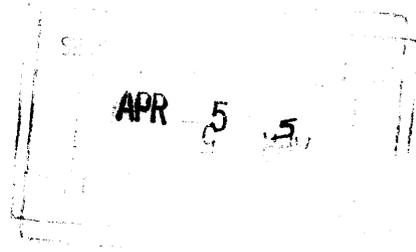


**United States Department of Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Columbus Circle Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	Columbus Circle generally bounded by North Adams and East Milwaukee streets and North Garfield Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Janesville	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Rock	code 105 zip code 53545

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] SHPO Date 1/27/05

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

Columbus Circle Historic District

Rock County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain):

Eden Beall

5/19/05

Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)

district

structure

site

object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

contributing

noncontributing

64

8 buildings

sites

structures

objects

64

8 total

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources

is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation concrete

walls brick

weatherboard

roof asphalt

other stucco

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Columbus Circle Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION

General Description

The Columbus Circle Historic District is a moderately dense residential neighborhood located northeast of the downtown commercial district in Janesville, a medium-sized city in south-central Wisconsin. Janesville is one of two medium-sized communities in largely rural Rock County. About 10 miles south of Janesville is the city of Beloit, close to the Illinois-Wisconsin border. Janesville has been the county seat from the mid-nineteenth century and has a mixed economy from retail business, industry, and professional services. Rock County has a reputation for having some of the best agricultural soils in the world and Janesville has been a center of agri-business as well as a hub of commercial business since its founding.

Several major highways intersect near Janesville, including U. S. Highway 51, which runs through the city; U.S. Highway 14 and State Highway 11, which run around the outskirts of the city; and Interstate Highway 90, which runs through the eastern edge of the city. Also, State Highway 26 ends in the city. At the northeastern edge of the Janesville, highways 26, 14 and 90 intersect and the modern retail center of the community has shifted to this location in the form of a shopping mall, numerous "big box" stores, and many strip malls. It is an extension of the northeast end of Milton Avenue, where post-World War II retailing developed.

Initial residential development in the city occurred primarily west of the Rock River, but after the Civil War era, the hilly areas east of the river began to be developed and soon became the residential area of choice for middle and upper class city residents. During the twentieth century, this east side expansion continued and after World War II, the bulk of suburban development was located in this area of the city. This east side expansion continues today. Most of the twentieth century residential growth came in the form of platted subdivisions, primarily laid out on the old "grid" plan. But, a few subdivisions were laid out with unusual shapes or curvilinear streets. One such subdivision forms the core of the Columbus Circle Historic District, the Parkwood Addition, built within the large east side residential area of Janesville.

The Parkwood Addition was platted primarily as an "enclosed" or "hidden" neighborhood, where the majority of the houses face inward toward an oval-shaped street named Columbus Circle. The oval extends on each side to form loops around two small triangular parcels of vacant land. Another small vacant parcel sits in the middle of Columbus Circle at the southern or main "entrance" into the subdivision off of East Milwaukee Street. On the west side of the

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Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

oval, Columbus Circle intersects with an extension of Glen Street. Glen Street also runs through part of the Garfield Subdivision, which is included in the Columbus Circle Historic District. Where Glen Street exits onto North Garfield Avenue is a secondary "entrance" into the neighborhood.

Because the Garfield Subdivision was platted earlier in the "grid" pattern, its houses face North Garfield Avenue in the traditional manner. Also, houses in the Parkwood Addition that lie along East Milwaukee Street also face that street, due to the geographical constraints of the site when it was platted and the desire for standard lot sizes (see map). Except for these houses, the bulk of the district faces inward toward Columbus Circle and away from the "grid" pattern streets that surround it. In fact, the eastern boundary of the district along Adams Street actually has its rear yards facing the street rather than front lawns. The district includes the houses in the Garfield Subdivision and along North Garfield Avenue and East Milwaukee Street because they are of the same age, type of construction and style as those of the Parkwood Addition.

The physical description of the district cited above explains one of the reasons why the Columbus Circle Historic District is so cohesive. Even though the district contains houses that face the outside streets surrounding Columbus Circle and are "technically" not part of the "hidden" subdivision, they were included because they are much more like the houses around Columbus Circle than they are like the houses surrounding the district. Another physical reason for these boundaries include the fact that East Milwaukee Street and North Garfield Avenue are heavily traveled streets, East Milwaukee Street being a major thoroughfare through the east side of Janesville, and they create a natural boundary between this district and the rest of the east side residential area of the city.

Another, and equally as important, reason for the cohesiveness of the district is the fact that the majority of the houses in the district are variations of the popular period revival architectural styles of the early twentieth century. There are a few Bungalow designs in the district, but the majority of the houses are versions of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, and other revival styles. The houses within the district also have a similar scale and similar use of building materials and methods. Most of the houses are two stories in height with frame construction and either clapboard or brick exteriors. Their period revival details are different, yet complementary, perhaps, because most of the houses were built within a 10 year time frame. In fact, of the 72 houses in the district, 50 houses, or 70 percent, were built between 1925 and 1935. But, unlike "tract" houses of the post-World War II era, these houses have

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Section 7 Page 3 Columbus Circle Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

distinctive style elements that give each house an individual appearance, while still being complementary in size, scale, and in the use of historic architectural details.

The houses in the Columbus Circle Historic District also have very good levels of integrity. A few of the houses have been extensively remodeled, but they do not detract from the rest of the neighborhood. Also, there are a few modern houses in the district and this low intrusion rate is a significant reason for the district's high integrity. In fact, of the 72 houses in the district, eight are non-contributing, only 11% percent of the district.

The topography and landscape features of the district contribute to its cohesiveness. It is in an area of Janesville that is relatively flat, suggesting that this residential area was carved out of relatively level farm fields. The district landscaping is very dense, with many mature trees and shrubs. The district landscaping is very dense inside of the Parkwood Addition, with some large mature trees decorating the open park-like parcels at the center of the neighborhood. As stated earlier, two of the boundary streets, North Garfield Avenue and East Milwaukee Street are heavily traveled thoroughfares, especially East Milwaukee Street and landscaping drops off along these widened streets. Landscaping also drops off east and north of the district, as these areas are filled with post-World War II suburban houses with much less dense landscaping.

Columbus Circle is a very narrow street that only allows for parking on one side, and the same traits exist for Glen Street. Elm Lane is an even narrower. The heavily landscaped lots facing Columbus Circle, along with the narrow streets, give the bulk of this district a wooded, suburban-like, appearance that is in strong contrast to the traditional urban neighborhoods that surround it.

Description of Selected Buildings

The following description of selected buildings includes both representative examples of the styles seen in the district, as well as some unusual examples of the styles. Since the vast majority of the buildings of the district reflect period revival styles, only these styles will be included in this section. Notes on the building dates of these buildings will be included in the Building Inventory, which follows.

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Section 7 Page 4 Columbus Circle Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

Colonial Revival

1197 Columbus Circle
Albert Curler House, 1928

Probably the best example of the Colonial Revival style in the district, this house has a rectangular two-story plan and a symmetrical form and massing. Attached to the main block of the house is a slightly set back two-story ell. This ell was built to enclose a sun porch on the first floor and a "sleeping porch" on the second floor. The rear of the ell extends back past the main block. Both main block and ell have gable roofs with returned eaves. The entire house is clad with clapboard siding and the walls of the main block are punctuated with symmetrical fenestration of rectangular sashes with eight upper lights over a single lower light. Decorative shutters accent these windows. Above the main entrance on the south elevation, there is a pair of smaller six-over-one light sashes. The sun room ell has grouped six-over-one light sashes on both stories. The single entry door is decorated with a fanlight transom and a frontispiece. The frontispiece consists of a gable with returned eaves, a wide frieze, and pilasters.

418 N. Garfield Ave.
Nellie McCulloch House, c.1926

The two-story McCulloch house has a rectangular plan and symmetrical form and massing. The main block features a gable roof with narrow frieze and returned eaves. In the gable peaks are small, round-arched openings. Attached to the main block on the south elevation is a one-story sunroom with a flat roof that is enclosed by a "picket fence style" balustrade. The walls of the main block and sunroom are clad with wood shingles. On the main block, the walls are punctuated with symmetrical fenestration of rectangular six-over-six-light sashes decorated with shutters. The walls of the sunroom have similar openings grouped together. The main entrance is decorated with Colonial-style details such as a pediment and sidelights.

528 N. Garfield Ave.
Harrison Rex House, 1926

The Rex house has a two-story rectangular plan with symmetrical form and massing. The gable roof features slightly projecting eaves with prominent returns on the gable ends. On the south elevation, a wide red brick chimney rises along the wall through the roof. The walls of the house are clad with wood shingles and on the west elevation; they are punctuated with symmetrical

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fenestration of eight-over-one-light sashes decorated with shutters. Six-over-one-light sashes punctuate the walls of the side elevations. A small opening in the center of the second story of the main elevation is filled with a narrow six-over-one-light sash. The main entrance consists of a single door decorated with sidelights and a fanlight transom. The entrance is covered with a gable roof with returned eaves and a frieze. Two round columns support it.

1104 Glen St.
Margaret Enright House, 1931

The Enright house has a formal symmetrical form and massing, brick exterior, and classical details that vaguely suggest a simplified Georgian Revival house, a style with classical elements that are similar to the Colonial Revival style only expressed in a more formal manner. The house has a gable roof with returned eaves and a dentiled frieze running along the eaves of the front and rear elevations. In the gable peaks are round-arched, fanlight-style openings. The windows of the house are primarily six-over-six-light sashes. These sashes are paired on the first story of the main elevation. Above each set of paired windows on the second story of the main elevation, there are two eight-over-eight-light sashes. Above the main entrance are two smaller multi-light openings. The second story windows of the main elevation are decorated with shutters. The main entrance consists of a single door decorated with sidelights. It is covered with a gable-roofed overhang supported by brackets.

1103 Columbus Circle
Paul Taylor House, 1927

The two-story Taylor house is a variation of the Colonial Revival style known as the Dutch Colonial Revival. The house is constructed of red brick and a large red brick chimney rises above the roofline on the south elevation. The roof of the main block is a broad gambrel that flares to cover the first story of the house. A long shed-roofed dormer projects from the roof along the main elevation. A gambrel roof also tops the one and one-half-story sun room ell that projects from the south wall of the main block. Most of the openings of the house are six-over-one-light sashes, some paired. In the gambrel peak of the sun room ell, the rectangular opening is topped with a small fanlight. The main entrance features a fanlight transom and is covered with a gable-roofed overhang supported by four groups of two narrow columns.

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Tudor Revival

1116 Columbus Circle
J. Glenn McWilliams House, 1928

This house is a version of the Tudor Revival style. It has a two-story square main block with a very steeply-pitched hip roof. A projecting gable-roofed ell extends from the front wall of the main block. The second story of the house has a stucco covering with half-timbering. On the front wall of the projecting ell, there are also curved boards accenting the vertical half-timbering. The first story of the house is clad with stone veneer and stone veneer covers the entry pavilion. The fireplace chimney rises above the shed roof of this entry pavilion. The window openings of the house are paired or grouped multi-light sashes. The entrance sits recessed behind a round-arched opening in the entry pavilion. It is also a round-arched opening.

1208 Glen St.
Amos Rehberg House, 1928

This variation of the Tudor Revival style has a two-story rectangular main block with a steeply-pitched gable roof. The roof eaves curve above two second story windows on the main elevation. The walls are constructed of multi-hued brown bricks and are punctuated with primarily six-over-six-light sashes, some paired. Most of these windows are decorated with flat brick lintels. On the second story of the main elevation, the windows under the curved roof eaves are eight-over-eight-light sashes. At the center of the main elevation is the two-story entry pavilion. The entry pavilion has a very steeply-pitched gable roof with returned eaves. The main entrance is a single door decorated with a frontispiece that includes a parapet, cornice, frieze, and pilasters. Attached to the west elevation of the house is a one-story garage ell. The garage ell has a shed roof and a large arched opening decorated with a brick arch.

1204 Columbus Circle
Marshall Honeysett House, 1928

This two-story Tudor Revival house hides much of its second story under a very broad hipped roof. Projecting from the roof at one end is a tall brick chimney and on the main elevation, a shallow, steeply-pitched, two-story, gable-roofed ell projects from the roof. Cutting into one side of the two-story ell is a one-story entry pavilion, also with a steeply-pitched gable roof. The walls of the house are constructed of tan brick and on the main elevation, the wall of the

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two-story ell are punctuated with six-over-six-light sashes that are paired on the second story and are in a group of three on the first story. The second story window pair sits under a semi-elliptical arch and is decorated with a balconet. The first story tripartite window group is topped with rectangular transoms and a flat brick lintel. The main entrance is a round-arched single door decorated with a heavy stone round arch. Random stones accent the entry pavilion, as well. Projecting from one end wall of the house is a one-story garage ell. This ell has a simulated thatched flat roof and a large segmentally-arched opening.

1163 Columbus Circle
Henry Dedrick House, c.1927

The Dedrick house is a one and one-half story Tudor Revival-inspired cottage. The house has a gabled ell plan and a steeply-pitched gable roof hides the upper half story of the ell. The entire roof is covered with wood shingles and flares upward at each gable peak, features that suggest an English cottage with a thatched roof. A one-story entry pavilion projects from the intersection of the projecting gable section and the ell on the main elevation. The walls of the house are covered with stucco and the entry pavilion features decorative half-timbering. On the end wall of the projecting gable section the corners are flared on each side. The openings of the house are primarily multi-light casements with prominent wooden lintels. On the end wall of the projecting gable section, there is a large window with three sections of small multiple lights, three tall transoms with small multiple lights and a decorative hip roof metal overhang. The main entrance sits in the entry pavilion and is a plain wood door.

1193 Columbus Circle
Robert Harper House, 1927, 2003

The Robert Harper house also has features that suggest the English cottage variation of the Tudor Revival style, but on a larger scale. It is a two and one-half story house with a very steeply pitched hip roof that extends down to cover the sides of the second story of the house. This roof shape also suggests a thatched roof. The walls of the house are made up of dark bricks laid up in a decorative pattern that suggests a rusticated appearance. The front wall or main elevation slopes down and on one side, it flares into a round-arched opening. The walls of the house are largely six-over-one-light sashes and there are many dormers projecting from the wide sloping roof. A large one-story bay projects from the main elevation. Some remodeling of the house occurred in 2003.

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Mediterranean-Spanish Colonial Revival

1164 Columbus Circle
Addison Haugan House, 1927

This unusual two-story house reflects both the Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. It is two stories in height with a rectangular main block and projecting front ell. The house is constructed of either recycled or "weathered" tan bricks and there is brickwork at the corners that suggest large stone quoins. The dominant features of the house include a round-arched entrance in the main block and two "French" style doors on the gable end wall of the projecting front ell. The second story doors are decorated with a wrought-iron balconet supported by a large bracketed ledge. The openings of the house are decorated with primarily flat arches, but a round brick arch accents the front entrance. The house also features unusual circular decorations that form a diamond shape in the gable peaks. The same decoration can be seen in the gable peak of the matching garage.

1129 Columbus Circle
George Smiley House, 1927

The Smiley house is a one-story Mediterranean Revival-influenced home that has a rectangular main block and projecting ells at each end. The tan brick main block and ells are covered with gable roofs. The shallower projecting ell on the south end of the house features a pair of round-arched multi-light openings decorated with round-arched brick surrounds. A similar, but larger, tripartite round-arched opening accents the end wall of the more prominent north projecting ell. Also, attached to the northeast corner of this ell is a wall extension that forms a round-arched opening that is covered by a wrought-iron gate. There are two multi-light entry doors that sit in the center of the main block, recessed back from the projecting ells. In front of these entrances is a "piazza," that is defined by a matching tan brick wall capped with stone.

French Revival

1171 Columbus Circle
Residence, c.1930

Unusual period revival details make up this small cottage that primarily reflects the French Provincial or Norman Revival style. The house has a rectangular main block with a projecting

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gable section at one end, a rectangular ell attached to and recessed from the opposite end wall of the main block, and at the intersection of the main block and recessed ell, a round tower entry pavilion. The house has a gable roof and its walls are covered with stucco. The gable of the projecting ell has a half-timber decoration and flared corners. The openings are multi-light casements that are paired on the projecting ell, set in a group of four on the front elevation of the main block, and individually placed on the recessed ell. The projecting and recessed ell windows have decorative "rustic" shutters, while the central window group features a prominent flat lintel. The round tower entry pavilion has a conical roof, a narrow multi-light opening, and a segmentally-arched entry door built of vertical wood boards.

1144 Columbus Circle
Owen Skavlem House, 1929

Much different from the previous French Revival example is the Skavlem house, a two-story building constructed with a generally square plan covered with a large hip roof. The walls of the house are covered with stucco and the windows are all similar six-over-six-light sashes, some in groups of two or three. A bay window projects from the slightly recessed wall of the main elevation. The bay has a metal hip roof that covers multi-light sashes that are similar to those of the main block. The main entrance is a single door decorated with an irregular tabbed stone surround. A matching one-story garage is also on the property. (None of the garages is included in the resource count.)

Contemporary

1110 Glen St.
Ellis Jensen House, 1942

Among the group of primarily period revival houses in this district is one contemporary house. It is a two-story building constructed of concrete blocks. The entire building is covered with a very shallow hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. A two-story ell projects from the rear or south elevation. Projecting from the main or north elevation is a large one-story garage addition that has a wide sloping flat roof. The openings of the house consists of a variety of windows, including a "picture" style window on the first story of the main elevation and narrow window bands on the second story of the main elevation. The rear elevation features many larger openings. Attached to the house near the main entrance is a two-story curved opening

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constructed of glass blocks. The main entrance, as well as the large garage door, is plain in the mid-twentieth century contemporary style.

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Building Inventory

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
1102 Columbus Circle	George Sherman	Side Gable	1925 ¹	C
1103 “	Paul Taylor	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1927 ²	C
1106 “	Theodore Klein	Colonial Revival	1929 ³	C
1109 “	Robert Ruppert	Ranch	1952 ⁴	NC
1112 “	Oscar Yahn	Colonial Revival	1927 ⁵	C
1113 “	William Heller	Colonial Revival	1932 ⁶	C
1116 “	J. Glenn McWilliams	Tudor Revival	1928 ⁷	C
1119 “	John Bandt	Tudor Revival	1928 ⁸	C
1123 “	William Yahn	Colonial Revival	1929 ⁹	C
1124 “	Donald Luhrsen	Colonial Revival	1940 ¹⁰	C
1129 “	George Smiley	Mediterranean Rev.	1927 ¹¹	C
1133 “	Helen Taylor	Two Story Cube	1951 ¹²	NC
1134 “	Charles Gottschalk	Ranch	1951 ¹³	NC
1135 “	Albert Grebe	Tudor Revival	c.1932 ¹⁴	C
1139 “	Arthur Bergman	Colonial Revival	1927 ¹⁵	C
1143 “	Norman Thorman	Bungalow	1926 ¹⁶	C

¹ Assessor Records, on file in the City of Janesville Assessor's Office, Municipal Building, Janesville, Wisconsin; Tax Rolls for the City of Janesville, on file in the Rock County Historical Society Archives, Janesville, Wisconsin; City Directories for the City of Janesville, on file in the Hedberg Library, City of Janesville, Janesville, Wisconsin.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Assessor Records; City Directories.

⁵ Assessor Records; Tax Rolls; City Directories.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Assessor Records; City Directories.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Tax Rolls; City Directories.

¹⁵ Assessor Records; Tax Rolls; City Directories.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

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<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
1144 Columbus Circle	Owen Skavlem	French Provincial	1929 ¹⁷	C
1147 “	Kirkland McLay	Bungalow	1929 ¹⁸	C
1153 “	Elmer Cullen	Side Gable	1951 ¹⁹	NC
1154 “	Elmer Huggins	Colonial Revival	1939 ²⁰	C
1157 “	Oscar Dahl	Colonial Revival	1925 ²¹	C
1158 “	Leo Ruchti	Side Gable	1937,c.1995 ²²	NC
1163 “	Henry Dedrick	Tudor Revival	c.1927 ²³	C
1164 “	Addison Haugen	Spanish Colonial Rev.	1927 ²⁴	C
1167 “	Martin Kennedy	Tudor Revival	1929 ²⁵	C
1168 “	Oscar Fowler	Colonial Revival	1928 ²⁶	C
1171 “	Residence	French Provincial	c.1930 ²⁷	C
1175 “	E. J. Overton	Tudor Revival	1931 ²⁸	C
1176 “	Francis Snits	Tudor Revival	1928 ²⁹	C
1179 “	C. Duane Peterson	Bungalow	1930 ³⁰	C
1183 “	Lee Snyder	Tudor Revival	1933 ³¹	C
1187 “	Robert McRoberts	Side Gable	1927 ³²	C
1193 “	Robert Harper	Tudor Revival	1927, 2003 ³³	C

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Assessor Records.

²⁰ Tax Rolls; City Directories.

²¹ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

²² Tax Rolls; City Directories; field observation.

²³ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Assessor Records, City Directories.

²⁸ Tax Rolls, City Directories.

²⁹ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*; field observation

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<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
1197 Columbus Circle	Albert Curler	Colonial Revival	1928 ³⁴	C
1203 "	Leo Kropp	Tudor Revival	1929 ³⁵	C
1204 "	Marshall Honeysett	Tudor Revival	1928 ³⁶	C
1207 "	Alf Goessling	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1925 ³⁷	C
1210 "	George Geffs	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1925 ³⁸	C
1213 "	George Metcalf	Dutch Colonial Rev.	1928 ³⁹	C
1219 "	Charles Marshall	Colonial Revival	1937 ⁴⁰	C
1220 "	George Huggins	Colonial Revival	1943 ⁴¹	C
424 Elm Lane	Eugene Tuhtar	Colonial Revival	c.1941 ⁴²	C
425 "	Charles Cox	Tudor Revival	1929,c.1960 ⁴³	C
414 N. Garfield Ave.	Fawn Harker	American Foursquare	c.1930 ⁴⁴	C
418"	Nellie McCulloch	Colonial Revival	c.1926 ⁴⁵	C
424"	Nellie Eller	Side Gable	c.1926 ⁴⁶	C
440"	Willis Cash	Colonial Revival	c.1926 ⁴⁷	C
500"	Residence	Front Gable	c.1890 ⁴⁸	C
506"	Edward Dillon	Side Gable	1932 ⁴⁹	C
510"	Residence	Ranch	1950 ⁵⁰	NC
514 "	Robert Jacobs	Colonial Revival	1932 ⁵¹	C

³⁴ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

³⁵ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ City Directories.

⁴² Tax Rolls, City Directories.

⁴³ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories, field observation.

⁴⁴ City Directories.

⁴⁵ Assessor Records, City Directories.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ City Directories.

⁴⁸ 1975 Intensive Survey Results.

⁴⁹ Assessor Records, City Directories.

⁵⁰ Assessor Records.

⁵¹ Assessor Records, City Directories.

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Section 7 Page 14 Columbus Circle Historic District
Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
518 N. Garfield Ave.	George Herrick	Tudor Revival	c.1928 ⁵²	C
524 "	Charles Metcalf	Colonial Revival	c.1928 ⁵³	C
528"	Harrison Rex	Colonial Revival	1926 ⁵⁴	C
600"	J. Peter Hammerlund	American Foursquare	c.1928 ⁵⁵	C
604"	Harry Ryan	Colonial Revival	c.1928 ⁵⁶	C
1014 Glen St.	Edith Ryan	Ranch	1959 ⁵⁷	NC
1020 "	Wesley Firchow	Colonial Revival	1937 ⁵⁸	C
1026 "	Oswald Homberger	Colonial Revival	1940 ⁵⁹	C
1104 "	Margaret Enright	Colonial Revival	1931 ⁶⁰	C
1110 "	Ellis Jensen	Contemporary	1942 ⁶¹	C
1202 "	Harry Randall	Other Vernacular	c.1925	NC
1208 "	Amos Rehberg	Tudor Revival	c.1990 ⁶² 1928 ⁶³	C
1003 E. Milwaukee St.	Residence	American Foursquare	c.1920 ⁶⁴	C
1015 "	Residence	Bungalow	c.1921 ⁶⁵	C
1105 "	Paul Jerrue	Colonial Revival	c.1927 ⁶⁶	C
1111 "	Ray Fitzgerald	Dutch Colonial Rev.	c.1927 ⁶⁷	C

⁵² Assessor Records, City Directories.

⁵³ City Directories.

⁵⁴ Assessor Records, City Directories.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ Assessor Records

⁵⁸ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Assessor Records.

⁶² Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories, field observation.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ Field observation.

⁶⁵ City Directories.

⁶⁶ Tax Rolls, City Directories.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

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Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin

<i>Address</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Status</i>
1121-23 E. Milwaukee St.	Henry Fitzgerald	American Foursquare	1923 ⁶⁸	C
1129 "	Gus Schiffbein	Tudor Revival	1939 ⁶⁹	C
1135 "	Joseph Scholler	Colonial Revival	1939 ⁷⁰	C
1203 "	Michael Cizanek	Colonial Revival	1929 ⁷¹	C
1209 "	Walter Francisco	Gabled Ell	1941 ⁷²	C

⁶⁸ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

⁶⁹ Tax Rolls, City Directories.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ Assessor Records, Tax Rolls, City Directories.

⁷² *Ibid.*

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1920-1943

Significant Dates

N/A

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Janesville, Rock County, WI

SIGNIFICANCE¹

The Columbus Circle Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, for local architectural significance, because it has a fine concentration of moderately-sized Period Revival houses that feature distinctive characteristics that set this neighborhood apart from other neighborhoods in Janesville. In fact, because this district has houses primarily built within a 10 year period, with similar characteristics and complementary period revival architectural styles, it holds together exceptionally well as a historic district. A single house at 500 N Garfield predates this development and is a contributing resource in the district. Few of the houses are individually significant, but together, they make up a cohesive whole, making this district a true representation of a historic district, a neighborhood in which the group of houses is much more significant than any of its parts.

Historical Background

The first settlers came to the Janesville site in 1835 and by 1836 three separate plats were made for new communities. Two of the plats, Wisconsin City and Rockport failed, but Henry Janes' plat that included present-day downtown Janesville, was a success. Eventually the city grew and encompassed both the Wisconsin City and Rockport plats that lay southwest of Janes' original plat. Due to the hilly topography east of downtown, that area was developed later than the areas west and southwest of downtown, much of which is today included in the Look West and Old Fourth Ward Historic districts.²

During the nineteenth century, Janesville grew as a commercial center, a county seat, and as an agribusiness center. The nineteenth century industries of the community processed agricultural products from both the area and outside the area. The mills of nineteenth century Janesville included sawmills, grist mills, and textile mills located along the Rock River. In the mid-nineteenth century, two rail lines came to Janesville, further supporting the community's growth as an industrial and commercial center in south-central Wisconsin. In the late nineteenth

¹ The period of significance for this district encompasses the beginning and end dates of construction for the contributing buildings. This period, 1920-1943, encompasses the time period that the district was developed as a twentieth century suburban neighborhood. One house dates from c.1890, which predates the period of significance, but is contributing due to its historic appearance. It was the only house built prior to 1920, when the development of the district began in earnest. The development of the district was essentially completed in 1943 and the few vacant lots that remained were not filled in until the 1950s. Because these houses from the 1950s do not represent a continuation of the pre-World War II development in the district, they do not contribute to the architectural significance of the district.

² Carol Lohry Cartwright, Scott Shaffer, and Randal Waller, *City on the Rock River: Chapters in Janesville's History*, Janesville: Janesville Historic Commission, 1998, pp. 43-45.

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Janesville, Rock County, WI

century, another agricultural product, tobacco, became an important cash crop for local farmers and Janesville was a center for the trading and processing of this product.³

The location of the county seat at Janesville and its location in the center of one of the most fertile prairies of the state helped the city become a bustling commercial center in the nineteenth century. The industries also drew workers who lived in the city and traded in its downtown. Local farmers came to the community to engage in commercial activities and there were special hotels that specifically attracted the farmers who would come to the city from greater distances to trade and spend the night. By the late nineteenth century, Janesville had a multi-block downtown extending on both sides of the Rock River. The downtown was filled with shops, department stores, specialty stores, and professional offices. Between the late nineteenth century and the 1960s, Janesville's downtown was a regional commercial center.⁴

During the later nineteenth century, residential development began to conquer the hill east of downtown and eventually, the city's most prestigious residential neighborhood, the Courthouse Hill Historic District, filled with large Italianate, Queen Anne, and Period Revival houses, was established east of the courthouse and downtown. The Look West and Old Fourth Ward neighborhoods had areas of high-style houses built in the nineteenth century, but during the late nineteenth century, most wealthy families moved to Courthouse Hill, and these neighborhoods grew primarily with working and middle class houses.

Between 1900 and 1940, Janesville was transformed from a balanced community of commerce and industry to a community with a much more industrial profile. Commerce continued to be important in the community, along with professional services, but during the first several decades of the twentieth century, industry became the dominant economic force in the community. The industrial changes in the twentieth century also included a change from agribusiness to the production of consumer goods.⁵

The Parker Pen Company was one of the first of the new major industries in Janesville. In the early twentieth century, Parker Pen grew into a major manufacturer of high-quality writing instruments in the United States. In 1918, General Motors came to Janesville, at first to manufacture a motorized tractor, farm equipment, and trucks. The tractor was the most important product, but it was a huge failure and the Janesville GM plant could have faded from the landscape, but in 1922, GM decided to use its new facility to build Chevrolet automobiles. This proved highly successful and the factory expanded several times in the 1920s. Hundreds of new workers came to Janesville to work in the Chevrolet plant that would eventually employ

³ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 95.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

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thousands. The GM plant continued to expand until the 1980s, when foreign competition caused changes in the American automobile industry. The GM plant has remained in operation, manufacturing light-duty trucks and large sport utility vehicles, but its work force has been considerably downsized. Other industries that added to Janesville's industrial boom in the early twentieth century included a shade manufacturer, a large canning factory, and a large dairy plant, among others.⁶

The industrial boom resulted in a housing boom in the 1910s and 1920s and much of this boom was on the east side of the community, north, south, and east of the Courthouse Hill Historic District. The residential boom included both houses for the generally well-paid factory workers of Janesville industries and the growing middle-class who were associated with the new industries in town, as well as people associated with expanded commercial businesses in the booming city. Despite the Great Depression, houses for both workers and the middle-class were also built during the 1930s as Janesville seemed to weather the Depression better than most communities, probably because the GM plant continued to operate and unionization gave workers better wages and more job stability.

One of the neighborhoods built during the growth period of the 1920s and into the Depression of the 1930s was this neighborhood, the Columbus Circle Historic District. The western edge of the district, part of the Garfield Addition, was platted in the late nineteenth century, but except for one house, was never developed. The industrial boom of the early twentieth century changed that, along with the development of the Parkwood Addition, the plat which encompasses much of this district. In fact, the Parkwood Addition can be directly attributed to the industrial growth of the city. The Parker Pen Company laid it out in 1916. It was an unusual addition in that the plat included a circular street with most of the building lots facing inward toward the circle. A few other plats of this era included curvilinear streets, but none had such a radical appearance.⁷

Interestingly, the Parkwood Addition was not immediately built on, but by the mid-1920s, many of the lots had been sold and houses were being erected. In the nearby Garfield Addition, similar houses were being added along North Garfield Avenue. By the end of the 1920s, a majority of the lots in the Parkwood Addition and its neighbor were filled, but during the 1930s, a few more houses were added. These additions continued until 1943, when most of the lots of the district were filled. Building stopped until 1950, then a few ranch houses were added to fill up the remaining vacant lots of the district. However, formal development of the district ended in 1943, with the later houses merely infill construction.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 59, 69-70.

⁷ Copy of the Parkwood Addition Deed, on file in the Rock County Historical Society files.

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Statement of Significance—Architecture

The Columbus Circle Historic District is architecturally significant for its concentration of modest, but distinctive, period revival houses in a geographically-dense area that has a high level of historic character. The period revival houses, individually, are not as significant as they are as part of the group, making this a district not of fine individual elements or a district that shows a progression of architectural styles, but a district built within a brief period of time with houses that have complementary styles and a cohesiveness of size, scale, and quality of construction. Although there are some houses in the district that do not reflect a period revival style, the vast majority of the houses do have these style elements and these styles are what gives the district its distinctive appearance.

Between 1900 and 1940, architectural styles known collectively as the period revival styles were popular in Wisconsin. The period revival styles revived historical styles such as the Georgian, Colonial, and Tudor styles. Some large period revival houses were designed to almost replicate houses from the original periods, but most simply borrowed elements from historic examples. The period revival styles were so popular in the twentieth century, that even small, modest houses were often given some historic style elements to make them stylish. The most popular of the period revival styles were the Georgian, Colonial and Tudor Revival styles. The Georgian and Colonial Revival style elements consisted of a formal and symmetrical plan, symmetrical openings, often of multi-light sashes, and classical details, such as returned eaves, pediments, pilasters, dentils, and modillions. Georgian Revival houses are generally more formal and heavily detailed with an emphasis on a central entry pavilion and portico. Colonial Revival houses concentrate on symmetrical form and massing and simple classical details. The Tudor Revival style has many variations, all based on forms of English Tudor building design, including a castle-like variation, a half-timber house variation, and a thatched-roof cottage variation. Other period revival styles, such as the Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival styles are seen less often in Wisconsin, but their style elements include tile roofs, round-arched openings, and some classical details. Occasionally, rare period revival styles are seen in Wisconsin, including French revival variations such as the Norman Revival and the French Provincial styles.⁸

The best examples of the period revival styles found in this district are described in Section 7 and illustrate the distinctive characteristics that make them good example of their particular styles. For example, the Colonial Revival houses listed in Section 7 all have strong symmetry in their form, massing and details. Their multi-light openings, returned eaves and simple classical details are typical of the style. They also represent the typical size and character of houses in this

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 2-28—2-33.

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district; that is, they are not large, heavily detailed examples of period revival styles, but modest-sized houses with a similarity of size, scale, and details that complement each other. Individually, they are not significant, but together they make up a harmonious group of Colonial Revival style homes.

The Colonial Revival style is the most popular style seen in this district and there are many variations. The houses described in Section 7 are the most formal and detailed. There are several less detailed examples that reflect these houses in the district, including the houses at 440, 514, and 604 N. Garfield Ave. and 1139 Columbus Circle. A popular variation of the Colonial Revival style, the "Cape Cod," is also seen in this district, and good, intact examples of this type of house are seen at 1124 and 1157 Columbus Circle, 1026 Glen St., and 1129 E. Milwaukee St. The house at 1124 Columbus Circle has a distinctive front wood siding of diagonal boards and interesting trim, while the house at 1129 E. Milwaukee St. features a covering of fine stone veneer. These houses, like the more elaborate ones in the district, have a similar size, scale, and similar details that add to the cohesive nature of this district.

There is also the Dutch Colonial Revival variation of the Colonial Revival style seen in this district. The best example is at 1103 Columbus Circle, a fine brick house with the distinctive gambrel roof that makes up the main characteristic of this variation. Other examples can be seen at 1207, 1210 Columbus Circle and 1111 E. Milwaukee St. These houses also feature the distinctive gambrel roof of the Dutch Colonial variation and the other Colonial Revival details that make them blend in with all of the other similar houses of this style.

In this district, the Tudor Revival style is used primarily in the English cottage variation. The best example of this is the house at 1116 Columbus Circle, which has a large half-timbered second story. A smaller house with a stucco covering and half-timbering is 1163 Columbus Circle and it is a very good example of a design that tries to mimic a small English country cottage.

The steeply-pitched roofs of the style are the primary details of the houses at 1204 and 1208 Columbus Circle. This detail is very typically seen on more modest Tudor Revival-influenced houses. Sometimes, a steeply pitched roof is the only Tudor Revival detail used in a vernacular houses of this era. The house at 1208 Columbus Circle has distinctive arches over second story windows that suggest a thatched roof and the broad hip roof of 1204 Columbus Circle also gives this illusion, features often used to give these houses the English cottage look. A more interesting hip roof and broad front wall can be seen on 1193 Columbus Circle, an unusual way to give the house its thatched roof and English cottage appearance. These distinctive details make this house stand out in the district, although its scale and size are typical of the district.

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There are three other houses that are interesting modest interpretations of the Tudor Revival style. They include a brick house with an interesting jerkinhead roofline at 518 N. Garfield Ave.; another interesting broad hip roof house at 1135 Columbus Circle, and a house with an unusual weathered brick veneer and sloping roofline at 1183 Columbus Circle.

Of the less commonly seen period revival houses in Wisconsin, this district has a few examples. The house at 1164 Columbus Circle is a very unusual house with weathered brick construction and details that suggest both the Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival style. More typical of the Mediterranean Revival style are the round-arched openings of 1129 Columbus Circle, an interesting, almost ranch-like house with an unusually smooth brick veneer and Mediterranean details.

Of the French revival variations, there are two houses in this district that feature these characteristics. The house at 1171 Columbus Circle is a small and simple example of a Norman Revival-inspired house. Its broad gables and round turret entrance are typical details of this style. A simple French Provincial inspired house is at 1144 Columbus Circle. Its stucco walls and high hip roof suggests a French country house as its inspiration.

Although these examples stand out as the most distinctive in the district, the remainder of the contributing period revival houses are also distinctive, as a group. They may have fewer details or slightly less integrity, but taken together, they present a cohesive appearance of a 1920s and 1930s period revival neighborhood that is isolated from its neighbors both by physical site characteristics and by internal style characteristics.

The building of modest sized period revival houses in this district continued in the 1930s and early 1940s. Most of these houses reflect a "streamlined" or "modern" variation of the Colonial Revival style. In other words, their style details are more simplified and stripped down, reflecting the building limitations of this era. The best examples of this continuation of the period revival during the 1930s and 1940s are the Colonial Revival-influenced houses at 1219 Columbus Circle (built 1937), 424 Elm Lane (built 1941), and 1220 Columbus Circle (built 1943).

One contemporary design was also built in the 1940s: the Ellis Jensen House (1110 Glen St.), built in 1942. This unusual design does not reflect the period revival houses in the neighborhood, but its high quality of design, unusual concrete block construction materials, and overall complementary size and scale makes it a contributing building in the historic district. There was an end to building in this district in 1943, then beginning in 1950, several Ranch style homes were built as infill on the few vacant lots that remained in the district. These houses were not a

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continuation of the building of the 1920s-1940s that dominates the district, rather they infill houses of a more recent period that filled up the available land space and, therefore, they have been determined to be non-contributing.

There are no other neighborhoods in Janesville that have such a large, distinctive, and cohesive concentration of modest, yet high-quality, period revival houses. The most important examples of large period revival houses in the city are generally interspersed within the Courthouse Hill Historic District or in neighboring areas. This factor makes this district stand out as significant and unusual in the city.

Note on Integrity

The style elements and cohesive architectural appearance of the district that have been mentioned above make up the most important argument for the architectural significance of this district. Adding to this significance is the high degree of integrity of the district's buildings. The majority of the buildings in the district have a high level of integrity, with few alterations or inappropriate additions. There are only a few cases of major alterations or the application of modern siding materials. Because many of the homeowners in this district recognize the architectural and historical importance of their neighborhood, the buildings have been well-maintained with more than a usual level of attention to maintaining historic details. It is this high level of integrity in the district that helps give the neighborhood its cohesive, historic appearance that makes it stand out as a historic district.

Conclusion

This district is architecturally significant for its concentration of modest period revival houses that have distinctive characteristics of their styles, including the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles. More importantly, these houses have a high integrity and cohesive appearance of size, scale, type of materials, and high quality of craftsmanship that make them stand out as a group in the city. For these reasons, the Columbus Circle Historic District is an architectural landmark in Janesville, an example of the development of a neighborhood using similar styles and housing types to create the distinctive district it is today.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

This historic district is in a community of known prehistoric and early historic activity in south-central Wisconsin. Because the district was part of the city of Janesville's expansion into surrounding farmland during the early twentieth century, there was historic agricultural activity here prior to the platting of the neighborhood. A comprehensive archeological investigation was

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Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8 Columbus Circle Historic District
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beyond the scope of this nomination project, but given what is known about Janesville's prehistory and nineteenth century history, it is possible that there are prehistoric and historic archeological resources located within the district boundaries. However, the construction of the neighborhood most likely resulted in the destruction of archaeological features.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION STATEMENT

This nomination project is part of a long commitment that the Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Janesville have had for historic preservation. For over 20 years, the City of Janesville and its preservation commission have comprehensively surveyed the historic areas of the city and made nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for districts and individual properties. The city has published numerous walking-tour and informational brochures about most of these projects, and promotes historic preservation as part of their entire community development planning efforts. In the area of historic preservation, few cities of their size have as distinguished a record in historic preservation activities as the City of Janesville.

This nomination was a result of a survey of an area developed primarily during the early to mid-twentieth century conducted during 2002-2003. It joins the other historic neighborhoods that have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts during the past 20 years.

Columbus Circle Historic District
Name of Property

Rock County
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	335150	4728260	3	16	335150	4727940
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	335440	4728260	4	16	335440	4728050
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Carol Lohry Cartwright	date	9/29/03
organization	prepared for the City of Janesville	telephone	262-473-6820
street & number	W7646 Hackett Rd.	zip code	53190
city or town	Whitewater	state	WI

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Cartwright, Carol Lohry, Scott Shaffer, and Randal Waller. *City on the Rock River: Chapters in Janesville's History*. Janesville: Janesville Historic Commission, 1998.

City Directories for the City of Janesville. On file in the Hedberg Library, City of Janesville, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Parkwood Addition Deed. Copy on file in the Rock County Historical Society, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Tax Rolls for the City of Janesville. On file in the Rock County Historical Society Archives, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 2*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

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DISTRICT BOUNDARY

The boundary of the district is as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the west curb line of Adams Street and the north curb line of East Milwaukee Street, then north along the west curb line of Adams Street to the rear or north lot lines of 1135-1175 Columbus Circle, then west along these lines to the north end of the west lot line of 1135 Columbus Circle, then south along this line to the north lot line of 604 North Garfield Avenue, then west along this line to the east curb line of North Garfield Avenue, then south along this line to the north curb line of East Milwaukee Street, then northeast along this line to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompasses all of the historic Parkwood Addition, which is the core of the Columbus Circle district. Most of the houses in this addition face inward toward the circle, making it a cohesive geographical neighborhood. Only those houses in the addition along East Milwaukee Street face outward, due to the physical restraints of the site and the desire to create standardized lots. However, the houses along East Milwaukee Street were built around the same time as the rest of the district and have the same cohesive architectural appearance.

The rest of the district boundary includes an area of the Garfield Subdivision, an earlier platted area along North Garfield Avenue that was developed at the same time as the Parkwood Addition with similar types and styles of houses. The areas surrounding the district are mixed in their styles, ages, and types of construction, making this district stand out from the large residential area it falls into.

Columbus Circle Historic District

Rock County

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	various	
organization		date
street&number		telephone
city or town	state	zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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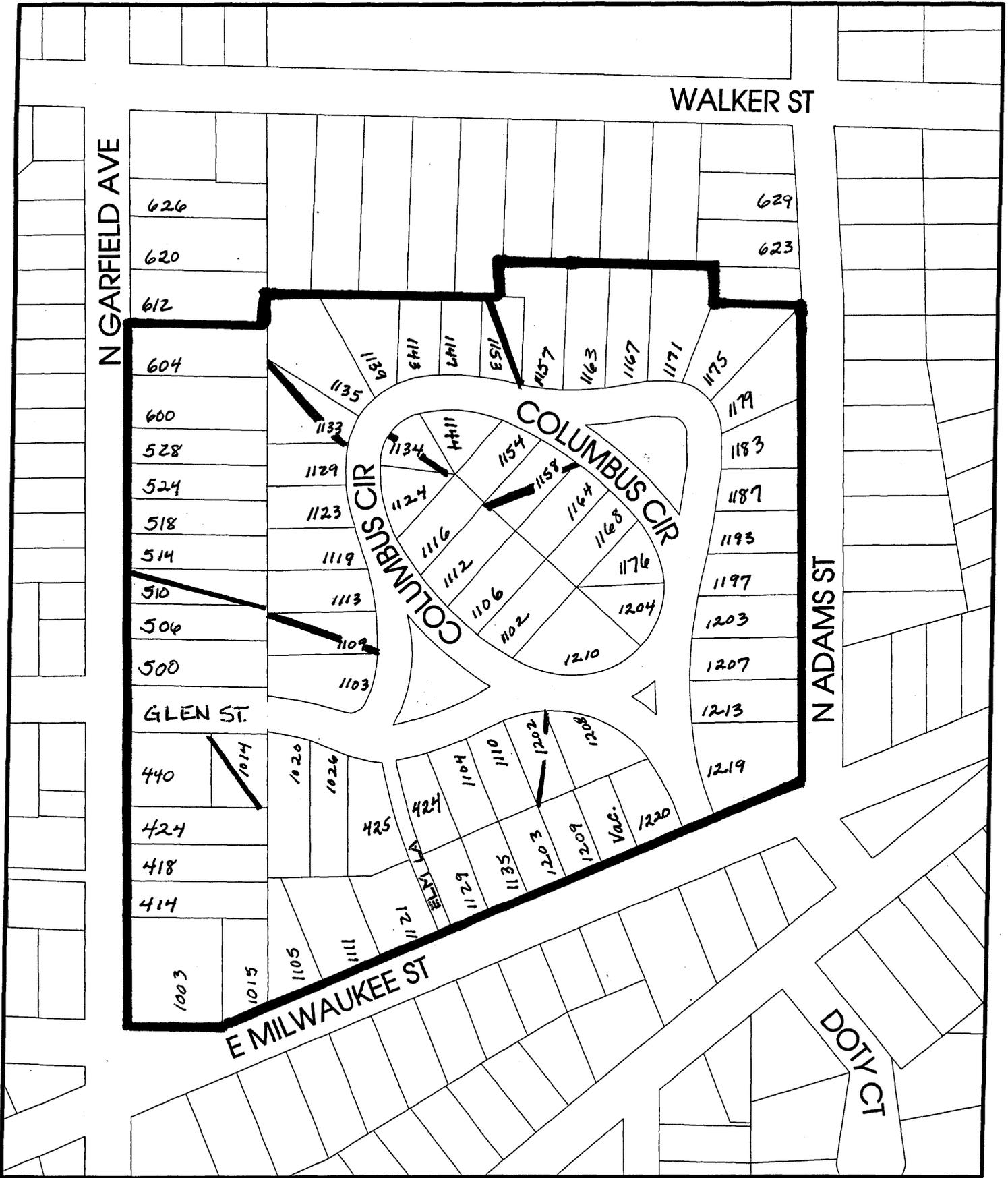
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COLUMBUS CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin.
Photographs by Carol Cartwright, March 2005. Negatives on file in the Historic Preservation
Division of the Wisconsin Historic Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Views:

- 1 of 9: 1121-1209 E. Milwaukee Street, view from the southeast.
- 2 of 9: 1207-1219 Columbus Circle, view from the southwest.
- 3 of 9: 1179-1193 Columbus Circle, view from the southwest.
- 4 of 9: Site view looking at 1167 and 1171 Columbus Circle, view from the south.
- 5 of 9: 1163, 1167, 1171 Columbus Circle, view from the southeast.
- 6 of 9: 1164, 1168, 1176 Columbus Circle, view from the north.
- 7 of 9: 1113-1133 Columbus Circle, view from southeast.
- 8 of 9: 1112-1124 Columbus Circle, view from the southwest.
- 9 of 9: 514-528 N. Garfield Ave., view from the southwest.



Columbus Circle Historic District Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin



NORTH
no scale



Non Contributing

— boundary