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## **Courthouse Hill Historic District : a guide. 1986**

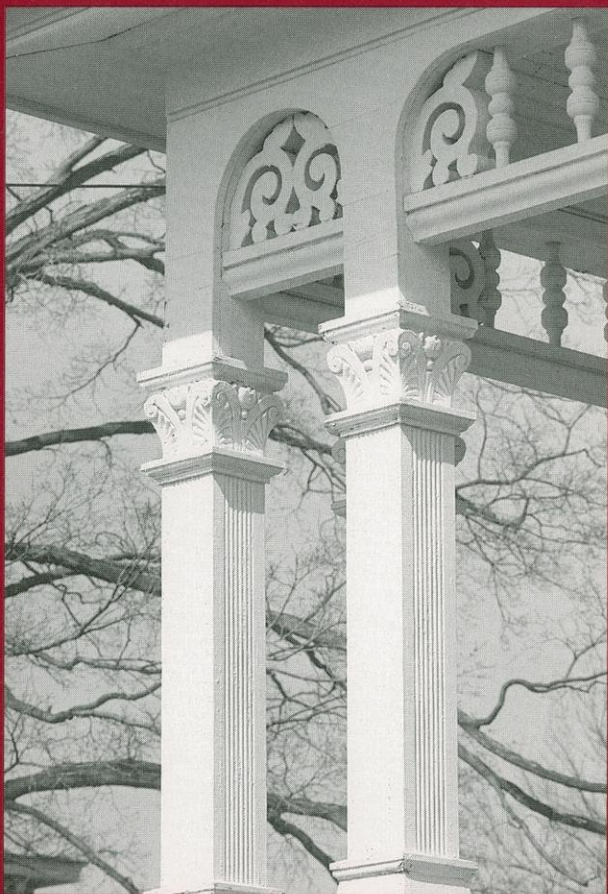
Zellie, Carole; Janesville Historic Commission  
Janesville, Wisconsin: The Commission, 1986

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*The*  
Courthouse Hill  
Historic District



*A Guide*

# The Courthouse Hill Historic District



Courthouse Hill Historic District Tour Sites ■ □



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# The Courthouse Hill Historic District *A Guide*

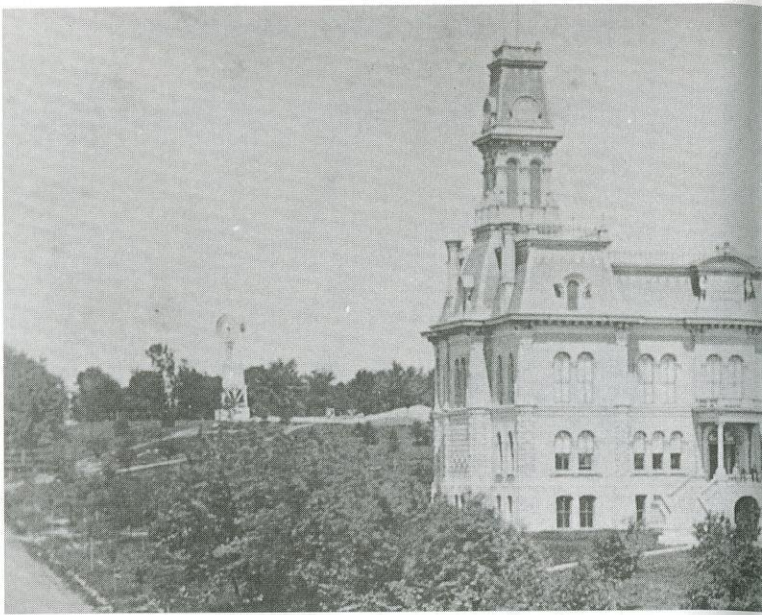
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1986

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1997





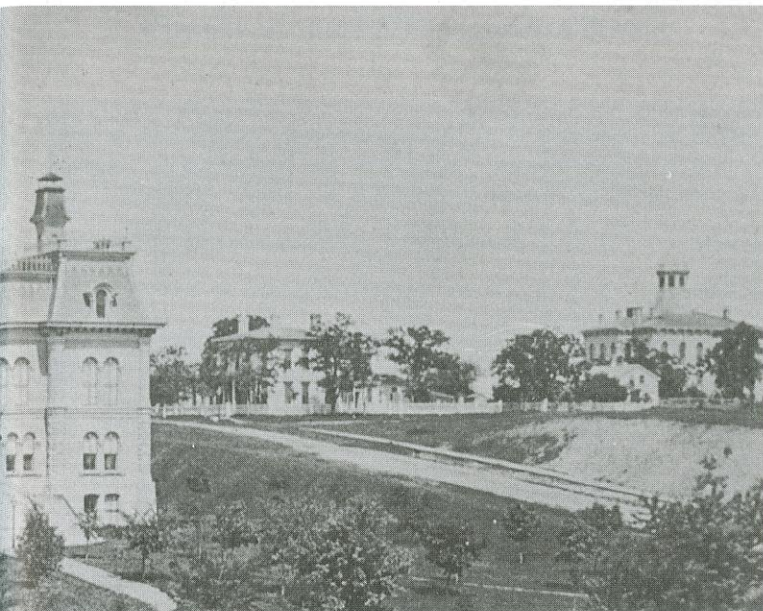


**T**he Courthouse Hill Historic District rises above the city of Janesville and the east side of the Rock River on a steep bluff. A wooded ravine separates it from neighborhoods to the east and nineteenth and twentieth-century commercial development borders it at the west. This residential neighborhood contains outstanding examples of the architectural styles associated with Janesville's growth and development from settlement to 1940. Many of Courthouse Hill's early residents were influential in commerce, industry and legal affairs, and the district's architectural development well demonstrates their architectural tastes. The historic district, which contains 30 blocks and 219 properties, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 after architectural surveys made in 1975 and 1981. Listing in the National Register gives national recognition to the special character of the area, and provides properties with limited protection from any federally-funded, licensed, or permitted actions. It also makes rehabilitated income-producing properties eligible for federal and state investment tax credits. (See page 43 for more information.)

The blocks surrounding Courthouse Hill appear on Henry Janes' plat of Janesville first recorded in 1840. In 1836, the territorial legislature established the Rock County seat here on Janes' claim. Janes' plat provided for a courthouse site, with four squares sloping down the bluff. The squares were near the river landing, and also provided excellent views of the river and the bluffs to the west. Janes left the area in 1839 and was in California by 1855. In that year he corresponded to the *Janesville Gazette*:

I have never been able to learn where you built your courthouse . . . I had selected a block to put it on, top of the hill, back of where Harvey Storey's blacksmith shop stood when I left Janesville . . .

In addition to occupying a portion of Janes' original plat, the district occupies portions of later additions made by land developers Sinclair, Bates, and Connell, Jackman and Smith.



*Above: Courthouse Hill, ca. 1872. The high school, built in 1859 on the site of Jefferson Park, is at far right.*

*Below: At the edge of Courthouse Hill, ca. 1868.*



As the county seat, Janesville was important as a center of government. The city's early prosperity was also based on the development of its water power. In the 1840s, dams, bridges, and lumber, grist and woolen mills were built along the Rock River. The success of agriculture, particularly wheat growing, and the construction of three railroad lines propelled growth prior to the Civil War.

Janesville was incorporated as a city in 1853. In the decades which followed, flour milling, woolen and cotton production, cigar, shoe and brick manufacture, stone quarrying, tobacco warehousing, agricultural implement manufacture and eventually automobile manufacture underwrote the expansion of the economy and population. From a settlement of less than 300 in 1840, Janesville grew to 3,000 in 1850, to 8,789 in 1870, to 13,185 in 1900, and to 22,186 in 1925. During the nineteenth century, most of Janesville's population was comprised of natives of New York and New England. The largest group of European immigrants were natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.



## The Courthouse Hill Historic District



*View of Courthouse Hill from the high school, ca. 1890.*

Throughout these years, many of Janesville's prosperous business owners, lawyers, bankers, lumber dealers, and machine and carriage manufacturers chose Courthouse Hill—then sometimes called "Quality Hill"—as the site of their homes. Approximately 114 houses were built by 1900, with almost half of the total constructed between 1890 and 1900. Although many of the earliest houses have not survived, 6 constructed in the 1850s and 24 from the 1860s survive today.

In general, the earliest development was concentrated around the public squares of the original plat and along East Court Street. The 1858 *Map of Janesville* shows the area relatively unbuilt in comparison with west Janesville neighborhoods. The steep bluffs of the site provided a deterrent to building in the first decades of settlement. Early photographs show that partially-graded bluffs rose in many places around newly-constructed houses. Today, many of the large lots of the original plat are still undivided, and one can imagine the late nineteenth-century views of the river and hills from the district's porches, balconies, and cupolas.



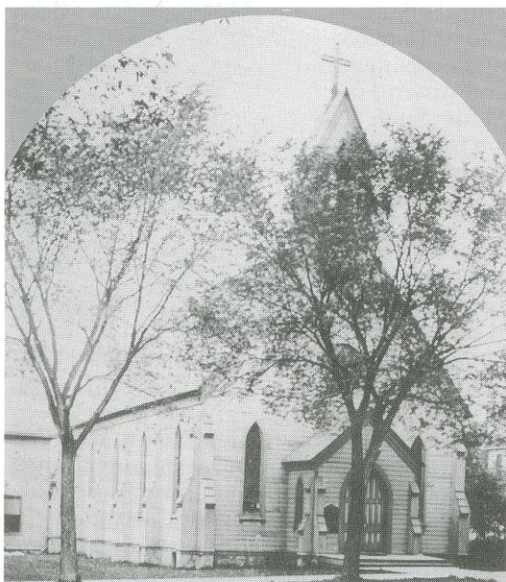
*Timothy Jackman House, 1858.*



## The Courthouse Hill Historic District



*Courthouse Hill, from the Atlas of Rock County (1893).*



*Christ Episcopal Church, Court Street, 1861. Razed.*

Over its more than 150-year history, Courthouse Hill has been the site of a cemetery, a school, and several churches and public offices as well as houses. The first Rock County Courthouse, built in 1842 and burned in 1859, was located on the present courthouse block. A second courthouse was completed in 1871. It was demolished in 1957 after the construction of the current building. The first high school, built in 1859, was located on the site of present-day Jefferson Park. The park site was formerly a cemetery.

The Trinity Episcopal Church (1931) at 409 East Court Street is the only church remaining in the district. Trinity replaced the earlier Christ Episcopal Church. The All Souls Unitarian Church (1866) still stands just west of the district. The building was converted to apartments in 1902.

# The Courthouse Hill Historic District



Architect F.B. Townsend's drawing for the Claremont Jackman house, 1884.

## Residential Architecture

Courthouse Hill has an abundance of late nineteenth-century Queen Anne style houses, but also many fine examples of the architectural styles popular in Wisconsin from 1840 to 1940. Despite a common architectural vocabulary within each style, no two houses are identical. A number are fusions of two or more styles, or reveal several decades of architectural changes. Some buildings have been completely altered so as to make their historic styles indistinguishable. Architect-designed houses as well as those of very simple form and ornamentation can be found here, sometimes side-by-side. Such diverse neighborhoods were quite common in the nineteenth-century, when unstable land values and frequent boom-and-bust cycles were accompanied by much speculation in real estate.

The variety of styles and details seen throughout the district is partially attributable to the influence of carpenter's handbooks, to plans published in popular periodicals, and to the standardized millwork and trim available at lumberyards. Carpenters, masons, and architects also contributed to the exchange of architectural ideas.

Among nineteenth-century architectural styles found in the district are Greek Revival, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Classical Revival, Bungalow and Craftsman, Prairie School, and a variety of historic revival styles, such as Georgian, were popular in the early twentieth. The district also has a number of vernacular houses which make little reference to a particular style.



Claremont Jackman house, 1884, detail.



# The Courthouse Hill Historic District

**G. F. SCHULZE,**  
Successor to NETTLETON & SCHULZE,  
**ARCHITECT,**

And consulting engineer on heating and ventilation  
of Buildings, DESIGNS AND PLANS,  
with elevation, perspective and detail drawing for  
VILLAS, FARM HOUSES, COTTAGES, CHURCHES,  
CITY RESIDENCES, SCHOOL HOUSES, COURT  
HOUSES, STORE FRONTS, &c.,  
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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

*Architect George F. Schulze  
oversaw the construction of the  
second Rice County Courthouse  
(1871) for Milwaukee architect  
Edward Townsend Mix.  
Advertisement from Holland's  
Janesville City Directory, 1870.*

## Architects and Courthouse Hill

The work of several prominent architects can be seen in the district, including that of James Douglas of Milwaukee, Frank Kemp of Janesville and Beloit, and Hugh Garden of Chicago. Their biographies are included here; other architects are mentioned in the following building descriptions.

*Allen P. Lovejoy House, detail.*



James Douglas was born in Scotland in 1823 and arrived in Milwaukee in 1843. Between 1843 and 1863 Douglas was in partnership with his brother, Alexander, as "J.A. Douglas, Architects and Builders." Prior to a period spent working for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, he was noted as a designer of churches. When he resumed his career he turned to domestic architecture. Most of Douglas' extant residential work in Milwaukee dates from the 1870s. The so-called "Douglas Style" included stepped towers, steeply-pitched roofs, numerous dormers, and a variety of carved or turned millwork and stone trim. He was the designer of the Allen P. Lovejoy House (1881), and possibly the Clarence W. Jackman House (1885).



## The Courthouse Hill Walking Tour



*Margaret Cargill Barker house, detail.*

Hugh Mackie Gordon Garden (1873-1961) was born in Toronto. His family moved to Minneapolis in 1887 and then to Chicago. His early experience was gained in the Chicago offices of Flanders and Zimmerman, Henry Ives Cobb, and Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. In 1893 he began free-lance work in Illinois and Wisconsin. Some of Garden's residential commissions reflect the influence of the Prairie School. His notable commercial buildings include the Grommes and Ulrich Building (1901) and Montgomery Ward Warehouse (1925) in Chicago. He also designed churches, including the Prairie School First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Marshalltown, Iowa, of 1902-3. In Janesville, he designed the Margaret Cargill Barker House (1904) at 308 St. Lawrence.



*Olaf H. Olson house, 630 E. Holmes, 1909, detail.*

Frank Kemp was born in Roxbury, Wisconsin. His parents emigrated from France and Germany in 1854. He entered an architectural school in Milwaukee, completing his studies in St. Louis. He had a carpentry and painting business between 1884 and 1890 and began practicing architecture in Madison in 1890. He had a Janesville office between 1892 and 1897; was in Madison again 1897-1899, and worked in Beloit between 1899 and 1918. He is credited with 70 churches, 35 schools, and a great number of residences. In Janesville, he designed the London Hotel (1893) and St. Mary's Church (1900) as well as a number of houses in the Courthouse Hill area. His residential designs included Queen Anne, Prairie, Tudor, Craftsman, and a variety of Historic Revival examples. The Fred R. Jones house (1908) at 315 Jackman Street is among his work in Janesville. He died in 1944.

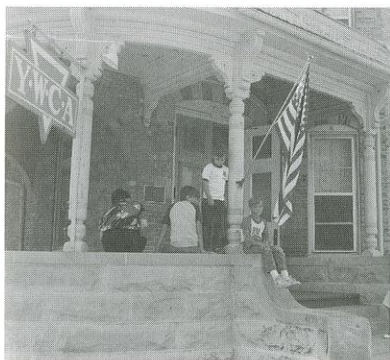
# The Courthouse Hill Historic District



Photograph ca. 1888.

## ONE HOUSE, MANY LIVES

*The building which houses the YMCA today was built by Allen P. Lovejoy following his marriage to Julia Stow in 1880. After an extensive European honeymoon, they returned to Janesville and lived at the Myers Hotel and later on Prospect Avenue while this house was built. Lovejoy, a former carpenter, kept a watchful eye on the construction of the house. It is said that he sat on a camp stool observing the construction to ensure that everything was built according to his specifications. Lovejoy became a bank director, Janesville Mayor (1881) and State Senator (1887–1889) in addition to following his manufacturing interests. He died in 1904; Mrs. Lovejoy resided here until her death in 1953. She was one of a group of local women who established the first hospital. She founded the first kindergarten in the city, and was also active in the campaign for womens' suffrage.*



Photograph 1986.

*Today the Lovejoy House, now the YWCA, houses a variety of educational and recreational activities for children, teenagers, and adults.*



## Courthouse Area Walking Tour

**T**his walking tour is focused on the historic core of the area around the courthouse and Upper and Lower Courthouse parks. Following the tour are listings, by street, of all properties in the district. Forty-seven properties of particular interest are described in more detail. Information about owners and date of construction was obtained from tax and assessment records and city directories and published sources such as biographies. In most cases, owner attributions refer to the owner at the time of construction.

*The tour begins at Lower Courthouse Park and continues up St. Lawrence Avenue to the corner of Atwood Avenue; then to East Court Street, and then down East Court Street along Upper Courthouse Park. Street numbers following accordingly.*

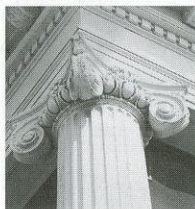


**Lower Courthouse Park**  
Photograph ca. 1910

Lower Courthouse Park appears on the 1858 *Map of Janesville* as occupied only by the Register of Deeds office. In 1863, Rock County gave the City of Janesville the right to improve and maintain this land as a park, reserving only the right to use it for a courthouse. The Civil War Memorial was erected in 1901. The old fountain, shown here, was demolished around 1940.



**202**  
Hiram Merrill  
1904  
George C. Colling, builder



An Italianate Style frame house still exists under this Classical Revival building. The rebuilding into two spacious apartments was finished in 1904. The temple-front portico of the new design is carried by fluted Ionic columns. A prominent Palladian window in the central gable lights the attic. Merrill (1829-1908) founded the gas company in Janesville and served as Mayor in 1874.



## Courthouse Area Walking Tour



220

Allen P. Lovejoy

1881

James Douglas, architect

Allen P. Lovejoy (1825-1904), who arrived in Janesville in 1850, was president of the Harris Machine Company, the parent firm of Janesville Machine which was later sold to General Motors. His picturesque cream brick and frame house was originally painted in the dark polychrome colors characteristic of early Queen Anne style houses. Ornamental detail includes paneling, shingles, and siding combined in the main gable; bargeboards and brackets are decorated with tooled motifs.



302

Morris Clark Smith

1858

This Italianate style house of simple proportions was constructed of cream brick, and rests on a high limestone foundation. The broad eaves are articulated by a dentil course and carried by paired brackets. Smith, who resided here until 1889, was a merchant and a partner of J.M. Bostwick.



308

Margaret Cargill Barker

1904

Hugh M. Garden, architect

The Prairie School characteristics of this residence are still intact: notable are the low-pitched hipped roof, broad, overhanging eaves, horizontal board-and-batten siding, and a prow-shaped sunroom and projecting bay. The house was apparently built by Samuel Davis Cargill of LaCrosse for his sister and her husband. Cargill was an area native who founded Cargill, Inc.

# Courthouse Area Walking Tour



314  
Julia Brittan  
1887

The Brittan House is a good example of the vernacular Shingle Style in its simple massing, continuous cladding of shingles, and Palladian-motif window. Of particular note is the variety of patterned shingles put to use by the builder, particularly in the gable ends. David Holmes, Treasurer of Blodgett Milling, resided here 1900-1907; he was followed by William B. Conrad, a tobacco merchant.



320  
Archie Reid  
1900  
Henry Lord Gay, architect

Reid was a native of Scotland, a well-to-do merchant, and importer of horses. His residence shows the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque Style in its treatment of the rock-faced, random-coursed ashlar and prominent corner turret. Panels on the turret are stamped with urn motifs, and continuous coil and dentil courses terminate the composition. The portico is carried by six slender Ionic columns on stone bases. Gay, a Chicago architect who began his practice in 1867, was noted for the design of many of the large estate houses at Geneva Lake.

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& COMPANY.

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tions Without Ex-  
tra Charge. ☛ ☛

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A name which can mean much or little — hear it means a great deal when applied to anything in outer apparel for Ladies, Misses and Children — for no store in Wisconsin shows a greater line than can be seen here. We make a special feature of Suits for Misses, Coats for the Girls and Garments for Little Folks. — Tailor-made Suits, Separate Skirts, Walking Skirts, Petticoats, Silk Waists, Shirtwaists. — A Great Collection.

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The Millinery Department displays all that is correct in Hats for School and for Dress, and sells them at the same popular prices which have made this store so well-known as the place where good value comes from. —

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Janesville High School *Phoenix*,  
1904



## Courthouse Area Walking Tour



404  
Thomas Lappin  
1864  
Garry Nettleton, architect

The Lappin House is one of Janesville's most elegant examples of the Italianate style. The rich treatment of the brackets at the frieze, which spring from acanthus-leaf bases, and the use of several kinds of moldings across the frieze and the entry are distinctive. A rope molding circles the transom and the door, and windows have three types of moldings, adding to the richness of the facade. Irish-born Thomas Lappin (1812-1891) was Janesville's first merchant.



418  
Wadsworth G. Wheelock  
1867

This Second Empire style residence is associated with two prominent residents. Wadsworth G. Wheelock was a local crockery manufacturer. He died in 1897. George Sutherland, who resided here 1898-1935, was a lawyer and President of Bower City Bank. The house has a slate covered mansard roof, and is constructed of cream brick burned in Edgerton. In addition to the mansard roof—there are few in Janesville—Second Empire features include a projecting central entry pavilion with an elegant portico, and heavy limestone window surrounds. Decorative moldings, including a rope molding on the curved pediment of the porch, were used extensively.

Holland's Janesville City Directory. 209

**W. G. WHEELOCK,**  
DEALER IN

**CROCKERY**  
CHINA,  
Glassware, Platedware  
CUTLERY,  
Lamps, Lanterns,  
Bird Cages,  
And General House Furnishing Goods.

CHINA  
GLASS  
QUEEN'S WARE

NO. 33 MAIN STREET,  
JANESVILLE, : : WISCONSIN.

*Holland's Janesville City  
Directory, 1870*



## Courthouse Area Walking Tour



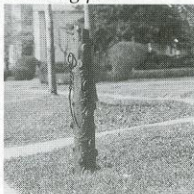
502  
Malcolm G. Jeffris  
1906  
Claude and Stark,  
architects (?)

Executed in red Galesburg brick with terra-cotta trim, the Jeffris House exhibits several Prairie School motifs, including a low hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves. The terra cotta capitals of the colonettes and piers at the entry and porch are trimmed with geometric and organic ornament. At the west wing, there is stained and leaded glass. Jeffris was the senior partner in a local law firm, president of the Janesville Electric Company, and director of the Merchants and Savings Bank.



69  
Claremont Jackman  
1884  
F.B. Townsend, architect

*Hitching post*



Townsend, a Chicago architect, designed this elaborate Queen Anne Style residence for the son of Timothy Jackman. (See 55 South Atwood.) The complex exterior includes steeply-pitched roofs and projecting balconies, turrets and bays. Richly-textured surfaces are covered with shingles, panels, and a variety of turned and scroll-sawed trim. Among the many window treatments is an eyebrow dormer set into a hexagonal turret roof.



55  
Timothy Jackman  
1858

New York native Timothy Jackman settled in Janesville in 1843. He founded the Rock County National Bank three years before he built this handsome Italianate style residence; banking was one among his many business interests. Decoration is concentrated at the frieze and lantern of the house. Overscaled brackets have acorn pendants, a motif also seen at the Tallman House of 1855-57.

## Courthouse Area Walking Tour



*A marker in front of the Timothy Jackman house commemorates the first Wisconsin State Fair, held in 1851 on this and the two blocks to the east.*



**Upper Courthouse Park**

This park has always been used as a public open space, and was the visual focus of the surrounding residences from the time of their construction. The rolling topography of the park appears to be relatively unaltered from the time of settlement.



**409 and 411**  
Trinity Episcopal Church  
and Rectory  
Smith and Brandt, architects

Trinity Church was founded west of the Rock River in 1844, and its second parish church, Christ Episcopal, was built on this block in 1861. In 1925, the two parishes merged, and this new English Gothic Revival Style edifice was finished in 1931. Executed in random coursed ashlar and trimmed with polished granite, a square bell tower with a crenellated parapet and a pointed Gothic arch are distinctive features.



## Courthouse Area Walking Tour



317

George Barnes (1)

1853

George Barnes, builder

George Barnes was a Janesville builder whose best-known contract was the Tallman house. He is listed variously in city directories as a gentleman, housebuilder, and a partner in a flour mill. He built houses on this block in 1853, 1858, and 1870. This Greek Revival Style residence, apparently his own, is notable for the original Doric columns which carry the small entrance portico; this is one of only two Doric porticoes to survive in Rock County.



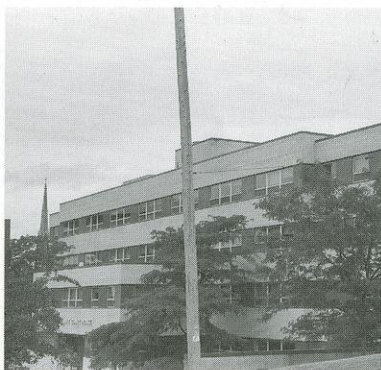
303

George Barnes (2)

1858

George Barnes, builder

This cream brick Italianate house has had a sensitive adaptive reuse to professional offices. The house has simple decorative detail, notably the paired brackets and a dentil course at the frieze, and limestone cornice lintels at the front facade. Barnes built this as a double house, and a portion was occupied by his daughter and son-in-law, Charles Hodson. Hodson was his flour-milling partner.



51

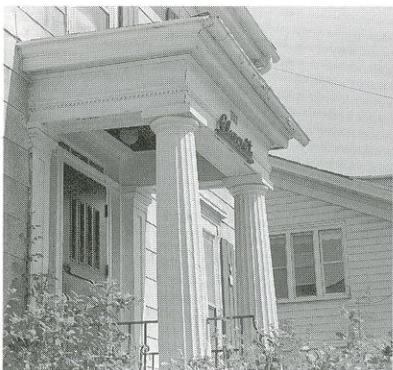
Rock County Courthouse  
and Park

1955 (courthouse)

Carl Lloyd Ames, architect  
(Photo 1986)

This International Style building is Rock County's third courthouse. It was significantly enlarged and remodeled in 1996-98 according to plans of Madison architect Kenton Peters.

# Courthouse Area Walking Tour



*Barnes House (1), detail*



*Barnes House (1), detail*



*Rock County Courthouse  
1871  
Edward Townsend Mix,  
architect  
Razed*



## South Atwood Avenue



18  
Charles B. Bostwick  
1901  
Frank H. Kemp, architect

Shingle Style features of this house include dormers with prominent horseshoe (or Moorish) arches and mullioned windows, and a combination of gambrel and gable roofs. Square-cut shingles were used, set in a wave pattern in some places.



24  
Robert B. Bostwick  
Carriage barn  
1870

The only remaining building of the Robert Bostwick estate, this barn has round and segmental-arched windows. The original central entry has been replaced by three wooden doors.



122  
I.W. Thayer  
1860

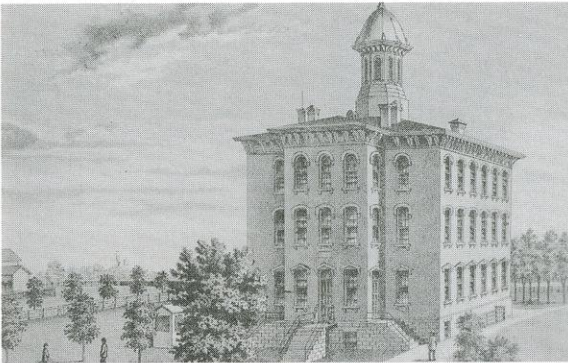
This simple, small house has flat Italianate window and door surrounds, and a later Queen Anne style porch. Such updating was very common in the late nineteenth century.

## South Atwood Avenue



209-211  
Henry A. Doty  
1878

Like of number of nearby examples, this Italianate style house was built of cream brick. The elaborate portico is carried by tapered posts and pilasters. At the entry, the double-leaf doors have molded panels and glazing. Also of note is the deep dentil course between the paired brackets, which spring from acanthus leaf bases. Doty was President of the Doty Box Company.



Jefferson Park

This is one of the highest elevations in Janesville. Prior to the opening of Oak Hill Cemetery in 1851, it was the site of a cemetery used by early settlers. The graves were moved to the new cemetery. The Italianate Style high school (later known as the Jefferson School) was built here in 1859. The cupola of the three-story building was visible in all directions as travellers approached the city. The school was designed by Warren Robinson of Janesville and constructed of wood, brick and stone at a cost of \$40,000. In 1947 the building was demolished and the site renamed Jefferson Park.

### South Atwood Avenue

17	Samuel Pond	Queen Anne	1880
18	C.B. Bostwick	Shingle	1901
23	A.A. Jacks	Italianate	1860
24	Horsebarn	Italianate	1870
55	Timothy Jackman	Italianate	1858
69	Claremont Jackman	Queen Anne	1884
118	Martha Wheelock	Queen Anne	1897
122	I.W. Thayer	Italianate	1860
209-211	Henry A. Doty	Italianate	1878
217	W.F. Williams	Italianate	1889



## East Court Street



521

Joseph M. Bostwick  
1865



Bostwick was born in upstate New York in 1834 and arrived in Janesville in 1847. He later founded the J. M. Bostwick and Son clothing store. His handsome cream brick Italianate house is trimmed with limestone. The Bostwick carriage house still stands at the rear.



602

Platt Eycleshimer  
1862

Among the earliest Italianate houses in the district, the Eycleshimer house has a three-bay facade with full length windows. Pairs of slender post carry the porch. Eycleshimer was the operator of a Janesville meat market; Benjamin Harrison, the next owner, was also a butcher.



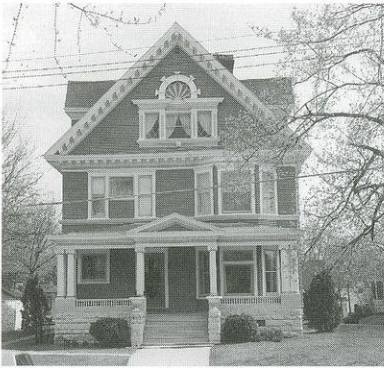
606

Mark Ripley  
1898

Frank H. Kemp, architect

Flared eaves and a steeply pitched roof with multiple dormers are prominent features of this handsome Queen Anne style house inspired by medieval motifs. Mark Ripley was a livery stable owner. The president of Hough Shade Company and the vice president of the Rock County Sugar Company were among later owners.

## East Court Street



802

William F. Palmer

1901

Rawson and Paunauck,  
architects

Queen Anne, Classical, and Georgian Revival motifs are combined on this three-story house. Ionic columns carry the pedimented porch, and the Palladian-motif window in the attic gable is a striking feature of the facade. Palmer was an investor in the Parker Pen Company, founded by George S. Parker in 1889.



904

Russell Parker

1927

Frank A. Carpenter,  
architect

Spanish Colonial Revival style features of this stucco house at the edge of the district include a low-pitched red tile roof, and blind arcades over the first story windows. Russell Parker was the first Vice President and Treasurer of Parker Pen. A later resident, Bruce Jeffris, was Chairman of the Board.

### East Court Street

303	George Barnes (2)	Italianate	1858
317	George Barnes (1)	Greek Revival	1853
321	George Barnes (3)		1870
409	Trinity Episcopal	Gothic Revival	1931
411	Trinity Episcopal	Gothic Revival	1931
421	Trinity Episcopal	Gothic Revival	1965*
509	Frank C. Cook	Queen Anne	1892
521	J. M. Bostwick	Italianate	1865
602	Platt Eycleshimer	Italianate	1862
603	Robert W. King	Queen Anne	1868
606	Mark Ripley	Queen Anne	1898
611	R.J. Richardson	Italianate	1868
612	George Kimball	Italianate	1870
618	Theodore W. Goldin	Queen Anne	1897
619	J.H. Wingate	Italianate	1860
622	William P. Sayles	Queen Anne	1897
623	David D. Wilson	Italianate	1863
702	Arnold Shumway	Queen Anne	1905
703	Margaret S. McGee	Italianate	1868
706	Arnold Shumway	Queen Anne	1905
712	C.G. Williams	Queen Anne	1893
713	T. Tennett	Italianate	1870
717	Allen E. Rich	Queen Anne	1893
718-720	Andrew W. Allison	Queen Anne	1891
802	W. F. Palmer	Queen Anne	1901
808	Clarence P. Beers	Colonial Revival	1911
812	Beers Rental House	Queen Anne	1909
825	Frank Baack	Queen Anne	1901
827	Jacob K. Jensen	Foursquare	1915
904	Russell Parker	Spanish Colonial Revival	1927

\*not eligible for the NRHP



## South Division Street



117  
Clarence W. Jackman  
1885

This handsome Queen Anne house, one of the city's best examples of the style, was built for a partner in the Janesville Carriage Works. The building rests on a rusticated limestone foundation and is constructed of cream brick and shingle-covered frame. A variety of patterned shingles were used to add texture to the exterior.



215  
Matthew M. Fardy  
1895

The influence of furniture designer Charles Locke Eastlake is evident at the circular porch carried by bulbous turned posts; such features were often applied to the Queen Anne style house. Sunburst motifs in the overhanging gables of the third floor and a balcony are also of note. This plan can be attributed to those published by architect George F. Barber.



216  
Charles Sutherland  
1911

Typical of the well-detailed small houses built in the district between ca. 1910 and 1920, this bungalow has exposed rafter ends, applied half-timbering, and knee-brace brackets. Sutherland, a physician, resided here until 1931. The carriage house at the rear was originally built for 220 E. Van Buren.

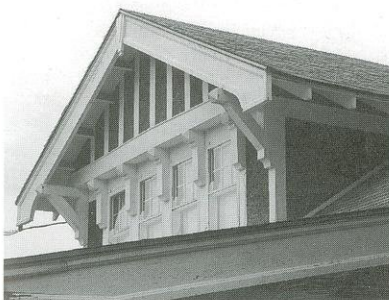
## South Division Street



Clarence W. Jackman house, 1885. This 1892 photograph shows that the roof ridgelines were originally capped by iron cresting. The complexity of the plan is enhanced by a variety of steeply-pitched gable roofs, balconies, and projecting bays. The carriage house at the rear was designed in the same spirit as the house.



*Fardy house, detail*



*Charles Sutherland house, detail*

### South Division Street

117	Clarence W. Jackman	Queen Anne	1885
120	Joseph A. Craig	Ranch	1949*
215	Matthew M. Fardy	Queen Anne	1895
216	Charles Sutherland	Bungalow	1911
307	Mary Ross Rental House	Italianate	1883



## Harrison Street



**61**  
Isabelle Lovejoy  
1920

With its clipped gables and exposed rafters, this is an excellent example of the English cottages popular among builders in the 1920s. As seen here, garages were often designed to match the house.

## East Holmes Street



**203**  
W.D. Hastings  
1870

An extensive addition was made to this once-square Italianate house in about 1915, converting it to an apartment house. The original three-bay house had a side entry and end chimneys. W.D. Hastings, who owned the building between 1870 and 1894, was a door and window manufacturer and proprietor of the Rock County Woolen Mill.

### Harrison Street

5		Colonial Revival	1940
12		Vernacular	1910
16	Christ Episcopal	Queen Anne	<b>1902</b>
17	Faye Halverson	Bungalow	1935*
24	Wilson Lane	Front Gable	1903
28	Catherine M. Rich	Queen Anne	1913
58	Josephine Curtis	Queen Anne	1902
61	Isabelle Lovejoy	Craftsman	1920

### East Holmes Street

109-111	Albert Kavelage	Foursquare	1910
115	Albert Kavelage	Queen Anne	1884
120	Alexander Matheson	Queen Anne	1896
121	Colling-Merrill	Queen Anne	1886
203	W.D. Hastings	Italianate	1870
209	Janey Day	Queen Anne	1907
214	Amelia Lee	Queen Anne	1892
215	Joseph Hay	Queen Anne	1896
220	Fred H. Howe	Queen Anne	1896
221	Frank H. Baack	Queen Anne	1896

## East Holmes Street



**620 and 621**  
Period Revival houses  
1916 and 1915

The houses of Louis Levy (620) and Fred Capelle (621) are representative of the richly detailed Historic Revival houses built in the district. Both use a rectangular plan, with far different results. The Levy house has a Mediterranean feel, with grillwork and arches at the window. The Capelle House has Federal and Georgian Revival motifs in the lunette and side-



**630**  
Olaf H. Olson  
1909  
Frank H. Kemp, architect

Craftsman motifs such as brackets, trusses, and exposed rafters are combined in this well-executed stucco house. The building rests on a slightly flared base. An Arts and Crafts-inspired fixture lights the porch. Olson was a jeweler at Olin and Olson.

### East Holmes Street, continued

302	Mary Ross	Queen Anne	1885
303	Annetta McNeil	Queen Anne	1905
309	Edmund Ritch	Queen Anne	1890
315	Gustavis A. Nelson	Italianate	1860
320	Fred H. Palmer	Craftsman	1915
402	Thomas S. Nolan	Colonial Revival	1915
408	John H. McVicar	Bungalow	1915
414	J.F. Worendyke	Queen Anne	1902
420	George F. Kimball	Queen Anne	1901
503	William Knowles	Gabled Ell	1865
508	J.W. Allen	Italianate	1869
509	Gertrude Cunningham	Colonial Revival	1928
514	Fred J. Day	Queen Anne	1888
520	J. Galletly	Queen Anne	1900
602	Harriet Jeffris	Georgian Revival	1919
613	Morris Eddington	Queen Anne	1889
614		Modern	1961*
620	Louis Levy	Georgian Revival	1916
621	Fred A. Capelle	Georgian Revival	1915
630	Olaf H. Olson	Craftsman	1909



## Jackman Street



202  
S. G. Sisson  
1868

Representative of the simplest Italianate style houses built in the district, this example has long first story windows, and a glazed transom. Flat ogee-arch trim was used at the window and door moldings. Also of note are ornate scroll-sawn brackets at the porch of the rear ell. S.G. Sisson, a carpenter, lived here until 1898.



211  
G. Fred Ehrlinger  
1916  
Frank H. Kemp, architect

Among the important features of this handsome Craftsman house are the steeply pitched roofs with clipped gables. Also notable are the flared piers of the porch and the overscaled brackets. The clipped gables are among details reminiscent of English country houses. Ehrlinger was an officer of the Janesville Sand and Gravel Company.



224  
Edward Jepson  
1870

This Italianate house was remodeled around 1900, when the square tower with shingle cladding and the diamond window with colored glass were added. The tower included a new entry framed by large brackets with overscaled pendants. According to city directories, Jepson was a mason.

# Jackman Street



308  
John Galletly  
1893

This eclectic frame house has prominent dormers ornamented with ogee arches. The first story windows have deep shed hoods. Between 1903 and 1915, owners included the Rock County Surveyor, the Rock County Clerk, and the Janesville Street Commissioner.



315  
Fred R. Jones  
1908  
Frank H. Kemp, architect

Dark-stained shingles cover the surface of one of Kemp's best designs in Janesville. The flared walls and porch piers, prominent brackets and exposed rafter ends are features of the Craftsman Style. Fred R. Jones, owner of the London Hotel, resided here until his death in 1913.

## Jackman Street

12	Jules Levy	Craftsman	1916
14	Earl T. Brown	Colonial Revival	1928
15	S.A. Pond	Vernacular	1888
16-20		Queen Anne	1891
21-23	Apartment Bldg.	Modern	1965*
28	R.M. Bostwick	Italianate	1965
58	Henry S. Lovejoy	Cotswold Revival	1916
115	Cyrus Bliss	Italianate	1870
120	Harry H. Bliss	Queen Anne	1900
201	Charles Fifield	Queen Anne	1895
202	S.G. Sisson	Italianate	1868
208	Everett C. Hartman	Colonial Revival	1940*
211	C. Fred Ehrlinger	Craftsman	1916
212	Alpheus Foss	Italianate	1868
218	Martha Shopbell	Bungalow	1908
219	Fred E. Sutherland	Dutch Colonial Revival	1923
224	Edward Jepson	Italianate	1870
228	Samuel C. Cobb	Colonial Revival	1908
229	William Ross	Italianate	1862
308	John Galletly	Queen Anne	1893
312	Edgar A. Kohler	Foursquare	1912
315	Fred R. Jones	Craftsman	1908

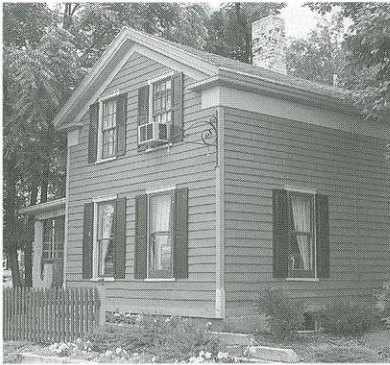


## South Main Street



211  
Chester A. Alden  
1856

This outstanding Italianate Style house is one of only a few stone houses in the district, and one of the city's best preserved mid-nineteenth-century houses. The buff-colored limestone was rough-cut, with smooth stone used at window and door openings. The friezes of the porch and house are elaborate, and the porch is carried by slender posts which terminate in foliate brackets. Alden was a partner in Jackman and Alden.



231  
Abel Jones  
1850

Features characteristic of Janesville's earliest Greek Revival houses are well-conserved on this house, the oldest remaining in the district. Returned eaves, six-over-six double-hung sash, and simple window surrounds are characteristic of houses built during the first twenty years of Janesville's development.



*Alden house, detail*

### South Main Street

51	Rock County Courthouse	International	1955*
211	Chester A. Alden	Italianate	1856
223	David Brown	Queen Anne	1899
225-227	Albert Kavelage	Queen Anne	1890
231	Abel Jones	Greek Revival	1850

## East Milwaukee Street



607-609  
New Cullen Flats  
1911

A number of wood or masonry flats were constructed between 1890 and World War I near downtown Janesville. The efficiently designed flats were popular with single and retired persons. The Cullen has a rusticated limestone foundation, a sheet metal cornice stamped with sunbursts, and a low-sprung brick arch entry. The Michaelis Apartments at 509 Milwaukee (1910) are another example of the flats built during this period.



704  
Charles Skelly  
1878

This gable-roofed Italianate house has segmental arch windows with brick voussoirs and limestone keystones. Paired brackets at the eaves and oval and round windows provide further ornamentation. The property was in the Skelly family until 1925.



823  
Michael Murphy  
1891

This Queen Anne style house has a prominent shingled corner tower capped with a finial. A sunburst motif, a popular Queen Anne device, is worked into the treatment of the front windows. Dozens of wooden rosettes were applied to the frieze and window trim of the building. Murphy was a lawyer and served as City Treasurer.



## East Milwaukee Street



*Michael Murphy house, detail*

### East Milwaukee Street

509	Michaelis Apartments	Classical Revival	1910
525	A.C. Thorpe	Colonial Revival	1915
601	Warren Skelly	Foursquare	1903
602	Thomas W. Nuzum	Foursquare	1908
607	New Cullen Flats	Classical Revival	1911
612	Roberts Family	Italianate	1871
613	John G. Todd	Italianate	1888
618	Roberts Family	Italianate	1870
622	A.J. Roberts	Italianate	1865
625	George Roberts	Italianate	1875
629	William Bates	Italianate	1870
701-703	Charles D. Stevens	Queen Anne	1885
704	Charles Skelly	Italianate	1878
711	Kitty Nichols	Georgian Revival	1918
712	Willard J. Skelly	Queen Anne	1891
717		Ranch	1952*
718	Manly Michaelis	Queen Anne	1905
721	Karon W. Bemis	Italianate	1885
727	W. Miles	Italianate	1889
805	William McLay	Queen Anne	1885
806		Front Gable	1909
811	Frank J. Kane	Foursquare	1912
812		Queen Anne	1890
817	Horace Cunningham	Queen Anne	1888
823	Michael Murphy	Queen Anne	1891

## South Parker Drive



316, 324, 326  
Bungalows  
1918-1920

Three small bungalows display variations of this popular house form. Exposed rafter ends and prominent brackets or knee braces are seen on all, as are bands of windows and full-length porches. "Honest" shingle and brick treatments are characteristic of the bungalow and the larger Craftsman house, as popularized by furniture maker and publisher Gustav Stickley of New York.

## South Parker Drive



327  
Fred S. Winslow  
1893

Like its neighbor at 315, this three-story house exhibits typical features of the Queen Anne Style: the building is clad in a variety of patterned shingles and clapboard; rosettes are set into a broad frieze, and a three-story square tower is set at an angle. Also of note are the shingled window hoods. Winslow was a grocer.



343  
Ira M. Holsapple House  
1895

An abundance of sawn millwork enhances this late nineteenth century house: the bargeboards have a stamped pattern; the scroll-sawn bargeboards over canted windows have applied wooden ornament. A circular porch, with spindle frieze and turned posts and balusters, is also a distinctive feature. Ira Holsapple was a Janesville dentist.

### South Parker Drive

119	Janesville Health Care Center	Contemporary	1963
200	Fenner D. Kimball	Queen Anne	1893
212	Alvin J. Baker	Queen Anne	1889
218	Frank G. Howe	Queen Anne	1901
222	George C. Colling	Queen Anne	1887
303	Memorial M.E. Church	Queen Anne	1895
309	James Plantz	Queen Anne	1899
312	John P. Cullen	Georgian Revival	1905
315	William Mahany	Queen Anne	1893
316	John E. Lane	Bungalow	1919
321	Spencer Phelps	Queen Anne	1902
324	Josephine Cunningham	Bungalow	1919
326	Ralph Wilson Rental House	Bungalow	1919
327	Frederick W. Winslow	Queen Anne	1893
333	James Dearborn	Queen Anne	1893
339	F.S. Winslow	Queen Anne	1900
343	Ira M. Holsapple	Queen Anne	1895



## Sinclair Street



118

Arthur J. Harris

1898

George F. Barber, architect

Built for the president of the Janesville Barb Wire Company, this Queen Anne style house has a very eclectic facade. Among prominent details are bulbous colonettes with cushion capitals, a garlanded frieze, and mullioned windows. A weathervane caps the corner tower.



210

John C. Rexford

1901

This handsome Tudor Revival house has applied half-timbering in the stucco of the second and third floors, small eyebrow windows in the steep roof, and punched quatrefoil arches at the porch. Rexford was President of the First National Bank of Janesville.

### Sinclair Street

17	Angie King	Queen Anne	1892
18	Richard Richardson	Queen Anne	1896
23	Frederick C. Stilson	Queen Anne	1891
24	J. Thoroughgood	Queen Anne	1890
25	J.H. Cullen	Craftsman	1920
28	H.S. McGiffin	Colonial Revival	1901
102		Colonial Revival	1948*
118	Arthur J. Harris	Queen Anne	1898
202	Frank H. Jackman	Colonial Revival	1901
210	John G. Rexford	Tudor Revival	1901
220	Agnes Clark	Colonial Revival	1902
225	David and Kathleen Cullen	Tudor Revival	1993*

## St. Lawrence Avenue

(See walking tour for descriptions of #202–502.)



515

Jackman /Levi B. Carle  
1885

One of the largest houses in Janesville, this was first built for the Jackman family, but is best known as a Carle property. Levi B. Carle was a tobacco merchant who arrived in Rock County in 1852. He also served as President of the First National Bank and the Janesville Machine Company. His son, Norman, enlarged the house to its present size in 1911. The rebuilding was in the Tudor Revival style; the half-timbered gable is a prominent feature.



605

J.A. Blount  
1883

This late Italianate style house, much enlarged when relatively new, shows the influence of the Queen Anne in its projecting shingled bays. Executed in cream brick, the window surrounds have limestone keystones. The carriage house, also of cream brick, survives at the rear. Blount was City Treasurer at the time he lived here, 1883-1889.



612

Lucius N. Williamson  
1876

This gable-roofed Italianate house is a good example of a simple version of the style. Most significant are the segmental arch windows with prominent hood moldings, and an oval ventilator in the central gable. Lucius N. Williamson, of the Williamson Pen Company, owned this house between 1876 and 1910.



## St. Lawrence Avenue



625

David C. Jeffris

1898; remodeled 1923

Jeffris' imposing Georgian Revival house is an early example of the style in Janesville. David's brother, William S., president of Merchants and Savings Bank, resided here 1910–1923. Of particular interest are the round projecting bays, pedimented windows, narrow modillions at the eaves, and the Ionic colonettes which carry the lower porch. The second story porch was originally an open deck with a low balustrade.



719

Smith/Bostwick

1889

This restrained Queen Anne style house was moved in two parts from the South Main Street site of the Carnegie Library prior to 1902. Joseph Lent Bostwick, a partner in the family clothing business and vice president of the Rock County Telephone Company, was the owner at the time of the move "up the hill" to this site. The porch, with simple balusters and Corinthian columns, was likely added after the move.

### St. Lawrence Avenue

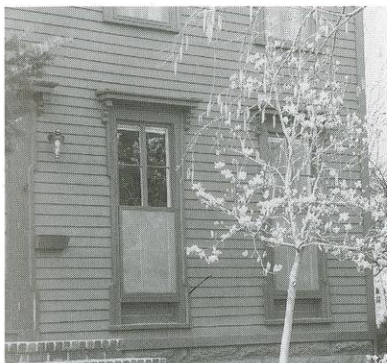
202	Hiram Merrill	Classical Revival	1904
220	Allen Perry Lovejoy	Queen Anne	1881
302	Morris Clark Smith	Italianate	1858
308	Margaret Cargill Barker	Prairie	1904
314	Julia Brittan	Shingle	1887
320	Archie Reid	Richardsonian	1900
404	Thomas Lappin	Italianate	1864
418	Wadsworth G. Wheelock	Second Empire	1867
502	Malcolm G. Jeffris	Prairie	1906
515	Jackman/Carle	Queen Anne	1885
602	Edward Connell	Italianate	1860
605	J.A. Blount	Italianate	1883
612	Lucius N. Williamson	Italianate	1876
615	Arthur P. Burnham	Queen Anne	1891
618	Mary Jackman	Queen Anne	1890
625	David K. Jeffris	Colonial Revival	1898
700	William G. Wheeler	Georgian Revival	1930
703	Victor P. Richardson	Dutch Colonial Revival	1892
719	Smith / Bostwick	Queen Anne	1889
720	J. Harris	Colonial Revival	1931

## East Van Buren Street



220  
Richard Valentine  
1880

Valentine was head of the Valentine School of Telegraphy and owner of the Rock County Farmer's Telephone Company. The two-story projecting bay of his Queen Anne style house has its original iron cresting. Other notable features include the canted windows at the corners of the house.



321  
William Judd  
1865

This gable-roofed Italianate house with a one-story side ell was moved to this location about 1905, when the Malcolm Jeffris house was built at 502 St. Lawrence. It is a good example of an Italianate style house of wood-frame construction. Of note are the flat "hourglass" door and window surrounds, a detail seen on several other early houses in the district. George A. Jacobs, an insurance agent, owned this house in the early 1900s.

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### East Van Buren Street

121	Berton F. Nowlan	Queen Anne	1895
202	Henry W. Collins	Italianate	1861
220	Richard Valentine	Queen Anne	1880
302	William Ashcraft	Queen Anne	1892
308	Augustus F. Hall	Queen Anne	1890
321	William Judd	Italianate	1865
505		Ranch	1950*
514	Roy E. Wisner	Craftsman	1915
613	J.L. Wilcox	Colonial Revival	1902



## South Wisconsin Street



119  
Josiah Arnold  
1892

This lively Queen Anne style house was built by Arnold, a real estate and loan agent. A later long-term resident was John W. Sale, a Rock County judge and vice-president of the Bower City Bank. The gable-roofed design is organized around a prominent oriel which terminates in a finial-capped tower. Bull's eye windows light the gable ends. Three shingle patterns are used in the front gable: square, octagon, and diamond-cut.



202  
Quincy Sutherland  
1890

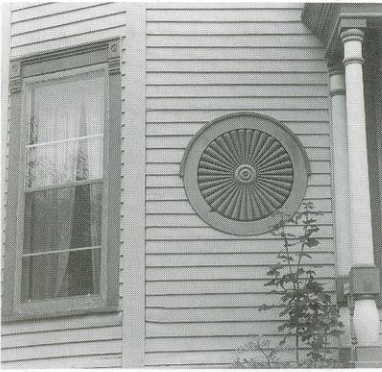
The asymmetry of plan seen here is characteristic of many Queen Anne style houses in the district. The usual devices of turned posts and applied ornament are used across the exterior; rosette motifs are employed in the frieze of the porches and at the window surrounds. Quincy Sutherland, a physician and surgeon, lived here from 1892-1911.



315  
Edward Kemmerer  
1920

A combination of Prairie School and Craftsman motifs are seen in the Kemmerer house. Of note are the flared stucco walls and porch piers. The horizontal emphasis characteristic of the Prairie School is developed by the deep overhanging eaves and brick beltcourse. Across the street, 312 (1916) is of similar form but more representative of the Georgian Revival style. The portico is carried by smooth Tuscan columns.

## South Wisconsin Street



*Arnold house, detail.*



*Quincy Sutherland house, detail.*

### South Wisconsin Street

14	C.W. Hodson	Queen Anne	1890
18	C.W. Hodson	Queen Anne	1890
22	C.W. Hodson	Queen Anne	1888
119	Josiah Arnold	Queen Anne	1892
202	Sutherland & Hall	Queen Anne	1890
214	Thomas Nolan	Queen Anne	1905
218	Q.A. Sutherland	Queen Anne	1893
222	Ralph M. Smith	Bungalow	1921
228	Frank H. Farnsworth	Colonial Revival	1910
312	John B. Francis	Georgian Revival	1916
315	Edward A. Kemmerer	Craftsman	1920
319	John J. Quinn	Foursquare	1915
320	George Razook	Foursquare	1918
326	Roger Cunningham	Colonial Revival	1920
327	C.E. Smith Rental House	American Foursquare	1910
329	C.E. Smith	Front Gable	1911



# Glossary

**Acanthus**

Stylized multi-leaf plant form used to decorate moldings, brackets, and capitals.

**Baluster**

A small column which supports a staircase, porch, or landing rail.

**Balustrade**

A series of balusters.

**Bay**

One unit of a building consisting of a series of similar units, usually window and door openings.

**Bracket**

A projecting member which supports or appears to support a load, usually at eaves or overhangs.

**Capital**

The top of a column or pilaster, supporting the entablature.

**Clapboard**

A long narrow board, overlapped to cover outer walls of frame structures.

**Classical**

Pertaining to the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome.

**Colonette**

A small column, usually decorative.

**Colossal Order**

An order of columns or pilasters spanning several stories of a facade.

**Console**

A carved bracket which has an s-shape formed by two volutes.

**Corbel**

A bracket or block projecting from the face of a wall.

**Corinthian Order**

The most ornate of Greek orders: characterized by a slender fluted columns and a capital decorated with acanthus leaves.

**Cornice**

The upper projecting section of the entablature, resting on the frieze.

**Cupola**

A dome-shaped roof, usually on the ridge of a roof.

**Doric Order**

The simplest Greek order, consisting of heavy fluted columns, plain saucer-like capitals, and a simple cornice.

**Dormer**

A window projecting from a pitched roof.

**Entablature**

Part of a structure between the column capital and the roof of a pediment; comprises the architrave; frieze, and cornice.

**Foliate**

Decorated with leaf ornamentation.

**Frieze**

The central element of the entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

**Gable**

The triangular wall at the end of a double-pitched or gabled roof.

**Keystone**

The central voussoir of an arch.

**Lozenge**

A diamond-shaped motif.

**Lantern**

A structure built on a roof with open or windowed walls.

**Lunette**

A semi-circular window.

**Modillion**

An ornamental bracket or console used in a series under a cornice, usually of the Corinthian order.

**Molding**

A continuous decorative band, carved or applied to a surface.

**Palladian Window**

A projecting element of a wall, used to emphasize the center of a building.

**Pediment**

A triangular section of wall above the cornice of an order.

**Pilaster**

A rectangular shaft attached to a wall; often treated like a classical column.

**Porte Cochere**

A large covered entrance porch.

**Portico**

A columned porch, usually with a pedimented roof.

**Quatrefoil**

A design consisting of four lobes.

# Glossary

## Rustication

Masonry cut in units separated from each other by deep joints.

## Spindle

A turned wooden element used for decoration.

## Transom

A horizontal frame, usually glazed, above a window or a door.

## Turret

A small, slender tower, usually glazed and at the corner of a building.

## Voussoir

Wedge-shaped stones, which form an arch.

## Volute

The spiral which forms the Ionic capital.



## For Further Reading

An excellent discussion of the architecture of Rock County is contained in *Rock County Historic Sites and Buildings*, written by Nancy B. Douglas and Richard P. Hartung and published by the Rock County Historical Society in 1976. Among many survey and guides dealing with the development of American architectural styles are Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986) and John C. Poppeliers, *What style is it?* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983).

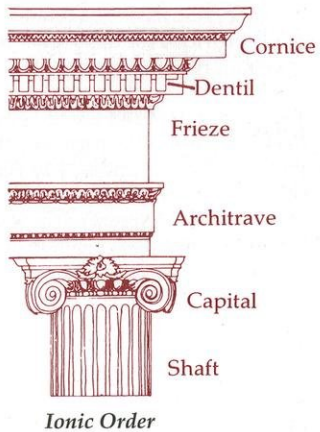
For information about historic preservation programs in Janesville, contact the Janesville Historic Commission, 18 North Jackson Street, Janesville, Wisconsin 53545; (608) 755-3085 or 755-3180.



Written and designed by Carole Zellie of Landscape Research, St. Paul, Minnesota, for the Janesville Historic Commission. Historic photographs courtesy of the Rock County Historical Society. Photographs by Carole Zellie.

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As noted on page 6, owners of income-producing properties listed in the National Register or contributing to a National Register district are eligible for a 20% federal investment tax credit. This program is administered by the National Park service which approves all work. Application is made through the Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Owners qualifying for the federal 20% credit automatically receive a 5% Wisconsin investment tax credit if application and approval is received before work begins. The Wisconsin 25% tax credit is available to owner-occupants of non-income producing properties listed in the national or state registers. For further information contact the Division of Historic Preservation, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 (608-264-6500).





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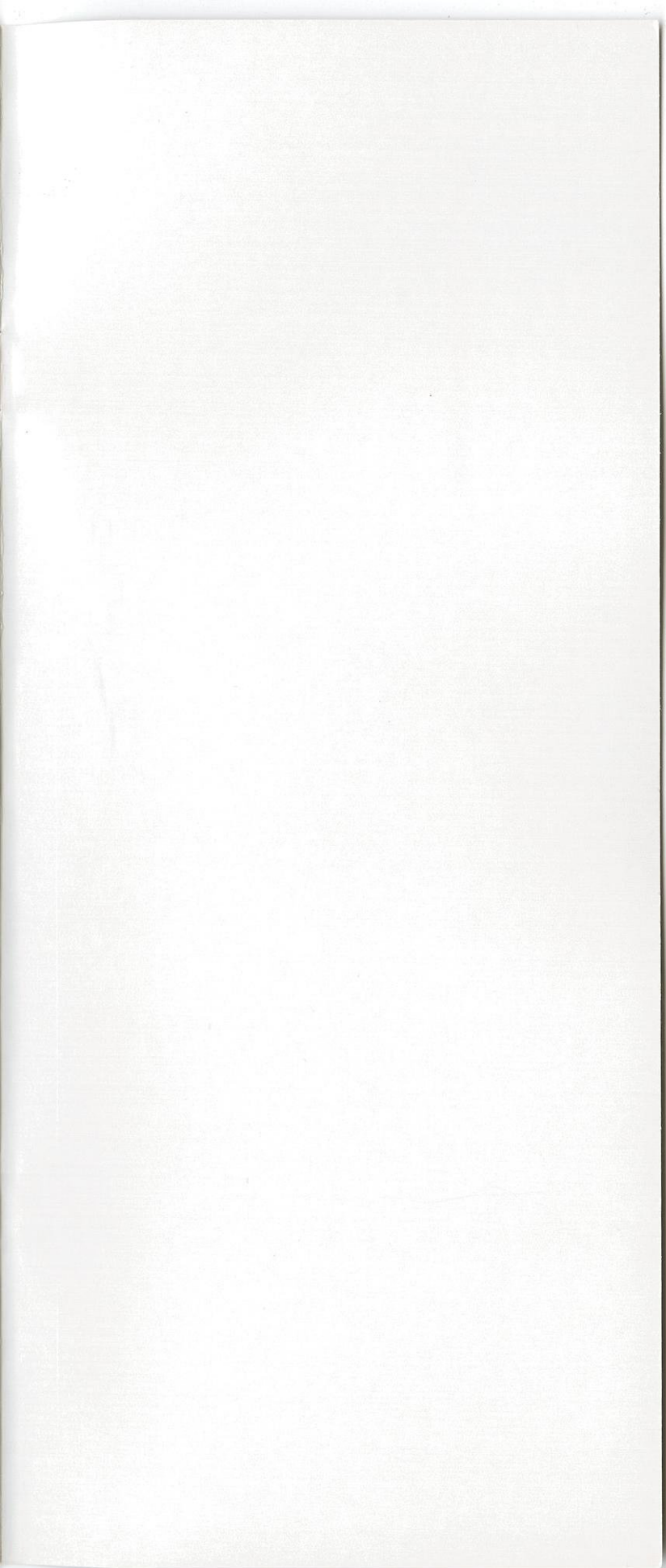
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**The Janesville Historic Commission**

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*First revised edition*

**1997**