

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 5 1985  
date entered 1/17/86

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

1. Name

historic -

and/or common COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number Multiple - See Inventory - Item 7 not for publication

city, town Janesville vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county Rock code 105

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name n/a

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

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Janesville, Intensive Survey has this property been determined eligible? <sup>part</sup>  yes  no

date 2/8/80 federal state county  local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin

## 7. Description

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

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

The Rock River flows through southern Wisconsin, dividing the central portion of the City of Janesville. On the east side of the river, the Rock County Courthouse is located on a steep bluff; the third courthouse erected on this prominent site since 1842. At the crest of the bluff a spectacular view of the courthouse lawn, the central business district and the Rock River imparts a strong sense of Janesville's historic beginnings and subsequent growth. Adjacent to the Courthouse park - north, east and south - are the 30 blocks that contain the 215 parcels and 210 buildings in the proposed Courthouse Hill Historic District.

The district is easily distinguishable from its surroundings. To the west and northwest lies Janesville's commercial area, with commercial blocks and newer construction. To the northeast, east and south, a definite change in age (newer) of buildings occurs, along with more significant losses of integrity of the remaining historic structures, and the presence of major thoroughfares.

Because of its highly desirable geographic location, the Courthouse Hill District has remained an attractive residential neighborhood through many architectural periods. The district contains a representative array of building styles that reflect the evolution of midwestern architectural tastes from the 1850's through the 1930's. Included in the district are examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Prairie School, Bungalow, American Craftsman and American Foursquare along with early 20th century Revival styles: Georgian, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial, and Dutch Colonial. In addition, through either original design or subsequent remodelling, many houses in the district contain elements of more than one architectural style.

The Courthouse Hill District is distinguished from the surrounding city by its geographical location; the steep bluffs that rise above the central portion of the city resulted in a more gradual physical development than the development which occurred on the west side of the river. The steep terrain afforded highly visible building sites which greatly influenced the district's scale and rhythm. The largest houses are located in the original core of the district, on the streets immediately adjacent to the courthouse. These two and three story architecturally high-style houses are prominently sited on large lots and include the brick Italianate Timothy Jackman house at 55 S. Atwood, strikingly similar to the outstanding Italianate Tallman House (Rock County Historical Society

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House Museum) in overall form and details; the Second Empire Wheelock/Sutherland house at 418 St. Lawrence; the Queen Anne Allen Lovejoy house at 220 St. Lawrence (NRHP, 1980) designed by Milwaukee architect James Douglas; the adjacent Neoclassical Merrill-Nowlan house at 202 St. Lawrence (NRHP, 1980); and the Queen Anne Claremont Jackman house at 320 St. Lawrence.

Throughout the development of the district, smaller less elaborate examples of architectural styles were built among the more grandiose two and three story houses as well as toward the edge of the district. Some of these more moderately scaled residences represent early infill which occurred as blocks were divided or subdivided. While not as distinctive as some of their high-style neighbors, the smaller, plainer houses still reflect many of the same architectural elements as the larger houses, and therefore contribute to the cohesiveness of this district.

The predominant building material utilized throughout the history of the district was frame. Seventy-five percent or 157 of the district's 210 buildings are frame. Nineteen percent or 40 of them are brick, two percent are stone and eight percent are stucco. The district's period of significance has been determined to be 1850 to 1931 to reflect its diversity of architectural styles and its continued development as a prominent residential area beyond the 19th century. Thirty-one percent or 65 of the district's buildings were constructed prior to 1890; forty-two percent or 65 between 1890 and 1910; and twenty-seven percent or 57 were constructed after 1910.

The district's architectural styles and number of each style are as follows: Greek Revival: 3; Italianate: 28; Second Empire: 1; Queen Anne: 64; Shingle: 2; Prairie School: 2; Bungalow: 8; American Craftsman: 8; American Foursquare: 9; and 20th Century Revival styles: 25 (including 5 Georgian Revival, 12 Colonial Revival, one Spanish Colonial Revival, 2 Dutch Colonial Revival, 3 Mediterranean Revival, 1 Neoclassical Revival and 1 Tudor Revival). There are structures in the district which have been designated as vernacular versions of the major architectural styles seen in the district. These include 11 Vernacular/Italianate buildings and 21 Vernacular/Queen Anne buildings.

There are also fourteen structures which because of lost integrity or simplicity of construction have been given a house form designation such as gabled ell, front gabled, two story cube, or apartment

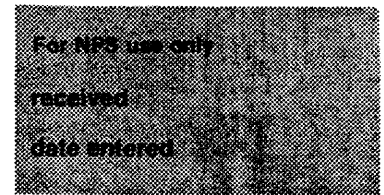
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building. Two buildings were designated as having no style because of extreme loss of integrity or lack of design.

Although predominantly residential, the district includes one Church complex, at 409-421 E. Court St. - the Trinity Episcopal Church, a Late Gothic Revival building (1931) and its Jacobethan Revival Rectory (1931), along with a 1965 education building constructed to compliment the style of the existing buildings. The Church was founded in 1844 and located at the corner of N. Jackson and Bluff (Laurel Ave.). By 1859 its membership had grown and a new parish was begun from the old - Christ Church located at Court and Wisconsin across from the Upper Courthouse Park. In 1925 the churches merged and in 1931 the new Trinity Church was built at 409 E. Court. The current rectory is on the site of the earlier Christ Church.

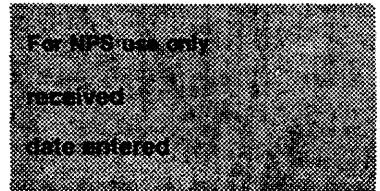
The Rock County Courthouse (1955-1957), constructed in a plain and functional interpretation of the International Style, is east of the site of the second Courthouse, constructed in 1870 and demolished in 1957. The courthouse, while not in the period of significance is a major landmark of this district which developed around the old building on the same site.

Changes in original use have been limited to the following: the conversion of the limestone Italianate Chester Alden house (211 South Main) into a funeral home; the reuse of the small frame Greek Revival Abel Jones house (231 South Main), as an interior decorator's shop; the conversion of the Malcolm G. Jeffris house at 502 St. Lawrence into a nursing home; and group homes located in the George D. Simpson house and the George Barker house at 502 East Holmes and 308 St. Lawrence Avenue respectively. Also the Italianate George Barnes house #2 at 303 E. Court is now used for law offices; and the Lovejoy house at 220 St. Lawrence and the Merrill-Nowlan house at 202 St. Lawrence Avenue have been used by the Y.W.C.A. since 1954 and 1978, respectively.

In addition to these changes in original use, many of the district's houses have been converted into apartments or duplexes. This use, however, is in keeping with the area's predominantly residential status. Specific amounts and types of current district use are as follows: 153 single family residences; 42 apartments/duplexes; two group homes; one commercial building; one professional building; two Y.W.C.A. buildings, and two nursing homes.

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There are few documented changes of building locations within the district. One notable exception is the seven block relocation of the Alice Smith house from its original site at the northeast corner of South Main and St. Lawrence Avenue (64 S. Main) to the corner of St. Lawrence Avenue and Sinclair (719 St. Lawrence Ave.). This move, motivated by the 1902 construction of the Neoclassical Carnegie Library (the present NRHP Crossroads Building), reflected the growing commercial and institutional development of South Main Street.

Other houses which were moved include 321 E. Van Buren, moved from the southeast corner of St. Lawrence Avenue and East Street (S. Atwood Avenue) about 1906 when the house at 502 St. Lawrence was constructed. Also, the Christ Episcopal Rectory, now at 16 Harrison Street, was moved in 1930 from the northeast corner of E. Court Street and Wisconsin Avenue when the new Trinity Episcopal Church was built.

Parks and Open Spaces

There are a number of parks and open spaces within this district which add to its character as a spacious, elegant residential area. Lower Courthouse Park was reported to be the site of one of the early jails, but has been public open space since 1862. In 1863 Rock County gave the City of Janesville the right to improve and maintain it as a park, reserving only the right to use it if necessary for a Courthouse. At the upper end of the park is the Civil War Memorial of 1901 inscribed as follows: "Dedicated to the Memory of the Soldiers & Sailors War of the Rebellion 1861-1865." The park today is attractively landscaped, equipped with walkways and benches and affords a quiet, contemplative area just off of Janesville's downtown commercial area.

Upper Courthouse Park has been a Public Square since its inception in the mid-1800's. The houses constructed on the east and south sides of this park were sited with this open space in mind. This park has remained a "public square" or open space with few landscape features added over the years.

Jefferson Park is a square block founded by S. Wisconsin, East Holmes, E. Van Buren Streets and S. Atwood Avenue. Originally it was the site of the first Janesville High School, one of the focal points of the Courthouse area. The school building was demolished ca. 1946-1947 and the site became Jefferson Park, a neighborhood park which now contains playground equipment and other recreational facilities.

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Parker Park, a one-acre open space at the corner of Harrison and Court Streets was created in 1969 when the George Parker house was demolished and the land donated to the city. It has been landscaped, has benches, and provides open space to the immediate neighborhood.

The other significant open space in the district exists along the eastern boundary of the district. This area is wooded with a large ravine and although not necessarily a part of the estates of the large houses in this area of the district, it has traditionally been associated with the open spaces of the houses it abuts.

Representation in Existing Surveys/National Register Eligibility

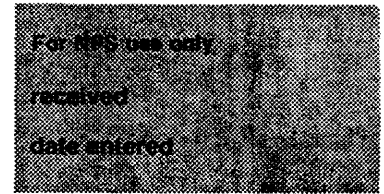
The proposed district includes structures that were initially identified through a 1975 architectural survey of Rock County undertaken by Richard P. Hartung and Nancy Belle Douglas of the Rock County Historical Society and with the assistance of the Rock County Planning Department. This survey formed the basis of a 1982 intensive survey of the city completed by Heritage Preservation Associates, Inc., and MacDonald and Mack Partnership of Minneapolis, funded through a Department of Interior grant-in-aid and Community Development Block Grant funds administered by the Janesville Department of Community Development. As a result of the 1975 and 1982 surveys, 13 blocks and parts of blocks of the present district were determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Department of the Interior in January, 1985. Through further research undertaken in 1984 and 1985, approximately 10 additional blocks were determined historically or architecturally significant for inclusion in the Courthouse Hill Historic District. The present nomination, then, represents an elaboration and expansion of the area previously determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The accompanying district map includes both the area previously determined eligible and the expanded boundaries.

Explanation of Contributing and Noncontributing Classifications

Contributing structures were determined as being those which fulfilled general Department of Interior guidelines: architectural/historic significance; representative of a type, method, or period of construction; and at least 50 years of age. Although the original area determined eligible included only structures dating from 1850 to 1910, the present district has been expanded to include architecturally and/or historically significant structures dating to

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1931. This expansion of the Courthouse Hill's period of significance from 1850 to 1931 was determined necessary to include examples of later architectural styles which reflect the district's importance in representing a full array of architectural styles as well as its continued development and significance beyond the 19th Century.

The contributing classification also includes simpler versions of major architectural styles as well as buildings which have lost some integrity but which maintain the general form or some of the stylistic features of these styles and which contribute to the overall scale and rhythm of the district.

Noncontributing structures were determined as being those which had no historic or architectural significance, and/or represented a significant loss of integrity through extensive remodeling. Other noncontributing structures are those which were constructed later than the period of significance and which do not fall within the exception criteria guidelines.

Construction dates, previous street addresses, and original owners and uses were determined through city tax rolls, city directories, plat maps, bird's-eye views, Sanborn/Perris fire insurance maps, and other primary and secondary sources as cited in the bibliography. Using National Register nomination eligibility requirements as guidelines, the research was entered on a data base developed by the Department of Community Development specifically for the district nomination process.

The specific numbers of contributing and noncontributing structures in the Courthouse Hill District are as follows: 193 contributing; 15 noncontributing; 2 contributing with noncontributing additions. Of the district's 136 carriage houses and garages, 79 are contributing and 57 are noncontributing.

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Description of Selected Contributing Buildings

A. Greek Revival

Because of the significant later development of this district, the Greek Revival style is not as well represented as some of the other styles. However, the Abel Jones house at 231 South Main Street (1850), located at the district's extreme southwest boundary, is one of the best preserved examples of the Greek Revival style in the city. This two story frame house was built by Abel Jones, a tailor. The overall form, broken cornices, and pilasters of this house display the simplicity of detail and symmetry of fenestration characteristic of the Greek Revival style in Wisconsin.

B. Italianate

The Courthouse Hill District has a significant concentration of fine Italianate architecture. In fact, outside of the the Tallman House (1855-1857), a Janesville landmark, the district has most of the finest examples of the style in the city. One of the best examples is the two story cream-brick Italianate Doty-Baldwin house, 209-211 S. Atwood (1878). The scale, decorative stone lintels, low-pitched roof with projecting pediments and decorative eave brackets are distinguishing architectural features of this house.

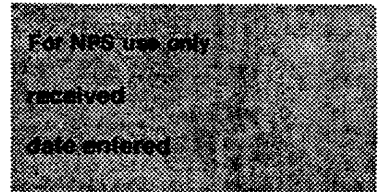
The two story brick Timothy Jackman house, 55 S. Atwood (1858) is an outstanding and well-preserved example of the Italianate style. Constructed in 1858 for Jackman, a prominent Janesville businessman, the house features a low-pitched roof, cupola, overhanging eaves with brackets, attic story windows and central entrance portico with two sets of paired columns. The overall form and details such as acorn finials are remarkably similar to the outstanding Italianate Tallman House.

The George Barnes (2) house, 303 E. Court (1858) is another example of the Italianate style in the Courthouse Hill District. This two story brick house was constructed in 1858, one of three houses built on the same block by George Barnes, builder of the Tallman House. Barnes' son-in-law, C. W. Hodson later resided there. The low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, carved stone window hoods and narrow first floor windows are distinguishing features.



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Thomas Lappin, Janesville's first merchant, commissioned local architect Garry Nettleton to construct his two story frame Italianate house at 404 St. Lawrence in 1864. The main wing of the house is two stories. A large rectangular one and a half story wing is located to the south with an additional one story wing. The roofline of the main portion as well as the additions feature low, gabled roofs with pediments and wide overhanging eaves with decorative, paired brackets. Other stylistic details include dentils along the molding and modillions on a plain frieze. The symmetrical orientation of the rooflines, facades, and architrave molding of the tall first floor windows result in an excellent example of the Italianate style.

The two story Italianate Chester A. Alden house, 211 South Main (1856), is one of the few extant stone buildings in the Courthouse Hill district, constructed of local limestone in 1856 for Alden, an early mill owner. The low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves with decorative paired brackets, and tall tin first floor windows are distinguishing features of the Italianate style.

There are many plainer, more "vernacular" versions of the Italianate style in this district. They may have individual details of the style such as bracketed eaves, window moldings, and Italianate detailed porches; or even more basic, they may simply have the general scale and form of the style. More modest examples include the two story frame Italianate Edward Jepson house at 224 Jackman Street, which has decorative window moldings, wide eaves with brackets, a square tower and an "L" form. Other examples are the Platt Eycleshimer house at 602 E. Court, the George Diehls house at 625 E. Milwaukee and the Charles Skelly house at 704 E. Milwaukee. Italianate features of these representative houses include low pitched gable roofs, wide eaves with brackets and decorative lintels. These simpler Italianate houses all contribute to the development of the style in the district.

C. Second Empire

The wide range of architecturally high-style buildings in this district is represented by the Wadsworth G. Wheelock house, 418 St. Lawrence Avenue (1867). This house represents one of the few extant examples of the Second Empire style in the city of Janesville. This elaborate three story brick house has the characteristic Second Empire mansard roof of multi-colored slate. Other architectural details include decorative, paired eave brackets, a projecting central

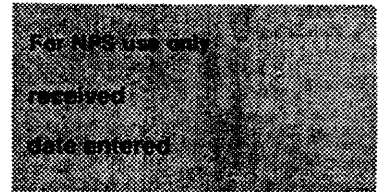
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pavillion and paired windows with decorative hoods. Prior to a sensitive conversion to apartments in 1940, the house had been lived in only by its original builder, pottery manufacturer Wadsworth Wheelock, and subsequently by George Sutherland, a Janesville lawyer. To construct the house, according to the Janesville Gazette (February 16, 1940, pp. 4-5), Wheelock extravagantly imported many building materials such as marble and glass. The brick for the house was purchased in Edgerton, Wisconsin and black walnut for the interior woodwork was purchased from fellow businessman and Courthouse Hill resident, William Ashcraft.

D. Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style is fully developed within the Courthouse Hill District and ranges from simple two story asymmetrical houses to elaborate high-style structures. The buildings are often decorated with applied stickwork, Eastlake porches and trim, towers, verandas, and other exuberant details of the style. The following examples illustrate the wide diversity and outstanding examples of Queen Anne buildings in the district.

The Allen Lovejoy house, 220 St. Lawrence Avenue (NRHP 1980) is a fine example of the Queen Anne style. Constructed in 1881 of cream brick, this two and one half story house has a profusion of stylistic features including a multiple roof line, multi-textured decorative wood and shingles, overhanging gables, and decorative bargeboards and brackets. The house was designed by Milwaukee architect James Douglas and remained in the Lovejoy family until 1953 at which time ownership passed to the Y.W.C.A. Changes in the original plan were relatively minimal although a non-contributing addition was added to the west in 1954.

The Michael Murphy/George Yahn house, 823 E. Milwaukee (1891), with its extant carriage house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style at the height of its popularity in the Midwest. The frame two and one-half story building features a varied roof plane, tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps, a northeast corner tower and several pedimented, projecting gables. A profusion of woodwork details, including front porch beadwork, spandrels, modillions, and patterned shingles, were enhanced by the current owner's repainting of the exterior.

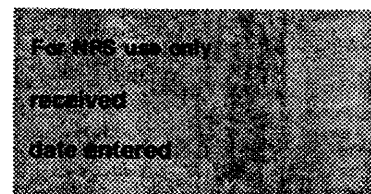
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The Queen Anne Josiah Arnold house at 119 S. Wisconsin was constructed in 1892 for Josiah Arnold, a real estate and loan agent. This prominent two and one-half story frame house has a varied roofline, pedimented and projecting gables, decorative projecting bay and wrap-around porch. The longest term occupants of the house were the John W. Sale family who lived there from the turn of the century through the 1930's. Sale was a county judge and vice-president of the Bower City Bank.

The two story William Mahany house, 315 S. Parker Drive (1893), incorporates the cross-shaped Italianate form with simplified Queen Anne elements. Stylistic features are a square tower, a variety of gable-end decorative shingles, decorative bargeboards and modillions. Mahany, a traveling salesman, lived there for nine years after its construction.

The Frederick W. Winslow house, 327 S. Parker Drive, a two and one-half story frame Queen Anne house, like others in the Courthouse Hill district, was built in 1893 at the height of the style's popularity. The multi-planed roofline, three story tower, modillions, fish-scale shingles in gable end and full front porch are its distinguishing features.

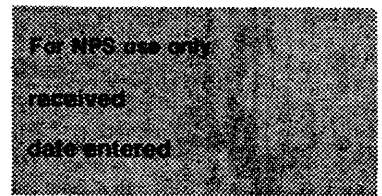
The Frank C. Cook house, 509 E. Court (1892), features a corner tower, veranda, projecting pediments and bays. This slightly more compact Queen Anne house was built for Frank C. Cook, a jeweler who resided there until 1903. His widow remained in the house until 1934.

The Claremont Jackman house, 69 S. Atwood (1884), is almost a classic Queen Anne design. It features a conical corner tower, a large two story projecting bay section which extends beyond the roofline to form another tower. Other details include a veranda with spool and spindle balusters, scalloped shingles, projecting dormers, and a massive side chimney with corbelling and four chimney pots. Claremont Jackman, who resided in the house until 1891, was President of the Rock County National Bank.

More simple versions of the Queen Anne style abound. They usually have the two story asymmetrical form of the style and may have other details such as verandas, Eastlake trim and scalloped shingles. Examples include the Mark Ripley house, 606 E. Court; the Frank Blodgett house, 825 E. Court; and the Sayles house, 622 E. Court; and the houses at 343 S. Parker Dr., 309 E. Holmes, and 718 E. Milwaukee

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Street. Even more "vernacular" examples of the style, yet still with the Queen Anne form and scale are the three identical houses at 14, 18, and 22 S. Wisconsin Street, all built by C. W. Hodson.

E. Shingle

There are two houses in the district which illustrate the Shingle style. The three story frame Julia Brittan house, 314 St. Lawrence Avenue (1890) retains distinctive Shingle style features including a wide gable roof with long slopes, shingle siding, minimal eaves very close to adjacent walls, and a one story gabled porch. The front gable end has a distinctive Palladian window and projects slightly over the first story of the house.

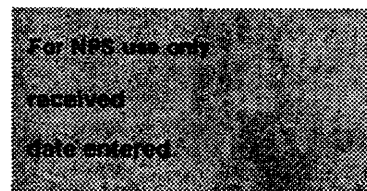
The C. B. Bostwick house, 18 S. Atwood (1904) is another representative Shingle style house in the Courthouse Hill Historic District. Although constructed 14 years after the Shingle style Brittan house, the Bostwick house features the wide gable roof, shingle siding, and minimal eaves characteristic of the Shingle style.

F. Prairie

The Courthouse Hill Historic District has two examples of Prairie style architecture. The Malcolm G. Jeffris house, 502 St. Lawrence (1906), although altered through its conversion to a nursing home, retains most of the architectural features that distinguish it as a Prairie School house with Sullivan-esque details. The central portion of this two and one-half story red Galesburg brick house has a central portico with brick piers and columns. Plastered capitals feature a distinctive Sullivan-esque relief ornament that combines organic and stylized forms. The plaster capital designs are repeated on extant piers on a one story east wing; and a porch that has since been enclosed. The one story west wing features window transoms with stained and leaded glass in geometric and angular shapes characteristic of the Prairie School style. The roof lines of the central portion and wings are low pitched with wide overhanging eaves. The two story central portion also features an attic floor dormer with three Romanesque arches separated by columns with Sullivan-esque capitals. Although the Jeffris house was converted into a nursing home with noncontributing additions to the east and south, the original house with its numerous extant details is a good example of the Prairie School architectural style.

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The two story frame George Barker house, 308 St. Lawrence Avenue (1904), by Architect Hugh Garden displays distinctive Prairie School design elements. The low pitched hipped roof, horizontal board and batten siding to the second floor, and wide overhanging eaves, contribute to the Prairie School emphasis on horizontality. A string course is located immediately above the horizontal siding and symmetrical second floor corner windows are separated by a long stuccoed band decorated with simple wood strips that emphasize the band's rectangular shape. Another Prairie School element is an enclosed front porch with windows projecting outward to the eaves then recessing back to wooden piers decorated with simple wooden strips.

G. Bungalow

The Charles Sutherland house, 216 S. Division (1911), is the best example of the Bungalow style in the Courthouse Hill district. This one and one-half story frame house has the stylistic exposed rafters with wide overhanging eaves, and a large central dormer on the front facade. The exterior chimney and screen porch are additional elements of the style.

H. Period Revival

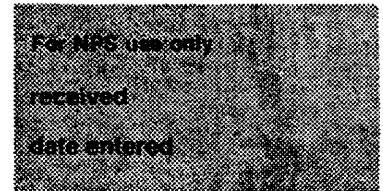
This district has a number of Period Revival styles of which the best examples are the following:

The David K. Jeffris house at 625 St. Lawrence (1899) is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style. It features broken pedimented dormers on the front and side facades and a massive porch that extends along the entire front of the house. The porch features round columns with scrolled capitals and a frieze with modillions and dentils. David Jeffris, a lumber dealer, lived in the house until 1910. William Jeffris, President of the Merchants and Savings Bank lived there until 1920.

The William G. Wheeler house, 700 St. Lawrence (1929-30) designed by A.P. Clark, Jr. of Washington, D.C. exhibits elements of the Georgian Revival style. This two story red brick house has a central doorway, portico with free-standing columns, overall rectangular form and balanced fenestration. An additional Georgian Revival element is a central projecting bay with a full pediment. While not a high style version of the style it is the best example in the district.

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The Russell C. Parker house, 904 E. Court (1927), is the only Spanish Colonial Revival style house in the Courthouse Hill Historic District, but it is an excellent example of the style and was designed by Frank A. Carpenter, a Rockford, Illinois architect. Located on a prominent corner lot, the two story white stucco house has a characteristic red tiled roof, molded cornice, and arched portal mock arcades over the first floor windows.

Non-Contributing Features

There are fifteen non-contributing structures in this district, along with three vacant lots and one parking lot. Of the fifteen non-contributing structures, one is non-contributing because it has lost a significant amount of integrity, making it indistinguishable as a historic structure. The other 14 non-contributing structures are buildings constructed outside of the period of significance, primarily post-World War II cottages or ranches. Three large non-contributing structures are the new Courthouse building, 51 S. Main, constructed in 1955, a three story brick nursing home built in 1963 and added to in 1973, located at 119 S. Parker and the education building of the Trinity Episcopal Church complex, 421 E. Court, constructed in 1965, which imitates its Jacobethan Revival neighbor, the church rectory. There are two houses with major non-contributing additions. They are 502 St. Lawrence, with its major nursing home addition, and 220 St. Lawrence, with a modern one-story additon to the west of the building. The district has a number of extant carriage houses or early 20th century garages, some of which mimic the style of the houses they abut. There are 79 of these contributing carriage houses/garages. Other garages in the district are of recent construction and number 57.

The following inventory indicates the historic name, or earliest known association with an individual, construction date, style, contributing/noncontributing classification, NRHP listing or Eligibility for listing.

# 8. Significance

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

Period of Significance  
 Specific dates For District: 1851-1931  
 Builder/Architect See Text

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

The Courthouse Hill Historic District is a 30 block area of Janesville's east side which is significant for architecture because of its variety of mid-to-late 19th and early 20th century residential design, representing many historical periods of construction, and particularly, because the district contains buildings which are outstanding examples of major architectural styles during its period of significance. Further, it has the best concentration of significant architecture in the City of Janesville. It is also historically significant because it was an important late 19th century and early 20th century residential area for many of Janesville's most influential citizens in the areas of commerce, industry and law; people who had a significant effect on the growth and development of 19th and 20th century Janesville. These themes will be developed after a brief historical overview of the district.

Historical Development

In 1833, following the resolution of the Black Hawk War, the United States government surveyed the west bank of the Rock River including part of what would become the City of Janesville. The first settlers arrived from the east in the fall of 1835. In 1836, the territorial legislature established the Rock County seat upon the claim of Henry Janes for whom the city would be named.<sup>1</sup> Janes had designated the four block Courthouse site that has become the core of the proposed district.

Initially, development occurred on the east bank of the Rock River. However, with the construction of the first bridge in 1842, development rapidly spread to the west bank. By 1849, approximately two-thirds of the residential population was located on the west bank of the river.<sup>2</sup>

Janesville began to develop early as a commercial and industrial center in southern Wisconsin. Because it was the location of the county seat, legal and governmental services also became important components of Janesville's growth. By the mid-1850's Janesville's prosperity was well established. Substantial brick commercial blocks and buildings had replaced or supplemented the primary frame structures. Although street-level storefronts in the commercial area

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 82.314

Quadrangle name Janesville, West WI

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	6	3	3	4	7	2	0	4	7	2	6	9	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

1	6	3	3	5	1	4	0	4	7	2	7	2	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

1	6	3	3	5	1	4	0	4	7	2	7	7	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

1	6	3	3	4	9	4	0	4	7	2	7	8	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

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

F 

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

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

### Verbal boundary description and justification

see Continuation Page.

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

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Ahlgren & Judith Adler -- See Also Continuation Page

organization City of Janesville - Historic Commission date 8/27/85

street & number 18 North Jackson Street telephone (608) 755-3107

city or town Janesville state Wisconsin

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION date NOV 19, 1985

For NPS use only

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

 date 1/17/86  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration



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received  
Date entered

west of the proposed Courthouse Hill District have changed through time, crowning many of the brick facades are the names of prominent early merchants: Ashcraft, Bostwick, and Lappin.

By the 1860's, several factors contributed to the continued growth and prosperity of Janesville: the establishment of flour and lumber mills; the booming wheat trade and other produce markets, the growing heavy industries and mercantile establishments and the location of three railroad lines.<sup>3</sup> The evolution of the Courthouse Hill District reflected this development and prosperity; by 1860 seven of the now existing houses had been constructed in the district. Many of these mid-19th century residences were large and substantial, constructed in the latest architectural styles.

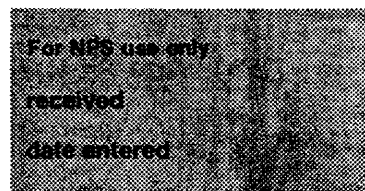
Because of its prominent site with relatively few houses, the Courthouse Hill area was selected for the location of the first Wisconsin State Fair, held on October 12, 1851.<sup>4</sup> The fair occurred on the crest of the hill immediately east of the Upper Courthouse Park; a site that would eventually become the location of elaborate homes such as those for bankers Timothy and Claremont Jackman (55 and 69 S. Atwood Avenue, respectively).

After the Civil War, construction in the Courthouse Hill area boomed. As the city prospered, and the ability to deal with the hilly geography of the area improved, many of Janesville's most prominent citizens sought out lots near the Courthouse to build homes. Early views of the city show that many of the existing large homes replaced modest cottages. Forty-three of the existing homes in the Courthouse Hill District were built by 1880. During the next 30 years, Courthouse Hill would become a prestigious neighborhood in which to build a home, as more and more doctors, lawyers, and heads of the city's industrial concerns constructed their architecturally high-style houses there. At the turn of the century, Janesville's population was 13,185 and the Courthouse Hill area numbered over 114 houses. Over 50 of these homes were built between 1890 and 1900. The Lower Courthouse Park was enhanced by the erection of a Civil War Monument in 1901. Growth in the Courthouse Hill District continued into the 20th century with at least 35 homes built between 1900 and 1910 and over 30 between 1910 and 1920. Completing the period of significance were 17 homes built between 1920 and 1931.

Today, the neighborhood still maintains an elegant look, although some of the houses have been divided into apartments. The

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open spaces and generally large lots with their well-maintained homes still make the Courthouse Hill Historic District a desirable place to live in the midst of a still-expanding community.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture

The Courthouse Hill Historic District is significant for architecture because it contains an outstanding group of 19th century and early 20th century architecturally styled structures, ranging from simple to elaborate forms of most of the era's major styles---Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle, Prairie, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, and even Spanish Colonial Revival. The cohesiveness of this district does not necessarily result from the similar size of the buildings or their construction materials, although certain streetscapes illustrate this feature, but primarily from the richness of style and the development of these styles in both the simple buildings and the elaborate houses in the district. A brief overview of the significant features in this district will illustrate this point.

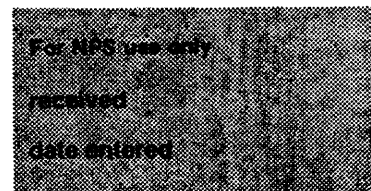
While not fully developed in this district, a fine and well-preserved example of a Greek Revival house exists at 231 S. Main, the Abel Jones house. This house has the primary elements of the style as seen in more simple Greek Revival residences: wooden frieze, cornice returns and delicate pilasters.

There are several outstanding examples of the Italianate style in this district. They feature brick, stone, or frame construction, but are similar in their scale (two-story) and elaborateness. Usually with two-story main blocks, and lower-level wings, these houses feature the major details of the style: low-pitched hipped or gable roofs, wide overhanging eaves, elaborate brackets, window hoods, and porches with the small, square decorated columns typical of Italianate houses. These houses include the cream brick Doty-Baldwin house, 209-211 S. Atwood, the brick Timothy Jackman house at 55 S. Atwood, the brick George Barnes (2) house at 303 E. Court, the frame Thomas Lappin house at 404 St. Lawrence, and one of the few extant stone buildings in the district, the Chester A. Alden house at 211 S. Main.

More modest examples of the Italianate style are also seen in this district, and while they do not have the elaborateness of the

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houses described above, they contribute to the district because they have the general Italianate form and because they have details such as wide eaves, brackets, window hoods, or Italianate porches, which add to the complexity of the development of the style in the district. These more modest examples include the Edward Jepson house at 224 Jackman, the Platt Ecyleshimer house at 602 E. Court, the George Diehls house at 625 E. Milwaukee, and the Charles Skelly house at 704 E. Milwaukee.

The Queen Anne style is probably the most fully developed style in the district. Houses were built which ranged from simple forms (two-story, asymmetrical roofline, projecting bays) such as the houses from 14 to 22 S. Wisconsin, to somewhat more complex buildings with more details including verandas, Eastlake trim, and scalloped shingles, as seen in the Mark Ripley house at 606 E. Court, the Frank Blodgett house at 825 E. Court, the Sayles house at 622 E. Court, and the houses at 343 S. Parker, 309 E. Holmes, and 718 E. Milwaukee. The most elaborate examples of the Queen Anne style, though, are wide-ranging in this district. The most classic design is probably the Claremont Jackman house at 69 S. Atwood, with its conical corner tower, two-story projecting bay section extending to form another tower, veranda with spool and spindle ballusters, projecting dormers, and massive corbelled chimney. A slightly more compact version of a classic Queen Anne design is the Frank C. Cook house, 509 E. Court, which features a corner tower, veranda, projecting pediments, and bays. Also in this vein is the Frederick W. Winslow house at 327 S. Parker, with a three-story tower, shingled gable ends, and full front porch. Queen Anne houses often included a profusion of applied stickwork and Eastlake detail. A good example of this type of design in the Courthouse Hill district is the Allen Lovejoy house, 220 St. Lawrence (NRHP, 1980), a cream brick two and one-half story house with multi-textured wood and shingle decorations, bargeboards, and brackets. The Michael Murphy/George Yahn house at 823 E. Milwaukee has an "explosion" of detail, accented by the multi-colored paint scheme currently in use on the facade. It features front porch beadwork, spandrels, modillions, scalloped shingles, spool and spindle ballusters, and a carved wood panel on the front facade.

The other major style grouping found in this district can be combined under the heading of "Period Revival." There are numerous houses which show Colonial Revival details, such as pedimented roof dormers, and full front porches with columns. But the best example of this style is the David K. Jeffris house at 625 S. Lawrence. It

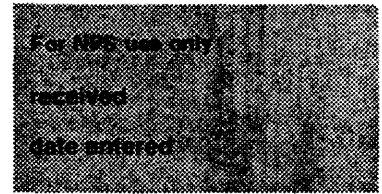
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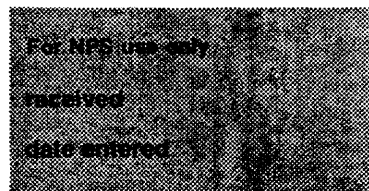
features the traditional dormers on front and side facades, along with the front porch with round columns topped with scrolled capitals. The porch also has a frieze with modillions and dentils. Several of the houses in the district may be termed Georgian Revival, with the best example being the William G. Wheeler house at 700 St. Lawrence. A two-story red brick house with a central doorway and portico, it also has the central projecting bay with full pediment found in the style. The Russell C. Parker house at 904 E. Court is a full-fledged, although modest, example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, designed by Frank A. Carpenter, a Rockford, Illinois architect. It has the characteristic red-tiled roof, stuccoed facade and arched portal mock arcades over first floor windows.

Adding to the variety of styles seen in this district is the Wadsworth G. Wheelock house, 418 St. Lawrence, a Second Empire house of brick with the mansard roof of multi-colored slate. There are also paired brackets under the eaves, a projecting central pavillion and paired windows with decorative hoods. Two houses illustrate the Shingle style with a massive shingled front gable as their major feature. They are the Julia Brittan house at 314 St. Lawrence and the C. B. Bostwick house at 18 S. Atwood. There are a number of bungalow designs in this district, primarily smaller versions of the style. However, the Charles Sutherland house at 216 S. Division is the best example with its broad gable roof, exposed rafter ends, central dormer and large brackets.

The Midwest's important Prairie School style of architecture is also seen in this district. The Malcolm G. Jeffris house at 502 St. Lawrence, although altered by its conversion to a nursing home, illustrates details of the Prairie School with Sullivanesque details. Plastered capitals feature distinctive Sullivanesque relief ornaments which are repeated on the porch piers. There are window transoms with stained and leaded glass in geometric and angular shapes characteristic of the style. The two-story central portion also features an attic floor dormer with arches separated by columns with Sullivanesque capitals. A more interesting example of the style is the small, yet elegant, George Barker house at 308 St. Lawrence. Designed by noted Chicago architect Hugh M. Garden, it stresses the horizontal lines of the style with a low pitched hipped roof, horizontal board and batten siding, wide eaves, string course, and a long stuccoed band decorated with wood strips separating the second floor corner windows.

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Even though many houses in the district have been converted to apartments and other uses, and given the general trend toward remodeling and re-siding which has been prevalent over the last 50 years, the overall level of preservation in this district is extremely high, as many of the houses have been owned by the same family for a number of years and they have been very well-maintained with only limited alterations. The amount of integrity is also extremely high, probably for the same reason. Because of the wide range of styles in this district, with the high number of outstanding examples of major 19th and early 20th century architectural forms, the high level of preservation and integrity of this district and because it has the best concentration of architecture in Janesville, the Courthouse Hill Historic District is a significant landmark area of the community.

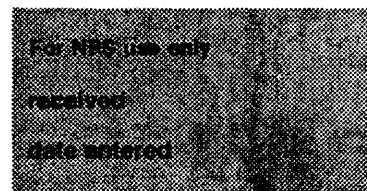
Commerce--Association with Significant Persons

During the period of significance for the Courthouse Hill Historic District, a large group of leaders of Janesville's commercial sector lived in the district. Although these persons were scattered throughout the community during Janesville's early settlement and development, by the 1880's they were coming together in the Courthouse Hill area, drawn by their desire to associate with other persons of their "standing" in the community, in houses which reflected their importance in the city.

Bankers have always played an important role in the economic development of any community. In Janesville during the 19th and early 20th century, three banks were especially significant. The Rock County National Bank was founded in 1855 by Timothy Jackman, who lived at 55 S. Atwood, and in 1865 became a National Bank. Frank H. Jackman and Claremont Jackman both lived in the Courthouse Hill District at 202 Sinclair and 69 S. Atwood respectively while they were presidents of this bank. The First National Bank was also founded in 1855 and became a National Bank in 1863, and boasted of being the oldest bank in Janesville. John Rexford lived at 210 Sinclair in the district and was President of this bank. Fred H. Palmer, 320 E. Holmes, was a manager of the savings department of this bank also. Finally, the Merchants & Mechanics Savings Bank, founded in 1875 also had management representatives living in Courthouse Hill. William S. Jeffris, whose father founded the bank, became Cashier in 1883 and later served as President longer than anyone else, lived at 625 St. Lawrence. William Bladen, the Cashier in 1875, eventually became vice-president of the bank and lived at 23 S. Atwood. The Merchants

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and Mechanics Bank is now the Bank of Wisconsin, the largest bank in Rock County.

There were a number of merchants who operated important retail establishments in Janesville's commercial district which contributed to the success of the community as a service and retail center. Of these Archie Reid, a dry goods merchant, operated a significant retail store at the turn of the century and lived at 320 St. Lawrence. Another early (the first, reportedly) merchant, Thomas Lappin was responsible for the construction of the Lappin-Hayes Block (NRHP, 1980) in downtown Janesville, and lived at 404 St. Lawrence. Charles B. Bostwick and Robert M. Bostwick operated long-time and significant clothing and dry goods establishments in Janesville and lived at 18 S. Atwood and 521 E. Court. Frank C. Cook, of 509 E. Court operated an important jewelry business, established in the 1860's, Frank C. Cook & Co.

These are only a few of the many merchants and commercial businessmen who made Courthouse Hill their home. Their success in the 19th and early 20 century has provided Janesville with a stable commercial base, drawing regional trade throughout the area. For this reason, they are significant to Janesville's commercial history and significant to the district where they had major residences.5

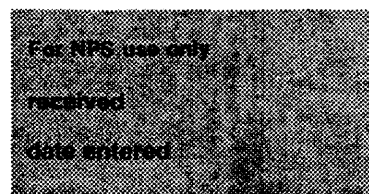
Industry-Association with Significant Persons

Since its early days of development, Janesville has been a community dependent upon industry for a major part of its economic success. A number of residents who lived in the Courthouse Hill Historic District were significantly responsible for the growth and development of Janesville's industrial base in the 19th century, as well as its future industrial growth in the 20th century. For this reason they are significant persons who also chose to live in the "prestige" district in the community, building houses befitting their importance in the area.

For example, during the 19th century and early 20th century, a plethora of community "industrialists" lived in Courthouse Hill. C. W. Hodson, founder of Hodson flour mill in the 1880's lived at 321 E. Court. Fred A. Capelle, Treasurer, and Arthur J. Harris, President of the Janesville Barbed Wire Company lived at 621 E. Holmes and 118 Sinclair, respectively. George F. Kimball, President of the Thoroughgood Company, manufacturer of cigar boxes, an important

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adjunct to the significant tobacco industry in Janesville, lived at 612 E. Court and 420 E. Holmes. John P. Cullen founder of J.P Cullen Inc., one of the largest construction firms in the region, lived at 312 S. Parker. These men and the industries which they owned or managed, along with many other owners and managers of industries who lived in Courthouse Hill, provided a significant number of jobs and profits in the community.

More importantly, there are two industries which have had the greatest impact on the industrial base in Janesville. The internationally known Parker Pen Company originated in Janesville in 1891 when George S. Parker and William F. Palmer incorporated the company. The company manufactured fine writing instruments, and has continued to do so into the 20th century. Today, the company still manufactures pens, but has also branched out into other business areas and is a major economic force in the community. It is the second largest employer in the city. Both George Parker and William Palmer built houses in Courthouse Hill, Palmer at 802 E. Court, and Parker at 803 E. Court (demolished in 1969 and now Parker Park). A member of the Parker family still lives in the Courthouse Hill district.

Perhaps most significant of Janesville's industrialists was Joseph A. Craig. In 1897, Craig became General Manager of the Janesville Machine Company, then the city's largest industry, which manufactured plows and farm implements. In 1918, the General Motors Corporation took over the farm equipment division of the Janesville Machine Company and the California-based Samson Company, consolidating them as the Samson Tractor Company, under Craig's leadership as President. In 1923, the Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corporation took over the operation of the Samson Tractor Company. Today, the General Motors plant is the city's largest employer and an important force in the economic base of the community. During the years that Craig was with General Motors, he lived at 603 E. Court. Later he built a Ranch style house at 120 S. Division. Even in retirement Craig was a major community philanthropist, rescuing the Janesville Fairgrounds and helping form the Rock County 4-H Fair Association. In 1953 Craig purchased the A.P. Lovejoy house at 220 St. Lawrence (NRHP, 1980) and donated it to the Y.W.C.A. along with funds for its renovation for community activities.<sup>6</sup>

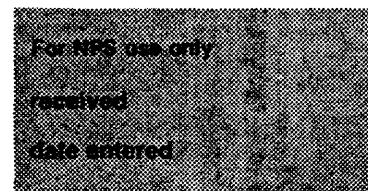
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Law-Association with Significant Persons

As the seat of county government, Janesville attracted many lawyers, as well as providing the base of operation for the legal activities of the county government. The Courthouse Hill Historic District is important because many persons significant to the community's legal affairs lived in the district.

One of the most important persons related to the legal profession was Angie King, who lived at 17 Sinclair. King was a "pioneer" woman lawyer, entering the predominantly male profession in the 19th century. She attended a Chicago law school in 1871, became the third woman to pass the Wisconsin State Bar exam in 1879 and formed a law partnership in Janesville with another woman, Lavinia Goodell.<sup>7</sup>

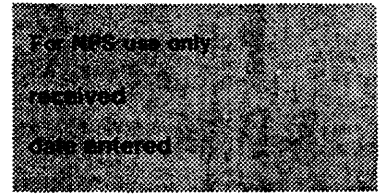
John Winans, who lived at 202 E. Van Buren, began practicing law in Janesville in 1857. He combined his law practice with public service as Janesville City Attorney, Mayor, and was elected to the State Legislature as a Representative in 1874, 1882, and 1886.<sup>8</sup>

At the turn of the century, as more professionals moved into the district, a number of the Courthouse Hill residents held prominent posts in community legal firms and government. Among these were William G. Wheeler, who lived at 618 E. Court and 700 St. Lawrence. Wheeler served as Clerk of the County Circuit Court, District Attorney, and as State Assemblyman. He was also U.S. District Attorney in 1903. Malcolm Jeffris, who lived at 203 S. Atwood and 502 St. Lawrence was a member of one of the leading law firms in Janesville, Fethers, Jeffris, & Fifield. He entered the firm in 1882 and was an expert in insurance law. George Sutherland, 418 St. Lawrence, was a member of the firm of Doe & Sutherland and was also President of the Bower City Bank. J. A. Blount, 605 St. Lawrence, was a member of the firm of Lovejoy & Blount. He was also elected to the office of City Treasurer in 1883 and served as Assemblyman from 1876 to 1877. John W. Sale of 119 S. Wisconsin was a city attorney during the 1870's, a county District Attorney from 1875 to 1885, Rock County Judge in 1886 and a Vice-President of the Bower City Bank. Thomas J. Nolan of 402 E. Holmes was a Police Justice and Judge of the Municipal Court in 1880 and also President of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners in 1903. Charles Fifield of 201 Jackman was also Police Justice and Judge of the Municipal Court in 1898 and was a member of the law firm Fethers, Jeffris, and Fifield.



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These are some of the more important persons out of the many legal and governmental professionals who lived in the Courthouse Hill Historic District. Close to their governmental and private offices, they helped establish the legal and governmental service base that has been maintained in Janesville to the present time. Because they resided in the Courthouse Hill Historic District, they are a part of its significance to the community.9

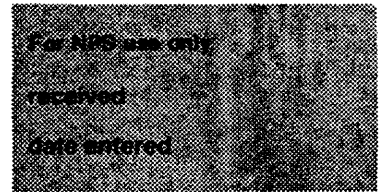
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FOOTNOTES

1

Gray, Alex T. History of Janesville, Wisconsin: From the Earliest Settlement of Rock County to the Present Time. (Janesville, WI: Wright and Erving, Printers, 1859.), pp. 8-12.

2

Ibid, p.22.

3

Gray, History of Janesville, p. 35.

4

Brown, William Fiske. Rock County Wisconsin, A New History of its Cities, Villages, Towns, Citizens and Varied Interests, from the Earliest Times, up to Date. (Chicago, C.F. Cooper & Co., 1908.)

5

Janesville City Directories 1858-1915.

6

Ibid

7

Brown, p. 777.

8

Ibid, p. 843

9

Janesville City Directories 1858-1915.

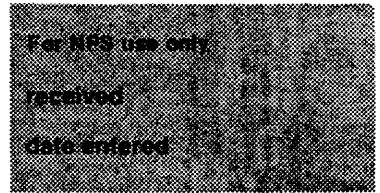
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ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Brown's 1908 history of Rock County cited Indian encampments and fields located in the southern portion of Janesville, at a bend in the Rock River. Evidence of these early encampments were allegedly visible for a number of years after Janesville's beginnings in the 1830's. The east side of the Rock River, however, has witnessed early and continual commercial and residential development. Therefore, the possibility of any significant extant archeological sites is highly doubtful.

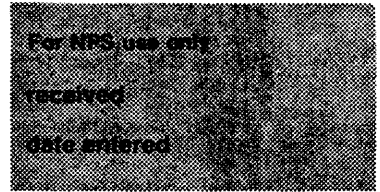
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**PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES IN JANESVILLE**

Preservation and restoration activities have been a tradition in Janesville. Since 1974, the Rock County Historical Society has sponsored an annual tour of homes throughout the city that displays current restoration efforts and the various stages of the restoration process. This annual tour has been a popular and well-received event. It has helped to motivate further restoration activities and has raised the level of interest in preservation throughout the community.

Local interest in preservation activities in the proposed Courthouse Hill historic district has been expressed as early as the 1940's when the Wheelock Mansion at 418 St. Lawrence Avenue was sensitively converted to apartments with little exterior alteration. Other large homes such as the Lovejoy and Merrill houses at 202 and 220 St. Lawrence were adapted for new use as the YWCA in 1954 and 1980 without significant loss of integrity. Within the Courthouse Hill district two houses are already individually listed and nine have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. One block north of the East Court Street Courthouse Hill district boundary is the North Main Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1980 (revised, 1983).

Janesville's Historic Preservation Commission, established in 1981 has become increasingly active and is preparing to nominate the "Look West" neighborhood located on the west side of the Rock River. This new endeavor reflects the growing local interest in vernacular structures and working class neighborhoods that represent an additional dimension to Janesville's heritage.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

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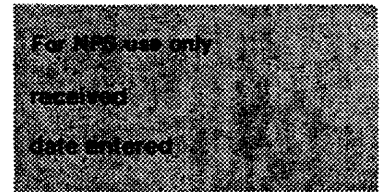
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Courthouse Hill Historic District  
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**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION**

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Courthouse Hill Historic District were defined as such because they include the most intact and significant buildings which made up the primarily residential historic Courthouse Hill neighborhood. The areas excluded were done so because they are not a part of this still intact primarily residential neighborhood. For example, the southwestern boundary of the district is a commercial area with significantly different building types separated by a major intrusive thoroughfare. The southeastern boundaries are defined by buildings of a different type, scale, and age of construction, or buildings which have significant losses of integrity. The eastern boundaries include an area of open space traditionally associated with the neighborhood beyond which lies a different neighborhood of houses which are primarily of a different age and scale. Along the north and northwest boundaries lie both commercial and light industrial buildings, as well as residential structures which are, again, significantly different in age, type and scale than those buildings in the district. The northwest boundary in particular is defined by the major thoroughfares of Milton Avenue and Milwaukee Street and their conjunction at S. Atwood Avenue.

Verbal Description of Boundaries:

Beginning at the intersection of the right-of-way (ROW) lines of E. Court and S. Main, then SE along the ROW line of S. Main to the ROW line of St. Lawrence, then NE to the ROW line of Parker Dr., then SE to the rear lot line of 121 E. Van Buren then SW to the SW side lot line, SE to the ROW line of E. Van Buren, SW to the SW lot line of 200 S. Parker Dr., SE to the NW lot line of 211 S. Main, SW to the ROW line of S. Main, SE to the ROW line of E. Holmes, NE to the SW lot line of 120 E. Holmes, continuing along the rear lot lines of 312-326 S. Parker Dr., then NE along the SE lot line of 320 S. Parker Dr., to the ROW line of S. Parker Dr., SE to the SE lot line of 343 S. Parker Dr., NE to the rear lot lines of 343-315 Parker Dr., NW to the rear lot lines of 214-220 E. Holmes, NE to the rear lot lines of 312-326 S. Wisconsin, SE to the SE lot line of 326 S. Wisconsin, NE to the rear lot lines of 315-329 S. Wisconsin, NW to the rear lot lines of 408-420 E. Holmes, NE to the ROW line of S. Atwood, NW to the rear lot line of 502 E. Holmes, NE to the rear lot line of 308-312 Jackman, SE to the SE lot line of 312 Jackman, NE to the ROW line of Jackman St., SE to

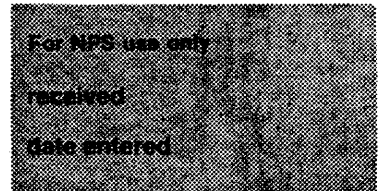
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the rear lot lines of 602-630 E. Holmes, NE to the ROW line of S. Garfield, N to the north lot line of 203 Sinclair, W and NW to the rear lot line of 720 St. Lawrence, NE to the rear lot lines of 802-808 E. Court, N then E along the rear lot line of 904 E. Court, then N along the ROW line of Garfield to the ROW line of E. Court, SW to the ROW line of Marshall, NW to the rear lot lines of 825, 827 E. Court and Parker Park, W to the rear lot line of 17 Harrison, NW along the NE lot line of 812 E. Milwaukee to the ROW line of E. Milwaukee, N E to the NE lot line of 823 E. Milwaukee, NW to the rear lot lines of 509-823 E. Milwaukee, SW to the ROW line of Milton Ave., SW to the ROW line of E. Milwaukee, NE to the rear lot lines of 12-14 Jackman, SE to the NW lot line of 17 Atwood, SW to the ROW line of S. Atwood, SE to the NW lot line of 18 S. Atwood, SW to the rear lot lines of 18 & 24 S. Atwood, SE to the rear lot line of 409 E. Court, SW to the ROW line of S. Wisconsin, NW to the NW lot line of 14 S. Wisconsin, SW to the rear lot lines of 14-18 S. Wisconsin, SE to the rear lot lines of 303-317 E. Court, SW to the ROW line of Parker Pl., SE to the ROW line of E. Court, SW to the point of beginning.

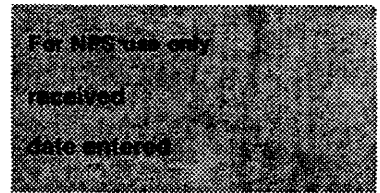
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FORM PREPARED BY:

Technical Assistance and Editing provided by Carol Cartwright,  
City of Janesville

Technical Assistance provided by: Richard Haviza, City of  
Janesville, Planning Department; and Lynda Wannamaker, City of  
Janesville

Research Assistance and Editing provided by Richard P. Hartung,  
Rock County Historical Society



COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Janesville, Wisconsin  
October, 1985

Address	Use	Historic Name	Style	Year Built	Cont.	National Register Eligible
017 S Atwood Ave.	Residence	Samuel Pond	Queen Anne	1880	Yes	
018 S Atwood Ave.	Residence	C. B. Bostwick	Shingle	1915	Yes	
023 S Atwood Ave.	Residence	A.A. Jacks	Italianate	1860	Yes	
024 S Atwood Ave.	Garage	Robert M. Bostwick	Garage - Italianate	1870	Yes	
055 S Atwood Ave.	Apartments (6)	Timothy Jackman	Italianate	1858	Yes	DOEHD
069 S Atwood Ave.	Apartments	Claremont Jackman	Queen Anne	1884	Yes	DOEHD
118 S Atwood Ave.	Residence	Martha Wheelock	Queen Anne	1897	Yes	DOEHD
122 S Atwood Ave.	Residence	I. W. Thayer	Vern/Italianate	1860	Yes	DOEHD
203 S Atwood Ave.	Duplex	William Ashcraft	Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
209-211 S Atwood Ave.	Duplex	Henry A. Doty	Italianate	1878	Yes	DOE
217 S Atwood Ave.	Residence		Vern/Italianate	1890	Yes	
303 E Court St.	Law Offices	George Barnes (2)	Italianate	1858	Yes	DOEHD
317 E Court St.	Apartments	George Barnes (1)	Greek Revival	1853	Yes	
321 E Court St.	Residence	George Barnes (3)	None	1870	No	
409 E Court St.	Church	Trinity Episcopal	Gothic Revival	1931	Yes	
411 E Court St.	Rectory	Trinity Episcopal	Jacobethan Revival	1931	Yes	
421 E Court St.	Church Facility	Trinity Episcopal	Jacobethan Revival	1965	No	
503 E Court St.	Parking Lot		Parking lot			
509 E Court St.	Apartments	Frank C. Cook	Queen Anne	1892	Yes	DOEHD
521 E Court St.	Apartments	R.M. Bostwick	Italianate	1865	Yes	DOEHD
602 E Court St.	Duplex	Platt Eycleshimer	Italianate	1862	Yes	DOEHD
603 E Court St.	Residence	Robert W. King	Queen Anne	1888	Yes	DOEHD
606 E Court St.	Residence	Emma Ripley	Queen Anne	1898	Yes	DOEHD
611 E Court St.	Residence	R. J. Richardson	Italianate	1868	Yes	DOEHD
612 E Court St.	Apartments	George Kimball	Vern/Italianate	1870	Yes	DOEHD
618 E Court St.	Residence	Theodore W. Goldin	Queen Anne	1897	Yes	DOEHD
619 E Court St.	Residence	J.H. Wingate	Italianate	1860	Yes	DOEHD
622 E Court St.	Residence	William P. Sayles	Queen Anne	1897	Yes	DOEHD
623 E Court St.	Residence	David D. Wilson	Italianate	1863	Yes	DOEHD
702 E Court St.	Residence	Arnold Shumway	Queen Anne	1890	Yes	DOEHD
703 E Court St.	Residence	Margaret S. McGee	Italianate	1868	Yes	DOEHD
706 E Court St.	Residence	Arnold Shumway	Vern/Queen Anne	1905	Yes	DOEHD
712 E Court St.	Residence	C. G. Williams	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	DOEHD
713 E Court St.	Residence	T. Tennett	Vern/Italianate	1870	Yes	DOEHD
717 E Court St.	Residence	Allen E. Rich	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	DOEHD
718-720 E Court St.	Duplex	Andrew W. Allison	Queen Anne	1891	Yes	DOEHD
802 E Court St.	Residence	W. F. Palmer	Queen Anne	1901	Yes	DOE
808 E Court St.	Apartments	G. S. Parker	Colonial Revival	1900	Yes	
812 E Court St.	Duplex	G. S. Parker	Vern/Queen Anne	1910	Yes	
825 E Court St.	Residence	Frank Baack	Queen Anne	1901	Yes	
827 E Court St.	Residence	Jacob K. Jensen	American Foursquare	1915	Yes	
904 E Court St.	Residence	Russell Parker	Spanish Colonial Rev	1927	Yes	DOE
117 S Division St.	Residence	Clarence W. Jackman	Queen Anne	1885	Yes	DOEHD
120 S Division St.	Residence	Joseph A. Craig	Ranch	1949	No	
215 S Division St.	Residence	Matthew M. Fardy	Queen Anne	1892	Yes	DOEHD
216 S Division St.	Residence	Charles Sutherland	Bungalow	1911	Yes	DOEHD
307 S Division St.	Residence		Vern/Italianate	1875	Yes	
005 Harrison St.	Residence		Colonial Revival	1940	No	

National Register Eligibility: NRHP: Listed on the National Register of  
Historic Places; DOE: Determined Individually Eligible for Listing;  
DOEHD: Determined Eligible as part of a District.

COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Janesville, Wisconsin  
October, 1985

Address	Use	Historic Name	Style	Year Built	Cont.	National Register Eligible
012 Harrison St.	Residence		Two Story Cube	1910	Yes	
016 Harrison St.	Residence	Christ Episcopal Ch.	Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
017 Harrison St.	Residence	Faye Halverson	Bungalow	1935	No	
024 Harrison St.	Residence	Wilson Lane	Front Gabled	1903	Yes	
028 Harrison St.	Residence	Catherine M. Rich	Queen Anne	1913	Yes	
058 Harrison St.	Residence	Josephine Curtis	Vern/Queen Anne	1902	Yes	DOEHD
061 Harrison St.	Residence	Isabelle Lovejoy	American Craftsman	1920	Yes	
109-111 E Holmes St.	Duplex	Albert Kavelage	American Foursquare	1910	Yes	
115 E Holmes St.	Duplex		Queen Anne	1885	Yes	
120 E Holmes St.	Duplex	Alexander Matheson	Queen Anne	1896	Yes	
121 E Holmes St.	Residence		Queen Anne	1885	Yes	
203 E Holmes St.	Duplex	W. D. Hastings	Italianate	1870	Yes	
209 E Holmes St.	Duplex	Janey Day	Vern/Queen Anne	1907	Yes	
214 E Holmes St.	Residence	Amelia Lee	Queen Anne	1892	Yes	
215 E Holmes St.	Residence	Joseph Hay	Queen Anne	1896	Yes	
220 E Holmes St.	Residence	Fred H. Howe	Queen Anne	1896	Yes	DOEHD
221 E Holmes St.	Residence	Frank H. Baack	Queen Anne	1896	Yes	DOEHD
302 E Holmes St.	Duplex	Mary Ross	Queen Anne	1885	Yes	
303 E Holmes St.	Residence		Queen Anne	1870	Yes	
309 E Holmes St.	Residence		Queen Anne	1900	Yes	
315 E Holmes St.	Residence	Gustavis A. Nelson	Italianate	1860	Yes	
320 E Holmes St.	Residence	Fred H. Palmer	American Craftsman	1915	Yes	
402 E Holmes St.	Residence	Thomas S. Nolan	American Foursquare	1915	Yes	
408 E Holmes St.	Residence	John H. McVicar	Bungalow	1915	Yes	
414 E Holmes St.	Residence	J.F. Wortendyke	Queen Anne	1902	Yes	
420 E Holmes St.	Residence	George F. Kimball	Queen Anne	1901	Yes	
502 E Holmes St.	Group Home	George Simpson	Queen Anne	1894	Yes	
503 E Holmes St.	Residence	William Knowles	Gabled Ell	1865	Yes	
508 E Holmes St.	Residence	J.W. Allen	Gabled Ell	1869	Yes	
509 E Holmes St.	Residence	Gertrude Cunningham	Colonial Revival	1928	Yes	
514 E Holmes St.	Residence		Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
520 E Holmes St.	Residence	J. Galletly	Vern/Queen Anne	1900	Yes	
602 E Holmes St.	Residence	Mrs. Harriet Jeffris	Mediterranean Reviva	1919	Yes	
613 E Holmes St.	Residence		Vern/Queen Anne	1900	Yes	
614 E Holmes St.	Residence		Tri-Level	1961	No	
620 E Holmes St.	Residence	Louis Levy	Mediterranean Reviva	1916	Yes	DOE
621 E Holmes St.	Residence	Fred A. Capelle	Georgian Revival	1915	Yes	
630 E Holmes St.	Residence	Olaf H. Olson	American Craftsman	1909	Yes	
012 Jackman St.	Residence	Jules Levy	American Craftsman	1916	Yes	
014 Jackman St.	Residence	Earl T. Brown	Colonial Revival	1928	Yes	
015 Jackman St.	Residence	S.A. Pond	Apartment Building	1888	Yes	
016 Jackman St.	Duplex		Queen Anne	1891	Yes	
020 Jackman St.	Garage		Garage		No	
021-023 Jackman St.	Apartments		Apartment Building	1965	No	
028 Jackman St.	Apartments	R.M. Bostwick	Italianate	1865	Yes	
058 Jackman St.	Garage	Henry S. Lovejoy	Garage - Cotswold	1916	Yes	
115 Jackman St.	Residence	Cyrus Bliss	Italianate	1870	Yes	DOEHD
120 Jackman St.	Residence	Harry H. Bliss	Queen Anne	1900	Yes	DOEHD
201 Jackman St.	Residence	Charles Fifield	Queen Anne	1895	Yes	

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COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Janesville, Wisconsin  
October, 1985

Address	Use	Historic Name	Style	Year Built	Cont.	National Register Eligible
202 Jackman St.	Residence	S.G. Sisson	Italianate	1868	Yes	DOE
208 Jackman St.	Residence	Everett C. Hartman	Colonial Revival	1940	No	
211 Jackman St.	Residence	G. Fred Ehrlinger	American Craftsman	1916	Yes	
212 Jackman St.	Residence	Alpheus Foss	Vern/Italianate	1868	Yes	
218 Jackman St.	Residence	Martha Shopbell	Bungalow	1908	Yes	
219 Jackman St.	Residence	Fred E. Sutherland	Dutch Colonial Reviv	1923	Yes	
223 Jackman St.	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot			
224 Jackman St.	Residence	Edward Jepson	Vern/Italianate	1870	Yes	
228 Jackman St.	Residence	Samuel C. Cobb	Colonial Revival	1908	Yes	
229 Jackman St.	Residence		Italianate	1865	Yes	
308 Jackman St.	Residence	John Galletly	Vern/Queen Anne	1893	Yes	
312 Jackman St.	Residence	Edgar A. Kohler	American Foursquare	1912	Yes	
315 Jackman St.	Residence	Fred R. Jones	American Craftsman	1908	Yes	
Jefferson Park	Park		Park			DOEHD
051 S Main St.	Gov't & Park	County of Rock	International	1955	No	
211 S Main St.	Funeral Home	Chester A. Alden	Italianate	1856	Yes	DOE
217 S Main St.	Residence	J. B. Davis	Greek Revival	1858	Yes	
223 S Main St.	Residence	David Brown	Vern/Queen Anne	1899	Yes	
225-227 S Main St.	Apartments	Albert Kavelage-rntl	Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
231 S Main St.	Commercial	Abel Jones	Greek Revival	1850	Yes	
602 E Milwaukee	Residence	Thomas W. Nuzum	American Foursquare	1908	Yes	
509 E Milwaukee St.	Apartments	Dr. M. H. Michealis	Apartment Building	1910	Yes	
525 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	A. C. Thorpe	Colonial Revival	1915	Yes	
601 E Milwaukee St.	Duplex	Warren Skelly	American Foursquare	1903	Yes	
607 E Milwaukee St.	Apartments	George H. Cullen	Apartment Building	1911	Yes	
612 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Roberts Family	Italianate	1871	Yes	
613 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	John G. Todd	Front Gabled	1888	Yes	
618 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Roberts Family	Vern/Italianate	1870	Yes	
622 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	A. J. Roberts	Vern/Italianate	1865	Yes	
625 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	George Diehls	Italianate	1875	Yes	
629 E Milwaukee St.	Duplex	William Bates	Italianate	1870	Yes	
701-703 E Milwaukee St.	Apartments	Charles D. Stevens	Queen Anne	1885	Yes	
704 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Charles Skelly	Italianate	1878	Yes	DOE
711 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Kitty Nichols	Georgian Revival	1918	Yes	
712 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Willard J. Skelly	Queen Anne	1891	Yes	
717 E Milwaukee St.	Residence		Ranch	1952	No	
718 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Manly Michaelis	Queen Anne	1905	Yes	
721 E Milwaukee St.	Apartments	Karon W. Bemis	Vern/Italianate	1885	Yes	
727 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	W. Miles	Vern/Italianate	1889	Yes	
805 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	William McLay	Queen Anne	1885	Yes	
806 E Milwaukee St.	Residence		Front Gabled	1909	Yes	
811 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Frank J. Kane	American Foursquare	1912	Yes	
812 E Milwaukee St.	Duplex		Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
817 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Horace Cunningham	Queen Anne	1888	Yes	
823 E Milwaukee St.	Residence	Michael Murphy	Queen Anne	1891	Yes	DOE
119 S Parker Dr.	Nursing Home		None	1963	No	

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DOEHD: Determined Eligible as part of a District.

COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Janesville, Wisconsin  
October, 1985

Address	Use	Historic Name	Style	Year Built	Cont.	National Register Eligible
200 S Parker Dr.	Duplex	Fenner D. Kimball	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	
212 S Parker Dr.	Residence	Alvin J. Baker	Vern/Queen Anne	1889	Yes	
217 S Parker Dr.	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot			
218 S Parker Dr.	Residence	Frank G. Howe	Vern/Queen Anne	1901	Yes	
222 S Parker Dr.	Duplex	George K. Colling	Vern/Queen Anne	1887	Yes	
303 S Parker Dr.	Residence	Memorial M.E. Church	Queen Anne	1895	Yes	
309 S Parker Dr.	Duplex	James Plantz	Queen Anne	1899	Yes	
312 S Parker Dr.	Residence	John P. Cullen	Georgian Revival	1905	Yes	
315 S Parker Dr.	Residence	William Mahany	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	
316 S Parker Dr.	Residence		Bungalow	1918	Yes	
321 S Parker Dr.	Residence	Spencer Phelps	Queen Anne	1902	Yes	
324 S Parker Dr.	Residence		Bungalow	1920	Yes	
326 S Parker Dr.	Residence		Bungalow	1920	Yes	
327 S Parker Dr.	Residence	Frederick W. Winslow	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	DOE
333 S Parker Dr.	Residence	James Dearborn	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	
339 S Parker Dr.	Residence	F. S. Winslow	Queen Anne	1900	Yes	
343 S Parker Dr.	Residence	Ira M. Holsapple	Queen Anne	1895	Yes	
Parker Park		Park	Park			
017 Sinclair St.	Residence	Angie King	Queen Anne	1892	Yes	
018 Sinclair St.	Residence	Richard Richardson	Queen Anne	1896	Yes	
023 Sinclair St.	Duplex	Frederick C. Stilson	Vern/Queen Anne	1891	Yes	
024 Sinclair St.	Duplex	J. Thoroughgood rntl	Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
025 Sinclair St.	Duplex	J.H. Cullen	American Craftsman	1920	Yes	
028 Sinclair St.	Apartments	H. S. McGiffin	Colonial Revival	1901	Yes	
102 Sinclair St.	Residence		Colonial Revival	1948	No	DOEHD
118 Sinclair St.	Residence	Arthur J. Harris	Queen Anne	1898	Yes	DOEHD
202 Sinclair St.	Residence	Frank H. Jackman	Colonial Revival	1901	Yes	
203 Sinclair St.	Vacant Lot		Vacant Lot			
210 Sinclair St.	Residence	John G. Rexford	Tudor Revival	1901	Yes	
220 Sinclair St.	Residence	Agnes Clark	Colonial Revival	1902	Yes	
202 St. Lawrence Av	Apartments	Hiram Merrill	Neoclassical Revival	1904	Yes	NRHP
220 St. Lawrence Av	Y.W.C.A.	Allen Perry Lovejoy	Queen Anne	1881	Yes	NRHP
302 St. Lawrence Av	Apartments	Morris Clark Smith	Italianate	1858	Yes	DOEHD
308 St. Lawrence Av	Group Home	George F. Barker	Prairie	1904	Yes	
314 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Julia Brittan	Shingle	1890	Yes	DOEHD
320 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Archie Reid	Richardsonian Romane	1900	Yes	DOEHD
404 St. Lawrence Av	Apartments	Thomas Lappin	Italianate	1864	Yes	DOEHD
418 St. Lawrence Av	Apartments	Wadsworth G. Wheeler	Second Empire	1867	Yes	DOEHD
502 St. Lawrence Av	Nursing Home	Malcolm G. Jeffris	Prairie	1906	Yes	DOEHD
515 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Levi B. Carle	Queen Anne	1890	Yes	DOEHD
602 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Edward Connell	Italianate	1860	Yes	DOEHD
605 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	J. A. Blount	Italianate	1883	Yes	DOEHD
612 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	George Barnes	Italianate	1877	Yes	DOEHD
615 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Arthur P. Burnham	Queen Anne	1891	Yes	DOEHD
618 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Mary Jackman	Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	DOEHD
625 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	David K. Jeffris	Colonial Revival	1899	Yes	DOEHD
700 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	William G. Wheeler	Georgian Revival	1930	Yes	
703 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Victor P. Richardson	Dutch Colonial Reviv	1892	Yes	DOEHD

National Register Eligibility: NRHP: Listed on the National Register of  
Historic Places; DOE: Determined Individually Eligible for Listing;  
DOEHD: Determined Eligible as part of a District.

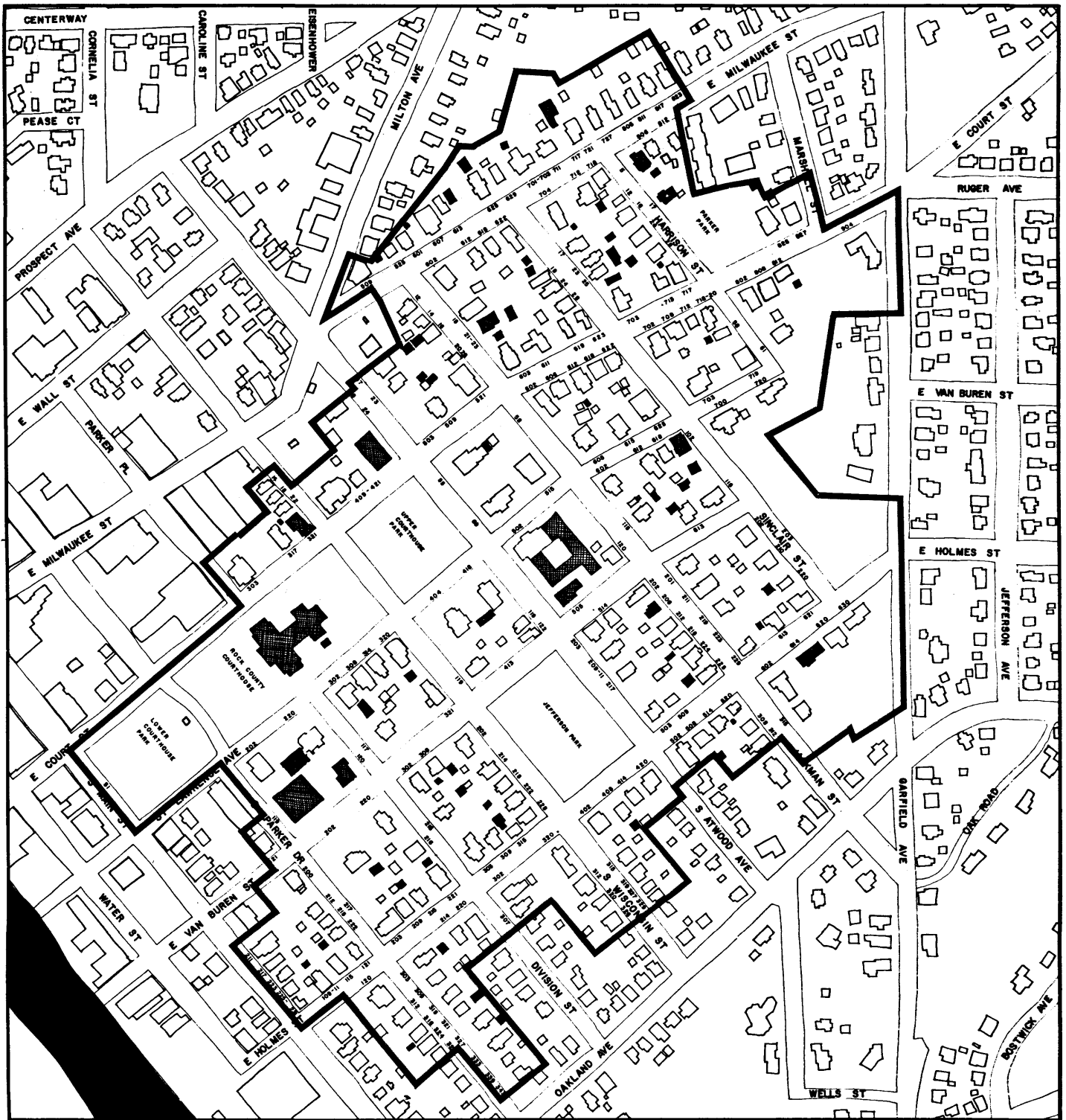
COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Janesville, Wisconsin  
October, 1985

Address	Use	Historic Name	Style	Year Built	Cont.	National Register Eligible
719 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	Alice Smith	Queen Anne	1889	Yes	DOEHD
720 St. Lawrence Av	Residence	J. Harris	Colonial Revival	1931	Yes	
121 E Van Buren St.	Residence	Berton F. Nowlan	Queen Anne	1895	Yes	
202 E Van Buren St.	Residence	Henry W. Collins	Italianate	1861	Yes	DOEHD
220 E Van Buren St.	Residence	Richard Valentine	Queen Anne	1880	Yes	DOEHD
302 E Van Buren St.	Duplex	William Ashcraft	Queen Anne	1892	Yes	DOEHD
308 E Van Buren St.	Residence	Augustus F. Hall	Queen Anne	1890	Yes	DOEHD
321 E Van Buren St.	Residence	William Judd	Italianate	1865	Yes	DOEHD
413 E Van Buren St.	Garage		Garage		Yes	
505 E Van Buren St.	Residence		Ranch	1950	No	DOEHD
514 E Van Buren St.	Residence	Roy E. Wisner	American Craftsman	1915	Yes	
613 E Van Buren St.	Residence	J.L. Wilcox	Colonial Revival	1902	Yes	DOEHD
014 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	C. W. Hodson -rental	Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
018 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	C. W. Hodson -rental	Vern/Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
022 S Wisconsin St.	Duplex	C. W. Hodson -rental	Vern/Queen Anne	1888	Yes	
119 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Josiah Arnold	Queen Anne	1892	Yes	DOEHD
202 S Wisconsin St.	Duplex	Sutherland & Hall	Queen Anne	1890	Yes	
214 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Thomas Nolan	Vern/Queen Anne	1905	Yes	
218 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Q.A. Sutherland	Queen Anne	1893	Yes	
222 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Ralph M. Smith	Bungalow	1921	Yes	
228 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Frank H. Farnsworth	Colonial Revival	1910	Yes	
312 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	John B. Francis	Georgian Revival	1916	Yes	
315 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Edward A. Kemmerer	Mediterranean Reviva	1920	Yes	
319 S Wisconsin St.	Residence		American Foursquare	1916	Yes	
320 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	George Razook	American Foursquare	1918	Yes	
326 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	Roger Cunningham	Colonial Revival	1920	Yes	
327 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	William Kemmerling	Two Story Cube	1911	Yes	
329 S Wisconsin St.	Residence	C. E. Smith	Front Gabled	1915	Yes	

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199

Total Records Displayed: 219





National Register Eligibility: NRHP: Listed on the National Register of  
Historic Places; DOE: Determined Individually Eligible for Listing;  
DOEHD: Determined Eligible as part of a District.

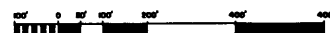


# COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

SHEET  
1 OF 2

## LEGEND

-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  PROPERTY ADDRESS
-  CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

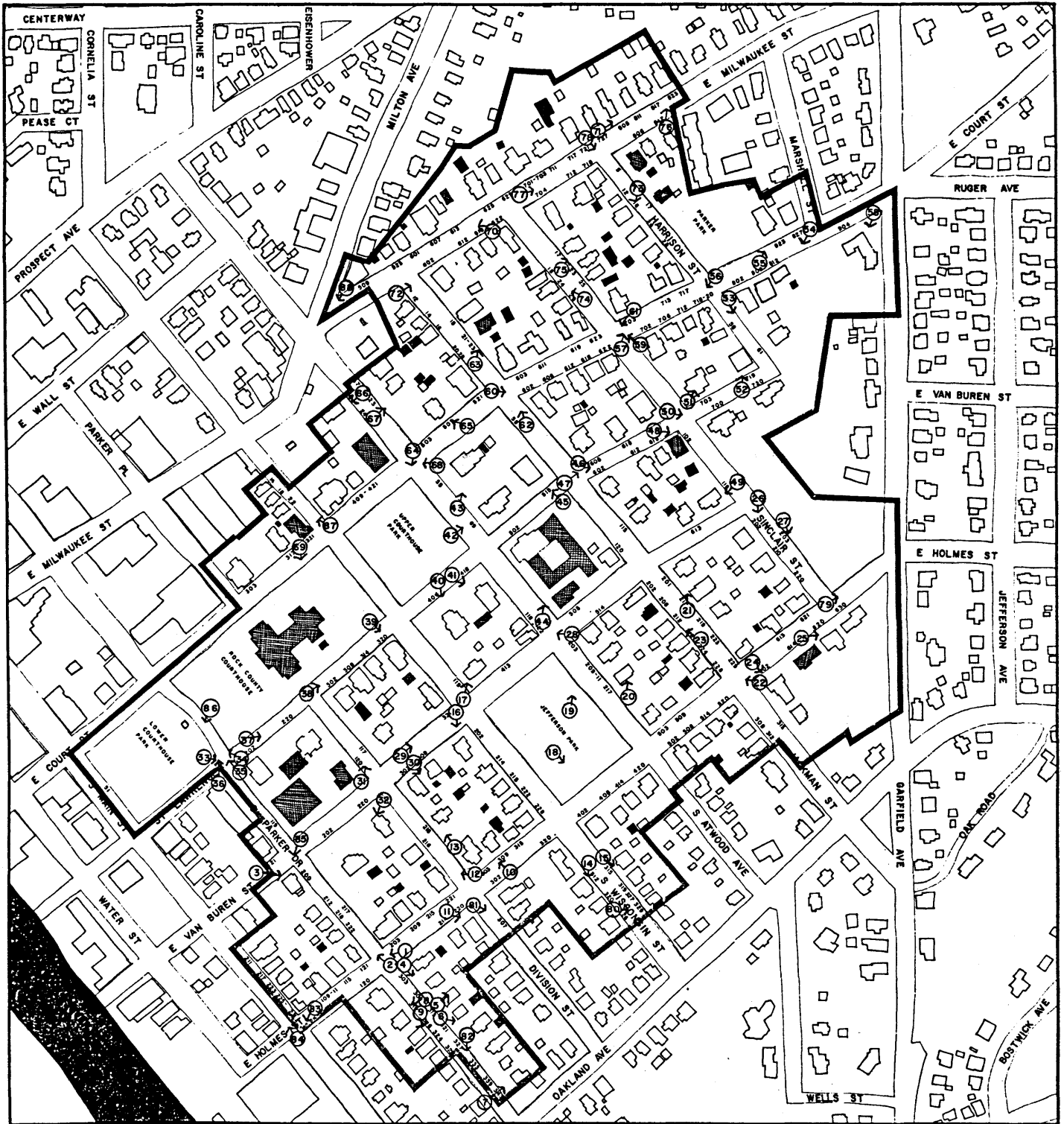


SCALE (APPROXIMATE)



NORTH






PREPARED FOR THE JANESVILLE HISTORIC COMMISSION  
BY THE CITY OF JANESVILLE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, MAY, 1985.

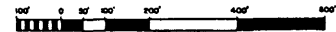


# COURTHOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

SHEET  
2 OF 2

## LEGEND

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



SCALE (APPROXIMATE)



NORTH

PREPARED FOR THE JANESVILLE HISTORIC COMMISSION  
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