

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received DEC 1 1982  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common ~~The Historic Resources of Beloit~~ <sup>Multiple Resource Area</sup> (Partial inventory: Historic & Architectural districts and properties)

2. Location

street & number See individual intensive survey forms and historic district survey forms not for publication

city, town Beloit vicinity of congressional district

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (see individual intensive survey forms)

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rock County Courthouse

street & number 51 South Main Street

city, town Janesville state Wisconsin 53545

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (see continuation sheet)

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1975, 1981  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 6

Page 1

Beloit Intensive Survey  
1981

Local / State

Municipal Building, Beloit

Wisconsin 53511

Rock County Historical Society, Janesville

Wisconsin 53547

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison

Wisconsin 53706

Properties presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

Selvy Blodgett House, 417 Bluff Street

Dougan Round Barn, 2601 (formerly 444) Colley Road, included in Centric  
Barns in Rock County Thematic nomination

Emerson Hall, Beloit College Campus

First Congregational Church, 801 Bushnell Street

Hanchett-Bartlett Farmstead, 2149 St. Lawrence Avenue

Hanchett Block, 305-307-309 State Street

Lathrop-Munn Cobblestone House, 524 Bluff Street

Pearsons Hall of Science, Beloit College Campus

Rasey House, 517 Prospect Street

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 212 West Grand Avenue

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	See Intensive Survey Form for
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>1701 Colley Road (moved c. 1945)</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

### General Physical Description

Nestled at the confluence of the Rock River and Turtle Creek in south central Rock County (on the Wisconsin-Illinois state line), the site of the City of Beloit was once bisected by a glacial valley, 300-400 feet deep, which cut through a bedrock of limestone, sandstone, and shale. This valley, perhaps four miles wide at Beloit, was fan shaped to the north and east; twelve miles north, at Janesville, it was many miles wide. This valley was subsequently filled with glacial outwash debris, and over that surface the Rock River has worn its way to the limestone ledges on the western edge of the glacial chasm while Turtle Creek winds back and forth along the eastern edge.

Steep bluffs line the banks of the Rock River, particularly on the east bank, while the Turtle Creek bluffs are more gentle, sloping gradually to the water's edge. Beyond the wooded bluffs, rich prairie stretches into the surrounding farmland. Straddling both post-glacial valleys, Beloit has grown northward from their juncture in a horseshoe-like configuration, reaching onto the prairies.<sup>1</sup>

Despite gradual expansion outward from the intersection of the waterways, the city's physical as well as historic heart remains at the site of its original settlement. When the first permanent Yankee settlers arrived in the valley in 1837 from Colebrook, New Hampshire, they platted the land east of the River and north of the creek in a grid-iron pattern of streets with uniformly rectangular lots (except for variations dictated by the course of the waterways). Although not the first community in the area--only a few years before, Winnebago Indians made their home there just as prehistoric peoples had built mounds at least several hundred years before--the Yankees left the most permanent mark.

The unofficial 1837 Kelsou Survey (largely incorporated into the official 1840 Hopkins Original Plat) created an east-side street pattern that has survived to this day.<sup>2</sup> But the checkerboard plan disguised the topography of the hills, and the actual result was two distinct physical neighborhoods. One was located near the junction of the two streams, extending eastward from the Rock, and north of the Turtle, on the flats along both streams, and on the gentle lower slope of the Turtle Creek bluff. This was the south end of the Kelsou survey, below First Street (now Bushnell). It was the site of the first settlement of Beloit, and eventually was to become the major commercial area of the city. About one quarter of this area was devoted to an important amenity with strong New England roots: a large public square, now called Horace White Park, placed in the center of the settlement on a hill overlooking the river. Originally intended as a commons for members of the New England Emigrating Company, the land soon became a public park, as did a smaller area located adjacent to the tail race near the southeast corner of the Kelsou Survey, and designated as Mechanics Green.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 7

Page 1

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Those lands included in the north end of the Kelsou Survey constituted a second neighborhood, distinctly separated physically from the first. It was bounded on the west by the steep Rock River bluff and on the south by the gentler but still formidable Turtle Creek hill, and by the Public Square. Thus, settlement of the hilltop area occurred much more slowly than on the flats below, and it was possible to locate the new Beloit College there in 1846 on lots which had remained undeveloped. Henceforth the college would serve as an impetus to the development of that neighborhood.

But if the city was founded on the east side, its growth was quickly oriented westward--to the Rock River and its west bank. The lands on the west bank had in fact been opened for sale by the government land office prior to the lands on the east, but had quickly been acquired by land speculators including William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago. However, by 1842 these lands were being sold and developed. The earliest impetus to development on the west side was agriculture, both on the flats below the west side bluff, and on top of the bluff itself, as commemorated in streets named "Wheat" and "Farm" (now Euclid and Highland). As on the east side, the topography created two distinct physical neighborhoods. One was located along the bank of the river, starting at the bend in the river a short distance north of the state line (WI-IL), where the river veered away from the base of the bluff. This area fanned out into a wider flats area which continued north along the river bank, and was about four blocks deep. As soon as the first bridge was erected across the Rock River, the downtown commercial area apparently began to spread to the constricted area at the base of the bluff and just across the river. At about the same time the flats area to the north became the location of the raceway from the Rock River dam and began to develop very early as an industrial area, and has always retained its largely commercial and industrial nature.

The second west side neighborhood was located on top of the bluff, which runs in a nearly straight line north and south just east of Bluff Street. For several possible reasons a fairly considerable amount of development occurred in this area at an early date: this bluff area was slightly closer to the center of Beloit, with no barriers to development such as the college or the Public Square; the gradient on West Bridge (now Grand) was relatively slight; and it possessed greater proximity to the developing west side industrial area.

Thus, by the 1850's, the general character of Beloit's historic central area had been established. In June of 1853, a Chicago newspaper account provided a graphic description of the community at that date:

Beloit is by common consent one of the most beautiful towns in the West. The Rock River runs through the center of it in a direction nearly north and south. Most of the business is done on the east side of the river. The College is situated on a high bluff on the same side, a short distance north of the village. The streets are wide and the houses neat and tasteful. Everything seems to create the impression that this is a New England village transferred to the beautiful valley of the Rock River.<sup>3</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

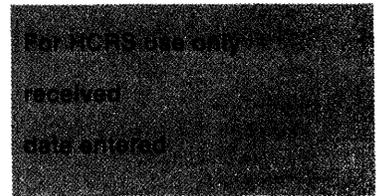
**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 7

Page 2



In the intervening years since 1853, the community which was so described has of course undergone alteration.

The New England village of the 1840's and 1850's was largely located in the lower neighborhoods, and most of the public and private buildings of the pioneer and early urban periods were lost in the continuing development of the downtown commercial area between 1880 and 1930. Although commerce had originally been planned to face the Public Square, business houses soon coalesced south and west of the intersection of State and Grand, a location that remains the city's central business district, interspersed with a variety of Victorian and early 20th century commercial buildings, mostly of brick and stone. Many of the extant business buildings east of State were built in the first decades of the 20th century, on sites formerly occupied by residences.

The entire south end of State Street has undergone redevelopment, and many other scattered structures have been lost to deterioration, to fire, or to new construction. To the northwest, industrial expansion by the Beloit Corporation and the removal of many other smaller industries has resulted in a large, relatively new, industrial plant surrounded by acres of open space.

However, to a remarkable degree, the sense of a New England community remains in the historic Near East Side District, dominated by the college campus, by the Congregational Church of 1859-1862, 801 Bushnell (NES 85/29, NRHP, 1975) and by the original Public Square, now Horace White Park (NES 118/9). Although reduced in size in the Hopkins Original Plat, and now relating more to the upper than the lower neighborhood, Horace White Park serves to this day as the "front yard" of this neighborhood of tree-lined streets, large homes (many dating from the late 1850's through the 1920's), and the spacious campus of Beloit College. Located on a heavily wooded hill which dominates the valley, Beloit's near east side is domestic in scale and gracious in character, its skyline punctuated by the spires of historic churches, the buildings of the college, and the towers of its most elaborate homes (see the District Survey Form for the Near East Side Historic District). Even later housing built in the 1920's and 30's, further out on the east side along Turtle Creek, maintains the character of large homes and spacious lots.

As industry had developed along the river's west bank, population soon followed, and the industrial expansion of the late 19th century created densely populated west side neighborhoods where large and distinguished houses, located on the edge of the bluff, contrasted with smaller frame houses on the blocks further west. Both the industrial base of the west side, and its grid pattern of streets and lots, remain today as do the numerous subdivisions of frame houses, built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to house the city's industrial workers. Of these areas, the Bluff Street Historic District, with its homes of the wealthy and prominent, has retained a significant amount of integrity. Along a ten block stretch of Bluff, and to a lesser extent on

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
 Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 7 Page 3

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

four of the side streets, there exists to this day a turn-of-the-century ambience, with houses and churches built from the 1840's through the first decades of the 20th century (see the District Survey Form for the Bluff Street Historic District).

After World War II, development in Beloit took a decisive turn away from the traditional city center in favor of suburban growth, with housing, industry, and commerce locating on the city outskirts in increased numbers. Gradually, Beloit has evolved into two distinct, but inter-related, cities: an older "inner" city, substantially developed by the 1930's and the location of the vast majority of the community's historic resources, and a newer, "outer" ring of low-rise, scatter-site suburban development. The older, or inner, ring remains much as it was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when Beloit was a community of single family homes on modest lots, bisected by a river which provided both the energy and the location for a growing industrial economy. The newer, or outer, ring also includes several scattered historic sites dating from before the suburban development.

In the descriptive statements which follow, as well as in the statement of significance, specific sites are indicated by their historic (preferred) name, their current street address, and by a map code (unless already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, in which case the code "NRHP" is given, along with the year of listing). The map codes indicate the general locality of the site, and specify which map the site is located on, as follows: CE: City Engineer's Map (for Individually Eligible sites on scattered locations); BS: Bluff Street Historic District Map; and NES: Near East Side Historic District Map.

Architectural Resources

Although the buildings of Beloit range from purely functional and utilitarian factory structures to the highly eclectic buildings of the Victorian age, the city's most important architectural resource lies in the broad diversity of its housing stock. The earliest houses, built by Beloit's pioneer settlers, reflect the simple lines of the Greek Revival, such as the Clark Nye farmhouse, 2501 Spring Creek Road (CE 112/34), which is built of locally quarried limestone, tawny in color and rugged in texture, or the Selvy Blodgett house, 417 Bluff Street (NRHP, 1980). A number of slightly later houses reflect the Greek Revival-Italianate transitional style, such as the Hanchett-Bartlett House, 2149 St. Lawrence Avenue (NRHP, 1977). These houses often combine an austere dignity with the inherent appeal of local stone, frequently limestone, less frequently precisely coursed cobblestone. But more typical of the city at mid-century were the florid frame Italianate structures, with elaborate brackets, window hoods, and cupolas, which soon were built in the city's residential neighborhoods. Examples of these can be seen in the Charles H. Parker house of 1858, 231 Roosevelt Avenue (BS 92/20), and the Sereno T. Merrill house of 1869, 703 Park Avenue (NES 86/8). More exotic mid-century styles are rare such as a Carpenter Gothic house in the Near East Side district, the Thomas D. Bailey residence, 824 Church Street (NES 85/13).

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

In the late 19th century, as a result of renewed industrial growth in the 1880's, much new construction occurred. Quickly constructed frame houses, rising one or two stories with attic, built on small lots, and often employing identical plans and machine-made ornament, then dominated Beloit's streetscapes, particularly on the west side where most of the City's industrial workers were housed. The more modest structures of this era are the workers' houses known locally as "Brasstown cottages," which graft some picturesque detail onto a diminutive and purely vernacular frame. They consist of a one-story plus attic cottage with the gables to the sides; facing the street there is a central cross gable over a central doorway between two windows. The cross gable apparently was always decorated with, at the minimum, a central bullseye panel, or decorative louver, but many were more ornate. Unfortunately, many of these cottages have been re-sided, enlarged, and otherwise altered over the years. The best and most elaborate example of these cottages, although not on its original site, is now located at 1701 Colley Road (CE 86/13).

The larger frame houses of this era are angular in profile, complex in massing, tall in proportion, varied in texture, and asymmetrical in plan. They feature steeply pitched and often intersecting gables, smooth and taut clapboard surfaces and exterior "framing" boards which suggest the structural system beneath. Applied ornament--usually blocky millwork in "Eastlake" imitation--was normally limited to window and porch trim, and the decorative scheme remains restrained despite a full vocabulary of picturesque elements. Derivative of both the Queen Anne and the eastern Stick styles, the houses remain an important element of the City's older residential neighborhoods. Examples of these structures include the Charles Rau house, 757 Euclid Avenue (CE 100/16), a full two and a half stories in height, with elaborately decorated side porches including a characteristic "saltbox" roof on one side, and an ornate extended bay window to the front, and the Stephen Slaymaker house, 348 Euclid Avenue (CE 91/12), distinguished by its shingled and clapboard surface and its decorative millwork.

More elaborate in their decorative scheme and exuberant in profile and massing, the Queen Anne houses of Beloit are enlivened by irregular silhouettes and textural variety, and are distinguished by turrets, towers, broad verandas, and a multiplicity of gabled elements. But the Queen Anne in Beloit is far from pure: many of the best houses in this style reflect an eclecticism typical of the period. Often rising two or three stories in height, from a rock foundation and culminating in a tower or profusion of gabled elements, these houses are numerically the largest stylistic group represented in the nomination. Most of these houses are frame, although in a few cases the masonry chimneys are exposed on the facades, and they all employ decorative shingling to some degree.

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

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

The George E. Lewis house for example, 118 Bluff Street (BS 103/7), contains a wide variety of shingle patterns on its multiple gables, and on a protruding ground floor bay, in addition to a turned and spindled porch. The Alonzo Aldrich house, 423 Bluff Street (BS 91/23), the George H. Anderson house, 259-261 St. Lawrence Avenue (BS 92/9) and the John Paley residence, 802 Park Avenue (NES 85/8) combine complex massing, variegated materials, and irregular silhouettes. Two houses, side by side, feature particularly distinctive shingle work: the Gertrude Pratt house, 726 Church Street (NES 86/2), is decoratively treated with reticulated shingles above the first floor, while the Charles Emerson house, 732 Church Street (NES 86/3), has multiple curvilinear bands of shingles rising on three successive gables from the front porch to the top of the house. Another example, the Professor Louis Holden house, 905 Church Street (NES 85/14), features paired shingled dormers at the attic, and the device of a small window inserted in the middle of the massive exposed masonry chimney.

In later years, the Queen Anne in Beloit moved toward the cubic massing and reduced ornament of the early twentieth century. Less spirited and more standardized than earlier Queen Anne work, these homes combine broad gables, heavy columns, regular fenestration, and other elements that emerged in the early Colonial Revival work of the period. Shingle siding appeared less often, and two of these houses are built entirely of masonry. These are the J. W. Crist house, 2601 Afton Road (CE 112/35), of 1904, and the E. J. Evans house, 900 Bluff Street (BS 94/19), of 1909; the former has the irregular mass of a corner turret relating it to earlier work, while the latter's broad gables are decorated with Tudoresque elements that became popular in Beloit around 1910 (see below). The J. B. Dow house, 910 Broad Street (CE 89/8), is disciplined and formal with a number of Colonial Revival details freely handled. The Professor William Hamilton house, 805 Church Street (NES 85/110), has Ionic columns on its wide wrap-around porch, and a circular tower breaking its cubic formality.

At about the same time that these late Queen Anne, Colonial Revival influenced, houses were being built by some, others in Beloit were building "progressive" and "non-historical" houses in modern suburban styles, influenced by the Prairie School movement based in Chicago, and by a general revival of interest in Arts and Crafts. In Beloit, many of these homes continued the Queen Anne pattern of varied surface texture above and below

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 7

Page 6

Continuation sheet

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

a belt course at the second floor level. The lower surface now more frequently became shingle, but also sometimes clapboard or masonry. The upper surface was almost invariably stucco, and in numerous examples in Beloit, was broken up into panels by a deliberate "half timber" or Tudoresque effect. Because the paneling was almost always vertical rather than diagonal, the effect was very rectilinear. A local architect, Frank H. Kemp, may have been partially responsible for the popularity of this combination of Prairie and Tudor, or medieval, influence but, unfortunately, no evidence was found tying Kemp to any specific structures in Beloit (the Archives of Rock County History hold Kemp blueprints for structures in Janesville). Examples of these houses would include the George M. Moss residence, 636 Harrison Avenue (NES 87/35), shingle and paneled stucco; the C. A. Dazey residence, 746 Park Avenue (NES 85/10), brick and paneled stucco; the Watrous-Connell residence, 816 Wisconsin Avenue (NES 87/12), masonry and paneled stucco; and the Roy Rockwell residence, 617 Bluff Street (BS 103/10), entirely of clapboard, but divided by a belt course.

Academic in spirit and execution, the large eclectic revival houses of the 1920's and 1930's demonstrate a marked increase in both size and scale over their predecessors. Likewise, such homes are set far back from the street, surrounded by larger lawns, and located in neighborhoods of more suburban character. A fine example of this type is the Florence Yates residence, 1614 Emerson Street, designed by Rockford architect Chester O. Wolfley in the Georgian Revival style, with a handsome porticoed entrance.

Several of the residential structures included in the nomination, in addition to the Dougan barn at 2601 Colley Road (NRHP, 1979), were originally parts of farmsteads and, thus, are sited at some distance from the frontage roads. These include the Clark Nye, Hanchett-Bartlett, and J. W. Crist houses, all previously mentioned. The majority of the residences included in the nomination, however, are set back about 20 feet from the sidewalk line, in what seemed to be the norm for this area in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Some earlier sites, such as the Selvy Blodgett house, and some other scattered sites are set somewhat closer to the street. However, the overall character of both the two residential historic districts, Bluff Street and the Near East Side, as well as the settings for most other 19th century houses included in the nomination, such as those on Euclid Avenue, is one of wide streets, pleasant side and rear yards, numerous trees and a general flavor of the Midwestern small town. On the average, there are perhaps 18-20 houses per square block. Public open spaces are limited in number, the two most prominent being Horace White Park in the Near East Side District (NES 118/4), and Field Park, located at the key intersection of Bluff Street and West Grand Avenue in the Bluff Street District, and which is included in that district (BS (270):Non-Evaluative). See the District Survey forms for further discussion.

Although Beloit's most comprehensive architectural stock lies in its houses, the Beloit College campus has a wide range of architecturally distinguished and significant buildings, built of brick with simple Italianate or Greek Revival lines, while later

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

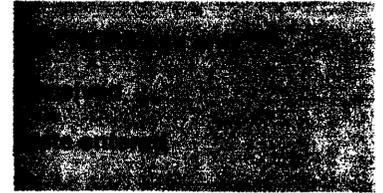
buildings are built of heavily rusticated stone, such as the High Victorian Gothic Memorial Hall (NES 83/5), the Richardsonian Eaton Chapel (NES 83/17), or the Carnegie Library, now the Pettibone World Affairs Center (NES 83/24). Many of these structures were designed by well-known architects, including Lucas Bradley of Racine (North College, NES 83/10), Cochrane and Garnsey of Chicago (Memorial Hall), Burnham and Root of Chicago (Pearsons Hall, NRHP, 1980), and the firm of Patton and Fisher, Later Patton and Miller, of Chicago (Eaton Chapel, Pettibone World Affairs Center, and Emerson Hall, NRHP, 1979). As a group, these structures form one of the most distinguished collections of buildings in one relatively small area (about eight city blocks) in the region. The campus is described further on the Near East Side District Survey Form.

Just as the college campus presents an eclectic array of styles, representative of the taste of different eras, other public or "monumental" structures within the City also present a similar variety. The churches, for example, range in style from Gothic Revival, as in St. Paul's, 212 West Grand Avenue (NRHP, 1978); to transitional Greek Revival/Romanesque Revival, as in the First Congregational Church, 801 Bushnell Street (NRHP, 1975); to Victorian Gothic, as in St. Thomas Catholic Church, 822 East Grand Avenue (CE 85/31).

Beloit's central business district has a variety of architectural styles, ranging from vernacular Renaissance Revival, such as 312 State Street (CE 88/24); to the ornamental Art Deco, as in the Strong Block, 400 East Grand Avenue, with its green terra cotta facades and multi-colored terra cotta ornament.

Less well-preserved than residential properties and often altered to meet evolving functional requirements, Beloit's industrial buildings dominate several parts of the city, reflecting a variety of construction techniques, ranging from brick mill-type buildings to reinforced concrete structures. But the city's industrial architecture has been seriously altered over the last century of the city's growth, and no industrial buildings have been included in the nomination because of loss of integrity.

Residential structures comprise approximately 75% of the structures found in the multiple resource area; industrial about 10%, and commercial 10%. The remaining 5% of the city's buildings are institutional, governmental, and educational in nature.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Rock County, Wisconsin      Item number    7      Page    8

---

Because of the loss of integrity of other uses, the percentage of residential structures included in the nomination exceeds 75%.

### Survey Methodology

The Beloit Historic Survey involved a comprehensive and thorough examination of the City's built environment. It began with an update of an existing reconnaissance survey that was done in 1975 by the Rock County Historical Society. At that time, surveyors traveled every street and road in the county identifying and photographing potentially significant properties. State Historical Society inventory cards were completed for each, and the properties were mapped. The personnel involved were Nancy Belle Swan Douglas, an art historian, working under the direction of Richard P. Hartung, architectural and urban Historian. Hartung is the Director of the Rock County Historical Society; Douglas was hired to conduct the survey and, subsequently, to prepare National Register nominations. Of the 10 present NRHP listings in Beloit, all but the First Congregational Church and Rasey House originated from this program.

The 1980 intensive survey utilized the results of the 1975 reconnaissance survey and, in addition, included a second house-by-house survey of Beloit, verifying and adding to the earlier list of historic properties. Also, those properties that had been altered or demolished since 1975 were noted. This survey resulted in the identification of over 500 sites which were considered historically or architecturally interesting. This survey was conducted by Hartung, Michael Gorecki, a Beloit City planner trained as an architect, and Ruth Ann Willis (Montgomery), of the RCHS staff. Hartung was the Principal Investigator for the project, and Gorecki was one of the City's Co-Directors.

The reconnaissance survey provided a broad base of information on the nature and condition of Beloit's buildings. The second phase of the project called for more in-depth and detailed research on Beloit's history and on individual properties identified in the survey. Evaluation of the City's properties yielded a number that were considered significant. From a summary map of those selected, obvious groupings of sites were examined for possible district designations. A historic district is a contiguous group of buildings that exhibit substantial significance and integrity. A number of potential districts were revealed by the survey, of which five were especially significant. These were the downtown commercial district, Eclipse Park, Bluff Street, Beloit College, and the near east side residential neighborhood. Not only did these areas contain important sites, they also were distinguished in their overall character and function in the City.

Concurrently, research was conducted on sixteen historic themes. These thematic

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

studies included subjects such as commerce and industry, parks, transportation, prominent individuals in Beloit's history, government and education. Buildings and places, relating to the history of Beloit and its citizens, were identified through this topical research. Also, local architectural styles, architects, and builders were studied to further aid in identification of buildings having architectural significance.

As revealed by this historic survey, Beloit possesses a great number of sites and structures diverse in architectural style yet alike in their graceful and pleasing appearance. The Beloit Historic Survey identified the most significant of these properties for inclusion in a multiple resource nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Significant properties are within two historic districts, as well as outside district boundaries. These properties were selected for inclusion after evaluation according to the National Register criteria. The two districts are the Near East Side Historic District and the Bluff Street Historic District. These districts were selected due to the clusters of architecturally significant buildings found in each area and the role of the districts within Beloit history. Outside of the districts, fifteen individual properties were nominated for their historical or architectural distinction. Leonard Garfield, then preservation consultant and now historian with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office provided assistance in preparing the nomination. Intensive survey forms for individual properties and district survey forms follow.

Archeological Surveys

Archeological resources within the present city limits of Beloit have been the subject of several surveys. One of the earliest of these was made by Ira M. Buell in 1919. Buell listed and mapped several mound groups in the city. His conclusion, even at that date, was that "the rate at which these ancient monuments have been disappearing make" permanent preservation "now imperative."<sup>4</sup> A resurvey of the Beloit Rock River mound groups was made fifty years later (1970) by Frederick W. Lange and Mark W. Kristensen, to determine how many mound groups had been lost or damaged since Buell's time. This survey rechecked 127 of the mounds that<sup>5</sup> Buell reported in 1919. Only forty-one of the original 127 mounds remained.<sup>5</sup> Of these forty-one, twenty-two are in the Beloit College Mound Group (see intensive survey form for Beloit Mound Group, Near East Side Historic District). The Beloit College Mound Group is one of two groups whose excavation has been accompanied by a scientific publication<sup>6</sup>, the other excavated and reported group being the State Line Mound Group.<sup>7</sup> The most recent archeological survey in the Beloit area was undertaken in 1976 by Robert J. Salzer and Jill Serota, in which pedestrian reconnaissance and an intensive literature search were used to assess the impact on archeological sites of a flood control project for Turtle Creek in South Beloit, Illinois and Beloit, Wisconsin. Several new sites were discovered and the previously known sites rechecked. Again, many of the previously known sites had been badly disturbed or destroyed.<sup>8</sup> For further information on archeological surveys in Beloit, see the

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

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



Continuation sheet      The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Rock County, Wisconsin      Item number      7      Page      10

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published reports listed in the footnotes below. Although archeological sites have not been included in the individual sites nominations, the Beloit College Mound Group is included within the Near East Side Historic District (see district survey form).

Footnotes - Description

1. See: John L. Biester, Project Director, et al. "An Environmental Inventory Study of the Turtle Creek Project Area...Prepared by Beloit College...1977" and E.F. LeRoux, Geology and Ground-Water Resources of Rock County (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1963).
2. Kelsou, \_\_\_\_\_, "A Map of the Town of Beloit, Containing 370 Acres" (New York: Miller & Co.'s Lith., (1838?) ).
3. The Book of Beloit (Beloit: The Beloit Daily News, 1936), p. 26.
4. Ira Buell, "Beloit Mound Groups," The Wisconsin Archeologist, o.s. 18 (4): 119-151.
5. Frederick Lange and Mark W. Kristensen, "The Beloit Mound Groups: Fifty Years Later", The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s. 51 (2): 37- 48.
6. Tyler Bastian, "The Beloit Mound Group(RO-15), A Preliminary Report," The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s. 39 (3): 155-171.
7. Frederick W. Lange, "The Excavation of the State-Line Mound Group (RO-39), Beloit, Wis.", The Wisconsin Archeologist, n.s. 49(3): 109-125.
8. Robert J. Salzer and Jill Serota, "A Phase I Assessment of the Archeological Resources in the Turtle Creek and Freeport Flood Control District Project Areas." Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District.

# 8. Significance

<b>Period</b>	<b>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Central figures in:  
Beloit history;  
ethnic history;  
civic development

**Specific dates** c. 1847- 1935      **Builder/Architect** (see survey forms)

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Introduction

Fortuitously located at the juncture of the Rock River and Turtle Creek, and surrounded by the fertile prairies of southern Rock County and northern Winnebago County (Illinois), the city of Beloit has been a leading industrial, commercial, and educational center in south-central Wisconsin since the mid-nineteenth century. The historic resources included in this nomination, dating from the earliest years of Beloit's settlement to the 1930s, are significant reminders of the city's development reflecting the continuous growth of Beloit's economy, the diversity of her population, and the expansion of her cultural institutions.

Twelve individual properties and two historic districts, ranging across the full spectrum of Victorian and early twentieth century architectural styles, are significant examples of their types, periods, and/or methods of construction. The preponderance of architecturally significant sites reflects the variety of both the city's architectural stock and its population.

In addition, the buildings of Beloit College (Wisconsin's oldest college in continuous academic existence, chartered in 1846) form an academic complex of state-wide importance and are historically significant as the center of Beloit's educational and intellectual life. Properties in both the Bluff Street Historic District and the Near East Side Historic District are historically significant for their associations with the city's civic and industrial leaders while other properties are important remnants of Beloit's ethnic groups and its attempts at community planning. Although the nomination does not include any individual archaeological sites, the Beloit College Mound Group (located in the Near East Side Historic District) is a significant effigy mound group. The Beloit Water Tower is historically significant for its association with the nineteenth century civic development of Beloit.

Historical Development

When the first white settlers penetrated the Rock River valley, and arrived at the future site of Beloit in the early 1830's, they found the valley populated by the Winnebago, Ottawa, Sauk, Fox, Menomonee, and Pottawatomi Indians. The Winnebago, who were the most numerous and powerful of the aboriginal tribes in the valley, had established an important tribal village (variously known as Turtle Village, the Turtle, or Ke-chunk-nee-shin-nuk-ra) on the spot where Beloit now stands. Located near the juncture of the Rock River and Turtle Creek (at a site where prehistoric Indian peoples had built several effigy mounds), the village had a population of 600 people occupying 35 lodges on the bluffs overlooking Turtle Creek. The Winnebago, an agricultural tribe--as were the prehistoric peoples who had preceded them on the spot--had planted extensive corn fields in the rich valley around their settlement.<sup>1</sup>

Not surprisingly, the first permanent white settler in the area--Joseph Thibault, or Tebo--was a French Canadian fur trapper who engaged extensively in trade between Indian trappers and merchants in Milwaukee and Chicago. But the Blackhawk War of 1832 forced Indian

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 8

Page 1

settlements away from the creek bluffs, and by 1836, when large numbers of Yankee settlers began to arrive, the local Indian population had been reduced to itinerant bands and their corn fields destroyed.<sup>2</sup>

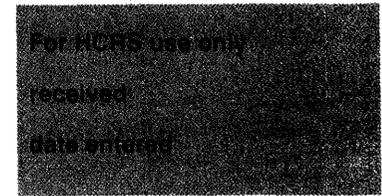
Shortly after the Blackhawk War, Caleb Blodgett, a Vermont native, then living in DuPage County, west of Chicago, moved to the site of Beloit. He was accompanied by members of his family, including his wife and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Hackett. The clan built a dam, a sawmill, and a race on Turtle Creek. For a time, the settlement was known as Blodgett's place. But soon after this first settlement, a more imposing group of Yankees arrived. Emigrating from Coos County, New Hampshire, a group of settlers organized as the New England Emigrating Company purchased land from Blodgett, surveyed the site in 1837 with the intention of establishing a community between the river and creek, and hired itinerant laborers from Indiana to break the prairie for the first crops. At first the community was renamed New Albany but shortly thereafter, in the fall of 1837, it received its permanent name of Beloit, apparently a made-up word with French origins.<sup>3</sup>

The history of the city, from its earliest days, was charted by the waterways. The 1837 Kelsou survey (largely incorporated into the official Original Plat of 1840) envisioned a city of mill races, and steam boat landings on a navigable Rock River.<sup>4</sup> By 1837, Goodhue and Blodgett had already dammed Turtle Creek, built a mill race, and constructed an initial sawmill and gristmill.<sup>5</sup> But, attention soon turned westward to the Rock River. By 1844, as visions of the river's navigability faded, work was begun on a dam across the river and a mill race (now filled in at Second Street) was run south, parallel to the river, on the west side of the bank.<sup>6</sup> The utilization of the Rock River provided the energy for Beloit's expanding industrial base, and thereby opened up the west side to both industry and settlement. The first bridge spanning the river had been completed in 1842, and within two years the N. B. Gaston Scale Company--perhaps the city's first factory--began operations along the west side mill race, in the area that was to become a major center of Beloit's industrial development, bounded today roughly by West Grand, Fourth Street, Liberty, and the river.<sup>7</sup>

Within a decade of their arrival, the New England Company had helped built a prosperous village with a surprisingly strong economy. By 1845, the village could boast two iron foundries, one scale and pump factory, one fanning mill factory, two sawmills, two wagon makers, and two grist mills.<sup>8</sup> In addition to processing local resources, the village was the mercantile center for the surrounding farmland. Following the lead of John Hackett, who established a store at East Grand and State Streets in 1837<sup>9</sup>, merchants began to locate their business houses along State Street, near that "downtown" intersection, which remains the principal street intersection in Beloit today, and is the focal point of the business community. The most significant boost to the local economy came, however, when the Galena and Chicago Union railroad arrived in Beloit in November 1853, providing regular train service to Chicago.<sup>10</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 2

The boom in Beloit's fortunes was reflected in the growth of its population. In 1838, 115 persons--mostly members of the original New England Emigrating Company--lived in the village, but that figure jumped to 2,753 in 1850 and climbed to 4,241 only five years later.<sup>11</sup> So sudden was Beloit's pre-Civil War growth that, by the late 1850's, the community boasted of at least eighteen industries, including three flouring mills, two foundries, two paper mills, a woolen mill, two planing mills and factories manufacturing grain cradles, barrels, reapers, steam engines and scales.<sup>12</sup>

Although growth temporarily stopped in the late 1850's and during the Civil War, and Beloit grew only slowly until the 1880's, it followed patterns largely determined by its earliest history. Both sides of the river, north of the original settlement, became the sites of heavy industry. Beginning in the 1880's, an industrial surge saw a rapid rise in manufacturing plants and of modest frame housing to accommodate the growing industrial population. Industries related to paper making and agricultural needs located on both banks of the river, and soon became dominating presences in the city. The Beloit Paper Company, founded in 1856, was the first of several paper mills. Two years later, the Rock River Paper Company was founded on the east bank, and in 1863 the firms merged, eventually to become the Beloit Box Board Company in 1907.<sup>13</sup>

Among the early agriculturally oriented businesses was the Parker & Stone Reaper Company, which originated as a hoe manufacturer in 1852, was incorporated in 1874 and was moved to Milwaukee in 1881, as the nucleus of the Milwaukee Harvest Company. While in Beloit, Parker & Stone was the site of the invention of the twine binder by John Appleby, in 1878.<sup>14</sup> A second major early agricultural implement firm was the Thompson Plow Works, established in 1860 and operated in Beloit until 1918.<sup>15</sup> All the factory structures in Beloit associated with these firms have been demolished, but the residence of Charles Parker at 231 Roosevelt (BS 92/20) and a residence associated with the Thompson family at 312 St. Lawrence (BS 92/11) are both included in the Bluff Street Historic District.

Other 19th century industries also processed local raw resources. But heavy industry, especially machine and engine manufacturing, proved most decisive in shaping the character of the city's economy. Early industry, located on the Rock River, produced cutting tools, grinders, farm implements, scales, and wagons. To a large extent, later industries in Beloit were outgrowths of these early industries, and particularly of those related to paper making and agriculture. The O. E. Merrill Company, founded in 1858 on the west bank, began by producing water wheels and small parts for paper-making machinery. But before 1873, the company (reorganized as the Beloit Iron Works in 1885, and now known as the Beloit Corporation) was producing entire paper-making machines, becoming by the mid 20th century one of the largest such concerns in the world.<sup>16</sup> Today, no early buildings from this industrial plant retain sufficient integrity to be included in the nomination.

The Eclipse Windmill Company, founded in 1873, manufactured windmills, pumps and industrial clutches, but in 1885 they moved to the former Beloit Wagon Works location above the east bank of the river and added new factories to their complex. The company

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 8

Page 3

was reorganized in 1893 as Fairbanks, Morse and Company, and by the early 20th century was producing marine engines, including a diesel engine which was first perfected in 1914 and soon in demand by the American government.<sup>17</sup> Although the buildings of the industrial plant have been extensively altered in the intervening years (retaining too little integrity to be included in the nomination), the company did establish a workers' housing program, run by a subsidiary company known as Eclipse Homemakers, which built, among other structures, the Fairbanks Flats to help house a sizable contingent of black workers recruited to Beloit by the company during World War I. The four Fairbanks Flats, located at 205 and 215 Birch, and at 206 and 216 Carpenter (CE 90/18), are included in the nomination. By contrast, the company's white workers were offered single family homes in a residential subdivision planned by the architectural firm of George B. Post & Sons. Today, that subdivision, known as Eclipse Park, has lost its cohesive character by numerous alterations and is not included in the nomination.<sup>18</sup>

Beloit's rapidly growing--and rapidly diversifying--work force of the late 19th and early 20th centuries included many skilled workers, such as patternmakers, and a variety of ethnic groups including Germans, Italians, Greeks, and Lithuanians. The complexity of the city's population during this period is reflected in the city's morphology: subdivisions of working class homes grew throughout the late 19th century, especially on the west side, while larger homes, suburban in character, provided neighborhoods for the city's professional and economic elite. This suburban growth was encouraged by the interurban lines (first opened in 1902) which connected Beloit with Rockford, Janesville, and other distant points and was enhanced when a streetcar company began offering service within the city in 1907, eventually including six miles of tracks before its demise in 1930.<sup>19</sup> Between 1855 and 1860 Beloit had actually lost population, but the city regained its 1855 level by 1870, when the total was 4,398. By 1880 the population was only 4,790, but by 1890 it was 6,315, by 1900 it had reached 10,436, jumping to 15,125 in 1910 and jumping again to 21,284 in 1920. In 1930 the population growth had leveled off somewhat, and the total was 23,611. Growth was to continue, especially between 1940 and 1950, until the present population level of 35,000 was reached in 1970.<sup>20</sup>

After World War I, the city's steadily growing population was increasingly employed in the large industrial plants, and by 1948 the percentage of the population working in industry was 30 percent, compared with 23 percent in Detroit and 17 percent in Pittsburgh.<sup>21</sup> The physical character of the older city thus assumed the shape it has today with an industrial spine located along the banks of the Rock River, several adjacent neighborhoods of working class housing, and more expensive housing further out. After World War II, suburban development increased as industry, population, and commerce located on the outskirts of the city, but Beloit's history continues to be dominated by the Rock River, the industry on its banks, and the people who work for it.

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

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date entered

Resources Included in the Nomination

Because of the loss of industrial sites, referred to above, the emphasis in the nomination is on residential properties, augmented by commercial properties in the downtown area, by Horace White Park and the Beloit College campus in the Near East Side Historic District, and by religious structures in several locations. One individually eligible site, the Beloit Water Tower at 1005 Pleasant Street (CE 84/5), is indirectly connected with the industrial development of Beloit, and with the theme of the development of the community as a whole. Several individually eligible sites are indirectly associated with the long agricultural heritage of the Beloit area; these represent locations that were formerly entirely rural in nature, but which are now within the expanding city limits and urban development of Beloit. They include two sites already listed on the National Register: the Hanchett-Bartlett Farmstead at 2149 St. Lawrence (NRHP, 1977) and the Dougan Round Barn, at 2601 Colley Road (NRHP, 1979). Two additional sites on farm properties are included for architectural reasons: the 1846 stone Greek Revival style Clark Nye farmhouse at 2501 Spring Creek Road (CE 112/34) and the elaborate J. W. Crist house from sixty years later, located at 2601 Afton Road (CE 112/35).

The residential properties included in the nomination, both as individually eligible and within districts, reflect the variety of Beloit's populations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The range includes Yankee cottages, such as the previously mentioned Nye house; working class housing, such as the modest but recognizably Late Picturesque style, Stephen Slaymaker house, 348 Euclid (CE 112/16); segregated ethnic house--the previously mentioned Fairbanks Flats; upper middle class dwellings in a variety of styles, such the Queen Anne-Colonial Revival J. B. Dow house at 910 Broad Street (CE 112/9); and lavish mansions of prominent industrialist and business families, such as the Georgian Revival style Florence Yates house, professionally designed by Chester O. Wolfley, at 1614 Emerson (CE 86/31).

Each of the preceding examples is included as individually eligible, and similar examples are found in two residential districts. The New England Company had clear ideas of what their village would become: by 1840, the village was officially platted in a gridiron pattern of streets with rectangular lots and, honoring long-standing New England precedent, a large public square was reserved for community purposes (NES 118/4). Both the street pattern and the public square, now known as Horace White Park, remain today, although from the beginning the town did not develop exactly as conceived in the first survey of 1837, or in the 1840 Original Plat. The earliest settlement was between the river and the square to its east; of this pioneer Yankee community no structures remain today, as the area rapidly became the downtown commercial center, a location that has served as the business heart of the city from the earliest days of settlement well into the 20th century. The streets around the square were originally intended for business purposes, but this area was to develop residentially, and while always retaining its identity as a focal point within the community, the role of the public square gradually shifted from that of the center of a neighborhood on the flats to that of the front yard of a neighborhood on the hill.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 8

Page 5

In 1846, Wisconsin's oldest continuously operating institution of higher learning, Beloit College, was established in that neighborhood on the bluff. Founded by western Presbyterian and Congregational church leaders, the college grew into a leading educational institution, widely respected in Wisconsin and the nation. Also in the early 1840's, the lands on the west side of the river were freed from the hands of land speculators, and Beloit's business area soon spread across the river to meet the bluff on the west side; another residential neighborhood was to develop on that bluff, opposite the neighborhood by the college campus.

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, many of the city's finest residences were built in the Near East Side neighborhood, above the public square on the east side, and the Bluff Street neighborhood, above the business area on the west side. Today, most of Beloit's pioneer landmarks are gone, with exceptions such as the Blodgett and Rasey Houses, Horace White Park, Hanchett Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church and the early buildings of the college. However, these two neighborhoods, largely developed between 1840 and 1910--the Near East Side Historic District and the Bluff Street Historic District--still retain their character and cohesiveness, reflecting their role as the traditional homes of Beloit's cultural and economic elite, the sites of most of its established institutions, and the areas most closely associated with the 19th century growth of Beloit.

Both of the historic districts mentioned above--Bluff Street, and the Near East Side--is discussed in detail on the District Survey Forms, including general descriptions and boundary definitions.

Planning, Preservation and Restoration Activities

The Intensive Survey of the Historic Resources of Beloit, and this multiple resource nomination, were initiated by the City of Beloit, in order to document the history of Beloit's buildings and places, and in the process, formally recognize those which are most architecturally and historically important through nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is the hope of the city that through official recognition of properties and heightened public awareness, historic preservation will become a tradition in Beloit as it serves to retain the diversity and character of the community.

Planning for the Intensive Survey began in 1977. At that time, the city had begun assisting various groups in improving established neighborhoods, and expressions of concern to preserve the future of Beloit's historic sites were voiced. Beloit already had a few structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but there was a need to identify and document the remaining significant properties. The city was also aware of the financial and tax benefits available through historic preservation programs and was interested in utilizing them as incentives to stimulate additional housing rehabilitation. To aid in ongoing neighborhood preservation efforts, the city contacted the Rock County Historical Society (RCHS), based in Janesville. On their advice, the City of Beloit applied for and received an Historic

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 8

Page 6

Preservation Matching Grant-In-Aid (1980), from the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This provided the funds for conducting an inventory of Beloit's historic sites and determining the significant sites.

The Beloit Intensive Survey report will be available to the public at the Beloit Historical Society, the Beloit Community Development Department, the Public Library, the RCHS, and the State Historical Society. The RCHS and the State Historical Society also have the complete survey records, including photographs. It is hoped that this survey will stimulate an awareness and appreciation of historic resources in Beloit.

The Beloit Historic Survey has been guided by two primary goals. One is public education and the other, historic preservation. The goal of public education is closely linked to historic preservation in that with greater public knowledge and sensitivity, the value of historic properties will be recognized and preservation will, in turn, be promoted. The City of Beloit has affirmed these goals recently by outlining them in an Historic Preservation Section of the 1981 Beloit Comprehensive Plan.<sup>22</sup>

Public education activities can occur in many forms. Dissemination of information about historic preservation activities can be achieved through interaction with groups such as preservation and neighborhood organizations. The Beloit Historical Society, the RCHS, the City of Beloit Community Development Department and the State Historical Society are available to provide information about historic preservation and to respond to questions, and each of these groups has participated in public education activities in Beloit during the project period.

The Intensive Survey report contains a number of recommendations for the City of Beloit and its residents in order to guard against the threats to historic sites and structures. It is important that the city create and implement a local historic preservation ordinance. Such an ordinance is also advocated in the 1981 Beloit Comprehensive Plan. Along with the ordinance, a preservation plan that specifically addresses the issue of how to preserve what remains in Beloit should be adopted. The city should also embark on a program of recognition of restoration projects around Beloit. This could be done in cooperation with neighborhood groups and the historical societies, thus strengthening the fiber of neighborhood pride and reinvestment. All of these steps would strengthen the private preservation activities which are presently underway in Beloit at various scattered locations, and in neighborhoods such as the Near East Side, with its strong neighborhood group, and the Merrill School neighborhood, with its federally funded rehabilitation programs.

Significance: Archeological

The scope of both the Beloit Intensive Survey and this multiple resource nomination were limited to a partial inventory of the historic resources of Beloit, specifically excluding archeology. Therefore, no individual sites were included solely for archeological significance. However, the Near East Side Historic District includes the city's largest and most important known archeological resource--the Beloit College Mound Group,

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 7

a significant effigy mound group on the Beloit College campus. As earlier mentioned, the site is included in the Near East Side Historic District, and is mentioned on that District Survey Form; the inventory form for that site is also included herein.

Significance: Architectural

Spanning a stylistic spectrum that ranges from Greek Revival through Art Moderne, the architecturally significant buildings of Beloit represent types and periods of construction and reflect a coherent succession of Victorian and early 20th century styles, charting the development of the city and the evolution of its built environment. Although long dominated by an industrial economy, the city is distinguished by a richly diverse domestic, commercial, and institutional architecture. By contrast, the manufacturing buildings of the city, changing with the evolution of the industrial process, have not maintained the same degree of historic or design integrity.

The earliest buildings in the village share a common orientation toward the Greek Revival style or, slightly later, the transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style, often employing local materials to relieve their classically chaste lines. Most of the finest remaining examples are built of limestone, such as the Clark Nye House, 2501 Spring Creek Road (CE 112/34), the Hanchett-Bartlett Farmstead, 2149 St. Lawrence (NRHP, 1977), and the Selvy Blodgett House, 417 Bluff (NRHP, 1980). However, the Jesse McQuigg house, 635 College (NES 85/26), is constructed of local red brick, while the Lathrop-Munn House, 524 Bluff (NRHP, 1977) and the Rasey House, 517 Prospect (NRHP, 1974) are both of cobblestone. Most of the early public buildings in the village demonstrated the same classical spirit and restrained design: the first buildings of Beloit College, including Middle College (NES 83/9) and North College (NES 83/10), employed a simplified Greek Revival style.

However, most early public buildings in Beloit are known only by old views. Of 15 landmarks visible in an 1857 view of Beloit, only the two college structures mentioned and the Episcopal Church are still standing.<sup>23</sup> The latter, St. Paul's, 212 West Grand (NRHP, 1978), is now virtually the only example of the early Gothic Revival style extant in Beloit. As Beloit prospered at mid-century, frame Italianate houses were built on the bluffs for several of the village's most prominent citizens. The finest of these, the Sereno Merrill house, 703 Park (NES 86/8) and the Charles Parker house, 231 Roosevelt (BS 92/20), still retain their Italianate detail, creating houses both stately and ornate. The Civil War years, and those immediately following, were slack years in Beloit, and thus it is to be expected that the Second Empire picturesque style should be represented by only one modest example, the John Holmes house, 1103-05 Chapin (NES 87/29).

But Beloit's industrial expansion, particularly in the years after 1880, fueled a boom in the construction of more modest frame houses, quickly and cheaply constructed for the city's growing industrial work force of skilled workers, and the middle class. Based loosely on late 19th century styles, drawing upon Carpenter Gothic, Stick, and Queen Anne motifs, these houses are characterized by their "picturesque" elements.

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

For NPS use only  
received  
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Several local builders, using machine cut lumber and machine tooled detail, built groups of houses with nearly identical plans. Many of the most vernacular of these houses--one story workers' housing locally known as "Brasstown cottages"--have been subjected to residing and other alterations in recent years; the best extant example was moved several decades ago, and is now located in a suburban locale on the far east side. This cottage is now located at 1701 Colley Road (CE 86/13). Somewhat larger in scale, and typically very much more elaborate, were a series of one and one-half story cottages with nearly identical cross-shaped floor plans. One particularly fine example of this type has survived unaltered: The Stephen Slaymaker house, 348 Euclid (CE 91/35), features a decorative scheme utilizing shingles and Eastlake-like decorative trim at the gables, dormers and on a front bay window. The Charles Rau residence, 757 Euclid (CE 100.16), also distinguished by its Eastlake-like ornament, is perhaps the best of its type in Beloit.

Regardless of embellishments, the frame homes of the late 19th century in Beloit remained mostly restrained, reflecting both the limitations of the builders and the budgets of the residents. While the houses mentioned, and included in the nomination, were the finest examples, these house types remain pervasive in block after block of Beloit, particularly on the west side not far from the expanding industries of the 1880's. Regrettably, precisely because these houses were of frame construction, as a group they have suffered numerous alterations, and for that reason, plus extensive in-fill over the years, a large potential west-side historic district now has insufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

If an expanded work force led to the proliferation of modest frame housing, the boom in Beloit's industrial fortunes was also reflected in the elaborate Queen Anne houses that highlighted the city's prosperous residential neighborhoods in the late 19th century, and which remain among the most common architectural styles represented in the nomination. Within the Bluff Street Historic District are the George E. Lewis residence, built by a pattern maker, 118 Bluff (BS 103/7); the Alonzo Aldrich residence, built by the key founder of the Beloit Iron Works, 423 Bluff (BS 91/23); and the George H. Anderson residence, built by the American Express Company agent, 259-261 St. Lawrence (BS 92/9). Across the river, and within the Near East Side Historic District, are the Gertrude Pratt residence, 726 Church (NES 86/2); the Charles Emerson residence, built by a druggist, 732 Church (NES 86/3); the Professor Louis Holden residence, 905 Church (NES 85/14); and the John Paley residence, built by a banker, 802 Park (NES 85/8). The designs of these houses were eclectic and varied, occasionally idiosyncratic, and often free-wheeling.

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 9

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Institutional buildings in the late 19th century were taking advantage of the same eclecticism. The Beloit College campus, for example, soon included the city's finest Victorian Gothic building (Memorial Hall, NES 83/5), an excellent rendition of the Romanesque Revival (Eaton Chapel, NES 83/17), a Jacobethan dormitory (Emerson Hall, CE 85/17), and a Beaux-Arts Carnegie Library (Pettibone World Affairs Center, NES 83/29). The downtown commercial area in the 19th century was dominated by vernacular versions of the Italianate and Renaissance Revival styles, such as 312 State Street (CE 88/24).

By the early 20th century, late Queen Anne homes, more cubic in massing and restrained in ornament than their predecessors, were built throughout the city. The simplified massing and quieter decorative program of these homes anticipates the early Colonial Revival style. The best of these include the J. B. Dow house, 910 Broad (CE 89/8), with its broad veranda and Corinthian pillars; and the Professor William Hamilton house, 805 Church (NES 85/11), with its round corner tower breaking its cubic appearance. But if the mixture of elements is not erratic, neither is it exact. Proportion and scale begin to hint at the Colonial Revival, but many elements of the Queen Anne remain. Stylistically, these houses occupy a comfortable middle ground, successfully integrating several styles without sacrificing coherence or sensibility. In a sense then, these late Queen Anne-early Colonial Revival homes, constructed mostly between 1895 and 1905, are the built equivalent of the graceful ambiance of the city's upper middle class neighborhoods at the turn-of-the-century.

In the years just before and after the First World War, Beloit once again underwent significant growth, and a large number of houses in the city from this era draw upon non-historical styles--mostly derivative of the Prairie style. Just as the frame late picturesque style houses dominated large areas of the west side, a number of neighborhoods on the east side, closer to the booming Fairbanks, Morse complex, and easily accessible by streetcar, bear a subtle non-historical/Prairiesque ambiance. The most significant of these homes include the residence of George M. Moss, 636 Harrison (NES 87/35), with its combination of Tudoresque detailing and Early Modern clapboard siding; the C. A. Dazey house, 746 Park (NES 85/10), with its combination of Tudoresque paneling above, and Early Modern brick masonry below; and the Watrous-Connell house, 816 Wisconsin (NES 87/11), with its combination of brick, Tudoresque stucco paneling, and tile roof. The most unusual of these houses is the residence of E. L. Philhower, 808 Park (NES 85/9), with its Egyptian-like detailing. One house in the Bluff Street Historic District, the Roy Rockwell residence, 617 Bluff (BS 103/10), also has definite overtones of the kind of new American suburban housing that is found in its greatest concentration in Oak Park, Illinois.<sup>24</sup> It seems clear that the builders of the houses in Beloit were aware of what was going on architecturally in Chicago at the same time; in the case of Roy Rockwell, who grew up in Oak Park,

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

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

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received  
date entered

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 10

the connection may be more direct, but no record of the architect of any of these residences could be located.

Beloit's residential architecture in the mid-1920's, and into the early 1930's, was distinguished by the increased scale and academic spirit of the Georgian Revival and a "correct" Tudor Revival. Built mostly for the industrial leaders of the city, the best of these homes are studied without being ponderous, and appear to constitute the first large body of architect-designed residences in Beloit. Good examples of the city's 1920's residential architecture include one of the finest of the city's Georgian Revival homes, 1335 Chapin (CE 86/35), built for industrialist (Gardner) Machine ) L. Waldo Thompson; and the Georgian Revival Florence Yates house, 1614 Emerson (CE 86/31), built for the daughter of Peter B. Yates (Yates-American Machine Company). The architect of the Thompson house remains unknown, but the Yates house was designed by Chester O. Wolfley, of Rockford, Illinois.<sup>25</sup>

Some of the finest non-historical architecture in the city is located in the downtown commercial area. These include the Rindfleisch Building, 512 East Grand (CE 105/7), a 1920's brick commercial structure and the Strong Building, 400 East Grand (CE 88/17), a 1929 Art Deco office building.

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

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



The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 11

Significance: Community Planning

As industry expanded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Beloit's urban growth was poorly regulated. Particularly during World War I, when a new and diverse work force was brought to the city, a serious housing shortage plagued Beloit. To address that problem, Fairbanks-Morse, then the city's largest employer, planned the development of housing for their workers. Creating a subsidiary company known as Eclipse Home Makers in 1917, the company developed a suburban residential neighborhood for its white workers and a series of bunker-like apartment buildings to house its black workers. The white neighborhood, designed by George B. Post, was the only fully planned residential community in the city (although never completed). However, the houses in Eclipse Park (as it was known) have been regrettably altered and the neighborhood has lost much of its design integrity and historic character (and thus is not nominated to the National Register). The black housing complex, by contrast, retains its original design and character and is nominated as a significant example of community planning in Beloit. Devoid of any suburban amenities, Fairbanks Flats, 205 and 215 Birch, 206 and 216 Carpenter (CE 90/18) was also constructed in 1917 by Eclipse Home Makers. Built to house black laborers who had recently been recruited from the South by Fairbanks, the Flats consisted of four apartment buildings with six units each, located on the west bank of the Rock River, some distance northwest of the Fairbanks plant and north of any existing white housing. Yet despite their isolation and severe appearance, the Flats was a significant attempt on the part of private enterprise to address the social problems and housing issue of the day. The Flats remained in the ownership of Fairbanks-Morse until after World War II and had a lasting impact on the housing patterns of Beloit for decades, creating the nucleus of an important Beloit black community. As a rare example in Wisconsin of company-owned housing for black workers, the Fairbank Flats has state-wide significance.

Significance: Education

Eight buildings on the Beloit College campus (located in the Near East Side Historic District) are historically significant for their association with the growth and development of the college, an academic institution of state-wide importance and the historic center of Beloit's intellectual and cultural life. These buildings are Middle College (NES 83/9); Memorial Hall (NES 83/5); Edward Dwight Eaton Chapel (NES 83/17); Pearson's Hall of Science (NRHP 1979); North College (NES 83/10); South College (NES 83/11); Aaron Lucius Chapin House (NES 83/28); and the old Carnegie Library (NES 83/29).

The history of Beloit College, one of the leading private educational institutions in the Midwest, is so closely intertwined with the history of the City of Beloit as to be almost inseparable. Chartered on February 2, 1846, by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, Beloit College is the oldest institution of continuous collegiate life in the state, and Middle College, its first structure, was built in 1847-48 (NES 83/9). Instruction began on November 4, 1846 with a curriculum modelled on that of Yale College.

But Beloit was not a mere transplanted version of Yale. She deemed herself a "Western" college, and the under leadership of her first President, Aaron L. Chapin (1850-1886) adapted her role to the life of mid- and late-19th century Wisconsin. She educated the

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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Continuation sheet    The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Rock County, Wisconsin    Item number    8    Page    12

children of those who had come from the East, to Illinois and Wisconsin in particular, holding up to them the standard of New England Puritanism. Beloit also educated the new tide of society that came from abroad: the German, the Norwegian, and others of immigrant stock. By the later 1870's she had extended her hand to the American Indian, as she soon would do toward the Black. During Chapin's presidency, North College (NES 83/10), South College (NES 83/11) and Memorial Hall (NES 83/5) were built, and Middle College was embellished.

In her curriculum Beloit had kept abreast of the best in higher education. She early introduced both the natural sciences and foreign languages to the course of study. But under the guidance of President Edward Dwight Eaton (1886 to 1917), the rigidity of the old curriculum was loosened, new departments instituted, and a younger faculty, trained in their disciplines in the graduate schools of the States and abroad, was brought in. Eaton focused world attention on the college, through his own work and through the work of Beloiters in both Near and Far East. When he retired, Eaton had "remade" the college along more modern lines. During Eaton's presidency, the Chapel (now Eaton Chapel, NES 83/17), Pearsons Hall (NRHP, 1980), Emerson Hall (NRHP, 1979), and the library (Pettibone World Affairs Center, NES 83/29) were built.

Women had been admitted to the college in 1895, and thus President Melvin A. Brannon (1917 to 1923) headed a coeducational institution. Brannon led further change in the college: summer sessions, the quarter system, and substantive curricular changes of a semi-professional or pre-vocational nature.

President Irving Maurer (1924 to 1942) brought a deep feeling for the older Beloit, a broad ranging humanistic outlook, and a devotion to the College Chapel as a forum for all interests of the college. A broad humanistic culture was the touchstone of Beloit College in the later years of the Twenties, and it carried the life of the college through the perilous years of the Great Depression and the advent of the Second World War. During this era, the college acquired the former Chapin residence as a President's home (NES 83/28), remodelled Middle College, North College and South College into their present appearances, and undertook a large building program to develop and enlarge the campus.

President Carey Croneis (1944 to 1953), met the challenges and exigencies of a post-war society, and the college's reputation grew widespread through its enhanced role in Anthropology, Art, Athletics, and the Theatre, as well as through expanded work in the sciences and the humanities.

Both President Miller Upton (1954 to 1975) and faculty were of a mind on the need for change. The earlier innovation of the Porter Scholars Program was now succeeded by the Beloit Plan of 1964 with the possibilities of overseas seminars, the field term, and the latitude to arrange time at Beloit and elsewhere as fitted the individual's needs and desires. Upton's administration was marked by increases in both the size and diversity of the student body and by the achievement of a growing national reputation for the college.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 8

Page 13

President Martha Peterson (1975 - 1980) became the first woman to assume the presidency of Beloit College. Supported by an active and efficient Board of Trustees, the president responded to the problems of smaller college enrollments and an altered pattern of student interests, returned the college to the traditional two semester academic year, and labored energetically to refresh the colleges finances in an inflationary economy. In 1981, Peterson was succeeded by Roger Hull, the eighth president of the college, who heads an institution which has maintained its high reputation and adapted to changing conditions.

Significance: Central Figures in Beloit History

The Bluff Street Historic District, the Near East Side Historic District, and one individual property (the Elbert Neese house; (CE 87/24), see intensive survey form) have historical significance for their association with central figures in Beloit history.

The earliest structures associated with significant persons date to the pioneer period in Beloit history. The Selvy Blodgett house (NRHP, 1980), located in the Bluff Street Historic District, was built by the son of the first permanent settler in Beloit. Constructed in the late 1840s, it is the only extant structure directly associated with the first family of Beloit. Built at approximately the same time, the cobblestone Rasey house (NRHP, 1974), located on the Beloit College campus in the Near East Side Historic District, was built in 1850 as the first home of Beloit College's first president, Aaron Lucius Chapin. Shortly afterward, a second home was built for Chapin, located at 709 College Street (NES 83/28). This house is now the President's House of Beloit College.

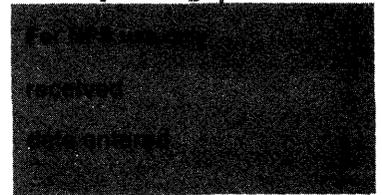
Perhaps no other individual is as closely associated with--or responsible for-- the industrialization of Beloit in the 19th century as is Sereno Merrill, who first came to Beloit in 1846 as an instructor at a local seminary. The next year he taught the first class at the newly founded Beloit College. A Trustee of the College for twenty years (1869-1889), and thereafter a Life Trustee, Mr. Merrill was from time to time a benefactor as well. But his most lasting contribution came in his industrial endeavors. He made and lost a fortune in developing the new paper-making industry in Beloit, was president of the Rock River Paper Company (now the Beloit Box Board Company) and subsequently was president of the predecessors of Beloit's two major industrial concerns: Eclipse Windmill Company (now Fairbanks-Morse and Company) and the Merrill and Houston Iron Works (predecessor to the Beloit Corporation). He was also founder of the Beloit Savings Bank, city alderman, Superintendent of Schools, school commissioner, and member of the state legislature. Merrill's elaborate Italianate home still stands at 703 Park (NES 86/ 8).

Other notable figures associated with the industrial development of Beloit, whose houses still stand, include Charles Parker, a reaper manufacturer (the Charles Parker house, 231 Roosevelt, BS 92/20); Alonzo Aldrich, president of the Beloit Iron Works from 1889 to 1931 (the Alonzo Aldrich house, 423 Bluff Street,

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Rock County, Wisconsin



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 14

BS 91/23) and hisson-in-law and successor, Elbert Neese (Elbert Neese house, 1302 Bushnell, CE 87/24).

See individual survey forms and district survey forms for historical statements.

Significance: Ethnic History

During various periods of its development, a number of different ethnic groups have been associated with Beloit. The most significant of these, but not normally in this context considered as an "ethnic group" were the Yankees who first settled the community and gave it form. The Yankee influence, particularly that of the New England Emigrating Company, is discussed elsewhere (see Historical Development, Significance - Community Planning, and Significance - Central Figures in Beloit History). Among the emigrant groups from Europe which had an impact on Beloit in the 19th century and early 20th century were the Irish, Germans, Italians, Greeks, and Lithuanians, although no structures significantly associated with these groups is included in the nomination. However, the two most notable ethnic groups in Beloit are emigrants from Norway and the black migrants from our Southern states.

The Norwegians arrived in Rock County in 1838, creating large settlements in Jefferson Prairie, east of Beloit, and what was first known as Rock Prairie, now Luther Valley, west of Beloit. The Jefferson Prairie settlement was the fourth Norwegian settlement in America, and the first in Wisconsin, and the Norwegian impact on Rock County was of major significance.<sup>30</sup> Two sites in Beloit are particularly associated with the Norwegians there: the Norwegian Lutheran Church of 1877, 717 Bluff Street (BS 93/20) and the Thompson residence at 312 St. Lawrence (BS 92/11) Although the Norwegian Lutheran congregation outgrew its original sanctuary by 1919, when they merged with another congregation to form Our Savior's Lutheran Church, this structure is little altered on the exterior and is evocative of the Norwegian settlement in the neighborhood, and of the desire of ethnic groups to have ethnically separate congregations. The Thompson house at 312 St. Lawrence is indirectly related to the lives of the Thompson family, who were significant leaders of the Norwegian community in Beloit. John Thompson emigrated from Norway in 1850, and started a plow factory in Beloit in 1860, which was to be a major industry for more than five decades.<sup>31</sup>

Few significant sites relating to the black migration to Beloit were identified in the reconnaissance survey, although blacks now number about eleven percent of the population in the city.<sup>32</sup> Thus, the Fairbanks Flats, although built by Fairbanks-Morse and evocative of only one aspect of black life in Beloit, is a significant remnant from the early twentieth century history of the black community in the city. As the first major black housing complex in Beloit, and the nucleus for what would become an important black neighborhood, the Flats played a central role in the growth of an important Beloit ethnic group.

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

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 15

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For specific historical statements, see individual survey forms and Bluff Street Historic District survey form.

Significance: Civic Development

The Beloit Water Tower is a major structure associated with the development of the 19th century city water works system, and the last significant structure still standing which reflects the civic development of Beloit in the 19th century. This important public work, which has been a landmark in the city since its construction in 1885, was developed to protect the city from the threat of fire and to insure better public health through a centralized water distribution system. Although all other 19th century public buildings, including schools and hospitals, have been destroyed or disfigured beyond recognition, the water tower still is a visible testament to the attempt of Beloit citizens to improve civic life and public welfare in the late 19th century.

For specific historical statement, see intensive survey form for the Beloit Water Tower (1005 Pleasant Street, CE 84/5).

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 16

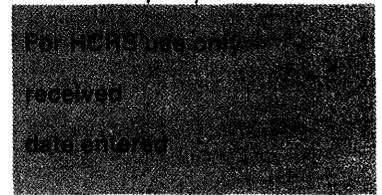
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Footnotes - Significance

- <sup>1</sup>Andrew Whiteford and Paul Nesbitt, "They Were Here First," in the Book of Beloit (Beloit, The Beloit Daily News, 1936), pp. 15-17.
- <sup>2</sup>The History of Rock County, Wisconsin (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1879), p. 328.
- <sup>3</sup>Arthur L. Luebke, Pioneer Beloit (Beloit: Beloit Historical Society, 1976), pp. 38-42, 57-66, and 83-90.
- <sup>4</sup>(Kelsou, \_\_\_\_\_), "A Map of the Town of Beloit, containing 370 acres" (New York: Miller & Company's Lith., (1838?)).
- <sup>5</sup>Lyman, Reverend H., "History of Beloit," in History of Rock County.... (Janesville: Rock County Agricultural Society and Mechanics' Institute, 1856), p. 49.
- <sup>6</sup>Reminiscence of David Merrill, in William Fiske Brown, Rock County Wisconsin (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Company, 1908), p. 150.
- <sup>7</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>8</sup>Julius P. Bolivar MacCabe, "Rock County, Wisconsin," in The Janesville Gazette, October 25, 1845.
- <sup>9</sup>Luebke, p. 100.
- <sup>10</sup>Lyman, p. 61
- <sup>11</sup>Richard P. Hartung, "Rock County Almanac" (draft), Archives of Rock County History.
- <sup>12</sup>Lyman, pp. 63-64 and "City of Beloit Drawn by E. F. Hobart," on A. B. Miller and Orrin Guernsey, Map of Rock County ((Janesville), 1858).
- <sup>13</sup>Richard P. Hartung, Compiler, "Thematic Study Number Fourteen - Commerce and Industry," in "Intensive Survey Report - Historic Resources of the City of Beloit, Wisconsin," prepared for the Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, February, 1982.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
 Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 8 Page 17

- <sup>14</sup>Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960), pp. 13-14.
- <sup>15</sup>Thompson, Oscar T., Home Town (Beloit: 1942), pp. 4 and 31.
- <sup>16</sup>The Book of Beloit (Beloit, The Beloit Daily News, 1936), pp. 211-213 and T. Morgan Jones, Director of Advertising and Public Affairs, Beloit Corporation, telephone interview, August 3, 1981.
- <sup>17</sup>The Book of Beloit, pp. 205-211.
- <sup>18</sup>Richard P. Hartung, Editor, "Thematic Study Number Fifteen - Eclipse Park," in "Intensive Survey Report....".
- <sup>19</sup>Richard P. Hartung, Editor, "Thematic Study Number Eleven - Transportation," in "Intensive Survey Report....".
- <sup>20</sup>Richard P. Hartung, Compiler, "Rock County Almanac" (draft).
- <sup>21</sup>John W. Alexander, Geography of Manufacturing in the Rock River Valley, (Madison: University of Wisconsin, School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research and Sercie, 1949), p. 25.
- <sup>22</sup>Comprehensive Plan Update (Beloit: City of Beloit, Wisconsin, September, 1981), pp. 6, 117 and 119 (draft).
- <sup>23</sup>"Beloit, Wisconsin,": in Chicago Magazine, Vol. 1, Number 1, March, 1957, p. 77.
- <sup>24</sup>See: Wilbert R. Hasbrouck and Paul E. Sprague, A Survey of Historic Architecture of the Village of Oak Brook, Illinois (Oak Park, Illinois: Landmarks Commission, 1976).
- <sup>25</sup>The architect's original tracings for these two houses are in the Archives of Rock County History.
- <sup>26</sup>See: Richard P. Hartung, "Eclipse Park."

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin

Item number 8

Page 18

- <sup>27</sup>See: Richard P. Hartung, Editor, "Thematic Study Number Five - Beloit College,"  
in "Intensive Survey Report....".
- <sup>28</sup>See: Richard P. Hartung, Editor, "Thematic Study Number Sixteen - Notable Persons,"  
in "Intensive Survey Report....".
- <sup>29</sup>Ibid.
- <sup>30</sup>The Book of Beloit, pp. 90-93.
- <sup>31</sup>Ibid, see also Thompson, Home Town.
- <sup>32</sup>See: Richard P. Hartung, Editor, "Thematic Study Number Nine - Ethnic Associations,"  
in "Intensive Survey Report....".

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property see survey forms

Quadrangle name see survey forms

Quadrangle scale see survey forms

UMT References (see survey forms)

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

**Verbal boundary description and justification:** All nominated properties in this multiple resource nomination are contained within the corporate limits of the City of Beloit, as they existed on February 11, 1980 (see City Engineer's Map). For specific boundary description and justification, see individual and district survey forms.

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By (continued)

name/title Richard P. Hartung/Director

organization Rock County Historical Society

date March 26, 1982

street & number P. O. Box 896

telephone 608/754-4509

city or town Janesville

state Wisconsin 53545

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local See intensive survey forms

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

*Richard P. Hartung*

title Director, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

date 10/29/82

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

*Bob Gove*  
Keeper of the National Register

date 1/83

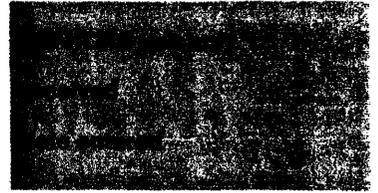
Attest:  
Chief of Registration

*See Continuation sheet for listings*

date

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



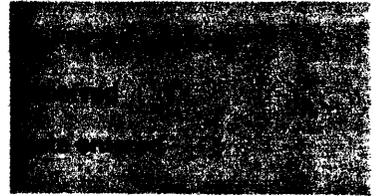
The Historic Resources of Beloit,

Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 9

Page 1

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**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

The Historic Resources of Beloit,  
Continuation sheet Rock County, Wisconsin Item number 11

Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Beloit Multiple Resource Area

State Wisconsin

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Beloit Water Tower

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 1/7/83

Attest

2. Bluff Street Historic District

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

3. Brasstown Cottage

**Substantive Review**

Keeper

~~Beth Grosvenor 1/7/83~~  
3/4/83

Attest

4. Church of St. Thomas  
the Apostle

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

5. Crist, J. W., House

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

6. Dow House and Carpenter-  
Douglas Barn

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

7. Fairbanks Flats

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

8. Moran's Saloon

**Substantive Review**

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 1/7/83

Attest

9. Near East Side Historic District

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

10. Neese, Elbert, House

**Entered in the  
National Register**

for  
Keeper

Melvin Byers 1/7/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Beloit Multiple Resource Area  
State Wisconsin

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Nye, Clark, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Delores Byers 1/7/83

Attest

12. Rau, Charles, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Delores Byers 1/7/83

Attest

13. Rindfleisch Building

Substantive Review

Keeper

Both Grosvenor - 1/7/83

Attest

14. Slaymaker, Stephen, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Delores Byers 1/7/83

Attest

15. Strong Building

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Delores Byers 1/7/83

Attest

16. Thompson, L. Waldo, House

Substantive Review

**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**

Keeper

Eligible - Both Grosvenor - 1/7/83

Attest

17. Yates, Florence, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for  
Keeper

Delores Byers 1/7/83

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest