.	Residential	SIDE GABLED	1914	C
213 N. Washington St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1875	C
216 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1870	C
217 N. Washington St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1896	C
222 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1907	C
226 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1906	C
236 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1904	C
302 N. Washington St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1960	NC
303 N. Washington St.	Apartments	GREEK REVIVAL	c.1855	C
306 N. Washington St.	Apartments	QUEEN ANNE	1888	C
311 N. Washington St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1868	C
312 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1897	C
316 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1883	C
317 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1869	C
322 N. Washington St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1858	C
325 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1868	C
326 N. Washington St.	Residential	TWO-STORY CUBE	c.1900	C
331 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1889	C
332 N. Washington St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	1912	C
336 N. Washington St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1881	C
337 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1869	C
403 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	1879	C
404 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1904	C
410 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	c.1890	C
411 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1900	C
414 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1909	C
417 - 419 N. Washington St.	Apartments	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
418 N. Washington St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1870	C
418 N. Washington St. (rear)	Vacant lot			
424 N. Washington St.	Duplex	QUEEN ANNE	1905	C
428 N. Washington St.	Residential	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	1904	C
431 N. Washington St.	Park building	MODERN	c.1950	NC
432 N. Washington St.	Residential	CROSS GABLED	1913	C
436 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1908	C
440 N. Washington St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	c.1858	C
446 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	1890	C
447 N. Washington St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1855	C

INVENTORY - LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address	Current Use	Style	Date	Cont.
452 N. Washington St.	Residential	GABLED ELL	1870	C
453 N. Washington St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	c.1855	C
458 N. Washington St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	c.1960	NC
459 N. Washington St.	Duplex	ITALIANATE	1858	C
462 N. Washington St.	Residential	OTHER VERNACULAR	1930	NC
463 - 465 N. Washington St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1868	C
468 N. Washington St.	Duplex	GABLED ELL	c.1860	C
473 N. Washington St.	Residential	ITALIANATE	1870	C
474 N. Washington St.	Residential	FRONT GABLED	c.1913	C
476 N. Washington St.	Residential	BUNGALOW	1923	C
479 N. Washington St.	Residential	QUEEN ANNE	c.1894	C
485 N. Washington St.	Residential	COLONIAL REVIVAL	1910	C

Total Records Displayed: 385



LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PROPERTY ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
- NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
- PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER AND VIEW

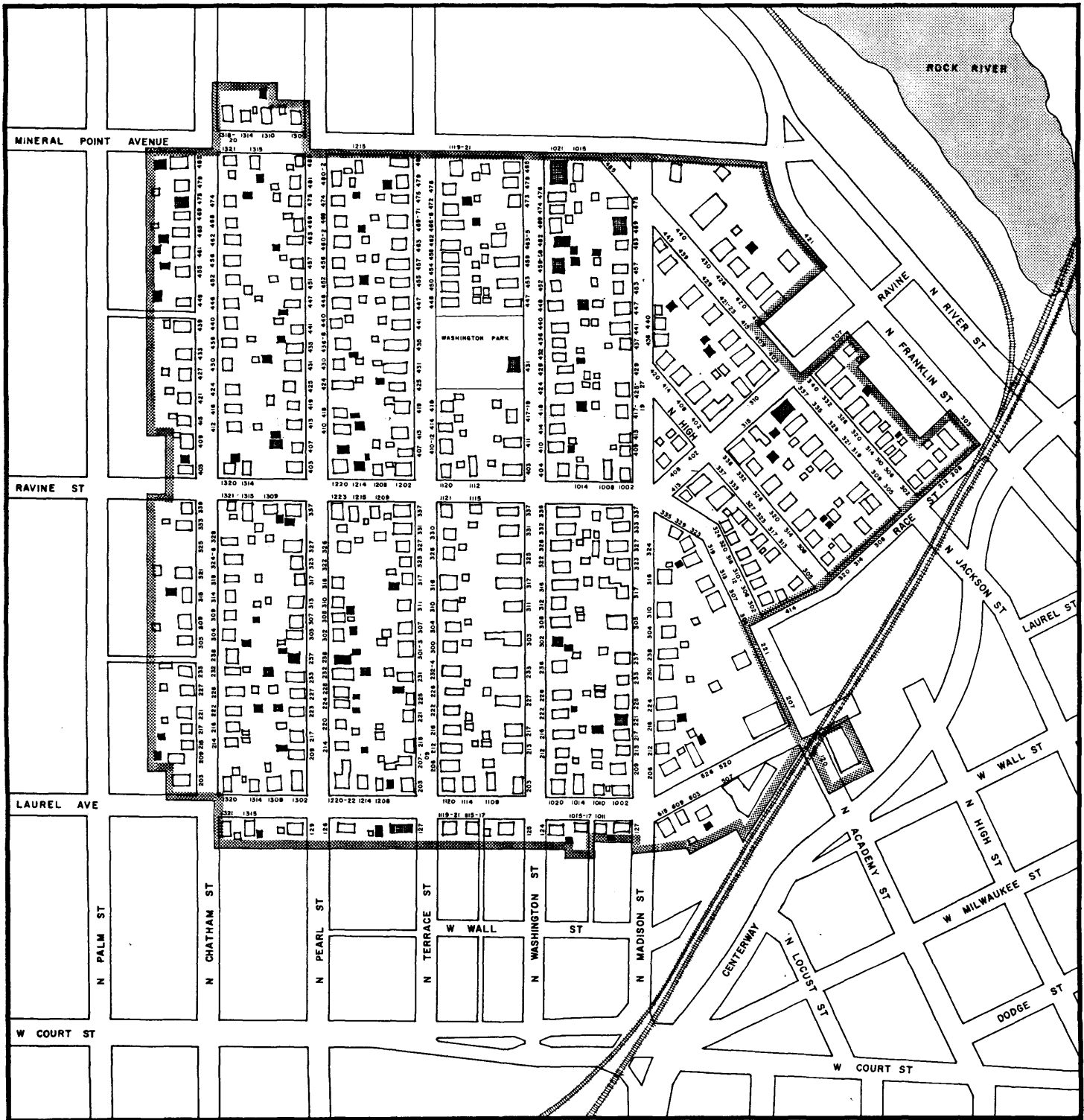
PREPARED FOR THE JANESVILLE HISTORIC COMMISSION
BY THE CITY OF JANESVILLE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS. JULY, 1986



SCALE








NORTH



LOOK WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

LEGEND

-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
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0 50' 100' 200' 400' 600'

SCALE



NORTH