City of Beloit, Wisconsin

Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey Report



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Abstract

This report documents an architectural and historical intensive survey of resources located within the boundaries of the City of Beloit, Wisconsin as of 2015. A reconnaissance survey of this area was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators as the first part of the survey. After which, a research effort was conducted to ascertain the architectural and historical significance of the resources identified during the reconnaissance survey. The resulting products of the project were produced according to standards set by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and include the following:

Intensive Survey Report

The intensive survey report includes a summary of the research and a brief history of the community. It provides a historical context for the evaluation of historic resources and serves as a means for identifying significant properties, complexes, and districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It also contains recommendations for future survey and research needs, priorities for National Register listing, and strategies for historic preservation.

Survey and District Maps

Survey maps indicate all previously and newly surveyed properties as well as properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Complex and district maps identify boundaries and all resources in the potential complexes and districts. These maps are included in the Survey Results Chapter in this intensive survey report.

Electronic Documents

The Wisconsin Historical Society's website contains an electronic database, called the Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), for all inventoried properties. Also, an electronic copy of this report is saved on compact disc and held at the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Rock County Courthouse.

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Introduction

The Wisconsin Historical Society received a Historic Preservation grant-in-aid from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior disbursed to the City of Beloit to hire Legacy Architecture, Inc., an architectural and historic preservation consulting firm based in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to conduct an intensive survey of architecturally and historically significant resources within the boundaries of the City of Beloit, Wisconsin. The major objective of the project was to identify structures, complexes, and districts of architectural or historical significance that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey was executed during the period from October 2015 to July 2016 by Principal Investigators Rowan Davidson and Robert Short with editorial assistance by Jennifer L. Lehrke and clerical assistance by Gail Biederwolf, all of Legacy Architecture, Inc. It consisted of several major work elements: completing a reconnaissance survey, conducting research, evaluating resources, and preparing an intensive survey report. The boundaries of the survey were delineated as shown on the Survey Boundaries Map at the end of chapter 2. The survey identified approximately 974 resources of architectural and historical interest as well as 5 potential complexes and 2 potential historic districts. While resources include a number of commercial, industrial, civic, religious, educational, institutional, and recreational properties, the majority of the surveyed resources are houses.

The purpose of this survey report was not to write a definitive history of the City of Beloit, but rather to provide an overview of the history of the city in relation to a series of themes or study units, and to provide basic information on the resources that were identified during the reconnaissance survey, which can be used in future planning decisions and increasing public awareness of the history and architecture of the community.

This architectural and historical intensive report and the associated work elements mentioned above are kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison; and a copy of the report is kept at the Beloit City Hall and Beloit Public Library.

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Survey Methodology

Introduction

The Architectural and Historical Intensive Survey was conducted in the City of Beloit over a period of several months, beginning in October of 2015 and concluding in July of 2016. The architectural firm of Legacy Architecture, Inc. of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, executed the survey. The principal investigators, Rowan Davidson and Robert Short, conducted the reconnaissance survey fieldwork and performed historical research. They were received research assistance from Beloit College student, John Glennan. Jennifer L. Lehrke edited the intensive survey report and generally oversaw the survey. Rowan Davidson and Robert Short authored the report and prepared the survey maps, and Gail Biederwolf provided clerical support. The City of Beloit Architectural and Historical Survey consisted of four major work tasks: (1) reconnaissance survey, (2) architectural and historical research, (3) evaluation of significant resources for inclusion in the intensive survey report, and (4) preparation and presentation of the intensive survey report.

Reconnaissance Survey

In October 2015, a windshield survey of the City of Beloit was conducted that resulted in the identification of approximately 974 resources of architectural and historical interest. During this time, an entry was made for each resource, including the location, name, architectural style, and other key pieces of information in a spreadsheet, and a digital photograph was taken. The portions of the City of Beloit within the delineated boundary area as shown in the map at the end of this chapter were surveyed street-by-street and structure-by-structure for resources of architectural and historical significance.

Approximately 820 previously surveyed resources were updated. Information contained in the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and Historic Inventory (AHI), particularly the address, was confirmed and corrected if needed, and field observations were recorded if any alterations, additions, or demolition work had been done to the structure since last surveyed. A new digital photograph of each property was taken to be added to the AHI. There were approximately 440 resources that were previously surveyed that now lack integrity and are no longer survey worthy and approximately 170 previously surveyed resources that are believed to have been demolished. Therefore, those entries were updated accordingly. As is customary; the approximately 330 resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, both individually and within historic districts, were excluded from the survey.

In addition to the approximately 200 previously surveyed resources that retain historic integrity, approximately 800 new resources of interest were observed and documented. Information such

as address, name, and architectural style were noted, and field observations were recorded which were later entered into the AHI. A digital photograph of each property was also taken for inclusion in the AHI. In areas where a potential complex or historic district was identified, all buildings within its boundaries were observed and documented. In addition, all of the existing and newly surveyed properties were identified by AHI number on maps which are included in Chapter 17 Survey Results.

Architectural and Historical Research

Architectural and historical research of the City of Beloit was conducted by the principal and assistant investigators throughout the course of the project in an effort to provide a historical context to evaluate resources. Of great importance were items located at the Archives at Beloit College Center, including, but not limited to, their extensive collection of research on local history. Secondary information was also found at the Wisconsin Historical Society, the City of Beloit Assessor, and the Beloit Public Library.

Summaries of the city's history are included in this report and arranged in themes according to guidelines set forth by the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Areas of research include government, agriculture, industry, transportation, architecture, education, social and political movements, religion, commerce, planning and landscape architecture, recreation and entertainment, and notable people. Resources deemed eligible for listing in the National Register were evaluated based on their association with these themes.

Evaluation of Significant Resources

After the reconnaissance survey and research were completed, the data was analyzed to determine which individual properties, complexes, and districts were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of individual historic resources, complexes, and districts were also reviewed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to inclusion in this report. The evaluation was performed according to the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations which are used to assist local, state, and federal agencies in evaluating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. The Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations are described in several National Register publications as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, or used for religious purposes, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and

properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic period or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significant within the past 50 years is it is of exceptional importance.

As noted above, a historic district is placed in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner similar to individual propertied; using essentially the same criteria. A historic district is comprised of resource; that is, building, structures, sites, or objects located in a geographically definable area. The historic district is united by historical factors and a sense of cohesive architectural integrity. District resources are individually classified as contributing or non-contributing.

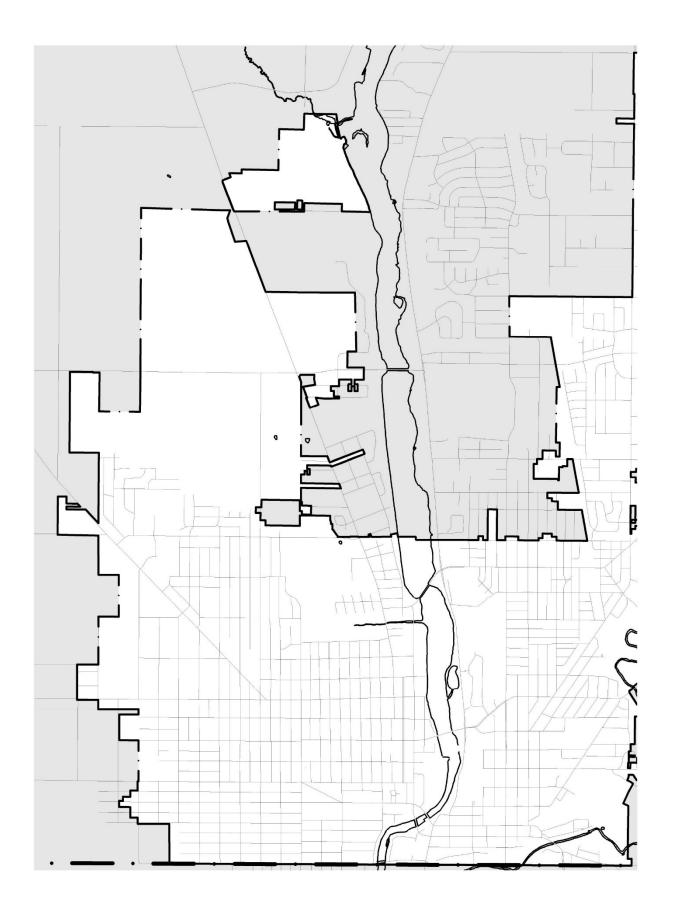
- A. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because (a.) it was presented during the period of significance and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or (b.) it independently or individually meet the National Register criteria.
- B. A non-contributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property or district is significant because (a.) it was not present during the period of significance [less than 50 years old or moved to the site], (b.) due to alterations, disturbances, addition, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or (c.) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

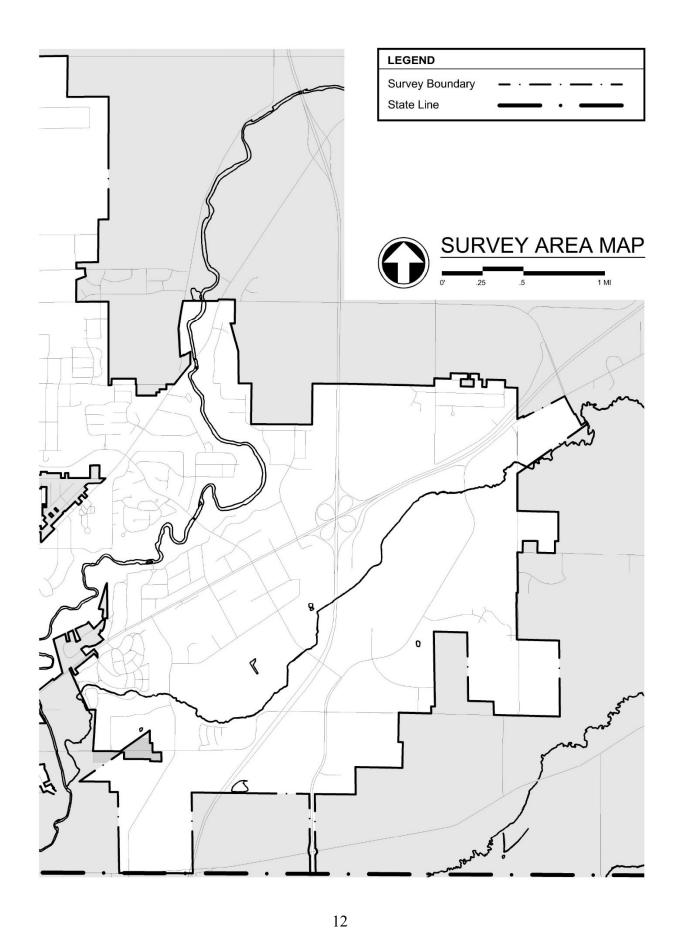
Preparation and Presentation of the Intensive Survey Report

This survey report describes the project and survey methodology, gives an overview of the history of the City of Beloit, summarizes the thematic research and survey results, and gives recommendations for the Beloit Historic Preservation Commission. This report does not include a definitive history of the city; rather, it provides a broad historical overview of many themes in one publication. It is intended to be a work in progress which can lead to future research and can be updated over time as new information is collected.

Copies of the final survey report were issued to the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Beloit Historic Preservation Commission.

Legacy Architecture, the Beloit Historic Preservation Commission, and the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted two public information meetings regarding the survey. The first meeting was held on October 20, 2015, to introduce the survey team and the project process to the community. A second meeting, held on July 19, 2016, presented the results of the project including the survey report, potential complexes and districts, and information on the National Register to the City of Beloit and to the Historic Preservation Commission.





Historical Overview

The City of Beloit is located in southern Wisconsin along the Illinois State Line and the Rock River. The surrounding landscape is relatively flat prairie with occasional steep bluffs along the river. The site was occupied by a Ho-Chunk Village, commonly referred to as the 'Turtle Village,' and has a history of Native American settlement and mound building at the confluence of the Rock River and Turtle Creek. The largest effigy mound, many of which are on the Beloit College campus, is the Turtle Mound, which is at least 75 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height. The area was a frequent location for trade and communication. In 1829, the village had an estimated population of 600 Ho-Chunk living in 35 permanent lodges. The site was abandoned however during the Black Hawk War in 1832.

The first European to establish residence in the area was Joseph Thibault (Tebo), a French-Canadian fur trapper and trader, who constructed a log cabin near the confluence of the rivers in 1835. However, within a year, Thibault sold his claim to Caleb Blodgett, who established a farm, built a dam, sawmill and race along Turtle Creek by the end of 1836. The settlement was initially named New Albany, after the city in New York State, but was quickly changed to Beloit; likely an amalgamation of Blodgett and Detroit, and was arrived at democratically at a meeting in the fall of 1837. Many of the cabins and other buildings were constructed along a path called Turtle Street, presently called State Street, from the Illinois State Line to the bluff to north.²

In 1837, settlers from Colebrook, New Hampshire settled in Beloit and organized the New England Emigrating Company, which advertised and encouraged others to follow and had a large influence on the initial settlement and growth of the area. This group purchased land from Blodgett and platted land to the east and north of the confluence of the Rock River and Turtle Creek where actual development began in the form of trading and commercial ventures. The population of the settlement reached 115 in 1838. Rock County was officially organized in 1839 with the county seat located in Janesville, and in 1842, the state legislature established seven distinct townships in the county including the Town of Beloit.³

Horace White Park and Mechanic's Green, the two main parks of nineteenth century Beloit, were a part of the original plat of the Beloit, outlined in the 1840 Hopkins Survey of the area. The original plat of Beloit was bounded by the Illinois State Line to the south, the Rock River to the West, Woodward Avenue to the North, and Columbus Avenue to the East and was laid out in a gridded street pattern. In 1842, speculators began selling the land on the west side of the Rock River for development and agricultural purposes.⁴

The fast moving Rock River provided a large amount of energy and served as an attraction for industrial growth. By 1844, a dam, bridge, and a mill race were constructed on the west side of

the river. The west side rapidly grew and became known as a regional industrial center in the Rock River Valley. In 1844, the N.B. Gaston Scale Company, Beloit's first factory, began operations on the west side of the river near the mill race. By 1845, there were two iron foundries, two sawmills, two wagon makers, two grist mills, and three other factories.⁵

The Village of Beloit was incorporated in 1846 with William Goodhue elected Mayor. Beloit College was charted in 1846 as well, and is presently Wisconsin's oldest active institution of higher education. Land on the northern bluffs for college was donated by the citizens of Beloit and its foundation consciously reflected the religious and educational background of the early settlers.⁶

The population of Beloit reached 2,753 in 1850. The Chicago Union Railroad arrived in Beloit in 1853, providing access to a wider market, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway was later introduced in the late 1850s. Both sides of the river in the City rapidly grew, reaching 4,241 people by 1860. Beloit was incorporated as a city in 1856.⁷

The flour and saw mills of the 1840s were soon followed by paper products and farm tool manufacturing in next couple of decades along both sides of the Rock River. By the 1870s, Beloit was producing heavy machinery, windmills, engines, complex tools, and paper and became known as 'Iron City.' A number of the city's foundries developed into large corporations including Fairbanks, Morse and Company, the Beloit Corporation, the Parker and Stone Company, and Yates American. With a background in paper mills and farm implement production, Beloit was specializing in heavy industry and complex machinery by the 1870s, utilizing the railway to ship its products across the country. This industrial and metal working emphasis lasted into the twentieth century as Beloit became the headquarters for a number of corporations and steel mills. The population reached 4,790 people in 1880.8

Beloit spread to the west and northeast in the late nineteenth century with over four dozen additional residential plats included in the small city. Much of this growth was in the form of modest housing and industrial employment, especially on the west side. The east side of the city, near Beloit College, developed with the large homes of professionals, business, and government leaders. The city grew rapidly around the turn of the century with a population of 6,315 in 1890 and 10,436 in 1900, respectively. This growth spurred the development of an interurban line in 1902, connecting Beloit to Janesville and Rockford, and developed into a streetcar system within Beloit that would last until the 1930s.⁹

During the nineteenth century most of Beloit's population was comprised of Yankee settlers and immigrants from Northern Europe. Norwegians arrived in the late 1840s, and Irish and Germans appeared in large numbers in Beloit during the late nineteenth century. The early twentieth century saw an influx of Italian and Greek immigrants who came to work in the city's foundries. A significant African American population grew during World War I when Fairbanks, Morse and Company recruited large numbers of southern African Americans to work in its factories during the war as a part of a national trend of northern migration to industrial centers during the period.¹⁰

Fairbanks Morse platted large additions, such as Hillcrest Park, the Model Homes Addition, and Eclipse Park, close to its factories with worker housing in 1916 and 1917. Located in the northern part of the city on both sides of the River, these communities were planned on the English Garden City model with colonial revival architecture, curving streets, open green spaces, access to work and commercial districts. By 1920, the population had reached 21,284 people.

The commercial core of Beloit is located near the confluence of the Rock River and Turtle Creek, the same location as the city's origins, and is distinguished by the prevalence of early twentieth century commercial storefront buildings. In 1928, the city was one of the first to change its form of government from the Mayor-Alderman model to the present council-manager structure. Beloit was one of the first cities to do so in an effort to improve government and limit corruption. By 1930, when Beloit's population reached 23,611, much of the traditional city was developed, and by 1940, 30 percent of the population worked in heavy industry, demonstrating the industrial nature of the city well into the twentieth century. Beloit still has a number of industrial and corporate businesses with headquarters in the city. However, suburban growth after World War II saw a division between the old inner city and a growing outer ring of development and by the 1970s and 1980s, when the population peaked at about 35,000 people, the economic health of the City was in decline similar to much larger industrial cities in the United States.¹²

Government

County Government

Rock County Court Building

The Rock County Court Building in Beloit was constructed in 1963 to serve as one of two courthouses for the county. The Rock County Court Building, located at 250 Garden Lane, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of the New Formalist style. After a few decades of use, the 27,000 square foot building was closed in 1999, when the courts were consolidated to a location in Janesville. The building, including two large second floor courtrooms, has remained largely vacant since that time, and there are plans for future commercial uses. ¹³



Rock County Court Building, 1963 250 Garden Lane

Other Historic Resources Associated with Government Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
300 Mill Street	Beloit Post Office	1965	New Formalist
409 Pleasant Street	Beloit Post Office	1915	Neoclassical
2426 Prairie Avenue	William J. Heumpfner U.S. Army Reserve Center	1962	Contemporary Style
2426 Prairie Avenue	William J. Heumpfner U.S. Army Reserve Center Garage	1962	Astylistic Utilitarian
1127 Prince Hall Drive	East Side Fire Station #2	1899	Queen Anne
100 State Street	Beloit City Hall	1981	Brutalist

Agriculture

Dairy Expansion

A.O. Smith Corporation Dairy Equipment Laboratory

In 1904, a successful gold miner and farmer, John W. Crist, constructed an impressive farmhouse on the northern outskirts of Beloit at 2601 Afton Road. The farm was named 'Klondike Farm' after Crist's exploits in Alaska. The house is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



A.O. Smith Corp. Dairy Equipment Laboratory, 1947 2601 Afton Road

In 1914, many of the farm outbuildings were destroyed by fire, and the farm was sold to W.J. Allen of Beloit who rebuilt the farm. By the early 1940s, the farm was owned by W.C. Heath, an executive with the A.O. Smith Corporation. Heath privately developed a herd of Brown Swiss cattle and renamed the farm 'Swisstown.'

In 1947, the farm was purchased by the A.O. Smith Corporation for use as a field research center, and a new brick and steel dairy barn was constructed the same year. The A.O. Smith Corp. Dairy Equipment Laboratory, located at 2601 Afton Road, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant and unusual example of the Mediterranean Revival style and under Criterion A for the history of Agriculture as a locally significant agricultural research institution.

The A.O. Smith Corporation was founded in Milwaukee in 1874 and produced formed steel tubing and pressed steel vehicle frames and formwork. The company also produced motors, fused glass, and later water heating tanks becoming the largest producer of residential water heaters in the world by the 1940s. In 1949, the company began producing Harvestore, a glassfused steel silo for dairy farms. The A.O. Smith Corp. used the Swisstown site for agricultural product development and experimentation. Eventually, the property was sold to Lester Helgesen of Janesville and operated as a dairy farm. Presently, the property has been subdivided considerably. ¹⁵

Industry

Pulp and Paper Production

Beloit Paper Company

Sereno T. Merrill and T.L. Wright established the Beloit Paper Company in 1856. The following year a mill was constructed on the east side of the Rock River in Beloit.



Beloit Paper Company Mill, 1857 800 Pleasant Street

The Beloit Paper Company building, located at 800 Pleasant Street, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of the Industrial Loft style and under Criterion A for the history of Industry as one of the oldest paper mills in Wisconsin, if not the Midwest.

The company was renamed Rock River Paper in 1858. In 1860, Sereno Merrill asked his brother to produce iron parts for his paper machines, and by 1862, Merrill was producing complete paper machines and other products beginning the Beloit Iron Works. The Beloit Paper Mill remained until the late 1880s, when it was occupied by H. Rosenblatt & Sons, overall manufactures. In 1895, the building passed to the Godard & Allen Company, bicycle manufacturers. Lipman Manufacturing occupied the building from 1906 to 1936, when the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association of America purchased and remodeled the building. ¹⁶

S.E. Barrett Manufacturing Company

Wright and Newcomb established a non-extant paper mill in 1857 on the west side of Rock River in Beloit approximately where the S.E. Barrett Manufacturing Company would later locate. S.E. Barrett purchased the company and constructed a large paper mill and new machines in 1890.¹⁷



S.E. Barrett Mfg. Company Paper Mill, 1890 801 2nd Street

The S.E. Barrett Manufacturing Company building, located at 801 Second Street, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of the Industrial Loft style. In 1907, the paper mill, along with water power rights to an adjacent dam, was purchased by J.A. Fisher and sons, and the company was renamed the Beloit Box Board Company. One of the largest paper mills in the Midwest, the Beloit Box Board Company pioneered using recycled paperboard in the 1920s. ¹⁸

Metal Products Industry

The Fairbanks Morse Manufacturing Company

Thaddeus Fairbanks established a small iron foundry in St. Johnsbury, Vermont as the E & T Fairbanks Company in 1827. Charles Hosmer Morse joined Fairbanks as an apprentice in 1849. Morse moved to Chicago and became a partner in the Fairbanks Company in 1869. For more information on Charles Hosmer Morse refer to Chapter 15 Notable People. The company was renamed the Fairbanks, Morse & Company two years later.



Fairbanks Morse Manufacturing Co. Office, 1906 701 White Avenue

In 1885, Morse acquired the Eclipse Engine Company and the Williams Engine Works of Beloit. Eclipse Windmills Company, established by L.H. Wheeler and Son in 1873, had purchased the Beloit Wagon Works in 1884 to produce metal windmills. The Beloit Wagon Works, which was adjacent to the Eclipse Windmills Company, was established in 1882 by five Beloit investors to manufacture farm wagons, but went bankrupt within a few years. The Beloit Wagon Works building, located at 701 White Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of the Industrial Loft style. During the 1880s and 1890s, a branch of Fairbanks, Morse & Company moved operations to Beloit. The first company to successfully manufacturer and market gasoline engines in the United States in 1893, Fairbanks, Morse & Company grew rapidly at the turn of the twentieth century, producing a wide range of engines and motors as well as products such as water heaters, water softeners, air conditioners, and later storage batteries, washing machines, power mowers, and radios. ¹⁹

In 1906, the Fairbanks Morse Manufacturing Company constructed a large office building as their headquarters in Beloit near the Eclipse manufacturing plant. The Fairbanks Morse Manufacturing Company General Office Building, located at 701 White Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of the Twentieth Century Commercial style and under Criterion A for the history of Industry as the locally significant headquarters of the Fairbanks, Morse and Company.

In 1916, Fairbanks, Morse & Company purchased the E & T Fairbanks Company, a developer of electrical equipment, and in 1918 added the Sheffield Car Company of Three Rivers, Michigan, a manufacturer of railway motor cars. Fairbanks-Morse addressed a shortage of workers and housing during World War I and sponsored the design and construction of housing developments including the large subdivision of Eclipse Park. For more information on Eclipse Park refer to Chapter 13 Planning and Landscape Architecture. In 1920, Fairbanks Morse purchased the motor manufacturer Luster Machine Shop of Philadelphia. By the 1920s, the Fairbanks Morse Company was producing diesel engines, electric engines, pumps, and scales for industrial use. Charles Morse died in 1921 at the age of 88, and Fairbanks was renamed Fairbanks Morse after Charles Morse, Jr. took control of the manufacture and distribution of Fairbanks scales in 1928. In the mid-1930s Fairbanks Morse developed the opposed piston engine that was used to power diesel locomotives and submarines for much of the twentieth century. The company merged with Pratt & Whitney, Chandler Evans, and Penn-Texas to become the large manufacturer Fairbanks-Whitney in 1957; later the company was rebranded as Colt Industries. The Fairbanks Morse Manufacturing Company is presently a leading manufacturer of diesel and duel fuel engines for marine and stationary power sources.²⁰

Other Historic Resources Associated with Industry Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1600 Copeland Avenue	Industrial Building	1922	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1437 Dewey Avenue	Dell Food Specialties Company	1963	Other Modern Style
1115 Elaine Drive	Universal Foods Corp. Warehouse	1972	Contemporary Style
205 W. Grand Avenue	John H. Zimmerman Plumbing Company	1942	Industrial Loft
834 Howes Drive	Reed Dental Factory	1917	Industrial Loft
1150 Madison Road	State Line Moving and Storage Company	1956	Astylistic Utilitarian Building

Transportation

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway, incorporated in 1859, owned many subsidiaries in Wisconsin and completed a line through Chicago, Beloit and Janesville in 1859. The railway constructed many bridges over the Rock River, and the one located at White Avenue in Beloit was completed in 1928. The Chicago & Northwestern continued in operation in Beloit until the 1960s.²¹



Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bridge, 1928 White Avenue at the Rock River

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bridge, located at White Avenue over the Rock River, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its lack of integrity. The 720 foot long pony plate through-truss Bridge was abandoned in the 1960s and later converted into a pedestrian bridge in 1997. The bridge was refurbished as part of a river walk and designed by the artist Siah Armajani, who capped the bridge with an aluminum shell replica of a Fairbanks Morse locomotive to honor Beloit's railway history.²²

Other Historic Resources Associated with Transportation Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
Mill Street at Rock River	Railroad Bridge	1911	N/A

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Architecture

Introduction

Architecture in Wisconsin has mirrored the trends and fashions of the rest of the United States. Beloit's historic architecture stock is no different. Beginning with the Greek Revival style, most major architectural styles and forms of the nineteenth and twentieth century are seen in the city. This chapter includes a brief description of the major architectural styles and vernacular building forms evident in the city followed by examples of buildings of that particular style which were included in the survey. A discussion of the prevalent building materials in the city is also included with examples of buildings constructed of those materials. Lastly, a brief history of many of the architects, engineers, and contractors who worked in the area is included along with listings of buildings which were included in the survey that are associated with those persons or firms.

Architectural Styles

Colonial Era Styles (pre-1820)

The first permanent European settlers in North America brought the prevailing architectural styles and building practices of their native countries with them. Until the proliferation of architecture books and the establishment of architecture schools in the United States, architectural design was almost entirely based on European precedent during the Colonial era. As Wisconsin was not permanently settled until the 1830s, no true examples of Colonial era architectural styles exist in the state. However, as trends in architectural style took longer to reach and fade from popularity in western territories and states than in the East, Colonial era architectural style and elements were popularly referenced in Wisconsin architecture well into the nineteenth century.²³

There are no examples of Colonial Era style architecture in Beloit that remain or retain sufficient historic integrity to be included in the survey.

Romantic / Picturesque Styles (1820-1880)

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, several eclectic architectural fashions took shape, unlike the previous Colonial era when a styles based solely on classical Greek and Roman precedents dominated American architecture. The impetus of this movement was the 1842 publication of the first American pattern book of house styles to have full-façade drawings, *Cottage Residences* by Andrew Jackson Downing. For the first time, builders and their clients had distinct options. As the architectural profession was yet to be formalized in the United

States, architects at this time were almost all self-trained. Many eventually wrote and published pattern books. These publications were the primary source for carpenters to increase knowledge to become a designer or architect.²⁴

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was an architectural expression of the increased interest in classical Greek culture at the turn of the nineteenth century due to contemporaneous archeological investigations emphasizing Greece as the "Mother of Rome," American sympathy to the Greek War of Independence during the 1820s, and diminished British influence after the War of 1812. The style largely originated as a style for public buildings and grew to be the dominant architectural style in the country by the mid-nineteenth century, spread by booming westward settlement and the proliferation of carpenter's guides and pattern books promoting the style. As architecture was not yet an organized profession in the state at this time, these published resources were vital to the local carpenters and builders who made Greek Revival the first national style to have a wide impact on buildings in Wisconsin, where it was popular from 1840 to 1870.²⁵ The style was generally not an exact copy of historic precedents, but rather a reinterpretation that resulted in a totally American architectural style that was easily adapted to local building variations. Wisconsin developed a brick, field stone, and quarried rock masonry tradition in the style in contrast to wood-framed, clapboard-clad versions more common in other regions.²⁶ Greek Revival buildings typically have a low-pitched hipped or gabled roof form and cornice line emphasized by a wide band of trim representing a classical entablature. The style is characterized by adaptation of the classic Greek temple front as a full-width or entry porch with a triangular shaped, low-sloped pediment roof supported by a symmetrical arrangement of columns, which may be of the classical Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order. In simpler designs, the columns are translated into fluted pilaster corner boards, and the gabled roofline has returned eaves. Fenestration is arranged in a regular and symmetrical pattern. In some instances, first floor windows are tall and topped by a pediment-shaped window head while the second floor windows or small attic windows are tied into or completely located with the large frieze board. The front entry door may be topped with a transom and flanked by sidelights.²⁷



Philip Frederick House, 1856 340 Euclid Avenue



House, 1860 2401 State Line Road

While a predominant architectural style in Beloit during its time, only three examples of Greek Revival style buildings were be included in the survey. Examples of Greek Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
340 Euclid Avenue	Philip Frederick House	1856	Surveyed
1827 Sixth Avenue	Carpenter-Slater House	1849	Surveyed
2401 State Line Road	House	1860	Eligible

Gothic Revival

A Picturesque movement inspired by the romantic past began in England during the mideighteenth century in reaction to the formal classical architecture that had been fashionable for the previous two centuries. This movement included a revival of medieval Gothic architecture, which was popularized in the United States during the 1830s, especially for picturesque country houses.²⁸ The Gothic Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880 and is characterized by its picturesque form and massing, steeply pitched and most often cross gabled roof, decorated curvilinear verge boards, and Gothic pointed-arch openings. Windows and wall surface finishes typically extend into gable ends without termination by an eave or trim. Similarly, wall dormers and ornate, shaped chimneys with polygonal decorative chimney pots commonly project above the roofline. One-story porches are common, often supported by flattened Gothic arches. Fenestration is often large and pointed with tracery and colored glass and topped with a window hood; cantilevered oriel and one-story bay windows are common. The style was constructed in both wood and masonry. However, wood frame "Carpenter Gothic" examples predominated, often clad with horizontal clapboards or vertical board-and-batten siding that contributed to the style's accentuated verticality. In its masonry form, the style was also a common religious style, often with a basilican plan with a steeple at the entrance, and characterized by buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers.²⁹

Later, more eclectic examples of the Gothic Revival style are sometimes referred to as a separate High Victorian Gothic style. During this High Victorian period; features of Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque, and Second Empire were often combined to compose picturesque facades. Rare examples were constructed in Wisconsin, generally between 1865 and 1900. High Victorian Gothic buildings exhibit heavier detailing and more complex massing than the earlier examples of the Gothic Revival style. The most definitive element of this variation is a distinctive polychromatic effect achieved by the use of materials of differing textures and colors, principally around windows and as horizontal bands on wall surfaces. This style was most commonly used for churches and public buildings. 30



House, 1865 637 Central Avenue



Retail Building, c.1880 317 State Street

While a common architectural style in Beloit during its time, only three examples of the Gothic Revival style were included in the survey. Examples of Gothic Revival style buildings in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
637 Central Avenue	House	1865	Surveyed
317 State Street	Retail Building	c.1880	Surveyed

Italianate

The Picturesque movement also included new interpretations of less formal architecture of Italian villas, farmhouses, and town houses. ³¹ The Italianate style was popular in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1880, the predominant American residential style of its time and especially popular in expanding Midwest towns and cities. Houses are square or rectangular in plan, cubic in mass, and most often two or three stories in height. A common residential variant is L-shaped in plan wrapped around a square three story tower. The style's most characteristic residential element is a low sloped hipped roof with wide soffits that is seemingly supported by a series of decorative, oversized single or paired wooden brackets commonly placed on a deep frieze board that itself may be elaborated with panels or molding. The hipped roof is commonly topped with a cupola. The fenestration arrangement is regular and balanced with tall, thin, and often arched or curved windows that are topped with decorative window heads or hood moldings. Masonry examples may feature a pronounced string course and rusticated quoins. Italianate houses are often adorned with a decorative porch that is supported by thin wooden columns and decorative brackets. Italianate commercial buildings most typically reference the style's bracketed cornice, often rising above a flat or shed roof, and decorative window hoods. ³²







E.P. Wheeler House, c.1875 726 Milwaukee Road

While a predominant architectural style in Beloit during its time, only six examples of Italianate style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Italianate style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
110 W. Grand Avenue	Retail Building	c.1880	Surveyed
523 Highland Avenue	House	c.1860	Surveyed
726 Milwaukee Road	E.P. Wheeler House	c.1875	Eligible
1136 Prairie Avenue	House	c.1875	Surveyed

Romanesque Revival

During the early to mid-nineteenth century Picturesque movement, classical Roman architectural forms were still occasionally used, primarily for public, commercial, and religious buildings. The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Wisconsin from 1855 to 1885. These buildings tend to be very heavy, monolithic, and massive in their appearance, generally constructed of monochromatic brick or stone masonry. The style is characterized by the repetition of round arches, in the form of round arched windows, entrances, and corbel tables along the eaves and as belt or string courses. Towers of differing heights with varying roofs or parapets were commonly used to achieve an asymmetrical massing; however, symmetrical examples are also common. Buttresses are occasionally present. In the later years of this period, polychromatic finishes appeared in a more Victorian Romanesque style that used different colored and textured stone, brick, or terra cotta tiles to highlight decorative elements such as window trim, arches, quoins, and belt courses. Short, polished stone columns supporting round arches as well as foliated forms, grotesques, and arabesque decorations are common in later examples.³³



Elijah Gridley Strong Chapel, 1899 1101 Partridge Avenue



West Side Presbyterian Church, 1901 939 Liberty Avenue

A common architectural style for religious buildings in Beloit during its time, three examples of Romanesque Revival style buildings retained sufficient integrity to be included in the survey. Examples of Romanesque style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
939 Liberty Avenue	West Side Presbyterian Church	1901	Surveyed
1101 Partridge Avenue	Elijah Gridley Strong Chapel	1899	Eligible
656 Pleasant Street	St. Paul Catholic Church	1914	Surveyed

Victorian Styles (1860-1900)

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, dramatic changes in American architecture and construction began in tandem with rapid industrialization and growth of the railroads. The most notable change was the advent of balloon framing, the first method of constructing buildings from light, two-inch boards held together by wire nails, which replaced heavy-timber framing as the most common construction method. Due to this advancement, buildings could be more easily and affordably constructed with complex ground plans and massing. Also for the first time in history, building components such as doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative detailing were able to be mass produced and shipped across the country. Styles of the Victorian era clearly reflect these changes in their extensive use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing, features previously limited to only the most expensive houses. Simultaneously, large strides were made in the areas of design education and discourse. The first formal architectural education programs were also established in the United States during this time and were located throughout the country by the end of the century. Also, the scale of publication and distribution of architectural design publications and journals increased, which began including larger illustrations, smaller-scaled architectural details, and features on American Colonial and European architectural history. While most Victorian styles were based on medieval precedents, intentions were less on precise historical copying and included an eclectic mix of details. This experimentation would lead to the first truly modern styles at the turn of the twentieth century.³⁴

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popularized during the late nineteenth century by a group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name of the style is rather a misnomer, as it was based on the late medieval architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras rather than the formal Renaissance architecture of Queen Anne's reign. The initial British versions of the style relied heavily on half-timbering and patterned masonry; while a distinctly American interpretation grew around delicate spindle work and classical style ornamentation. The Queen Anne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1880 to 1910 and is characterized by its asymmetrical plan and massing and lavish surface decoration. Architectural elements that lend to the varied massing include polygonal towers and turrets, tall chimneys, large wrap-around porches, bays, and other projecting elements. Steeply sloped roofs with multiple gables and hips are typical. Wall surfaces tend to be adorned with wood clapboards, scalloped fish scale shingles, stone, brick, as well as other ornamental details. The fenestration is often irregular and may include a border of colored glazing in the upper sash of a double hung window.

Ornamentation and decorative detailing can be ascribed to four basic subtypes. "Spindle work" examples of the style predominate and feature delicate turned wooden porch posts and gingerbread or Eastlake ornamentation, most commonly at the porch balustrade, as a frieze or valance suspended from the porch ceiling, in gable ends, and under wall overhangs at cut-away bay windows. Lacy spandrels, knob-like beads, and incised detailing are common decorative elements. "Free Classic" examples of the style are common and feature classical columns as porch supports, either full height or raised on a pedestal and commonly grouped together in units of two or three, as well as Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, swags and garlands, and other classical details. "Half-Timbered" examples are rare and, like the British origins of the style, feature half-timbering in gables and on upper story walls, heavy turned porch posts and spandrels, and groupings of three or more windows. Also rare are "Patterned Masonry" examples with masonry walls accented by patterned brick, stone, or terra cotta detailing and little wood ornamentation. Gable ends and dormers are sometimes parapeted and shaped.³⁷



House, 1875 1203 Bluff Street



House, 1880 742 Oak Street



Lawrence E. Cunningham House, 1885 323 St. Lawrence Avenue



House, 1893 323 Wisconsin Avenue



House, 1890 834 Broad Street



Hulbert Building, c.1907 439 E. Grand Avenue

The most popular architectural style in Beloit during its time, 53 examples of Queen Anne style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Queen Anne style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1104 Bluff Street	G.E. Favour House	1901	Surveyed
834 Broad Street	House	c.1890	Surveyed
1303 Bushnell Street	Irving F. Hand House	1904	Surveyed
722 Central Avenue	House	1910	Surveyed
736 Central Avenue	House	1900	Surveyed
644 Eighth Street	House	c.1895	Surveyed
439 E. Grand Avenue	Hulbert Building	1907	Eligible
927 W. Grand Avenue	House	c.1900	Surveyed
323 St. Lawrence Avenue	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1885	Eligible
323 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1893	Surveyed

Stick

The Stick style is a free adaptation of medieval English building traditions that occurred as a transitional style from the "Carpenter Gothic" subtype of the earlier Gothic Revival style into the developing Queen Anne.³⁸ While rare in the state, Stick style buildings were constructed in

Wisconsin from 1870 to 1890. Examples generally feature one or more front-facing, steeply pitched gabled roofs with cross gables, decorative trusses at the apex, and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails that are commonly supported by brackets. Exteriors are characteristically clad with wooden clapboards in horizontal, vertical, and diagonal "stick work" patterns separated by horizontal and vertical bands of trim. Other common features include oversized and unornamented wooden structural corner posts, diagonal or curved porch braces, porch balustrades, and other functional-appearing decorative "stick work." ³⁹



Wilson D. Kenzie House, 1883 702 Euclid Avenue

A less common architectural style in Beloit during its time, one example of a Stick style building was included in the survey. An example of a Stick style building in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
702 Euclid Avenue	Wilson D. Kenzie House	1883	Surveyed

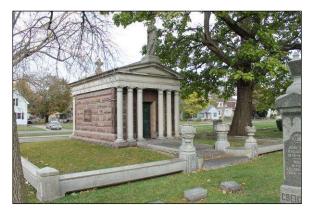
Eclectic / Period Revival Styles (1880-1940)

Unlike the free stylistic mixtures of the preceding Victorian era, the turn of the twentieth century saw a new movement of eclecticism come to dominance that stressed relatively pure copying of traditional architecture across the full spectrum of Western architectural history – particularly Classical Greek and Roman as well as their Italian and French Renaissance interpretations, medieval English and French medieval, and architecture from the early British and Spanish colonies. While beginning quietly in the last decades of the nineteenth century with Europeantrained architects, the trend gained momentum with the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893 which stressed historically accurate architecture. This period of historicism was only briefly interrupted by the first wave of American modern architecture in the American Craftsman and Prairie styles. During this time, from about 1900 to 1920, eclectic styles were still popular but often incorporated aspects of those early modern styles, prominently broad roof overhangs, exposed roof rafters, front porches, and grouped windows. However, popular taste shifted back to the traditional revival styles after World War I, undoubtedly due to the millions of American soldiers returning from the war in Europe where they became familiar with the authentic precedents of these historic styles. While some architects of the time designed creative interpretations of the style; photographs of historic architecture were widely available to

designers and their clients through a large number of architectural journals and illustrated books which allowed for a high degree of historical accuracy. Additionally, by the early 1920s, the technology of cladding buildings with a thin brick or stone veneer was perfected which revolutionized the design of small homes with the new affordability of masonry exteriors. It had been previously difficult to closely copy European styles, which were most often built of solid masonry and decorated with stone or brickwork patterns. Although the Great Depression led to simplification of houses with less architectural detail, the Period Revival styles remained the most dominant architectural styles until the end of World War II.⁴⁰

Neoclassical Revival

The Neoclassical Revival style was a revival of classical Greek and Roman architecture. It was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935, largely as a result of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which featured buildings of this style. The style especially became known as the architecture of monumental public, commercial, and institutional buildings. Examples of the Neo-classical style feature symmetrical façades with a central entry that is clearly defined by a full height porch with pediment supported by classical columns and pilasters and often constructed of smooth or polished stone masonry articulated with a rusticated base, middle, and top. Detailing is generally simple, limited often to dentils or modillions beneath boxed eaves, a wide frieze band, a roofline balustrade, and an elaborate entry door surround. Window openings are typically large; bay windows, paired windows, triple windows, and transom windows may be present. Arches and enriched moldings are rare. Columns in early examples are often fluted with Ionic or Corinthian capitals; examples built after 1925 often have more slender, unfluted, and often square columns without capitals. Later examples also more commonly feature Chinese Chippendale railing motifs. 41



Broder Mausoleum, 1883 Oakwood Cemetery, 1221 Clary Street



Old Wisconsin Telephone Company, 1911 520 E. Grand Avenue



Beloit Municipal Hospital, 1928 431 Olympian Boulevard



Masonic Temple, 1954 229 W. Grand Avenue

A common architectural style for public and commercial buildings in Beloit during its time, six examples of Neo-classical style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Neoclassical style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1221 Clary Street	Jacob Broder Mausoleum	1883	Contributing
520 E. Grand Avenue	Old Wisconsin Telephone Company	1911	Eligible
229 W. Grand Avenue	Masonic Temple	1954	Eligible
757 Milwaukee Road	Saris House	c.1870	Surveyed
431 Olympian Boulevard	Beloit Municipal Hospital	1928	Surveyed
409 Pleasant Street	Beloit Post Office	c.1915	Surveyed

Colonial Revival

After the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, the last two decades of the nineteenth century saw a resurgence of interest in the American colonial architecture of the Atlantic seaboard, generally the Georgian and Federal architectural styles as well as secondary influence of post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial traditions. The restoration and recreation of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, during the early twentieth century renewed interest in the style. While the earliest examples of the Colonial Revival style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, the turn of the twentieth century saw tastes shift towards carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. The Colonial Revival style was popular from 1880 through the 1960s, largely but not exclusively as a residential style. Houses are generally rectangular in plan, typically two stories in height, and covered by a moderately pitched gabled roof. Examples characteristically feature a symmetrical façade with windows balanced on both sides of a central front door commonly with fanlight and sidelights and accentuated with either a decorative crown, pediment, or entry porch supported by simple pilasters or slender columns. Windows are generally double-hung sashes with multi-pane glazing in just the top or both sashes; windows are often in adjacent pairs. Other common elements include roof dormers, denticulated cornices, and shutters. Exterior cladding may include clapboards, brick, stone, or a combination of masonry on the first floor with clapboard siding above. 42

The inherent simplicity and regularity of the style lent itself well to standardization, which allowed for the style's continued popularity through the changing building practices brought on by the Great Depression and World War II as well through the postwar changes in taste and architectural fashion. Later examples are occasionally asymmetrical L-shaped forms, to accommodate a breezeway and semi-attached garage, or most often shallower pitched sidegabled forms with simplified door surrounds, cornices, and other details, if present, that merely suggest their colonial precedents rather than closely mirroring them. There has hardly been a gap in time when Colonial inspired buildings were not being built somewhere in the country since the inception of the style in the 1880s. A dramatic drop in popularity during the late 1950s and 1960s marked the beginning of a transition from these simplified interpretations of the style to a renewed interest in architectural accuracy and Colonial-inspired buildings of the subsequent "New Traditional" era that continues to this day.⁴³



Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House, 1920 Beloit College, 810 College Street



House, 1922 2471 E. Ridge Road



O.R. Foster House, 1930 621 Milwaukee Road



Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House, 1920 Beloit College, 846 College Street



North Hall, 1927 Beloit College, 800 Block of College Street



T.D. Woolsey Jr. House, 1935 1810 Emerson Street



Dr. G.R. Curless House, 1935 1801 Sherwood Drive SW



Adolph H. Samuels House, 1930 1870 Sherwood Drive SW



Esther M. Belardi House, 1951 830 Sherwood Drive NW



Elizabeth Menhall House, 1936 1120 Brewster Avenue



Allen W. Cadwell House, 1940 1628 Emerson Street



Stanley J. Zabel House, 1963 2665 Chatsworth Drive

The most popular residential architectural style in Beloit during its time, 135 examples of Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Colonial Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Historic Name	Date	Class
Elizabeth Menhall House	1936	Surveyed
House	1907	Surveyed
Stanley J. Zabel House	1963	Surveyed
Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House	1920	Surveyed
Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House	1920	Surveyed
North Hall	1927	Surveyed
	Elizabeth Menhall House House Stanley J. Zabel House Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House	Elizabeth Menhall House 1936 House 1907 Stanley J. Zabel House 1963 Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House 1920 Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House 1920

1408 Emerson Street	House	1916	Surveyed
1628 Emerson Street	Allen W. Cadwell House	1940	Eligible
1810 Emerson Street	T.D. Woolsey Jr. House	1935	Surveyed
621 Milwaukee Road	O.R. Foster House	1930	Surveyed
2471 E. Ridge Road	House	1922	Eligible
830 Sherwood Drive NW	Esther M. Belardi House	1951	Surveyed
1801 Sherwood Drive SW	Dr. G.R. Curless House	1935	Surveyed
1870 Sherwood Drive SW	Adolph H. Samuels House	1930	Surveyed

Georgian Revival

Because of their reference to the more formal Georgian and Federal architecture of the, some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more specifically referred to as the Georgian Revival style. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, these tend to be structures larger in scale and more richly finished than typical Colonial Revival buildings. Characteristic of the Georgian Revival style are formal symmetrical facades, rectangular plans, hipped roofs, and classical embellishments including denticulated cornices, elliptical fanlights, sidelights flanking doorways, Palladian windows, broken pediments, and classical columns. Largely a residential style, the Georgian Revival style was also popular for churches during the early twentieth century, especially with Protestant congregations. Churches of this style exhibit the characteristic symmetry and classical detailing, as well as a prominent steeple.⁴⁴



Sigma Chi Fraternity House, 1932 834 College Street



Chapin Hall, 1958 800 Woodward Avenue



Donald Wye House, 1935 2010 Sherwood Drive SW



Emmanuel Baptist Church, 1960 1151 E. Grand Avenue

A less common architectural style in Beloit, seven examples of Georgian Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Georgian Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
834 College Street	Sigma Chi Fraternity House	1932	Surveyed
1638 Emerson Street	Lloyd Hornbostel House	1933	Surveyed
1151 E. Grand Avenue	Emmanuel Baptist Church	1960	Surveyed
2000 Sherwood Drive SW	Wesley W. Schettler House	1922	Surveyed
2010 Sherwood Drive SW	Donald Wye House	1935	Eligible
624 Woodward Avenue	Chapin Hall	1958	Surveyed

Regency

Some forms of the Colonial Revival style are more properly referred to as Regency style, as they are more closely based on the style of English precedents rather than American. The Regency style, generally a more simplified version of Colonial Revival, was most popular during the 1930s and relies more heavily on classical proportions and lines rather than decorative embellishments. Simplified colonial door surrounds, quoins, plain roof-wall junctures, and octagonal accent windows are typical. Some examples feature low-parapeted roof-wall junctures or a delicate ironwork entry porch covered by a minimal canopy roof. The exterior of Regency style houses are commonly brick, stucco, or painted plaster. 45



Lawrence E. Cunningham House, 1938 1826 Sherwood Drive SW

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, one example of a Regency style building was included in the survey. An example of a Regency style building in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1826 Sherwood Drive SW	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1938	Surveyed

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a somewhat less formal version of the Colonial Revival or Georgian Revival styles and was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940. Despite its name,

very few examples of the style closely follow early Dutch Colonial architecture as precedent. The style is characterized by a gambrel roof, occasionally ending with deep, flared eaves, which are much more influenced by the typical gambrel roofs of the Shingle style. Clapboards, shingles, brick, and stone are materials commonly used in combination on the exteriors. The symmetry of the style is often offset by a small wing on either of the gable ends. The style was especially popular for small-scale suburban residences in the early twentieth century. 46



Charles Still House, 1919 720 Parker Avenue



F.G. Lane House, 1925 1721 White Avenue



J.T. Baker House, 1924 729 Vernon Avenue



William Bean House, 1926 1118 Eaton Avenue

A common architectural style in Beloit, 38 examples of Dutch Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Dutch Colonial Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1112 Eaton Avenue	E.R. Morris House	1925	Surveyed
1118 Eaton Avenue	William Bean House	1926	Surveyed
1711 Emerson Street	L.W. Miller House	1928	Surveyed
734 Kenwood Avenue	G.F. Krause House	1929	Surveyed
1132 La Salle Street	G.W. Cass House	1925	Surveyed
1214 La Salle Street	I.E. Berger House	1930	Surveyed
720 Parker Avenue	Charles Still House	1919	Eligible
729 Vernon Avenue	J.T. Baker House	1924	Surveyed
1721 White Avenue	F.G. Lane House	1925	Surveyed

Tudor Revival

The turn of the twentieth century saw a rise in interest of Medieval and early Renaissance English residential architecture which became known as the Tudor Revival style, representing a broad range of precedent building traditions from small folk cottages to grand manors. Popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1940, the style is typified by a steeply pitched roof dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, a feature atypical of many English prototypes yet the most universally present dominate feature of American examples. Irregular plan and asymmetrical massing are typical. Other characteristic elements include tall, narrow, and multi-paned windows in multiple groups; oriel windows; one- or two-story semi-hexagonal bay windows; round or flattened "Tudor" arches; overhanging gables and second stories; decorative strapwork; wide, ornamental verge boards; and massive chimneys commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots. Exterior wall materials are typically a combination of brick, stone, clapboard, wood shingles, and stucco, often with informal patterned stone or brickwork accents. Therefore, the style exploded in popularity during the 1920s, when the development of masonry veneering methods allowed the style's characteristic masonry exterior to become affordable on even the most modest of residences. A hallmark of the style is decorative half timbering, generally on the second floor or gable ends, infilled with stucco or brick. Porches under the main roof, often to the side, and arcaded wing walls are common. Rare examples attempt to mimic the picturesque thatch roofs of rural England by rolling roofing materials around the building's eaves and rakes.47

The earliest examples of the style tended to be formal, architect-designed landmark houses that closely copied detailing from the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. This variation is therefore often referred to by the contracted name Jacobethan. Examples are generally of stone masonry or brick with stone detailing. They characteristically feature raised parapet walls on the principal gables, often in shaped Flemish gables. Flat-roofed towers and bays with battlements or castellated parapets, and Gothic or Renaissance-inspired elaborate detailing are common; half-timbering is rare on these Jacobethan examples of the Tudor Revival style. 48



Harold Fields Freeman House, 1921 1754 Sherwood Drive SW



House, 1925 1406 Central Avenue



W.B. Leishman House, 1927 1515 Emerson Street



H.T. Cary House, 1928 1616 Oakwood Avenue



W.C. Heath House, 1927 1730 White Avenue



Ferdinand E. Meyer House, 1935 750 Milwaukee Road

A common architectural style in Beloit, 42 examples of Tudor Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Tudor Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1406 Central Avenue	House	1925	Surveyed
1214 Chapin Street	L.M. Forman House	1925	Surveyed
1121 Copeland Avenue	Stanley Morris House	1930	Surveyed
1515 Emerson Street	W.B. Leishman House	1927	Surveyed
750 Milwaukee Road	Ferdinand E. Meyer House	1935	Surveyed
804 Milwaukee Road	E.J. McNeany House	1931	Surveyed
651 Milwaukee Road	Herman Hugle House	1925	Surveyed
1616 Oakwood Avenue	H.T. Cary House	1928	Surveyed
1754 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold Fields Freeman House	1921	Eligible
1730 White Avenue	W.C. Heath House	1927	Surveyed

Neogothic Revival

The Neogothic Revival is a twentieth-century extension of the earlier Gothic Revival style and is especially subdued in comparison to the polychromy and heavy detailing of the High Victorian Gothic style. The style was considered particularly appropriate for religious and educational

uses. The Neogothic Revival style is characterized by a lack of color contrast in its typically random ashlar masonry construction. Examples generally feature irregular form and massing and steeply pitched roofs. Typical Gothic hallmarks such as Gothic pointed-arch openings, buttresses, battlements, pinnacles, and towers remained. Other common elements included terra cotta tracery and "grotesqueries" and bronze canopies, lamps, and screens. The inherent verticality of Gothic architecture also lent the style for use on early tall office buildings. The Jacobean and English Baroque styles commonly influenced detailing on commercial buildings. ⁴⁹



Atonement Lutheran Church, 1905 901 Harrison Avenue



St. Jude Catholic Church, 1909 749 Hackett Street



St. Paul Lutheran Church, 1938 617 St. Lawrence Avenue



St. Paul Lutheran Church Parish House, 1957 617 St. Lawrence Avenue

A common architectural style for religious buildings in Beloit during its time, four examples of Neogothic style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Neogothic Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
749 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church	1909	Contributing
901 Harrison Avenue	Atonement Lutheran Church	1905	Surveyed
617 St. Lawrence Avenue	St. Paul Lutheran Church Parish House	1957	Eligible
617 St. Lawrence Avenue	St. Paul Lutheran Church	1938	Eligible

Collegiate Gothic

The Collegiate Gothic style is a sub-category of the Neogothic Revival style emulating the buildings of medieval English universities. The style was popularly applied to college campuses, high schools, and elementary school buildings throughout the early twentieth century. Elementary and secondary schools typically exhibited a more loose interpretation of Gothic style and often feature a central "keep-like" entrance, battlements, finials, and other period ornament. Other characteristic details include masonry construction, pointed Gothic and flattened point Tudor arches, crenellated parapets, numerous steep and pinnacled gables, and heavily mullioned windows.⁵⁰



Brother Dutton School, 1926 717 Hackett Street



Cunningham Elementary School, 1927 1910 Townline Avenue

While a common architectural style for educational buildings in Beloit during its time, only two examples of Collegiate Gothic style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Collegiate Gothic style buildings in Beloit include the following:

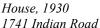
Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
717 Hackett Street	Brother Dutton School,	1926	Contributing
1910 Townline Avenue	Cunningham Elementary School	1927	Surveyed

French Revival

French Revival style architecture became popular for suburban houses during the early twentieth century after many American builders and architects returned to the United States after serving in France during World War I, where they became familiar with the broad range of medieval French architecture. Great variety in form and detailing can be found in examples of the French Revival style which was popular from 1915 to 1945; however, the style is typified by tall, steeply pitched hipped roofs which commonly feature an upward flare at the roof's juncture with the walls. Homes of this style are often large and are often composed of a central hall and two identical, or at least compositionally balanced, wings. Common are circular towers, shuttered windows, second story windows that interrupt the cornice and rise above the eaves, and segmentally arched doors, windows, and dormers. The French Revival style shares several common elements with the Tudor Revival style, most notably the use of a variety of different wall materials, including brick, stone, stucco, and half-timbering, and roof materials, such as tile,

slate, stone, or thatch. As a result, many French Revival style houses resemble this other style; however, they are most often distinguishable by the style's lack of dominant front-facing gables characteristic of the Tudor Revival style.⁵¹







Dominick DiGirolamo House, 1932 841 Milwaukee Road

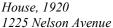
A rare architectural style in Beloit, five examples of French Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of French Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1741 Indian Road	House	1930	Eligible
902 Kenwood Avenue	G.H. Brown House	1928	Surveyed
841 Milwaukee Road	Dominick DiGirolamo House	1932	Surveyed
518 Moore Street	R.W. Dane House	1920	Surveyed
1030 Wisconsin Avenue	Sam Rubnitz House	1928	Surveyed

Mediterranean Revival

While the architecture of the Italian renaissance served as a precedent for several earlier American architecture styles, the turn of the twentieth century saw a renewed interest in more accurate copies than the earlier free interpretations of the Italianate style. Popular throughout the country from 1890 to 1930, the Mediterranean Revival style was relatively rare in Wisconsin. Examples of this style are most often architect-designed. They are characteristically clad with brick veneer or stucco with stone trim and feature low-pitched hipped roofs with widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. Openings may be straight or arched, often round arched on the first floor with smaller and less elaborate windows on the upper floors. Mediterranean Revival style houses are often planned around a courtyard and exhibit flat wall surfaces broken by arcading terra cotta, plaster, tile or other ornamentation sometimes drawing on classical motifs. Stone balconies and porch railings, quoins, belt courses, pedimented windows, classical door surrounds, molded cornices, roof-line balustrades, and red clay tile roofs are also common details.⁵²







Roosevelt Junior High School, 1921 1615 Keeler Avenue

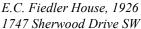
A rare architectural style in Beloit, four examples of Mediterranean Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Mediterranean Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2601 Afton Road	A.O. Smith Corp. Dairy Equipment Laboratory	1947	Eligible
1225 Nelson Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed
1615 Keeler Avenue	Roosevelt Junior High School	1921	Eligible
1621 Oakwood Avenue	S.J. Todd Intermediate School	1927	Surveyed

Spanish Colonial Revival

While the earliest Period Revival buildings based on Hispanic precedents reflected the simple Spanish missions of the southwestern United States, the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego introduced to this country the more elaborate Spanish influenced architecture found in Latin American countries. This exposition inspired architects to look directly to the architecture of Spain for precedent. Concurrently, architects wishing to study in Europe began concentrating on Spain while much of the continent was ensued in World War I. There they found a diverse range of architecture, from highly decorative detailing to vernacular dwellings whose simplicity emphasized their massing rather than ornamentation. While most popular from 1915 to 1940 in southwestern states and Florida, the Spanish Colonial Revival style was rarely used in Wisconsin. The style is characterized by asymmetrical facades, stucco wall surfaces, and lowpitched gabled and hipped roofs with little or no eave overhang. Roofs are characteristically covered with half-cylinder Mission tiles or S-shaped Spanish tiles. Examples typically feature round arches above doors, beneath porch roofs, and at least one principal focal window, which is commonly triple-arched or parabolic in shape, and is commonly filled with stained glass. Other common details include wrought iron balconies and porch railings, cantilevered balconies, dramatically carved doors emphasized by adjacent spiral columns, pilasters, carved stonework, patterned tiles, and other decorative details of Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, or Renaissance influence. Some examples of the style can have a very rustic demeanor and include missionstyle elements such as less elaborate heavy wood entrance doors, vigas, wood or iron grillwork, and shaped gables. Round or square towers, arcaded walkways usually leading to a rear garden, walled entry courtyards, and fountains are also common.⁵³







House, c.1930 1729 Fayette Avenue

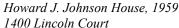
A very rare architectural style in Beloit, two examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1729 Fayette Avenue	House	c.1930	Surveyed
1747 Sherwood Drive SW	E.C. Fiedler House,	1926	Surveyed

Monterey

The Monterey style is a more simplified, modern, and informal sub-category of the Spanish Revival based on the Anglo-influenced Spanish Colonial houses of northern California that blended Spanish adobe construction with pitched roof Colonial houses of New England. The style was popular from 1925 to 1955, primarily in California and Texas, and is rare in Wisconsin. A suburban residential style, Monterey houses are identified as two-stories with a rectangular or L-shaped plan and the style's hallmark second-story balcony, usually cantilevered or supported by heavy brackets and covered by the principal roof that dominates either three quarters or the entire length of the main façade and commonly features ornamental wrought iron or simple wood columns and railings. Exterior walls are typically flat brick masonry, stucco, or wood clapboard, shingle, or vertical board and batten siding; the first and second stories commonly have different cladding materials, most often wood clapboards over brick. Examples typically feature low sloped gabled and hipped roofs, absent or simple door and window surrounds, large first floor windows often double-hung and extending to the ground, paired windows, and false shutters.⁵⁴







William A. Spates House, 1965 1871 Vista Drive

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, three examples of Monterey style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Monterey style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1725 Emerson Street	William A. Bolgrien House	1962	Surveyed
1400 Lincoln Court	Howard J. Johnson House	1959	Surveyed
1871 Vista Drive	William A. Spates House	1965	Surveyed

Egyptian Revival

The Egyptian Revival style was a picturesque movement style utilized rarely in Wisconsin from 1850 to 1870. Influenced by the opening of King Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922, the style experienced a renewed use during the twentieth century era of period revivalism, particularly between 1925 and 1940. Due to the prominence of ceremony and the treatment of death and internment in ancient Egyptian culture, the style was considered especially appropriate to the design of special-use buildings such as Masonic temples, prisons, mausoleums, and other cemetery structures. Use of the style on residential buildings was extremely rare and often appeared as just limited decorative elements applied to Greek Revival or Italianate houses. The style's exotic, mysterious theatricality was also used as an adaptation of the Art Deco style in the design of early twentieth century movie palaces as well. Examples of the style typically feature monolithic smooth or battered exterior walls finished with cement or ashlar masonry, pylon-like towers, and flat roofs reminiscent of ancient Egyptian temples. Characteristic elements include distinctive columns with papyrus or lotus flower capitals or column shafts stylized as bundles of sticks tied at the top and bottom and flared at the top, walls edged with roll or rope-like moldings, tall straight-headed windows with inclined jambs, and deep cavetto or gorge-and-roll cornices decorated with vertical leaves. Decorative ornamentation may include sphinxes, ravens, or vultures, and sun disk "wings and orb" motifs. 55



Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company, 1923 500 Public Avenue

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, one example of an Egyptian Revival style building was included in the survey. An example of an Egyptian Revival style building in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
500 Public Avenue	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company	1923	Eligible

Early Modern Styles (1900-1950)

The first wave of American architecture that was not based on historic precedent occurred at the turn of the twentieth century and was led by Frank Lloyd Wright's pioneering of the Prairie Style and the American Craftsman interpretation of the English Arts and Crafts movement. Early modern styles incorporated new concepts of free-flowing interior spaces, new spatial effects, and a new vocabulary of ornament that did not mimic historic forms. Eventually, more futuristic modern styles developed in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, still retaining some ornamentation.⁵⁶

Prairie

One of the few indigenous American styles, the Prairie style is influenced by the architecture of the Chicago-based architects known as the Prairie School, of which Frank Lloyd Wright is the acknowledged master. The Prairie style was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1925. It is primarily a residential style which emphasizes horizontality, evident in its characteristic low-sloped and generally hipped roofs with wide overhanging and typically boxed eaves, horizontal banding of casement windows, horizontal trim, and accent materials used for cornices, porch caps, and belt courses. These buildings are typically two-stories with one-story wings, porches, and porte-cocheres and may be clad in brick with stone trim or stucco with dark wood trim. The style's horizontality is often achieved through the exterior cladding materials through use of recessed horizontal mortar joints. Massive, square or rectangular masonry piers and porch supports are a hallmark element; often in wood on more vernacular examples. Large, low chimneys or hearths are common that seemingly anchor the building to the ground.⁵⁷



House, 1907 459 Central Avenue



Duplex, 1920 1274 & 1276 Prairie Avenue



M.R. Bach House, 1928 507 Euclid Avenue



E. Dazey House, 1916 901 Wisconsin Avenue



Frank Meyers Jr. Duplex, 1927 823 & 823½ Central Avenue



Isadore Eskin Duplex, 1930 738 & 738½ Moore Street

A less common architectural style in Beloit during its time, 11 examples of Prairie style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Prairie style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
435 Central Avenue	C.L. Sherwood House	1930	Surveyed
459 Central Avenue	House	1907	Surveyed
744 Central Avenue	M.H. Flarity House	1930	Surveyed

823 Central Avenue	Frank Meyers Jr. Duplex	1927	Surveyed
507 Euclid Avenue	M.R. Bach House	1928	Surveyed
738 Moore Street	Isadore Eskin Duplex	1930	Surveyed
412 Pleasant Street	Houston-Rosman Undertaking Company	1915	Surveyed
1274 Prairie Avenue	Duplex	1920	Surveyed
901 Wisconsin Avenue	E. Dazey House	1916	Surveyed

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare style, popularized by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders, was a popular domestic architectural style in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1930. Part of a larger movement toward simplified and rectilinear residential architecture that was heavily influenced by the Prairie style, the style is primarily distinguished by its broad proportions, boxy massing, and lack of overt stylistic references. A typical house is two stories in height, with a hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, and a central dormer. Brick, stone, stucco, concrete block, clapboards, and shingles are the most commonly used exterior surface materials, often in combination articulated by floor. The simple exterior is a reflection of the straightforward interior plan of the Foursquare, typically featuring four large rooms on each floor and a corner entry hall and stairwell. A one-story porch across the front façade often features Tuscan columns and a filled-in or ballustraded railing. Examples are occasionally embellished by Period Revival, Craftsman, or Prairie style details.⁵⁸



E.M. Smythe House, 1906 636 Milwaukee Road



Mary Raubenheimer House, 1910 339 Locust Street



House, 1907 453 Central Avenue



St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory, 1911 747 Hackett Street



House, 1911 227 Portland Avenue



Thomas Thumsen House, 1922 925 Hackett Street



House, 1915 916 W Grand Avenue



St. Jude Catholic Church Convent, 1927 737 Hackett Street

A common architectural style in Beloit during its time, 38 examples of American Foursquare style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of American Foursquare style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
453 Central Avenue	House	1907	Surveyed
1149 Dewey Avenue	W.L. Bredesen House	1922	Surveyed
916 W Grand Avenue	House	1915	Surveyed
737 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Convent	1927	Contributing
747 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory	1911	Contributing
925 Hackett Street	Thomas Thumsen House	1922	Surveyed
339 Locust Street	Mary Raubenheimer House	1910	Surveyed
636 Milwaukee Road	E.M. Smythe House	1906	Surveyed
227 Portland Avenue	House	1911	Eligible

Arts and Crafts

The English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society was established in 1888 by a group of British artists and architects. In opposition to what they perceived as the evil of industrial standardization, they were dedicated to a revival of the traditional craftsmanship, ethics,

aesthetics, and cooperation of medieval guilds and the early nineteenth century Gothic revival in England. The movement comprehensively encompassed the design of furniture, decorative and fine arts, and architecture. The English Arts and Crafts style was characteristically simple in form and rich in embellishment. The style was used in Wisconsin, however very rarely, from 1900 to 1920. In contrast to the contemporaneous American Craftsman and Bungalow styles, examples of the Arts and Crafts are simple in form with little decoration, often with expansive stucco surfaces interrupted by irregularly placed multi-paned windows. Even large example are humble in character. Wood shingle roofs are common, occasionally with rolled edges mimicking thatch. Wood is extensively used for interior finishes.⁵⁹



Earl Berry House, 1930 643 Terrace Lane



House, c.1925 1850 Sherwood Drive SW

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, three examples of Arts & Crafts style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Arts & Crafts style buildings in Beloit include the following:

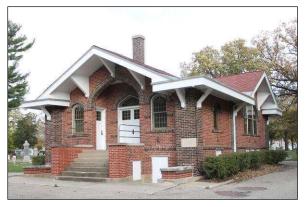
Address	Historic Name	Date Class
1850 Sherwood Drive SW	House	c.1925 Surveyed
643 Terrace Lane	Earl Berry House	1930 Eligible

American Craftsman

The American Craftsman style, descending from the English Arts and Crafts movement in the nineteenth century, was popular in Wisconsin from 1900 to 1920. Typically, American Craftsman style houses in Wisconsin are two and one-half stories in height and constructed of brick, stucco, or stone with contrasting wood bands. The style is characterized by quality construction and simple exterior and interior detailing such as low-pitched, broad gable or hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, large front dormers, decorative brackets, decorative (often false) beams, porches, prominent chimneys, and simple sashes. Porches are most often supported by the style's distinctive tapered square columns and heavy piers that continue to the ground without breaking at the porch floor level. Glazed sun porches or open wood pergolas are common.⁶⁰



Arthur Matheson House, 1908 502 Portland Avenue



Oakwood Cemetery Chapel, 1913 1221 Clary Street



Fred Lubbert House, 1914 803 St. Lawrence Avenue



E.J. McGavock House, 1912 1003 North Street



House, 1913 1161 La Salle Street



C.L. Hatch House, 1915 349 Euclid Avenue



House, 1919 1646 White Avenue



Adolph Sternlicht House, 1920 460 Central Avenue

One of the most popular architectural styles in Beloit during its time, 47 examples of American Craftsman style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of American Craftsman style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1217 Bushnell Street	Dr. J.J. Reed House	1907	Surveyed
460 Central Avenue	Adolph Sternlicht House	1920	Surveyed
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Chapel	1913	Contributing
349 Euclid Avenue	C.L. Hatch House	1915	Surveyed
931 Hackett Street	Sigurd Andersen House	1922	Surveyed
1161 La Salle Street	House	1913	Surveyed
1003 North Street	E.J. McGavock House	1912	Surveyed
502 Portland Avenue	Arthur Matheson House	1908	Eligible
803 St. Lawrence Avenue	Fred Lubbert House	1914	Eligible
1646 White Avenue	House	1919	Surveyed

Bungalow

Influenced by the small Craftsman style houses of California that were given extensive publicity in architectural plan books and lifestyle magazines, small Bungalow style houses became the most popular and fashionable modest houses in the United States during the early twentieth century. From 1910 to 1940, the Bungalow was a very popular residential style in Wisconsin. The style is primarily characterized by its plan rather than its aesthetics. While there are many variants, Bungalows are typically one or one-and-a-half stories in height with simple horizontal lines, wide projecting roofs, one or two large porches, and plain woodwork. The upper level in two stories examples is generally subdued visually to give the house a one-story look. Roofs can be gabled or hipped and commonly have decorative, exposed rafter tails. Other characteristic features include a dominant fireplace and chimney, exposed and exaggerated structural elements, and massive piers or porch supports. Buildings of this style are clad in natural materials such as wood clapboards or shingles, brick, stone, stucco, or a combination thereof. The exterior design is commonly adapted to many different stylistic interpretations and can be seen with Colonial, Craftsman, Tudor, Japanese, and Spanish influences. 61



House, 1910 1244 Partridge Avenue



A.B. Cadman House, 1915 1354 Prairie Avenue



O.W. Lofthus House, 1923 1015 Portland Avenue



House, 1914 1715 White Avenue



House, 1918 1629 White Avenue



J.H. Lyle House, 1923 623 Gaston Drive



C.A. Minor House, 1926 1613 St. Lawrence Avenue



F.R. Erbach House, 1930 842 Milwaukee Road

One of the most popular residential architectural styles in Beloit during its time, 83 examples of Bungalow style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Bungalow style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1229 Chapin Street	A.P. Warner House	1915	Eligible
623 Gaston Drive	J.H. Lyle House	1923	Surveyed
842 Milwaukee Road	F.R. Erbach House	1930	Surveyed
1244 Partridge Avenue	House	1910	Surveyed
1015 Portland Avenue	O.W. Lofthus House	1923	Surveyed
1354 Prairie Avenue	A.B. Cadman House	1915	Surveyed
1613 St. Lawrence Avenue	C.A. Minor House	1926	Surveyed
1629 White Avenue	House	1918	Surveyed
1715 White Avenue	House	1914	Surveyed

Rustic

The Rustic style has its formal origins with turn of the twentieth century National Park Service buildings and their conscious effort to respond to the native and wild landscape of the United States. The style, closely related to the Arts and Crafts movement, paralleled and was influenced heavily by the development of the American Craftsman and Bungalow styles as well as WPA-era projects of the 1930s. The style became especially popular for private lake houses, cabins, hotels, resorts, and recreational camps during the 1930s and 1940s. Epitomized by log cabins, the style emphasizes the use of natural materials, especially stone and wood, and exposed structural systems. Generally informal, examples of the style feature both symmetrical and asymmetrical forms covered by gable or hipped roofs. 62



Big Hill Park Cabin, 1937 1101 W. Big Hill Road



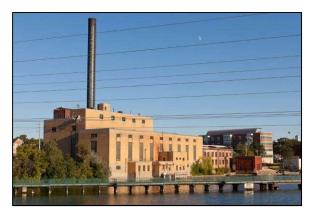
Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter, 1937 1101 W. Big Hill Road

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, four examples of Rustic style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Rustic style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Cabin	1937	Contributing
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Maintenance Garage	1937	Contributing
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter	1937	Contributing

Art Deco

Named for the 1925 Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes in Paris, the Art Deco style was a futuristic movement in architectural design and the fine and decorative arts that celebrated the possibilities of advancing technology and industrialization. The Art Deco style was popular in Wisconsin from 1925 to 1940, primarily for public and commercial buildings as well as residential apartments. Characterized by hard angular edges that suggested machine precision, examples of the style feature clean, smooth surfaces and geometrical massing with a stepped or setback façade. The style's verticality is commonly emphasized by towers or projections above the roof. These buildings are adorned with low-relief decorative elements such as fluted columns, muted polychromy, and stylized sunrise, zigzag, or chevron patterns. This ornamentation is typically made of metals, glazed bricks, or mosaic tiles and used at openings, spandrels, or parapets. Granite and terra cotta were popular materials for exterior cladding. Windows and doors are often metal. ⁶³



Wisconsin Power & Light Powerhouse, 1929 852 Pleasant Street



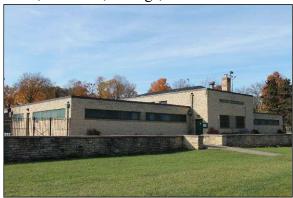
E.L. Chester Department Store, 1934 136 W. Grand Avenue

A rare architectural style in Beloit, five examples of Art Deco style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Art Deco style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
132 W. Grand Avenue	Riordan Block	1884	Surveyed
136 W. Grand Avenue	E.L. Chester Building	1934	Eligible
2200 Milwaukee Road	East Lawn Cemetery Water Tower	1923	Surveyed
852 Pleasant Street	Wisconsin Power & Light Powerhouse	1929	Eligible

Art Moderne

Related to the Art Deco, the Art Moderne was also a futuristic movement celebrating the advancement of technology and industrialism, however, more volumetric, streamlined, and totally devoid of historic references. The Art Moderne style was popular in Wisconsin from 1930 to 1950. The style is characterized by smooth wall finishes, round corners, and emphasized horizontality. Examples are typically constructed of concrete and feature flat roofs, narrow bands of windows often continuing around corners, windows or entire walls of glass block, mirrored panels, horizontal banding, circular elements, and little to no surface decoration. What decoration did exist was focused at doorways and windows and consisted of metal or structural glass panels or trim. Aluminum and stainless steel were widely used materials in this style for doors, windows, railings, and balusters. 64



Beloit Natatorium, 1937 1700 Hackett Street



American Foreign Legion Post No. 48, 1951 704 Fourth Street

A less common architectural style in Beloit, nine examples of Art Moderne style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Art Moderne style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
958 Brooks Street	Wayne's Gulf Service Station	1952	Surveyed
704 Fourth Street	American Foreign Legion Post No. 48	1951	Surveyed
1225 Fourth Street	Beloit Memorial High School	1950	Eligible
263 W. Grand Avenue	Edwin E. Mechelke Chiropractor	1961	Surveyed
1312 E. Grand Avenue	Turtle Creek Swimming Pool Bathhouse	1938	Surveyed
625 E. Grand Avenue	Odd Fellows Hall Myrtle Lodge #10	1947	Surveyed
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium	1937	Eligible
311 State Street	Zilley Block	c.1950	Surveyed

Bankers Modern Styles (1935-1975)

While residential architecture was dominated through the first decades of the twentieth century by the eclectic Period Revival styles, the economic necessity for small, affordable houses during the Great Depression and changing architectural fashions after World War II lead a major shift to modern residential styles. New Federal Housing Administration (FHA) policies after World War II that were aimed at helping every returning veteran own their own home exerted a monumental influence on the subsequent, vast construction of single-family suburban neighborhoods across the country. Averse to financing more dramatic modern architecture for houses, the banks providing FHA-insured loans preferred and promoted more conservative modern styles, primarily Minimal Traditional and Ranch. For this reason, these styles are now commonly referred to as "Bankers" Modern styles. Ranch style houses dominated residential architecture into the 1970s.⁶⁵

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style was the most successful response to the challenging conditions that affected home construction in the United States when the Great Depression largely shut down the home-building industry. The development of small houses was encouraged by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), created in 1934 to insure low-interest long-term mortgage loans, in an effort to stabilize the housing industry. To ensure that home ownership could remain attainable for the majority of Americans, the FHA limited the maximum home sale price it insured so that the average home size and cost remained affordable. The architecture and residential design professions, desperate for work after 1930, enthusiastically embraced the challenge of designing small houses' and the subject soon dominated professional publications and house pattern books. The most influential publications were the FHA's Principles of Planning Small Houses bulletins; as builders knew that following their guidelines was the best way to ensure construction funds and insured mortgages for home buyers. The imminent threat of World War II and subsequent increased wartime production caused an unprecedented number of relocated workers to need small, affordable housing; this resulted in the construction of approximately 2.3 million residences across the country between 1940 and 1945. At the war's end, a similar need arose to house the nation's 10 million returning servicemen, resulting in an additional 5.1 million residences being constructed by 1949. The majority of homes constructed during this time were Minimal Traditional. Postwar prosperity lead to the rise in the popularity

of larger, Ranch style homes, which replaced the dominant Minimal Traditional style after 1950.

The Minimal Traditional style, popular from 1935 to 1950, utilized the traditional form of contemporaneous Period Revival styles, particularly Colonial and Tudor Revival, however, it was distinctly modern in its characteristic lack of ornament. The style is typified by its one or one-and-one-half-story height, simple L and T-shaped plans, low or moderately-pitched and most often gabled roofs with shallow eaves. The exterior is typically clad in a single material in an effort to make the house appear larger. Examples may feature a prominent entry with simple porch or platform steps, bay windows, shutters, or chimney.⁶⁷



Claude E. Hanks House, 1939 1750 Fayette Avenue



Clarence E. McDonald House, 1940 1712 Forest Avenue



Gerald W. Weirick House, 1939 1833 Wisconsin Avenue



John W. Vesper House, 1945 1660 Yates Avenue

One of the most popular residential architectural styles in Beloit during its time, 64 examples of Minimal Traditional style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Minimal Traditional style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1439 Central Avenue	Donald E. Goodwin House	1943	Surveyed
1750 Fayette Avenue	Claude E. Hanks House	1939	Surveyed
1712 Forest Avenue	Clarence E. McDonald House	1940	Surveyed
1253 Hackett Street	Glenn H. Partridge House	1940	Surveyed

1326 Ninth Street	Chester D. Schmitt House	1942	Surveyed
1502 Portland Avenue	Leo M. Flanagan House	1943	Surveyed
521 Ridgeland Avenue	Lloyd Ayers House	1942	Surveyed
1833 Wisconsin Avenue	Gerald W. Weirick House	1939	Surveyed
1617 Yates Avenue	H.W. Lindahl House	1936	Surveyed
1660 Yates Avenue	John W. Vesper House	1945	Surveyed

Ranch

The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s, very loosely based on early Spanish Colonial pitched roof courtyard houses of the American Southwest, and was spread across the country by California-based *Sunset Magazine* with its 1946 publication *Western Ranch Houses*. Other residential housing magazines soon joined the trend in promoting the style and the casual family-oriented lifestyle it well suited. They often described the style as "middle of the road modern" and "modern inside, traditional outside". As the automobile became the principal means of transportation in the country after World War II, the standard narrow urban lot style of development was able to be replaced by a form with wider sprawling lots, and the Ranch style became the dominant architectural style for single family residences throughout the United States, particularly in large suburban tract developments.⁶⁸

Ranches, popular from 1935 to 1975, are typically broad, single story houses with emphasized horizontality, built low to the ground, and generally rectangular, L-, or Ushaped in plan with asymmetrical façades. Roofs are low-pitched and often hipped or gabled, commonly with moderate or wide overhanging eaves. A garage is attached to the main façade facing the street, side, or rear. Typically, the front entrance is located off center, almost always sheltered under the main roof of the house, and often recessed. Single or paired entry doors are common and may range from a simple, plain flush door to having heavily decorative, curvilinear or square panels with a single or matching sidelights or side panels. Entry or partial width porches, also almost always contained under the main roof of the house, can be found. When present, porch supports are most often simple wood posts or patterned wrought iron. As a remarkable range of pre-manufactured windows were available during the era, most Ranch houses feature a variety of different size and types of windows in either metal or wood with horizontal or multi-pane light patterns. One or more large picture windows are almost universally present, commonly with operable sections; however in later examples, groups of tall fixed vertical panes were often used instead of a large single picture window. Very short windows are often grouped into ribbons placed high in the wall, often in bedrooms to allow light and ventilation without loss of privacy and to accommodate flexibility in furniture arrangement. Corner windows with a corner support, sliding glass doors, and jalousie windows are common. Exterior elaborations are common, including built-in planters, emphasized heavy chimneys, masonry screen walls, rear covered verandas, and rear patios often with built-in or free-standing masonry grills. Wooden or aluminum siding and brick are the most typical wall claddings, often used in combination with the entry area differentiated from the main body of the house. Examples of the Ranch style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch era, more heavily styled Ranches are classified as "Styled Ranches" of the "New Traditional" era where built later. 69



Harold A. Ludtke House, 1953 404 McKinley Avenue



Arthur R. Serotini House, 1955 1828 Garfield Avenue



House, 1955 460 Central Avenue



George Gaskin House, 1959 939 Milwaukee Avenue



Kenneth R. Sigwell House, 1963 2004 Prairie Avenue



House, 1955 2515 Hawthorne Avenue



Richard L. Stephens House, 1956 1601 McKinley Avenue



House, 1958 1646 White Avenue



John S. Spyreas House, 1960 1821 Emerson Street



Arden L. Durm House, 1963 2012 Lane Drive



Eugene W. Ripley House, 1963 1820 Arbor Avenue



David Bonds House, 1973 2239 N Lee Lane

The most popular residential architectural style in Beloit during its time, 175 examples of Minimal Traditional style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Ranch style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1820 Arbor Avenue	Eugene W. Ripley House	1963	Surveyed
460 Central Avenue	House	1955	Surveyed
1821 Emerson Street	John S. Spyreas House	1960	Surveyed
1828 Garfield Avenue	Arthur R. Serotini House	1955	Surveyed
2515 Hawthorne Avenue	House	1955	Surveyed
2012 Lane Drive	Arden L. Durm House	1963	Surveyed
2239 N Lee Lane	David Bonds House	1973	Surveyed
404 McKinley Avenue	Harold A. Ludtke House	1953	Surveyed
1601 McKinley Avenue	Richard L. Stephens House	1956	Surveyed
939 Milwaukee Avenue	George Gaskin House	1959	Surveyed
2004 Prairie Avenue	Kenneth R. Sigwell House	1963	Surveyed
1646 White Avenue	House	1958	Surveyed

Lustron

The Lustron Corporation, a division of the Chicago Vitreous Enamel Corporation led by industrialist Carl Strandlund, received a \$12.5-million Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan in January of 1947 to mass-produce small prefabricated, enameled steel houses in response to the shortage of houses for returning veterans. The corporation constructed around 3,000 Lustron homes between 1948 and 1950, designed by Morris Beckman of the Chicago firm Beckman and Blass, and produced in its plant in Columbus, Ohio.⁷⁰

The company offered three lines of Lustron homes, each available in two- or three-bedroom models, with the choice of eight exterior color options: "Surf Blue," "Blue-green," "Dove Gray," "Maize Yellow," "Desert Tan," Green, Pink, and White. Lustron homes featured metal-paneled interior walls, pocket doors, metal cabinetry, metal ceiling tiles, and built-in wall units to maximize space. Two window types were originally utilized on the Lustron homes, three-light or square aluminum casements and "tripartites," a central light flanked by two four-light casement windows. Exterior doors featured a single light of translucent, rippled glass. The most dynamic feature of the Lustron homes was a zigzag downspout accent on the buildings' front and rear corners, which in some models, doubles as a support for an open porch. ⁷¹



John S. Zabel House, 1949 1718 Arlington Avenue

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, one example of a Lustron building was included in the survey. An example of a Lustron house in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1718 Arlington Avenue	John S. Zabel House	1949	Eligible

Split-Level

Split-Level houses originated during the 1930s, but were especially popular between 1950 and 1975, and are a multi-story variation of the one-story Ranch. As such, Split-Levels retain the horizontal lines, low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and other characteristic elements of the Ranch style in a multi-story form. Split-Levels are generally comprised of three or more separate floor levels that are staggered and separated from each other by partial flights of stairs. Typically each distinct level corresponds to one of three general functions: noisy living areas, quiet living areas, and sleeping areas. The lowest level generally houses the garage and a family room. The mid-level wing houses the quiet living areas, and the upper level contains the bedrooms. The middle level most often is the location for the main entry and may feature a one-and-a-half story foyer. The style can feature a wide variety of exterior wall materials, often multiple materials in combination. Examples of the style may incorporate modest elements of other traditional styles, particularly Colonial Revival. While commonly constructed throughout the Ranch and Split-Level era, more heavily styled later period Split-Levels are classified as "Styled Ranches" of the "New Traditional" era. The style of the "New Traditional" era.



Richard J. Bilodeau House, 1959 2419 Skyline Drive



Donald E. Engbretson House, 1971 2615 Austin Place

A common residential architectural style in Beloit during its time, nine examples of Split-Level style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Split-Level style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2615 Austin Place	Donald E. Engbretson House	1971	Surveyed
2426 Iva Court	Verle D. McMillen House	1963	Surveyed
2407 Manor Drive	Anna M. Johnson House	1973	Surveyed
2419 Skyline Drive	Richard J. Bilodeau House	1959	Surveyed
2320 Wood Drive	Marvin M. Bakka House	1961	Surveyed

New Traditional Styles (1935-present)

While some Period Revival styles continued to be built into the 1960s, architecture during the period from 1950 to 1970 was dominated by modern forms and styles. However, some modern style house were constructed with traditional detailing in the form of the Styled Ranch styles. By the late 1960s, a new period began reviving the popularity of traditional forms and detailing, especially for residential architecture. New Traditional styles and a renewed taste for traditional architectural details came to dominate residential architecture during the 1970s, nurtured by nostalgia inspired by the United States' Bicentennial anniversary in 1975 and the growing historic preservation movement. Early examples of these styles showed little attempt at closely copying historic precedents, rather applying historic details such as Tudor half-timbering, Georgian doorways, Second Empire mansard roofs, or Queen Anne spindlework onto one-story Ranch, Split-Level, or two-story contemporary forms. As the end of the twentieth century neared and home building boomed, preferences changed to more accurate interpretations of historic styles with simple roof forms and unified stylistic detailing. This era soon became the period with houses designed in the broadest range of architecture styles ever constructed at the same time, including revivals of almost every style found in American architectural history. The period with history and the period with history and the period with history and the period with history.

Styled Ranch

Soon after the development of the Ranch style in California during the mid-1930s and its spread across the country by during the 1940s, it became the dominant residential housing style of the

mid-twentieth century. While one side of the Ranch style's popularity was its modern attributes, some still preferred references to historic styles. This resulted in the application of traditional style detailing creating variations that are now referred to as Styled Ranches, which were popular during the Ranch era from 1935 to 1975 but continued to dominate one-story house design through 1985. Styled Ranches retain many of the characteristic Ranch elements including the generally broad rectangular L or U-shaped plans and horizontal emphasis, however, they often lack the low pitched roofs with broad overhanging eaves, short windows, and picture windows while featuring slightly higher pitched roofs, prominent entries, and multi-paned windows. One-story or one-and-one-half story Ranch and Split-Level forms are both found. Ranch forms met the demise of their popularity in the late 1980s, when changing tastes, desires for larger homes, and rising land prices began to favor two-story houses.⁷⁴

Colonial Revival Styled Ranch

Colonial Revival Styled Ranches evolved from the Minimal Traditional style and Cape Cod subtype of the Colonial Revival style homes of the 1940s. Colonial Revival Style Ranches are often symmetrical or include a symmetrical main block with a side-gabled or hipped roof. They are most often clad in red brick veneer or wood siding with wings in a secondary material. Characteristic elements include a prominent and often centered front door with Colonial Revival surround or entry porch, dormers, and other Colonial Revival details. ⁷⁵



House, 1955 1610 Indian Road



Arthur B. Adams House, 1960 2015 Sherwood Drive SW



House, c. 1955 2129 E Ridge Road



George W. Bacon House, 1969 1324 Chapin Street

A less common architectural style in Beloit during its time, 12 examples of Colonial Revival Styled Ranches were included in the survey.

Examples of Colonial Revival Styled Ranches in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1845 Arrowhead Drive	John D. Fisher House	1966	Surveyed
1324 Chapin Street	George W. Bacon House	1969	Surveyed
1610 Indian Road	House	1955	Surveyed
2129 E. Ridge Road	House	c. 1955	Surveyed
2015 Sherwood Drive SW	Arthur B. Adams House	1960	Surveyed

Tudor Styled Ranch

Tudor Styled Ranches were most popular during the 1970s and 1980s and are typified by exterior decorative wood half-timbering most often infilled with stucco, which appears on almost all examples of the style. Other characteristic elements include full gable, clipped gable, and cross-gable roofs; combinations of exterior wall materials, most often brick veneer, wood siding, and stucco; casement windows, sometimes with diamond-shaped muntin patterns; and decorative garage doors.⁷⁶



Dale Utynek House, 1977 2525 Butlin Drive

A very rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, one example of a Tudor Styled Ranch was included in the survey. An examples of a Tudor Styled Ranch in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2525 Butlin Drive	Dale Utynek House	1977	Surveyed

French Styled Ranch

French Styled Ranches were most popular during the 1970s and 1980s and are typified by at least one portion, most commonly a central main block, covered by a steeply pitched hipped roof. Examples may be asymmetrically composed or have a symmetrical block with side wing. Other characteristic elements include brick veneer exterior cladding; segmental arch doors,

windows, or dormers; prominent front entry with single or paired paneled doors, and tall narrow shutters. ⁷⁷



House, 1954 2341 E. Ridge Road

A very rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, one example of a French Styled Ranch was included in the survey. An example of a French Styled Ranch in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2341 E. Ridge Road	House	1954	Surveyed

Storybook Styled Ranch

One of the earliest decorative themes applied to styled ranches was a "Hansel and Gretel" storybook aesthetic, closely resembling earlier Swiss Chalet revival styles, popular primarily during the 1950s. Storybook Styled Ranches are characterized by deep decorative verge boards, scalloped trim, diamond-shaped window panes, and decorative window boxes. ⁷⁸



Morris J. Adelman House, 1956 659 Milwaukee Road



Gerald L. Lowrie House, 1958 1441 Lincoln Court



Richard E. Swatek House, 1961 405 Cleveland Street



George Clark House, 1968 2615 Austin Place

A rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, five examples of Storybook Styled Ranches were included in the survey. Examples of Storybook Styled Ranches in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
405 Cleveland Street	Richard E. Swatek House	1961	Surveyed
1324 Garfield Avenue	Frank M. Elliot House	1960	Surveyed
1441 Lincoln Court	Gerald L. Lowrie House	1958	Surveyed
659 Milwaukee Road	Morris J. Adelman House	1956	Surveyed
1124 Olympian Boulevard	George Clark House	1968	Surveyed

Mansard

At a time when residential architecture was dominated by the modern and more informal Ranch and Contemporary styles, the Mansard style was one of the sole traditional and formal residential styles still built as it could meet many zoning ordinances or deed restrictions that only allowed one-story houses or low roof heights in many new subdivisions from the 1940s through the 1970s, as a full story of living space could fit under its characteristic massive mansard roof. With the top floor's exterior clad in roofing material, the style was relatively inexpensive to build with the substantial saving on masonry wall veneer. As such, the style became popular for small scale commercial buildings and apartments in addition to single family homes. Popular from 1940 to 1985, the Mansard style is characterized by its namesake roof which is typically covered with shingles or decorative roofing materials and may feature flared eaves. Houses are most often one- or two-stories in height, with the mansard roof typically forming the walls of the second story and containing dormer windows on its steep lower slope. Exterior walls on the lower levels are most often clad with brick veneer. A segmental arch over the entry door, windows, or dormers is common. Other common elements include double doors with curvilinear or circular patterns, entry door often recessed, masonry wall chimneys, and quoins. Later examples commonly feature round arches, projecting central or side wings, a projecting ledge at the top or bottom of mansard, and windows that interrupt the roof's cornice line. ⁷⁹



Jack W. Francis House, 1969 2644 Austin Place



Apartments, 1974 940 W. Grand Avenue

A less common architectural style in Beloit during its time, five examples of Mansard style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Mansard style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2644 Austin Place	Jack W. Francis House	1969	Surveyed
940 W. Grand Avenue	Apartments	1974	Surveyed
2149 Pioneer Drive	Baucom & Johnsen Architects	1970	Surveyed
716 Townline Avenue	Wayne's Hardware & TV	1960	Surveyed
2637 White Oaks Court	Michael J. Byron House	1975	Surveyed

New Traditional Colonial

While the Colonial Revival style remained popular through the 1950s, later examples were more simply detailed and limited to a small number of forms. By the 1970s, a new revival began which has become known as the New Traditional Colonial style inspired by the full range of English and Colonial precedents. While early examples of the New Traditional Colonial style were free adaptations of historic precedent and often oddly proportioned, better proportioned and often architect-designed houses began being built by the 1980s. Characteristic elements remain similar to the earlier Colonial Revival style. ⁸⁰



Peter M. Murray House, 1968 3737 Bee Lane



Harry C. Moore Jr. House, 1969 1726 Sherwood Drive SW

A less common architectural style in Beloit during its time, six examples of New Traditional Colonial style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of New Traditional Colonial style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1842 Arrowhead Drive	Robert F. Darling House	1964	Surveyed
3737 Bee Lane	Peter M. Murray House	1968	Surveyed
2424 Field Crest Road	Rodney Meade House	1971	Surveyed
531 E. Grand Avenue	Beloit Building & Loan Association	1964	Surveyed
1726 Sherwood Drive SW	Harry C. Moore Jr. House	1969	Surveyed

New Traditional Tudor

A renewed interest in the earlier Tudor Revival style began during the late 1970s. Similar to the earlier style, the New Traditional Tudor style features dominant steeply pitched front-facing gabled roofs and characteristic half-timbering. While early examples of the style saw these elements freely applied to a variety of house forms with little concern for historically accurate detailing, better proportioned and detailed houses more closely modeled after historic precedents eventually began being built. ⁸¹



House, 1967 2691 Austin Place



Richard R. Godin House, 1970 3654 Bee Lane

A very rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, three examples of New Traditional Tudor style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of New Traditional Tudor style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2691 Austin Place	House	1967	Surveyed
3654 Bee Lane	Richard R. Godin House	1970	Surveyed
2545 Blarney Stone Drive	Thomas C. Seelig House	1968	Surveyed

Modern Styles (1920-present)

As many of the most elite European architects fled Europe during World War II, their austere International Style swept the United States from the 1930s to 1950s, especially in its influence of commercial architecture. These early styles were the impetus to the development of numerous

veins of modern architecture through present day. Architectural historians and architects are now identifying names for many of these theories of architecture as buildings of these genres begin to reach sufficient age to be evaluated for significance per National Register of Historic Places criterion. ⁸²

International Style

After World War I, during the dominant eclectic Period Revival era in the United States, European architects were developing a new style of dramatic modern buildings; most notably Le Corbusier in France, J.J.P. Oud and Gerrit Rietveld with the De Stijl movement in Holland, and Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe of the Bauhaus design school in Germany. Their intention was to create a new international architecture "independent of specific materials, sites or cultural tradition" that did not imitate or recall past styles. The New York Museum of Modern Art first christened the movement the International Style at its influential 'Modern Architecture: International Exhibition' in 1932. The exhibition's accompanying publication, *The International* Style: Architecture Since 1922, by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Phillip Johnson identified three main principles of the style. The first is an emphasis on volume or space enclosed by thin planes instead of a suggestion of mass and solidity. Second was regularity, an underlying orderliness seen clearly before the outside surfaces are applied. The third principle was the avoidance of applied, surface decoration, instead depending on the intrinsic qualities of the materials, technical perfection, and proportions for aesthetic richness. While several European architects moved to the United States and practiced in the style as early as the 1920s, it wasn't until the elite Bauhaus architects came fleeing Hitler during World War II that their theories had a profound influence in this country. Their presence at some of the most prominent American architecture schools swiftly replaced the former Beaux Arts curriculum and widely disseminated their new ideas across the country. Also of great influence was Le Corbusier's view of the house as a "machine for living" which emphasized functionalism as prime importance and the discord of traditional residential elements that were merely decorative. These ideas proved very appealing in a time of rapidly advancing technology. 83

The International Style has remained popular from 1925 through the present day. The style is typified by buildings constructed with a lightweight structural skeleton that allows walls to serve solely as an enclosure of space and provide flexibility for fenestration to reflect interior needs. Hallmark characteristics include smooth and unornamented wall surfaces with a unifying cladding, asymmetrical façades composed of large and often linear window groupings and expanses of windowless wall surface, flat roofs without coping at the roofline, and a lack of decorative detailing at doors or windows. Windows tend to be grouped in vertical or horizontal bands, most often metal casements, commonly wrapping around corners. Picture windows became common on examples after the 1930s. Cantilevered roofs, projections, or balconies are also common. The earliest examples are most often small, cube-like houses typically covered with glazed tile, white painted stucco, brick, or concrete block. If present, detailing is most likely of an Art Moderne influence. By the late 1930s, smooth board and plywood or composition panels were also used, as was the addition of an accent brick or stone wall. Houses after 1945 often incorporated a courtyard or entry hall to separate public living areas from private sleeping areas; front, side, rear, and interior courtyards especially gained popularity during this time. Glass as a primary exterior cladding material on residential and commercial

buildings alike became a popular International Style component during the late 1940s; this "Miesian" use of glass curtain walls became especially popular for commercial buildings. Wall materials on later examples began to include poured-in-place or tilt-up pre-cast concrete. During the 1970s, a revival that continues to this day began based on the earliest white stucco clad houses; however, their façades are of a far greater percentage of glass.⁸⁴



Joseph Van Landeghem House, 1936 855 Sherwood Drive NW



Office Building 431 Park Avenue

A rare architectural style in Beloit, three examples of International Style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of International Style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
611 E. Grand Avenue	Blakely, Long, Grutzner & Jaeckle Law Office	1959	Surveyed
431 Park Avenue	Office Building	1967	Surveyed
855 Sherwood Drive NW	Joseph Van Landeghem House	1936	Surveyed

Wrightian

The Wrightian style, inspired by the work of architect Frank Lloyd Wright during his years at Taliesin (1914-1959), was popular in Wisconsin between 1930 and 1960. Related to his Prairie School and other Modernist designs, the Wrightian style is marked by a concern with pure and organic geometric forms. Wrightian buildings are often predominately horizontal with unique forms, often found in the roof as a character-giving feature. Angled walls, tapering structural elements, contrasting textures, and natural materials, such as weathered wood boards, limestone, and brick, are frequently employed. Plans are often imitated in the design of elevations. The Wrightian style is most commonly found in residential architecture, though there are exceptions. 85



Our Lady of Assumption Convent, 1960 2160 Shopiere Road



John H. Zimmerman House, 1968 2227 Carnforth Place



Glenn Dallman House, 1967 1225 Bushnell Street



House 2048 E. Ridge Road

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, six examples of Wrightian style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Wrightian style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1225 Bushnell Street	Glenn Dallman House	1967	Eligible
2227 Carnforth Place	John H. Zimmerman House	1968	Eligible
2048 E. Ridge Road	House	c.1955	Surveyed
2661 E. Ridge Road	Kemmans House	1969	Surveyed
2160 Shopiere Road	Our Lady of Assumption Catholic Church Convent	1960	Surveyed

Contemporary Style / Mid-Century Modern

While the Ranch style dominated most builder developments during the mid-twentieth century, the Contemporary Style was the most popular among American architects from 1945 to 1965. The style was largely influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright and his small, affordable Usonian houses that he began designing in the late 1930s which were constructed of natural materials, built low to the ground, had broad sheltering roof overhangs, and featured open plan interiors with significant spatial and visual connections between indoor and outdoor spaces. It took until the early 1950s for Wright's ideas to enter and eventually sweep mainstream American architectural design. The Contemporary Style is often also referred more generally as Mid-Century Modern. This style is characterized by its use of natural cladding materials, especially wood, stone, and brick, as well as low-pitched gabled roofs with widely overhanging eaves, commonly exposed roof beams, and windows generally present in the gable ends or just below the roof line on non-gabled façades. Flat, slant, and butterfly roofs are also common, as well as

openings in the roof to allow natural light. As opposed to contemporaneous Ranch and Split-Level houses, the Contemporary Style was easily adaptable for houses to be built on steeply sloping sites; as such, examples may look completely different from one side to another. Front façades may reveal little about the house itself, with broad expanses of uninterrupted wall surface typical as well as recessed or obscured entry doors. Rear and side façades are often window walls composed of sections of large, mostly fixed, single panes of glass; this indoor-outdoor connection is further enhanced by floor and ceiling materials and roof beams that continue from the inside out, making the glass wall seem to disappear. Exposed timbers and beams, low broad chimneys, and carports are other common elements. ⁸⁶



C.B. Hamlin House, 1953 2601 E. Ridge Road



House 1860 Sherwood Drive SW



Beloit New Life Church, 1955 1146 Grant Street



Office Building 617 E. Grand Avenue



Neese House, 1955 1520 Emerson Street



H.G. Seipert & Company Accountants, 1956 401 Park Avenue



Berean Baptist Church, 1957 1849 Bayliss Avenue



Sun Valley Presbyterian Church, 1963 1650 Sun Valley Drive



Ivan Springstead House, 1966 3709 Oak Lane Drive



John S. Spyreas House, 1966 1822 Emerson Street



Robert Chancy House, 1963 1809 Arrowhead Drive



House, 1965 3640 Bee Lane



Beloit Harvey House Restaurant, 1966 2917 Milwaukee Road



Universal Foods Corporation, 1972 1115 Elaine Drive

A common architectural style in Beloit during its time, 61 examples of Contemporary Style buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of Contemporary Style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Historic Name	Date	Class
Robert Chancy House	1963	Surveyed
Berean Baptist Church	1957	Surveyed
House	1965	Surveyed
Universal Foods Corporation	1972	Surveyed
House	1955	Eligible
John S. Spyreas House	1966	Eligible
Office Building	c.1955	Surveyed
Beloit New Life Church	1955	Surveyed
Beloit Harvey House Restaurant	1966	Surveyed
Ivan Springstead House	1966	Surveyed
H.G. Seipert & Company Accountants	1956	Surveyed
C.B. Hamlin House	1953	Surveyed
House	c.1955	Eligible
Sun Valley Presbyterian Church	1963	Surveyed
	Robert Chancy House Berean Baptist Church House Universal Foods Corporation House John S. Spyreas House Office Building Beloit New Life Church Beloit Harvey House Restaurant Ivan Springstead House H.G. Seipert & Company Accountants C.B. Hamlin House House	Robert Chancy House 1963 Berean Baptist Church 1957 House 1965 Universal Foods Corporation 1972 House 1955 John S. Spyreas House 1966 Office Building c.1955 Beloit New Life Church 1955 Beloit Harvey House Restaurant 1966 Ivan Springstead House 1966 H.G. Seipert & Company Accountants 1956 C.B. Hamlin House 1953 House c.1955

Shed

The Shed style, popular from 1965 to 1990, was an architectural movement to create dynamic interior spaces through use of bold diagonals, counterpointed shapes, and multiple massing in reaction to the standard orthogonal forms of the International Style. The style also reflected a new interest in "architecture without architects" and a desire for useful and simply built houses inspired by vernacular buildings such as barns, mining structures, and folk houses. The Shed style is characterized as an asymmetrical composition of box-like forms capped with single sloped shed roofs facing a variety of directions and occasionally coupled with a gabled roof, all with smooth roof-wall junctures most commonly with little or no overhang. With little added detail, elaborations are primarily various, asymmetrically placed simple windows, including ribbons of clerestory windows on high façades or above lower roof forms, vertical groupings of tall narrow upper windows over short lower panes, square box-bay "saddlebag" windows, and windows with boxed frames. Windows are typically fixed panes set flush with the exterior wall, the tops of which may be flat or sloped with the angle of the roof; there are typically few window openings on walls that face public areas. Exteriors are typically clad in vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or shingle wood siding, plywood that imitates wood siding, and occasionally brick veneer, sometimes in combination. When present, chimneys are most often unelaborated and clad in wood. Examples are typically one or one-and-one-half stories in height. The Shed style was also well suited for passive solar building methods of the emerging environmental movement of the $1970s.^{87}$



James Macklem House, 1970 2683 E. Collingswood Drive



Eneix & Sullo Orthodontics, 1984 2359 Murphy Woods Road

A rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, five examples of Shed style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Shed style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2683 E. Collingswood Drive	James Macklem House	1970	Surveyed
2669 E. Collingswood Drive	Martin Kades House	1967	Surveyed
2359 Murphy Woods Road	Eneix & Sullo Orthodontics	1984	Surveyed
2111 E. Ridge Road	House	c.1960	Surveyed
2589 White Oaks Drive	Noble E. Rose House	1976	Surveyed

Organic

The Organic style, popular from 1950 through the present day, is based on the design of the built environment and its relationship with, responding to rather than imposing itself upon, the natural environment and the building materials used in its construction. The style favors natural shapes and interesting geometries as opposed to the orthogonal straight lines of other modern architectural movements. Considered America's premier Organic architect, Frank Lloyd Wright declared that "form no longer followed function; it was one and the same." Wright decried the International Style as pieces of white sculpture able to be placed anywhere in the world, and not designed for a specific location, with local materials, and adapted to the conditions of the site. Doing such things both reflected the ideals of the environmentalist movement of the 1960s and 1970s and allowed buildings to take full advantage of passive solar building design. Later examples of Organic architecture would become characterized by more free-form designs, inspired by the landscape or organic shapes found in leaves, shells, flowers, and fauna. ⁸⁸



Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic, 1964 3535 Clinic Road

A very rare architectural style in Beloit, two examples of Organic style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Organic style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2729 Chatsworth Drive	Robert H. Neese House	1978	Surveyed
3535 Clinic Road	Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic	1964	Eligible

New Formalist

New Formalism, popular during the 1950s through 1970s, is a ceremonial modern style that uses the building materials and technologies of modern architecture to update or convey classical forms. Compared to the International Style, the most predominant non-residential style of the time, examples are generally monumental, rather than minimalist. The style is characterized by symmetrical façades with columnar arch supports, buildings set upon a concrete block-like structure or plinth, and flat slab roofs. Smooth, unadorned wall surfaces are commonly clad with stone, brick, or marble. Other common elements may include ornamental concrete or metal screens, slender attenuated columns, and courtyards. The New Formalist style was primarily a civic and commercial style.



Beloit Catholic High School Convent, 1953 1872 Porter Avenue



Rock County Court Building, 1963 250 Garden Lane



Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A., 1964 1865 Riverside Drive



Emmanuel Baptist Educational Center, 1970 1301 Athletic Avenue

A rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, eight examples of New Formalist style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of New Formalist style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1301 Athletic Avenue	Emmanuel Baptist Educational Center	1970	Surveyed
250 Garden Lane	Rock County Court Building	1963	Eligible
614 E. Grand Avenue	Salamone Super Food	1955	Surveyed
1872 Porter Avenue	Beloit Catholic High School Convent	1953	Surveyed
1865 Riverside Drive	Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A.	1964	Eligible
149 State Street	Beloit Daily News	1965	Surveyed

Brutalist

The Brutalist style grew during the 1950s from an aesthetic preference to expose the building materials, especially rough concrete and structural supports, to a monumental architectural style defined by utilizing materials in a direct and visible way. The style was named for the French term for raw concrete, "béton brut," and remained popular through the 1970s. In opposition to the glass curtain wall of the International Style, Brutalism favors bulky and angular forms with few visible glass surfaces, or theoretically a low ratio of void to solid surface. Characteristic features include bulky angular exteriors, unornamented façades, recessed windows often in vertical slits, exposed ductwork, and exposed concrete, brick, stucco, and very rarely wood. A hallmark of the style is concrete formed with small ridges broken off in an affect closely resembling corduroy. The style was most often utilized for civic and institutional buildings. 89



Thabor Cemetery Mausoleum, 1960 2222 Shopiere Road



Beloit Memorial Hospital, 1970 1969 W. Hart Road

A rare architectural style in Beloit during its time, four examples of Brutalist style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Brutalist style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1969 W. Hart Road	Beloit Memorial Hospital	1970	Eligible
511 Public Avenue	First Methodist Church & School	1960	Surveyed
2222 Shopiere Road	Thabor Cemetery Mausoleum	1960	Surveyed
100 State Street	Beloit City Hall	1981	Surveyed

Postmodern

The Postmodern style developed during the late 1960s as a reaction to Modern architecture as constructing "glass boxes void of heritage" and remains popular to this day. Postmoderist design promotes incorporating or imitating traditional styles in new forms and materials to create a feeling of something both original and familiar. Examples commonly reference, combine, and juxtapose several different historic styles, periods, or regional elements within a single design, often in ironic ways. Traditional elements are often exaggerated, manipulated, or distorted. ⁹⁰



ABC Supply Company, 1984 1 ABC Parkway

A less common architectural style in Beloit, two examples of Post-modern style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of Postmodern style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1 ABC Parkway	ABC Supply Company	1984	Surveyed

Sustainable Architecture

The environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s spurred new experiments and discoveries in "sustainable," "green," and "eco-friendly" architecture. The earliest sustainable architectural design efforts generally were passive solar methods relying on the sun's energy or the stable temperature and insulating effects of the earth, or both, to reduce a building's energy requirements. To achieve a fully passive solar building, vertical designs were often constructed to facilitate natural air flow in an effort to fully or partially eliminate the need for mechanical systems. Other designs utilized thick coverings of earth for insulation. Strategies such as solar collectors, air-flow systems, heavy insulation, lack of windows, and earth coverings sometimes

created unique, non-traditional or "space-age" façades. By the 1990s, there was enough mainstream demand for green solutions that could be incorporated into conventional homes which resulted in the establishment of formal programs to promote ecological designs and materials, including the U.S. Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Energy Star program and the American Institute of Architects Committee on the Environment. Now one of more than 500 systems to rate energy efficiency and environmental impact, the U.S. Green Building Council established the "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design" (LEED) rating system to recognize exemplary projects in the areas of energy use, water efficiency, air quality, overall design, and site selection. These advancements and the influx of sustainable building products they inspired during the past two decades have allowed sustainable architecture to be constructed today in any traditional or contemporary style. 91



Thomas E. Sugden House, 1984 715 Jeannie Lane

Very rare in Beloit, one example of early sustainable architecture was included in the survey. An example of early sustainable architecture style building in Beloit includes the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
715 Jeannie Lane	Thomas E. Sugden House	1984	Surveyed

Other Contemporary & Modern Styles

The term "contemporary" is often used to describe buildings constructed during the midtwentieth century and later that cannot be ascribed to styles detailed previously in this chapter. (This use of the word "contemporary" is not to be confused with the Contemporary/Mid-Century Modern previously described.) Architectural historians and architects have identified names for many twentieth century theories of modern architecture; however, more research and the adoption of new standard terminology by the field of historic preservation is necessary as buildings of these genres begin to reach sufficient age to be evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places criterion. ⁹²



Office Building, 1950 690 3rd Street



Sigma Pi Fraternity House, 1963 609 Emerson Street

Eight examples of other contemporary or modern style buildings were included in the survey. Examples of other contemporary or modern style buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
400 Broad Street	Beloit Savings Bank	1978	Surveyed
628 Broad Street	Salvation Army Corp and Community Center	1960	Surveyed
1437 Dewey Avenue	Dell Food Specialties Company	1963	Surveyed
690 Third Street	Office Building	c.1950	Surveyed

Vernacular Forms

Vernacular architecture is a term for buildings easily described as a "backdrop" to others that can be attributed to the previously described styles. These common buildings, whose distinguishing characteristic is their simplicity, are generally classified by their exterior massing, roof shape, and number of stories.⁹³

Front Gable

The front gable was a common form for houses, commercial buildings, halls, churches, schools, and other types of buildings in both rural and urban Wisconsin communities from 1840 to well into the twentieth century. Characterized by a rectangular plan and gabled roof, the form is named so as its major façade is placed on the gable end of the building. Front gable buildings are most commonly one-and-one-half stories in Wisconsin; however, one, two, and two-and-onehalf story versions are found. Dormers can be found on half-story versions on one or both sides of the gabled roof. Proportions of earlier examples of the form are narrower in width than the later, generally broader examples regardless of the number of stories. Correspondingly, roofs of earlier examples tend to be steeper and later versions more gently sloped. While typically symmetrical, a central or offset entry door may be sheltered by a small porch, uncovered stoop, or full porch with shed or hipped roof. The front gable form typically has a clapboard-clad, or occasionally brick, exterior. Simply detailed sills and lintels, turned porch posts, decorative shingles, and oversized parlor windows are commonly the only decorative embellishment associated with the form, a lack of which disassociates the form from recognized styles of the same period in which the front gable form predominates. This front gable form should not be confused with mundane versions of other major styles.⁹⁴



House, 1900 816 Central Avenue



Church, 1910 1226 Wisconsin Avenue



House, 1917 1721 Morse Avenue



W.C. Trogner House, 1924 723 Cleveland Avenue



J.M. Thurow House, 1920 444 Wisconsin Avenue



W.G. Knipprath House, 1924 842 Moore Street

While one of the most common vernacular forms in Beloit for decades, only 23 examples of vernacular front gable buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of vernacular front gable buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
816 Central Avenue	House	1900	Surveyed
1220 Central Avenue	Fannie Ross House	1917	Surveyed
909 Clary Street	C.D. Rosa Duplex	1915	Surveyed
723 Cleveland Avenue	W.C. Trogner House	1924	Surveyed
363 W. Grand Avenue	H.R. Tibbetts House	1915	Surveyed
842 Moore Street	W.G. Knipprath House	1924	Surveyed
1721 Morse Avenue	House	1917	Surveyed
1628 Nelson Avenue	P.A. Brom House	1920	Surveyed
444 Wisconsin Avenue	J.M. Thurow House	1920	Surveyed
1226 Wisconsin Avenue	Church	1910	Surveyed

Side Gable

The side gable form, while also used for commercial and public buildings, is predominately one of the earliest and most universal of all residential forms; it has been built around the world for

centuries and during all periods of white settlement in Wisconsin with a variety of materials by various ethnic groups, especially between 1840 and 1940. The form is characterized by a rectangular plan and generally low-sloped gabled roof with its major façade on one of the long sides and its roof gables on the short ends. The side gable form is often adapted to half-story heights with or without dormers, from one to three stories; the one-and-one-half story version being most common in Wisconsin. While most commonly covered in clapboards, side gable buildings can also be commonly found constructed of fieldstone, cut stone, or brick. Many early examples are log or timber-framed structures. As with other vernacular forms, earlier examples also tend to be narrower, often only one room wide. Added wings are very common on the side gable form, often as a one-story with a shed roof along the rear wall or as perpendicular extensions that form a T- or L-shaped plan to the rear. Porches are very common, partially or entirely spanning the front façade, and may have the building's only decorative embellishment such as small brackets or turned posts. The porch roof is generally not an extension of the main roof but is a separate shed, flat, or hipped roof.⁹⁵

The "Brasstown Cottage" was a side gable worker housing type particularly unique to the City of Beloit during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Reminiscent of the small Carpenter Gothic houses of the mid-nineteenth century, these diminutive frame houses were rectangular in plan, one or one-and-one-half stories in height, with a steeply pitched side gable roof with a prominent front-facing cross gable dormer. Two-story or two-and-one-half story variations were not uncommon. Due to their small size, rear additions were often added over time. Brasstown Cottages were generally constructed near the city's major industrial areas, with a concentration on the west side of the Rock River within walking distance of the former Union Brass and Architectural Company, after which they are likely named. Decorative detailing ranged from minimal vernacular trim to grand Victorian ornamentation. Common elaborations include front or side box bay windows and full or partial width front porches with simple turned wood porch supports. 96



Ensign House, 1872 360 Highland Avenue



Roger Winn House, 1875 817 Harrison Avenue



House, 1888 717 9th Street



House, 1900 920 Oak Street



House, 1890 705 St. Lawrence Avenue



House, 1920 1616 White Avenue

While one of the most common vernacular forms in Beloit during its time, only 11 examples of vernacular side gable buildings were included in the survey. Examples of vernacular side gable buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1128 Dewey Avenue	Frank Jackson House	1901	Surveyed
823 Elm Street	Will Dass House	1899	Surveyed
817 Harrison Avenue	Roger Winn	1875	Surveyed
360 Highland Avenue	Ensign House	1872	Eligible
524 Highland Avenue	House	1876	Surveyed
717 Ninth Street	House	1888	Surveyed
920 Oak Street	House	1900	Surveyed
1703 Portland Avenue	House	1890	Surveyed
705 St. Lawrence Avenue	House	1890	Surveyed
1616 White Avenue	House	1920	Surveyed

Gabled Ell

The gabled ell form is one of the most ubiquitous vernacular building types built in Wisconsin from 1860 to 1910 and nearly always a residential form. The name is attributed to all buildings that are cruciform, L-, or T-shaped in plan. Gabled ells generally appear as two gabled wings perpendicular to each other, with the exception of the cruciform version which appears as a

central front gable wing flanked by perpendicular wings on each side. Although it is uncertain with what frequency construction of the two wings of the gabled ell form was done as a whole unit, it is certain that the form commonly evolved from front or side gable buildings. Examples of the gabled ell form exhibit a variety of combinations of stories amongst its multiple wings; although a one-and-one-half story main block with a one-story side wing is most common. Constrained by generally narrow urban lot sizes, gabled ells appear more commonly in rural or small communities. Exterior surfaces are most often covered with clapboards; however, brick and stone are not uncommon. A porch with either a shed or hipped roof is most always located at the ell created by the junction of the two wings and has often been enclosed. The main entry door, located on the porch, is commonly located on either or both walls. The only decorative elements of the gabled ell are generally brackets, turned posts, and a balustrade on the porch, making it the most visually interesting element of the otherwise simple form. Early examples may exhibit modest references to the Greek Revival or Italianate styles. 97



House, 1862 723 Parker Avenue



Hans Lean House, 1906 919 Tenth Street

Less common in Beloit during its time, five examples of vernacular front gable buildings were included in the survey. Examples of vernacular front gable buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
3541 Clinic Road	House	1880	Surveyed
1632 Oakwood Avenue	Shepherd Estate Farm House	1878	Surveyed
723 Parker Avenue	House	1862	Surveyed
1243 Sixth Street	House	1890	Surveyed
919 Tenth Street	Hans Lean House	1906	Surveyed

Cross Gable

Unlike other vernacular forms, the cross gable did not appear until late in the nineteenth century, commonly built in Wisconsin from 1890 to 1930. Examples of the form are usually two stories in height, roughly square in plan, and featuring a cross gable or cross gambrel roof; the term "cross" referring to two intersecting, identical roofs whose ridges form a cruciform. Lesser examples may achieve the crossed gabled roofs with a greatly oversized roof or wall dormers.

Early cross gable examples tend to feature delicate reminders of the Queen Anne style, while later examples may exhibit broad proportions, squatty form, and other elements of the American Foursquare and Bungalow styles. However, because of their simplicity and general lack of adornments, cross gabled buildings are not strongly associated with any style. Roof lines broken by small gables and full front porches with low, often gabled, roofs are typical. On the most common clapboard-clad examples, porches often feature wood balustrades; however, masonry examples with either masonry or wooden porches are not uncommon. Windows are often paired or tripled and randomly spaced on all but the front façade, which may be organized symmetrically despite a typically offset front door. Varying window sizes and shapes often reflect the interior location of baths, kitchens, and staircases. 98



House, 1896 740 Milwaukee Road



House, 1900 1138 Eleventh Street

Less common in Beloit during its time, three examples of vernacular cross gable buildings were included in the survey. Examples of vernacular cross gable buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1138 Eleventh Street	House	1900	Surveyed
740 Milwaukee Road	House	1896	Surveyed

Commercial Vernacular

Commercial Vernacular is a generalist style for nineteenth century commercial buildings that do not quite fit into the high style categories described above. They may have elements of Italianate, Romanesque, or Queen Anne styles, but not enough to categorize them as that style. For instance, the first floor storefront may be reminiscent of a particular period, but there is no evidence of that period throughout the rest of the facade. Second story openings may have hood moldings or be arched, and the parapet of the building may be adorned with a decorative corbelled cornice. Early Commercial Vernacular buildings were constructed of wood, but were taken by fire over the years. The remaining buildings are made of brick or stone. 99



Ackley Block, 1912 429 E. Grand Avenue



Gregory Block, 1911 431 E. Grand Avenue

While likely a common in Beloit during its time, only three examples of commercial vernacular buildings were included in the survey. Examples of commercial vernacular buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
849 Brooks Street	Simon Smith Jr. Building	1884	Surveyed
429 E Grand Avenue	Ackley Block	1912	Surveyed
431 E Grand Avenue	Gregory Block	1911	Surveyed

Twentieth Century Commercial

The term Twentieth Century Commercial is a generalist stylistic term for twentieth century commercial buildings that do not fully represent any of the high architectural style. These are simple, undecorated buildings with little architectural detailing. The only ornamentation that may appear in the building may come in the form of decorative brickwork at the parapet. ¹⁰⁰

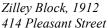


Fairbanks Morse Mfg. Co. General Office, 1906 701 White Avenue



Peet Block, 1911 421 E Grand Avenue







Finnegan Block, 1938 612 Fourth Street

Common in Beloit during its time, 18 examples of twentieth century commercial buildings were included in the survey. Representative examples of twentieth century commercial buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
612 Fourth Street	Finnegan Block	1938	Surveyed
421 E Grand Avenue	Peet Block	1911	Surveyed
414 Pleasant Street	Zilley Block	1912	Surveyed
324 State Street	Smith Block	c.1920	Surveyed
314 State Street	Krupke Building	c.1920	Surveyed
701 White Avenue	Fairbanks Morse Mfg. Co. General Office	1906	Eligible

Industrial Loft

The industrial loft building type is a multi-story building erected to house manufacturing operations, popular during the late eighteenth through early twentieth century. The term 'loft' came into use during the mid-nineteenth century to describe large, unpartitioned industrial buildings with low levels of finish. The term also commonly referred specifically to late nineteenth century multistory buildings erected in urban areas to house a single or multiple commercial or industrial tenants. These buildings were developed to provide two or more stories with open work space intruded upon as little as possible by vertical circulation and other service areas. The industrial loft building type and its program remained consistent despite variations over time due to height, size, and methods of construction. ¹⁰¹

From their late eighteenth century inception and through the late nineteenth century, these buildings were most often erected of stone or brick masonry exterior walls with an interior wood frame; however, they were also framed of wood and clad in wood board siding or shingles. Paper mills, especially, were constructed of masonry in order to sustain heavy vibrating loads and for fire protection, as the destruction of paper mills by fire was a frequent occurrence. By the early twentieth century, construction of most industrial lofts, including paper mills, transitioned to iron or steel frame or reinforced concrete construction with exterior masonry walls. By that time, as they were generally large structures housing highly technical uses, these buildings were most often designed by trained industrial engineers and architects. ¹⁰²

The exterior of industrial lofts reflected the utilitarian nature of their functions and were often articulated predominately by a regular pattern of windows, for the functions of daylighting and ventilation. Windows commonly increased in area at the top story; skylights or roof monitors often provided additional lighting and ventilation. Other functional exterior features could include raised loading platforms, sometimes sheltered with awnings; loading bays with vehicular access doors; hoist ways; and occasionally exterior fire escapes, stair towers, power transmission belts, or utilities to keep floor areas unobstructed and limit the spread of fire. However, prominent architectural elements occasionally received architectural embellishments, such as decorative window detailing or ornamental stonework. 103

The size of industrial lofts were heavily defined by the need to provide daylight to the interiors, especially for light manufacturing and finishing operations. Average buildings were 30 to 40 feet in width; increasing to up to 60 feet wide if higher ceilings were provided for light penetration to the center. A loft building's length was further determined by the size of the operation it was to house, the limitations of mechanical power distribution at the time, and the extent of the area that could be effectively supervised. By the mid-nineteenth century, industrial lofts were commonly several hundred feet in length, gradually becoming even longer. ¹⁰⁴

Industrial lofts were commonly covered by a flat or low-pitched roof, often with enclosed or exposed rooftop water tanks and elevator bulkheads. As companies grew, their facilities often gained additions or consisted of numerous connected or adjacent industrial lofts. Mill complexes frequently featured tall smokestacks and hydro-electric or steam turbine powerhouses. ¹⁰⁵

By the late nineteenth century, industrial loft layouts began to reflect a desire for proximity of related operations for direct communication between departments, greater ease in materials handling, and more efficient production flow. This desire lead to more open layouts housed in large examples of the single-story "production shed" building type, possible due to technological advances in electric drive, the powered crane, and the steel frame. This change to consolidate operations on one floor was prompted by the use of heavier machinery that operated at faster speeds. However, in wide-open and connected shop areas, separate rooms continued to be used for certain operations in order to contain dust and heat. ¹⁰⁶



Beloit Paper Company Mill, 1857 800 Pleasant Street



Beloit Wagon Works, 1882 701 White Avenue



S.E. Barrett Manufacturing Co. Paper Mill, 1890 801 Second Street



Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Plant, c.1908 850 Pleasant Street

Common in Beloit during its time, six examples of industrial lofts were included in the survey. Examples of industrial lofts in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
205 W. Grand Avenue	John H. Zimmerman Plumbing Company	1942	Surveyed
834 Howes Drive	Reed Dental Factory	1917	Surveyed
800 Pleasant Street	Beloit Paper Company Mill	1857	Eligible
850 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Power	1908	Eligible
801 Second Street	S.E. Barrett Manufacturing Co. Paper Mill	1890	Eligible
701 White Avenue	Beloit Wagon Works	1882	Eligible

Astylistic Utilitarian

The term Astylistic utilitarian is used to describe buildings and other structures built for their utility alone and cannot be attributed to the previously described styles or forms. Generally service and outbuildings, these structures were typically constructed with minimal architectural detail and their form dictated by functional requirements.



Garage, c.1920 1104 St. Lawrence Avenue



Industrial Building, 1922 1600 Copeland Avenue



Maurice J. Finley Garage, 1956 1313 Park Avenue



Dell Food Specialties Company, 1963 1437 Dewey Avenue

15 examples of Astylistic utilitarian buildings or structures were included in the survey. Representative examples of Astylistic utilitarian buildings or structures in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
845 Broad Street	Hemmerling Standard Service Station	1955	Surveyed
1600 Copeland Avenue	Industrial Building	1922	Surveyed
1437 Dewey Avenue	Dell Food Specialties Company	1963	Surveyed
1150 Madison Road	State Line Moving and Storage Company	1956	Surveyed
1104 St. Lawrence Avenue	Garage	c.1920	Surveyed
1313 Park Avenue	Maurice J. Finley Garage	1956	Surveyed

Construction Materials and Methods

Wood

Because of its abundance in the area, wood has historically been the primary material for construction in Wisconsin. Wood has been used for residential construction in the form of studs, rafters, clapboards, shingles, and shakes. Many of Beloit's older historic buildings were originally sided with wood clapboard.



Ensign House, 1872 360 Highland Avenue



E.M. Smythe House, 1906 636 Milwaukee Road



Charles Still House, 1919 720 Parker Avenue



Lawrence E. Cunningham House, 1885 323 St. Lawrence Avenue



Frank Jackson House, 1901 1128 Dewey Avenue



Thomas Thumsen House, 1922 925 Hackett Street



F.M. Hobbs House, 1926 728 Hobart Place



John H. Zimmerman House, 1968 2227 Carnforth Place



House, 1955 1520 Emerson Street



James Macklem House, 1970 2683 E. Collingswood Drive

Representative examples of historic wood framed and sided buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2227 Carnforth Place	John H. Zimmerman House	1968	Eligible
2683 E. Collingswood Drive	James Macklem House	1970	Surveyed
1128 Dewey Avenue	Frank Jackson House	1901	Surveyed
1520 Emerson Street	House	1955	Eligible
925 Hackett Street	Thomas Thumsen House	1922	Surveyed
360 Highland Avenue	Ensign House	1872	Eligible
728 Hobart Place	F.M. Hobbs House	1926	Surveyed
323 St. Lawrence Avenue	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1885	Eligible
636 Milwaukee Road	E.M. Smythe House	1906	Surveyed
720 Parker Avenue	Charles Still House	c.1900	Eligible

Timber and Half-Timber

Immigrants from England, France, and Germany introduced to the American colonies a half-timber construction that was reminiscent of medieval building traditions practiced in their homelands. While not brought westward as extensively as other traditions, the practice continued in rural Germany well into the nineteenth century and thus was utilized by many German settlers in the central United States, including Wisconsin, especially the southeast portion of the state. Wisconsin examples are almost exclusively of German cultural origin. The

German term for half-timber construction is "Fachwerkbau." ¹⁰⁷ Houses, barns, churches, and commercial structures were all commonly built with heavy timbers that were mortised, tenoned, and pegged together. End panels are generally braced diagonally. Panels between the timbers were typically filled with bricks laid in mud mortar, rubble masonry coated with plaster, or wood staves covered with straw, mud, and plaster. Occasionally, clapboards were applied over the half-timber work at either the time of construction of or later. ¹⁰⁸ Beginning around the turn of the twentieth century, decorative half timbering became a hallmark characteristic of the Craftsman, Tudor, and French Revival styles. It was used most commonly on the second floor or gable ends and was most often infilled with stucco or brick.



Big Hill Park Cabin, 1937 1101 W. Big Hill Road



Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter, 1937 1101 W. Big Hill Road

Representative examples of historic buildings in Beloit exhibiting half-timber include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Cabin	1937	Contributing
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter	1937	Contributing

Stone

Stone was a popular construction material historically due to its fire resistive properties and aesthetic qualities. It was used in churches, schools, and high end houses. A wide variety of masonry construction techniques and stone types were used throughout Beloit. Limestone was quarried locally in southern Wisconsin; and during the period of much Beloit's development during the nineteenth and turn of the twentieth centuries, it was considered one of the best materials for foundations and was also used extensively for window sills and other decorative trim on masonry buildings. On many high-quality residences in Beloit, limestone was used to cover portions or the entire façade. Sandstone was also used, almost exclusively, for trim and other carved ornaments. Marble and granite can be found less commonly on building exteriors in Beloit, due to their higher cost and general rarity. During the twentieth century, stone was popularly used as a veneer on many of Beloit's public, religious, and institutional buildings as well as on the finest and even some more modest residences. Stone applications in Beloit employ a variety of different masonry patterns, including uncoursed fieldstone, uncoursed ledgerock, uncoursed roughly square, coursed ashlar, and random coursed ashlar. While there are a few examples of more refined, smooth cut stone facades, the overwhelming majority of

stone buildings in Beloit have rusticated stone facades with rectangular or square building stones having a rough or rock face.



Carpenter-Slater House, 1849 1827 6th Street



Herbert A. Raube House, c.1925 2006 Sherwood Drive SW



E.L. Chester Department Store, 1934 136 W. Grand Avenue



Irving F. Hand House, 1904 1303 Bushnell Street



House, c.1930 1741 Indian Road



C.B. Hamlin House, 1953 2601 E. Ridge Road



Glenn Dallman House, 1967 1225 Bushnell Street



John H. Zimmerman House, 1968 2227 Carnforth Place

Representative examples of historic stone buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
Address	Historic Name	Date	
1225 Bushnell Street	Glenn Dallman House	1967	Eligible
1303 Bushnell Street	Irving F. Hand House	1904	Surveyed
2227 Carnforth Place	John H. Zimmerman House	1968	Eligible
136 W. Grand Avenue	E.L. Chester Department Store	1934	Eligible
1741 Indian Road	House	c.1930	Eligible
2601 E. Ridge Road	C.B. Hamlin House	1953	Surveyed
1827 Sixth Street	Carpenter-Slater House	1849	Surveyed
2006 Sherwood Drive SW	Herbert A. Raube House	c.1925	Surveyed

Brick

Historically, brick was a very popular building material in Wisconsin. Due to fear of fire, it became widely used in industrial buildings and in commercial buildings as a replacement for earlier wood framed buildings. Its use was also prevalent for constructing churches, schools, and houses. During the early twentieth century, it became especially popular as a veneer, especially on wood-framed houses. Typical bonding techniques found in Beloit include common bond, herringbone, and basket weave patterns and colors range from cream, tan, and red to brown.



E.P. Wheeler House, c.1875 726 Milwaukee Road



E.J. McGavock House, 1912 1003 North Street



Fred Lubbert House, 1914 803 St. Lawrence Avenue



Harold Fields Freeman House, 1921 1754 Sherwood Drive SW



L.G. Herreid House, 1930 1427 Chapin Street



Allen W. Cadwell House, 1940 1628 Emerson Street



A.P. Warner House, 1915 1229 Chapin Street



Earl Berry House, 1930 643 Terrace Lane



Donald Wye House, 1935 2010 Sherwood Drive SW



John S. Spyreas House, 1966 1822 Emerson Street

Representative examples of historic brick buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1229 Chapin Street	A.P. Warner House	1915	Eligible
1427 Chapin Street	L.G. Herreid House	1930	Surveyed
1628 Emerson Street	Allen W. Cadwell House	1940	Eligible
1822 Emerson Street	John S. Spyreas House	1966	Eligible
726 Milwaukee Road	E.P. Wheeler House	c.1875	Eligible
1003 North Street	E.J. McGavock House	1912	Surveyed
803 St. Lawrence Avenue	Fred Lubbert House	1914	Eligible
1754 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold Fields Freeman House	1921	Eligible
2010 Sherwood Drive SW	Donald Wye House	1935	Eligible
643 Terrace Lane	Earl Berry House	c.1930	Eligible

Stucco

Stucco was commonly used as an alternative exterior finish to brick veneer, clapboard, or wood shingles on many vernacular, Bungalow, Period Revival, and International Style residences and commonly coupled with half-timber on Craftsman and Tudor Revival style buildings.



Arthur Matheson House, 1908 502 Portland Avenue



William McGavock House, 1918 1824 Merrill Street



E.C. Fiedler House, 1926 1747 Sherwood Drive SW



McNeany House, 1969 2651 E. Ridge Road

Representative examples of historic stucco buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1824 Merrill Street	William McGavock House	1918	Surveyed
502 Portland Avenue	Arthur Matheson House	1908	Eligible
2651 E. Ridge Road	McNeany House	1969	Eligible
1747 Sherwood Drive SW	E.C. Fiedler House	1926	Surveyed

Concrete

An experimental building material during the first decades of the twentieth century, historically, concrete was rarely used as an exterior finish material in Wisconsin. However, it eventually became a popular material characteristic of several modern architectural styles.



Retail Building, 1910 1224 St. Lawrence Avenue



Turtle Creek Swimming Pool, 1938 1312 E. Grand Avenue



Berean Baptist Church, 1957 1849 Bayliss Avenue



Universal Foods Corp., 1972 1115 Elaine Drive

Representative examples of concrete historic buildings in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1301 Athletic Avenue	Emmanuel Baptist Educational Center	1970	Surveyed
1849 Bayliss Avenue	Berean Baptist Church	1957	Surveyed
1115 Elaine Drive	Universal Foods Corp.	1972	Surveyed
439 E. Grand Avenue	Hulbert Building	1907	Eligible
1312 E. Grand Avenue	Turtle Creek Swimming Pool	1938	Surveyed
1224 St. Lawrence Avenue	Retail Building	1910	Surveyed

Aluminum

While aluminum siding is typically considered as a replacement siding which has an adverse effect on a building's architectural integrity, this is not always the case. After World War II, aluminum became popular to both builders and homeowners as a low-maintenance alternative to wood siding. Aluminum rapidly became the standard siding material for new construction, especially on small, cost-efficient Ranch and simplified Colonial Revival style residences built in from the 1940s onward.



Glenn H. Partridge House, 1940 1253 Hackett Street



John R. Ivey House, 1962 2158 Staborn Drive

Representative examples of historic buildings demonstrating the early use of aluminum siding in Beloit include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1253 Hackett Street	Glenn H. Partridge House	1940	Surveyed
2158 Staborn Drive	John R. Ivey House	1962	Surveyed

Enameled Steel

Enameled steel was used as an exterior wall cladding in square panels and as shingle-style roofing on prefabricated houses developed by the Lustron Corporation in the post-World War II era in response to the shortage of houses for returning veterans. The extremely durable, low-maintenance enamel finish was utilized to eliminate the repairing and painting required by conventional materials. The Lustron Corporation produced around 3,000 enameled steel-clad homes across the country between 1948 and 1950 from its plant in Columbus, Ohio. 109



Wayne's Gulf Service Station, 1952 958 Brooks Street



John S. Zabel House, 1949 1718 Arlington Avenue

Representative examples of historic buildings in Beloit demonstrating enameled steel include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1718 Arlington Avenue	John S. Zabel House	1949	Eligible
958 Brooks Street	Wayne's Gulf Service Station	1952	Surveyed

Architects and Designers

Helmut Ajango

Helmut Ajango was born in Voru, Estonia, in 1931 and immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1949 to attended college. Ajango married his wife Martha in 1953 and had three children. After earning a degree in Architectural Engineering from the University of Illinois in 1958, he moved to Fort Atkinson to work with the firm Waterman, Fuge, and Associates. In 1962, Ajango established his own practice, Helmut Ajango, Architect, and worked on a variety of residential, commercial, and religious projects. Most of his work is located in south-central Wisconsin. 110

Ajango wrote a number of articles and reviews on architecture for the *Milwaukee Journal* and *Wisconsin State Journal*. He also wrote *The Story of 190 Christian Symbols*, published by a local congregation and published in excerpts in the *Wisconsin State Journal*. Ajango also worked as a translator of Estonian to English for Soviet Architect's travel logs in the United States for the American Institute of Architects in 1972. His design work in stained glass was exhibited locally. His office closed 2012, and he died the following year.¹¹¹

Buildings associated with Helmut Ajango in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2227 Carnforth Place	John H. Zimmerman House	1968	Eligible

Baucom & Johnsen Architects

Herman Johnsen was born in 1926 in Rockford, Illinois. After serving in the Navy during World War II, he studied architecture at the University of Oregon. He settled in Rockford and was married in 1952, the same year he began his architectural practice as a partner in the architectural firm, Baucom and Johnsen Architects in Beloit. Later he worked with Ward and Associates in Rockford. Herman Johnsen died in 2009. At some point Baucom and Knodle of Knodle, Rose and Associates combined to form another architecture firm. Little else is known about Baucom or the firm's work at this time. ¹¹²

Buildings associated with Baucom and Johnsen Architects in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2149 Pioneer Drive	Baucom & Johnsen Architects	1970	Surveyed

James Dresser

James Robert Dresser was born in 1925 in LaFayette, Indiana, but spent most of his youth in Portland, Oregon. He served in the Army Corp of Engineers during World War II and joined the Taliesin Fellowship after the war where he studied architecture as an apprentice with Frank Lloyd Wright. After he left Taliesin in the late 1950s, he worked on a number of residential and commercial projects across the state from his small office in Lake Delton, Wisconsin. James Dresser died in 2011.¹¹³

Buildings associated with James Dresser in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
3535 Clinic Road	Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic	1964	Eligible
2601 E. Ridge Road	C.B. Hamlin House	1953	Surveyed

Flad & Associates

John J. Flad was born and educated in Madison, Wisconsin. He apprenticed with architect James Gordon in 1907 before working in a number of Chicago architectural firms from 1909 to 1914. He returned to Madison and joined the office of Alvan Small until 1917. After this he worked as the Wisconsin State Architect for a couple of years before partnering with Frank Moulton to form Flad and Moulton in Madison. The office produced several notable examples of Wisconsin Architecture. In 1932, Flad founded Flad and Associates and designed mostly residences and churches. In the 1950s, John's son, Joe, took the lead in the company, and the firm grew from a local practice to a regional one specializing in higher education and healthcare projects. By the late 1970s, the firm expanded their hospital work to include a variety of laboratory and science building types. In 1985, the firm was sold by Joe Flad to a number of employees of the company. The company became a founding member of the U.S. Green Building Council in 1994 and helped develop the first installment of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system. In 2008, the firm changed its name from Flad & Associates to Flad Architects. A number of Flad and Associates buildings have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. 114

Buildings associated with Flad and Associates in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1969 W. Hart Road	Beloit Memorial Hospital	1970	Eligible

Irving F. Hand

Irving Hand was an architect with an office in the Goodwin Block in downtown Beloit during the 1900s who designed a dozen houses and commercial buildings in the city. Little more is known about him at this time.

Buildings associated with Irving F. Hand in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1217 Bushnell Street	Dr. J.J. Reed House	1907	Surveyed
1303 Bushnell Street	Irving F. Hand House	1904	Surveyed
439 E. Grand Avenue	Hulbert Building	1907	Eligible
613 Milwaukee Road	Irving F. Hand Carriage House	1904	Surveyed

Frank Kemp

One of the better known architects from the Beloit and Janesville area, Frank Kemp was born in Roxbury, Wisconsin in 1866 where he worked on the family farm until the age of 20 when he

entered architecture school in Milwaukee. He completed his training in St. Louis, Missouri and returned to Madison, Wisconsin in 1890. Between 1892 and 1896, he worked in Janesville, returning to Madison from 1897 to 1900, and then to Beloit, where he remained for the rest of his career. Kemp designed a large number of buildings in Janesville, Beloit, and Milwaukee and closely followed architectural trends and tastes of the time, working in Bungalow and Period Revival styles. Frank Kemp died in 1944. ¹¹⁵

Buildings associated with Frank Kemp in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Chapel	1913	Contributing
717 Hackett Street	Brother Dutton School	1926	Contributing
737 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Convent	1927	Contributing
747 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory	1911	Contributing
749 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church	1909	Contributing

Knodle, Rose & Associates

Noble Rose became a licensed architect in 1954 and was an active designer in Beloit and Janesville during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. It is unclear when the firm Knodle, Rose and Associates was established. At some point Knodle and Baucom of Baucom & Johnsen Architects combined to form another architecture firm. Little else is known about the firm at this time.

Buildings associated with Knodle, Rose and Associates in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
2683 E. Collingswood Drive	James Macklem House	1970	Surveyed
2542 Hawthorne Drive	Franklin Boggs House	1949	Surveyed
1820 Riverside Drive	Plaza Motel	1966	Surveyed
1865 Riverside Drive	Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A.	1964	Eligible

Krieg, Hetherington & Hetherington

Krieg, Hetherington and Hetherington were an architectural and engineering office located in Chicago that did a wide range of industrial buildings across the country during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. Little else is known about the firm at this time.

Buildings associated with Krieg, Hetherington & Hetherington in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
500 Public Avenue	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co.	1923	Eligible

Joseph Corson Llewellyn

Joseph Corson Llewellyn was born in Philadelphia in 1855 and moved to Sterling, Illinois in 1861. Llewellyn attended the University of Illinois where he studied architecture, graduating in

1877. He was married and moved to St. Louis, Missouri in 1879, where he worked as a building superintendent at two railroad companies. In 1893, Joseph Llewellyn moved his family to Chicago and started his own architectural practice. His son, Ralph C. Llewellyn joined the firm in 1907, and the office specialized in school designs across the Midwest. Joseph Llewellyn died in 1933, and his son continued to run the firm until his death in 1970, at which point the firm passed on to another generation when Joseph P. Llewellyn took over. The office closed in 1984. ¹¹⁶

Buildings associated with Joseph Corson Llewellyn in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1615 Keeler Avenue	Roosevelt Junior High School	1921	Eligible

Mead & Seastone

Daniel W. Mead was born in Fulton, New York in 1862. In 1904, he was made the head of the department of Hydraulics and Sanitary Engineering at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Shortly after, he established the engineering firm Mead and Seastone. The firm specialized in designing hydroelectric plants, and Mead later worked on the Hoover Dam project with the Colorado River Board Commission and became the president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1936. Henry Hunt, an electrical engineer and civil engineer with Mead and Seastone, became a partner of the firm in 1940, and the office changed its name to Mead and Hunt. The office expanded after World War II to include a wide range of civil engineering projects such as highways, airports, and industrial work. Daniel Mead died in 1948. Presently, Mead and Hunt is one of the largest civil engineering firms in the country.

Buildings associated with Mead & Seastone in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
830 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Hydro Plant	1929	Eligible

William Wesley Peters & Kamal Amin

William Wesley Peters was born in Terre Haute, Indiana in 1912. Peters became Frank Lloyd Wright's first apprentice at Taliesin in 1932 after attending M.I.T. and studying architecture and structural engineering. While at Taliesin, Peters worked on notable projects such as the Guggenheim Museum, Fallingwater, and Monona Terrace. Peters married Frank Lloyd Wright's stepdaughter, Svetlana, in 1938; however, she died in an automobile accident in 1946. He was later remarried, for a short time, to Svetlana Alliluyeva in 1972, the daughter of the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. She famously defected to the United States in the 1960s. When Wright died, William Wesley Peters succeeded him as the chairman of the Taliesin Associated Architects, and he became the chairman of the Wright Foundation in 1985. Peter's individual practice covered a variety of houses, churches, schools, banks, and office buildings. William Wesley Peters served as the chief architect for Taliesin Associated Architects until his death in 1991. 118

Kamal Amin was born in Cairo, Egypt in 1930. He graduated from the University of Cairo in 1951 with a degree in structural engineering and immigrated to the United States to continue his education and practice at Taliesin. Amin became a staff architect and engineer in the office of Frank Lloyd Wright and later Taliesin Associated Architects and worked there until 1977, when he left to start his own architectural practice. Kamal Amin has also published a number of books on Islamic Architecture's relationship to American buildings. ¹¹⁹

Buildings associated with Kamal Amin and William Wesley Peters in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1225 Bushnell Street	Glenn Dallman House	1967	Eligible

Chester E. Wolfley

Chester Wolfley practiced architecture in Rockford, Illinois during the first three decades of the twentieth century. His work in revival styles was highly regarded. Little else is known about Chester Wolfley at this time.

Buildings associated with Chester E. Wolfley in the survey include the following:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1229 Chapin Street	A.P. Warner House	1915	Eligible
1614 Emerson Street	Florence Yates House	1927	Listed
1754 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold Fields Freeman House	1921	Eligible
1840 Sherwood Drive SW	F.E. Gardner House	1925	Contributing

Education

Primary Education

Brother Dutton School

At the turn of the twentieth century, the only large Catholic parish in Beloit was St. Thomas's Church on the east side of the city, and additional large parishes were required to keep up with the rapidly growing Catholic population due largely to immigration. In 1908, St. Jude's Catholic Church was established on the west side of Beloit. The Brother Dutton Catholic School was added to the site of St. Jude's Catholic Church in 1926. The Brother Dutton Catholic School. located at 717 Hackett Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic style with a high level of integrity.



Brother Dutton School, 1926 717 Hackett Street

All of the buildings contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex were designed by Beloit architect Frank Kemp. For more information on Frank Kemp, refer to Chapter 8 Architecture. The school was closed in 2011. ¹²⁰

Secondary Education

Beloit Memorial High School

A non-extant Beloit High School was constructed in 1868 and located at 220 W. Grand Avenue. In 1950 the new Beloit Memorial High School was completed and dedicated to the veterans of World War II. The Beloit Memorial High School, located at 1225 Fourth Street, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Art Moderne style with a high level of integrity. A large wing addition and performing arts building was added in 1995, and a large aquatic center addition was completed in 2013. ¹²¹



Beloit Memorial High School, 1950 1225 4th Street

Roosevelt Junior High School

In 1921, Roosevelt Junior High School was completed and named after United States President Theodore Roosevelt. The school was designed by Chicago architect Joseph Corson Llewellyn. For more information on Joseph Corson Llewellyn, refer to chapter 8 Architecture. The Roosevelt Junior High School, located at 1615 Keeler Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style with a high level of integrity.



Roosevelt Junior High School, 1921 1615 Keeler Avenue

The school was closed in 1980 and converted into an administrative center for the school district and also served as an elementary school from 1982 to 1991. [122]

Private Colleges

Beloit College

In 1844 a group of clergy and laity from northern Illinois and Wisconsin organized to consider offers for the establishment of a frontier college. These 'Friends of Education' accepted an offer from the Village of Beloit and a charter was enacted into law by the Territory of Wisconsin Legislature on February 2, 1846. Middle College was established in 1847, and the college conferred its first degrees in 1851 as Beloit College. From its beginning, the college had a progressive educational reputation and enrolled its first women students in 1895. Much of the historic Beloit College campus is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a part of the College Park/Near East Side Historic District. 123

The 1920s was a period of physical growth for the college under the leadership of the college president Irving Maurer. The Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House was constructed in 1920. Tau Kappa Epsilon, located at 846 College Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity.



North Hall, 1927 603 Emerson Street

The Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House was constructed in circa 1920. Beta Theta Phi, located at 810 College Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity.

The Kappa Delta Fraternity House was constructed in circa 1925. Kappa Delta, located at 840 College Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity. Haven Hall was constructed in 1927 and was named in honor of prominent Beloit Haven family and was designed by the architecture firm of Reinhardt and Fenton.

Haven Hall, located at 601 Emerson Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity. Haven Hall has undergone renovation in 1963 and 1990. North Hall was constructed in 1927 and was used by the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity in the early 1930s and by the U.S. Army during World War

II. North Hall, located at 603 Emerson Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity. Haven Hall was renovated in 1963 and 1989 and was renamed Wood Hall in 1991.

The Sigma Chi Fraternity House was constructed in 1932. Sigma Chi, located at 834 College Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style with a high level of integrity. 124

After World War II, enrollment swelled, putting more demands on the physical plant of the small college. Aldrich Hall was constructed in 1946 and was built as part of a plan for a six unit women's quadrangle and designed by the architect Maurice Webster. Aldrich Hall, located at 620 Woodward Avenue, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style with a high level of integrity.



Sigma Chi Fraternity House, 1932 834 College Street

Maurer Hall was constructed in 1946 as part of the plan for a six unit women's quadrangle and also designed by the architect Maurice Webster. Maurer Hall, located at 622 Woodward Avenue, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity.

Chapin Hall was constructed in 1958 and was designed by the architect Maurice Webster. Chapin Hall, located at 624 Woodward Avenue was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style with a high level of integrity. Brannon Hall was constructed in 1958.

Brannon Hall, located at 922 Church Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity. ¹²⁵

The innovative "Beloit Plan" of year-round education, introduced in 1964, brought increased national recognition to the college, and it grew rapidly again throughout the 1960s. The Sigma Pi Fraternity House was constructed in 1963. Sigma Pi, located at 609 Emerson Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the New Formalism style with a high level of integrity. The building is no longer a Fraternity House, but is used as a residence hall.

Peet Hall was constructed in 1965 and was designed by the architect Richard Bennett. Peet Hall, located at 904 Church Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Contemporary style with a high level of integrity.

Blaisdell Hall was constructed in 1965 and was designed by the architect Richard Bennett. Blaisdell Hall, located at 701 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Contemporary style with a high level of integrity.

Bushnell Hall was constructed in 1965 and was designed by Richard Bennett. Bushnell Hall, located at 705 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Contemporary style with a high level of integrity.

Porter Hall was constructed in 1965 and was also designed by Richard Bennett. Porter Hall, located at 900 College Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Contemporary style with a high level of integrity. Porter Hall was renovated after being damaged by fire in both 1969 and 1980.

Whitney Hall was constructed in 1965 and was also designed by Richard Bennett. Whitney Hall, located at 902 College Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit College Dormitory Historic District for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Contemporary style with a high level of integrity. ¹²⁶

Other Historic Resources Associated with Education Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address Historic Name Date Style
1301 Athletic Avenue Emmanuel Baptist Educational Center 1970 New Formalist

1000 Bluff Street	Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran School	1951	Contemporary Style
1221 Henry Avenue	Beloit Catholic High School	1954	Contemporary Style
1811 N. Lee Lane	Morgan Elementary School	1954	Contemporary Style
825 Liberty Avenue	Royce Elementary School	1976	Contemporary Style
1859 Northgate Avenue	Aldrich Junior High School	1961	Contemporary Style
1621 Oakwood Avenue	S.J. Todd Elementary School	1927	Mediterranean Revival
511 Public Avenue	First Methodist School	1960	Brutalist
1876 Riverside Drive	Beloit College Smith Hydrology-Limnology Lab	1952	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1910 Townline Avenue	Cunningham Elementary School	1927	Collegiate Gothic
1033 Woodward Avenue	Wright Elementary School	1964	Contemporary Style

10

Social & Political Movements

Fraternal Organizations

Masonic Temple

A number of members of the New England Emigrating Company who initially settled Beloit in the late 1830s were Masons from Colebrook, New Hampshire. In 1846, Otis Bicknell, John Bicknell, George Bicknell, Leonard Hatch, and Samuel Colley organized the Morning Star Lodge No. 10 with dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The lodge held meetings in a variety of rented spaces until the Morning Star Lodge constructed a non-extant four story building in 1913. During the winter of 1951, a fire completely destroyed the lodge building, but by the following year over \$260,000 had been raised to construct a new building on the same site.



Masonic Temple, 1954 229 W. Grand Avenue

The new Masonic Temple was completed in 1954. The Beloit Masonic Temple, located at 229 W. Grand Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the late Neoclassical style with a high level of integrity. Since its completion a number of other lodges from Beloit and Clinton have merged with the Morning Star Lodge No. 10. 127

Health Services

Beloit Memorial Hospital

The Beloit Municipal Hospital was constructed at 431 Olympian Boulevard in 1928 and organized as a city owned and tax supported institution. The Beloit Municipal Hospital was included in the survey, but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of architectural integrity. The hospital closed in 1970, and the building was used for community services and later as apartments.



Beloit Memorial Hospital, 1970 1969 W Hart Road

A new non-profit hospital was begun in 1967 and completed in 1970 at a cost of \$11.8 million. It had a unique snowflake plan designed by Flad & Associates. For more information on Flad & Associates, refer to Chapter 8 Architecture. The Beloit Memorial Hospital, located at 1969 W. Hart Road, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Brutalist style with a high level of integrity. One of the most advanced hospitals in the country when it was constructed, the building is more than 350,000 square feet on seven floors. In 1985, the hospital established a close affiliation with the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics to provide a wider range of services. In 1989, the hospital opened an outreach care center, and in 2007 it opened a new health and wellness campus in Roscoe, Illinois. 128

Other Historic Resources Associated with Social and Political Movements Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
628 Broad Street	Salvation Army Corp and Community Center	1960	Other Modern Style
704 Fourth Street	American Foreign Legion Post No. 48	1951	Art Moderne
625 E. Grand Avenue	Odd Fellows Hall Myrtle Lodge #10	1947	Art Moderne
431 Olympian Boulevard	Beloit Municipal Hospital	1928	Neoclassical

11

Religion

Catholic

Saint Jude Catholic Church

At the turn of the twentieth century, the only large Catholic parish in Beloit was St. Thomas's Church on the east side of the city, and additional large parishes were required to keep up with the rapidly growing Catholic population due largely to immigration. In 1908, St. Jude's Catholic Church was established on the west side of Beloit. The church, initially referred to as 'city limits church' because of its location at the edge of the city, was completed in 1909.



Saint Jude Catholic Church, 1909 749 Hackett Street

The St. Jude Catholic Church, located at 749 Hackett Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Neogothic style with a high level of integrity.

A rectory was added to the site in 1911. The St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory, located at 747 Hackett Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the American Foursquare style with a high level of integrity.

The Brother Dutton Catholic School, completed in 1926 and located at 717 Hackett Street, is affiliated with St. Jude's Catholic Church. For more information on the Brother Dutton School, refer to chapter 9 Education.

A convent was added to the site in 1927. The St. Jude Catholic Church Convent, located at 737 Hackett Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the American Foursquare style with a high level of integrity.

All of the buildings contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex were designed by Beloit architect Frank Kemp. For more information on Frank Kemp refer to Chapter 8 Architecture. Two garages were added to the site, one presumably for the Convent and one for the Rectory, in the 1940s. Neither garage is contributing to the St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex. 129

Congregational

Elijah Gridley Strong Congregational Chapel

William B. Strong constructed the chapel on his family's land at the corner of Strong and Partridge Avenues in commemoration of his father Elijah Gridley Strong in 1899. In 1909, the church joined the Congregational organization in Beloit operating as the neighborhood church. The Elijah Gridley Strong Chapel, located at 1101 Partridge Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style with a high level of integrity. An addition was made to the rear for a Sunday school in 1913. The church maintains the same historic interior, sanctuary, and chapel bell. ¹³⁰



Elijah Gridley Strong Chapel, 1899 1101 Partridge Avenue

Lutheran

Saint Paul Lutheran Church

The St. Paul Lutheran congregation on the west side of Beloit was established in 1882 as a German Lutheran congregation. The first St. Paul Lutheran church is non-extant. The second St. Paul Lutheran Church was constructed in 1938 and was later expanded with an attached Parish House in 1957. The St. Paul Lutheran Church and Parish House, located at 617 St. Lawrence Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Neogothic style with a high level of integrity.



Saint Paul Lutheran Church, 1938 617 St. Lawrence Avenue

Other Historic Resources Associated with Religion Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1849 Bayliss Avenue	Berean Baptist Church	1957	Contemporary Style
1850 Cranston Road	Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church	1940	Contemporary Style
1151 E. Grand Avenue	Emmanuel Baptist Church	1960	Georgian Revival
901 Harrison Avenue	Atonement Lutheran Church	1905	Neogothic
939 Liberty Avenue	West Side Presbyterian Church	1901	Romanesque Revival
1227 Liberty Avenue	Christ Methodist Church	1950	Contemporary Style
322 Olympian Boulevard	Cornerstone Church of God	1955	Contemporary Style
656 Pleasant Street	St. Paul Catholic Church	1914	Romanesque Revival
511 Public Avenue	First Methodist Church	1960	Brutalist
2160 Shopiere Road	Our Lady of Assumption Catholic Church Convent	1960	Wrightian
1760 Shore Drive	Wesley Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	1966	Contemporary Style
1650 Sun Valley Drive	Sun Valley Presbyterian Church	1963	Contemporary Style
903 Vernon Avenue	Church of Christ	1896	Front Gabled
1648 Wisconsin Avenue	Pentecostal Tabernacle Church	1954	Front Gabled

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Commerce

Retail Businesses

E.L. Chester Department Store

In 1894, E.L. Chester established the first general dry goods store in Beloit, which quickly set the high quality standard that all other stores in the city followed. Its 15,000 square foot store was the largest department store in Rock County by 1930, when it was destroyed by a gas explosion.



E.L. Chester Department Store, 1934 136 W. Grand Avenue

A new 38,000 square foot store was designed by the architectural firm of Rosman & Associates and constructed in downtown Beloit on the south side of W. Grand Avenue in 1934. The E.L. Chester Department Store Building, located at 136 W. Grand Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Art Deco style with a high level of integrity. ¹³²

Hulbert Building

A commercial building designed by local architect Irving F. Hand was constructed in downtown Beloit on the north side of E. Grand Avenue in 1907. ¹³³ The Hulbert Building, located at 439 E. Grand Avenue, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of an early twentieth century retail building in the Queen Anne style with a high level of integrity. While constructed by H.L. Hulbert, a local tailor, his business never occupied the building. During the late twentieth century, the building was occupied by Hirth's Luggage. ¹³⁴ The building currently appears vacant.



Hulbert Building, 1907 439 E. Grand Avenue

Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic

Clarence Selmer Gonstead, who initially began his career as a mechanical engineer, changed careers and studied at the Palmer School of Chiropractic and Infirmary. Gonstead established a chiropractic clinic in Mount Horeb, Wisconsin in 1923. His younger brother, Merton Gonstead, joined the practice in 1929, and the collaboration resulted in the Gonstead Disc Concept, a scientific explanation of the mechanisms of subluxation.



Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic, 1964 3535 Clinic Road

The Gonstead approach emphasized that the vertebral disc was the primary origin of nerve pressure, changing the methods of the chiropractic field. The Gonstead business was successful, and in 1939, Clarence Gonstead constructed a modernist building in Mount Horeb to serve as the office for the clinic. Clarence's son, Dr. Curtis W. Gonstead, and son-in-law, George W. Johnston, joined the business shortly after. For more information on Dr. Curtis Wayne Gonstead, refer to Chapter 15 Notable People. Clarence Gonstead organized formal classes for other chiropractors to learn his unique techniques and approach. These classes developed into a more structured series of seminars that became a standard among chiropractors in the following decades.¹³⁵

In 1952, Dr. Gonstead hired the architect Herb Fritz, Jr. to design his home and estate near Mount Horeb. The house and subsequent Gonstead Clinic buildings, were designed in modernist and prairie styles in the tradition of Frank Lloyd Wright. In 1964, the large Gonstead Clinic of Chiropractic facility was completed in Mount Horeb. The new office could serve 108 patients at a time and was designed by the architect John Steinmann of Madison. The Beloit clinic location was added in 1964 as well in an effort to establish a central location more convenient to the Illinois Stateline area. The Beloit Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic was designed by the architect James Dresser of Spring Green, Wisconsin. ¹³⁶ For more information on James Dresser, refer to Chapter 8 Architecture. The Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic, located at 3535 Clinic Road, was included in the survey and is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of mid-twentieth century contemporary organic architecture with a high level of integrity.

In 1974, the Gonsteads sold the clinic and the seminars to Alex and Doug Cox; and in 1978, Clarence Gonstead died at the age of 80. He and his sons are credited with a number of innovations in chiropractic including an improved nervoscope device, the refinement of the knee-chest table, x-ray line marking system, a chiropractic x-ray machine, adjustment procedure for the cervical spine, and a system of scientific analysis and education in the field. In the 1920s and 1930s, when the Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic became popular, the chiropractor's trade was relatively crude and considered outside the boundaries of traditional medicine. Clarence Gonstead's professional and scientific approach significantly improved chiropractic practice and education and gave the field legitimacy. Presently, a third generation of Gonsteads, Doctors Eric

and Andrea Gonstead, operate the clinic in Beloit, and the clinic is owned by the non-profit C.S. Gonstead Chiropractic Foundation. ¹³⁷

Utilities

Wisconsin Telephone Company

The Wisconsin Telephone Company constructed an office and exchange building in downtown Beloit on the south side of E. Grand Avenue in 1911. The Old Wisconsin Telephone Company, located at 520 E. Grand Avenue, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its association with the telephone company nor under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. ¹³⁸



Old Wisconsin Telephone Company, 1911 520 E. Grand Avenue

In 1965, the Wisconsin Telephone Company constructed a new telephone exchange facility nearby on the east side of Prospect Street. The Wisconsin Telephone Company, located at 415 Prospect Street, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the building is occupied by AT&T. ¹³⁹

Sometime thereafter, the Old Wisconsin Telephone Company was obtained by the Beloit Elks Club to serve as a meeting hall and offices. Further assessment of the interior of the Old Wisconsin Telephone Company building at 520 E. Grand Avenue, which is beyond the scope of this survey, is necessary to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the Elks Club.

Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company

The first dam on the Rock River at Beloit was constructed around 1855; it was replaced by a non-extant dam in 1881 which was repaired in 1884 and 1904. By the first decade of the twentieth century, the dam's water power was harnessed to aid in the supply of electricity to the city by the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company, which constructed an electric power plant near the dam around 1908.



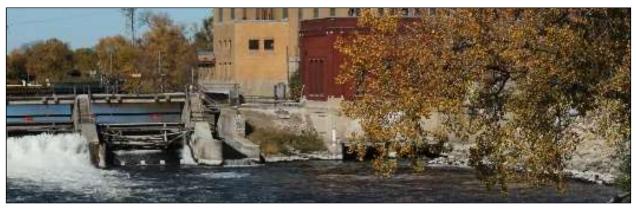
Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Powerhouse, c.1908. 850 Pleasant Street

The Wisconsin Power & Light Co. Powerhouse, located at 850 Pleasant Street, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing elements to the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic District under Criterion A for its locally significant history in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of Twentieth Century Commercial and Art Deco style electric power plant facilities. The powerhouse was expanded around 1915. 140

In 1923, the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company constructed a new office building in downtown Beloit at the southeast corner of Pleasant Street and Public Avenue designed by the Chicago architecture firm of Krieg, Hetherington & Hetherington. 141 The Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company, located at 500 Public Avenue & 419 Pleasant Street, was included in the survey. Further assessment of the interior of the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company, which is beyond the scope of this survey, is necessary to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce.



Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company, 1923 500 Public Avenue & 419 Pleasant Street



Rock River Dam, 1923, and Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Hydro-Electric Plant, 1929 830 Pleasant Street

The Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company replaced the dam again in 1923.¹⁴² The Rock River Dam, located at 830 Pleasant Street, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a as contributing elements to the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic District under Criterion A for its locally significant history in the area of Commerce and Criterion C



Beloit Electric Co. Power Plant, c.1940 850 Pleasant Street

in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of Twentieth Century Commercial and Art Deco style electric power plant facilities.

In 1929, the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company constructed a small hydro-electric plant designed by architects Mead and Seastone adjacent to the dam. ¹⁴³ The Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company Hydro-Electric Plant, located at 830 Pleasant Street, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a as contributing elements to the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic District under Criterion A for its locally significant history in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally significant example of Twentieth Century Commercial and Art Deco style electric power plant facilities.

By the 1940s, the Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company became the Beloit Electric Company. Around that time, a new large power plant and transfer station was built adjacent to the existing powerhouse facilities. The Beloit Electric Company Power Plant and Transfer Station, located at 850 Pleasant Street and 810 Pleasant Street, respectively, were included in the survey and are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing elements to the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic District under Criterion A for their locally significant history in the area of Commerce and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as locally significant examples of Twentieth Century Commercial and Art Deco style electric power plant facilities.

By 1960, the Beloit Electric Company was absorbed by the Wisconsin Power & Light Company. That year, an electric transfer station was constructed on the city's expanding east side along Milwaukee Road, the neighborhood's major arterial and primary entrance into the city. The Wisconsin Power & Light Co. Transfer Station, located at 1620 S. Lodge Drive, was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Wisconsin Power & Light Transfer Station, 1960 1620 S. Lodge Drive

Other Historic Resources Associated with Commerce Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1 ABC Parkway	ABC Supply Company	1984	Postmodern
400 Broad Street	Beloit Savings Bank	1978	Other Modern Style
845 Broad Street	Hemmerling Standard Service Station	1955	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
849 Brooks Street	Simon Smith Jr. Building	1884	Commercial Vernacular
958 Brooks Street	Wayne's Gulf Service Station	1952	Art Moderne
1414 Cranston Road	Pizza Hut	1976	Postmodern
612 Fourth Street	Finnegan Block	1938	20th Century Commercial
345 E. Grand Avenue	Bank	1972	Other Modern Style

421 E. Grand Avenue	Peet Block	1926	20th Century Commercial
429 E. Grand Avenue	Ackley Block	1912	Commercial Vernacular
431 E. Grand Avenue	Gregory Block	1911	Commercial Vernacular
531 E. Grand Avenue	Beloit Building & Loan Association	1964	New Traditional Colonial
611 E. Grand Avenue	Blakely, Long, Grutzner & Jaeckle Office	1959	International Style
614 E. Grand Avenue	Salamone Super Food	1955	New Formalist
132 W. Grand Avenue	Riordan Block	1884	Art Deco
1802 Harrison Avenue	Dixie Cream Donuts	1974	Contemporary Style
1021 Liberty Avenue	Engebretson's Shell Station	1955	Contemporary Style
1795 Madison Road	Beloit Savings Bank West	1985	Other Modern Style
2200 Milwaukee Road	East Lawn Cemetery Water Tower	1923	Art Deco
2917 Milwaukee Road	Beloit Harvey House Restaurant	1966	Contemporary Style
401 Park Avenue	H.G. Seipert & Company Accountants	1956	Contemporary Style
1549 Park Avenue	Otto C. Voigt's Grocery	1935	20th Century Commercial
412 Pleasant Street	Houston-Rosman Undertaking Company	1915	Prairie School
414 Pleasant Street	Zilley Building	1912	20th Century Commercial
1820 Riverside Drive	Plaza Motel	1966	Contemporary Style
1826 Riverside Drive	Driftwood Motel Office & 9-10	1955	Contemporary Style
1826 Riverside Drive	Driftwood Motel 1-8	1955	Contemporary Style
1826 Riverside Drive	Driftwood Motel Garage	1955	Contemporary Style
149 State Street	Beloit Daily News	1965	New Formalist
311 State Street	Zilley Block	c.1950	Art Moderne
314 State Street	Krupke Building	c.1920	20th Century Commercial
324 State Street	Smith Block	c.1920	20th Century Commercial
716 Townline Avenue	Wayne's Hardware & TV	1960	Mansard

Planning & Landscape Architecture

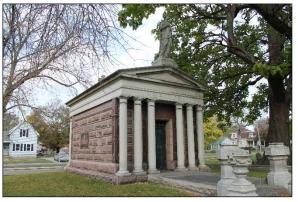
Cemeteries

Oakwood Cemetery

The first Beloit cemetery was located in Horace White Park until it was relocated to Oakwood Cemetery in 1840. Originally composed of 12 acres along Clary Street on the east side of the City, the cemetery has been the resting place of many of Beloit's notable founders and leaders including the Blodgett family, Goodhue family, Bicknell family, and Roy Chapman Andrews. 144

The Burrall Family Plot, surrounded by a wrought iron decorative fence, was constructed in circa 1870 and was produced by Letz and Son of Chicago. The Burrall Family Plot, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of a monument with a high level of integrity.

In the 1880s Oakwood Cemetery was expanded when the Strong family donated an additional 15 acres to the east to enlarge the cemetery and establish a public park. The Jacob Broder Mausoleum was constructed in 1883. The Jacob Broder Mausoleum, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Neoclassical style with a high level of integrity. 145



Jacob Broder Mausoleum, 1883 1221 Clary Street

There are four veterans sections within Oakwood consisting of a Civil War section, a Spanish-American War section, and two sections sponsored by the American Legion and V.F.W. for World War I veterans. The Oakwood Cemetery Civil War Monument was constructed in circa 1905. The Civil War Monument, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of a monument with a high level of

integrity. The Oakwood Cemetery Spanish-American War Monument was constructed in 1926 and was produced by the American Art Bronze Foundry of Chicago. The Spanish-American War Monument, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of a monument with a high level of integrity. ¹⁴⁶

The Rutledge Mausoleum was constructed in 1910. The Rutledge Mausoleum, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Neoclassical style with a high level of integrity.

The Oakwood Cemetery Chapel was constructed in 1913 and was designed by architect Frank Kemp. For more information on Frank Kemp, refer to chapter 8 Architecture. The Oakwood Cemetery Chapel, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street near the cemetery entrance, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Craftsman style with a high level of integrity.



Oakwood Cemetery Chapel, 1913 1221 Clary Street

The Keller-Morse Mausoleum was constructed in 1930. The Keller-Morse Mausoleum, located in Oakwood Cemetery at 1221 Clary Street, was included in the survey and is eligible as a contributing to the Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Neoclassical style with a high level of integrity. ¹⁴⁷ Presently there are 18,468 grave spaces at Oakwood Cemetery and most were occupied by the mid-twentieth century. East Lawn Cemetery, also on the east side of Beloit, was established in 1922 to provide extra room for city burials with over 90 acres. ¹⁴⁸

Other Historic Resources Associated with Planning and Landscape Architecture Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1443 Athletic Avenue	Hilliard Park Shelter	1976	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1700 Hackett Street	Krueger Park	1937	N/A
2200 Milwaukee Road	Leeson Park Bridge	1937	N/A
2222 Shopiere Road	Thabor Cemetery Mausoleum	1960	Brutalist

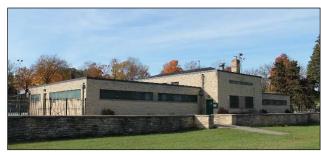
14

Recreation & Entertainment

Athletics

Beloit Natatorium

The Krueger-Haskell Golf Course was established on the west side of Beloit in 1927 with 9 holes and expanded in 1931 to a full 18 hole course. The remaining public land after the 1931 expansion was developed as Krueger Park, part of which was planned for a public swimming pool.



Beloit Natatorium, 1937 1700 Hackett Street

The Civilian Conservation Corps built the Beloit Natatorium in 1937 as a part of the Federal government New Deal economic recovery effort in the former Samp Stone Quarry on the edge of the newly established Krueger Park. The quarry's wide bowl shape was ideal for the construction of a swimming pool and extensively landscaped stone terraces and seating around the natatorium.

The Beloit Natatorium, located at 1700 Hackett Street adjacent to Krueger Park, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Art Moderne style with a high level of integrity. The natatorium building contains changing rooms, offices and a concession stand.



Beloit Natatorium Swimming Pool, 1937 1700 Hackett Street

The Beloit Natatorium site also includes a large swimming pool and diving pool dating from the time of construction, and a picnic shelter, added in the 1960s. The natatorium has been in constant and popular use since it was constructed. 149

Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A

The Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A., constructed in 1964, was funded largely by a donation from the Neese Foundation and was designed by the architects Knodle, Rose & Associates. For more information on Knodle, Rose & Associates, refer to Chapter 8 Architecture. The Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A., located at 1965 Riverside Drive, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the New Formalist style with a high level of integrity.



Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A., 1964 1965 Riverside Drive

The Neese Foundation was formed in 1939 by Elbert Neese Sr. as a philanthropic organization dedicated to charity and improving public life in the Rock River valley and was later re-named the Beloit Foundation in 1974. ¹⁵⁰

Diane Hendricks, of Hendricks Holding Company and ABC Supply Company, donated an 80,000 square foot building near downtown Beloit for the relocation of the Y.M.C.A. in 2015, and the Stateline Family Y.M.C.A. plans on moving and closing the existing facility in 2017. For more information on Diane Hendricks, refer to Chapter 15 Notable People. Hendricks Commercial Properties will take possession of the historic Y.M.C.A. building along Riverside Drive, which has not been altered maintained significantly since 1991. ¹⁵¹

State and Local Recreation Areas

Big Hill Park

Big Hill Park is located along the west bank of the Rock River approximately two miles north of the City of Beloit; however, the park is within the city limits. The park, initially 100 acres, was purchased by the City of Beloit in 1925 for the purpose of a World War I memorial. Much of the land and the funds were donated. The park began to take shape in the mid-1930s, when a series of stone fireplaces and grills, as well as some park buildings and a shelter, were constructed.



Big Hill Park Cabin, 1937 1101 W. Big Hill Road

The Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter was constructed in 1937. The Picnic Shelter, located in Big Hill Park at 1101 W. Big Hill Road, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Big Hill Park Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of a rustic park structure with a high level of integrity. Six Stone Grills in Big Hill Park were also constructed in 1937. Six Stone Grills, located in Big Hill Park at 1101 W. Big Hill Road, were included in the survey and are eligible as contributing to the Big Hill Park Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of the history of recreation with local significance as an excellent example of 1920s and 1930s park design and development with a high level of integrity.



Big Hill Park Stone Grill #2, 1937 1101 W. Big Hill Road

The Big Hill Park Cabin was constructed in 1937. The Cabin, located in Big Hill Park at 1101 W. Big Hill Road, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Big Hill Park Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of the history of recreation with local significance as an excellent example of 1920s and 1930s park design and development with a high level of integrity. The Big Hill Park Maintenance Garage was also constructed in 1937. The Maintenance Garage, located in Big Hill Park at 1101 W. Big Hill Road, was included in the survey and is eligible as contributing to the Big Hill Park Historic Complex for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of the history of recreation with local significance as an excellent example of 1920s and 1930s park design and development with a high level of integrity.

The non-extant Big Hill Ski Jump was constructed in 1937, and the site is still clearly recognizable. The 60 yard hill was fitted with a steel frame in-run tower, and the site was an attraction that brought annual ski jumping competitions. The City would import snow during warmer periods of the winter to maintain the ski jump. The ski jump was dismantled in 1955 and the park has since been expanded to 190 acres. 152

Other Historic Resources Associated with Recreation and Entertainment Included in the Survey

The following resources were included in the survey but are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address Historic Name Date Style

1312 E. Grand Avenue Turtle Creek Swimming Pool Bathhouse 1938 Art Moderne

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Notable People

Introduction

The list of "notable people" includes people who have helped to shape the City of Beloit. These people range from entrepreneurs, industrialists, politicians, brewmeisters, craftsmen, and professionals. Most of these people can be connected with a historic event or building. Any historic resources associated with these persons are listed after their short biographies. More research may unearth additional resources.

Charles Hosmer Morse

Charles Hosmer Morse was born in 1833 in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He graduated from St. Johnsbury Academy in 1850 and moved to Boston to work for his uncle, Zelotus Hosmer, in the office of E. & T. Fairbanks selling platform scales. He was immediately successful and promoted to New York City and then Chicago. In 1865, Morse established the first branch of the business in Chicago that would become Fairbanks, Morse & Company and became a partner of the Fairbanks Company in 1869. In 1885, Morse moved some of his business to Beloit after purchasing the Eclipse Engine Company and Eclipse Windmills Company. During the next three decades, Mr. Morse transformed a company whose primary product was scales into a diversified manufacturing firm that supplied a wide variety of the machinery, such as motors, railway cars and combustion engines that fueled the dramatic industrial growth of America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For more information on Fairbanks, Morse and Company, refer to Chapter 6 Industry. Charles Hosmer retired to Winter Park, Florida in 1915 as a wealthy and influential man and died in 1921.

Ken & Diane Hendricks

Kenneth A. Hendricks was born in Janesville, Wisconsin in 1941 and joined his father's roofing business as a teenager. He started his own roofing business which grew to over 500 employees and operated across a number of states by 1971. Ken Hendricks started the ABC Supply Company with his wife, Diane, in 1982 by purchasing a series of failing building supply businesses in Wisconsin. Located in Beloit, ABC Supply grew to over 500 stores within a decade and has recently acquired other roofing distributors across the country, making it presently the largest wholesaler of roofing, siding, windows, and gutters in the United States. The ABC Supply Company was included in the survey but is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the present age of the building. He died in a construction site accident in 2007.

Ken is survived by his seven children and wife, Diane Hendricks. Diane was born in Osseo, Wisconsin in 1947 and met Kenneth Hendricks in 1975. The two married and became business partners, establishing ABC Supply Company in 1982. Presently, Diane Hendricks owns the Hendricks Holding Company and the ABC Supply Company, and her assets are estimated to be worth \$5.3 billion, making her the wealthiest woman in the United States. Hendricks has also been involved with the Republican Party and produced movies. ¹⁵⁴

Arthur Pratt Warner

Arthur Warner was born in Jacksonville, Florida in 1870. He moved to Beloit as a young man to work in machine shops and as an inventor. A self-taught engineer, Arthur Warner invented the first automobile speedometer with his brother Charles. The two began the Warner Instrument Company in 1903 and further developed a number of automobile accessories and equipment.

In 1909, Warner purchased a disassembled airplane from Glenn Curtiss. He became the first person to fly in Wisconsin with that airplane, which rose to 50 feet above the ground and travelled a quarter of a mile on the Morgan Farm, located where the present Morgan Elementary School's along Milwaukee Avenue on Beloit's east side.

In 1912, Warner sold the speedometer company for \$1.2 million. Arthur Warner resided at 1229 Chapin Street for most of his life in Beloit. The A.P. Warner House, constructed in 1915 and located at 1229 Chapin Street, was included in the survey and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with local significance as an excellent example of the Bungalow style with a high level of integrity and under Criterion B for its association with the life of Arthur P. Warner. In 1917, Warner established the Warner Manufacturing Company, which made automobile and truck trailers. The Warner Manufacturing Company introduced new inventions such the electric brake and power clutch. He retired in 1934 and died in 1957. Arthur P. Warner was elected to the Industrial Hall of Fame in 1962. 155

Dr. Curtis Wayne Gonstead

Curtis Wayne Gonstead was born in Madison, Wisconsin in 1934 and graduated from Monroe High School in Monroe, Wisconsin in 1952. He attended the Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa and served two years in the U.S. Army before returning to Wisconsin to work with his father, Clarence Selmer Gonstead, a successful and influential chiropractor at the Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic in Mount Horeb, Wisconsin, in 1958. Curtis Gonstead was married in 1963 and moved to Beloit to open a branch of the Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic in 1965. For more information on the Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic, refer to Chapter 12 Commerce. Gonstead, along with his father, developed a specific adjusting technique called the Gonstead Inertia Specific Technique and gave testimony in landmark chiropractic cases before the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He also had an interest in architecture, which is evident in the design of a number of Gonstead Chiropractic buildings in Wisconsin. Curtis Wayne Gonstead retired in 1999 and died in 2015. 156

List of Surveyed Historic Resources Associated with Notable People

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1 ABC Parkway	ABC Supply Company	1984	Postmodern
1229 Chapin Street	A.P. Warner House	1915	Bungalow
3535 Clinic Road	Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic	1964	Organic
701 White Avenue	Fairbanks Morse Mfg. Co. General Office	1906	20th Century Commercial

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17

Survey Results

Introduction

The survey conducted on the historical aspects of the City of Beloit shows a genuine abundance of valuable historic properties within the survey boundary. Several of the properties surveyed were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or were included in proposed districts or complexes. The examples found in the survey area suggest a community rich with history and some respect for the history of the resources that are available to them.

The principal investigators surveyed approximately 974 resources of architectural or historical interest. Of these, 44 are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for architectural and/or historical significance. (See Chapter 2, Survey Methodology, for in-depth list of National Register criteria) There were also five potential historic complexes and two potential historic districts identified. Of the districts proposed, one is primarily single-family residential and the other is educational. The complexes are industrial, recreational, religious, and a cemetery.

This chapter contains the following results of the survey: a list of individual properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, information on the five proposed historic complexes and two proposed historic districts eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a listing of all properties surveyed in the City of Beloit, and maps of the portions of the survey area where historic resources were identified.

District and complex summaries include a list of all resources included within the boundaries and if the resources are contributing or not contributing to the complex or district.

In addition to the contents of this chapter, several other types of information were gathered and organized through the course of the survey. From this information, the following documents were created: updated entries to the Wisconsin Historical Society's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI). This architectural and historical intensive survey report and the associated work elements mentioned above will be kept at the Historic Preservation Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. A copy of the report will be kept at the Beloit City Hall and the Beloit Public Library.

Resources Currently Individually Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	Historic Name	Date
2601 Afton Road	J.W. Crist House	1904
1750 Arrowhead Drive	Strong Partridge Mound Group	n/a
1302 Bushnell Street	Elbert Neese House	1895
1335 Chapin Street	L. Waldo Thompson House	1921
1701 Colley Road	Thomas Kinney House	1886
1614 Emerson Street	Florence Yates House	1927
348 Euclid Avenue	Stephen Slaymaker House	1887
757 Euclid Avenue	Charles Rau House	1891
400 E. Grand Avenue	Strong Building	1929
444 E. Grand Avenue	Hilton House Hotel	1904
512 E. Grand Avenue	Rindfleisch Building	1926
822 E. Grand Avenue	St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church	1885
212 W. Grand Avenue	St. Paul Episcopal Church	1848
2501 Spring Creek Road	Clark Nye House	1846
305 State Street	Hanchett Block	1856
312 State Street	Moran Saloon	1880

Resources Individually Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	Historic Name	Date
2601 Afton Road	A.O. Smith Corp. Dairy Equipment Lab	1947
1718 Arlington Avenue	John S. Zabel House	1949
1225 Bushnell Street	Glenn Dallman House	1967
2227 Carnforth Place	John H. Zimmerman House	1968
1229 Chapin Street	A.P. Warner House	1915
3535 Clinic Road	Gonstead Chiropractic Clinic	1964
1520 Emerson Street	House	1955
1628 Emerson Street	Allen W. Cadwell House	1940
1822 Emerson Street	John S. Spyreas House	1966
1225 Fourth Street	Beloit Memorial High School	1950
250 Garden Lane	Rock County Court Building	1963
439 E. Grand Avenue	Hulbert Building	1907
520 E. Grand Avenue	Old Wisconsin Telephone Company	1911
136 W. Grand Avenue	E.L. Chester Department Store	1934
229 W. Grand Avenue	Masonic Temple	1954
717 Hackett Street	Brother Dutton School	1926
749 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church	1909
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium	1937
1969 W. Hart Road	Beloit Memorial Hospital	1970
360 Highland Avenue	Ensign House	1872
1741 Indian Road	House	c.1930
1615 Keeler Avenue	Roosevelt Junior High School	1921
726 Milwaukee Road	E.P. Wheeler House	c.1875
720 Parker Avenue	Charles Still House	1919
1101 Partridge Avenue	Elijah Gridley Strong Chapel	1899
800 Pleasant Street	Beloit Paper Company Mill	1857
830 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Hydro Plant	1929

227 Portland Avenue	House	1911
502 Portland Avenue	Arthur Matheson House	1908
500 Public Avenue	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co.	1923
2471 E. Ridge Road	House	1922
2651 E. Ridge Road	McNeany House	1969
1865 Riverside Drive	Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A.	1964
801 Second Street	S.E. Barrett Mfg. Co. Paper Mill	1890
1754 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold Fields Freeman House	1921
1860 Sherwood Drive SW	House	c.1955
2010 Sherwood Drive SW	Donald Wye House	1935
323 St. Lawrence Avenue	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1885
617 St. Lawrence Avenue	St. Paul Lutheran Church & Parish House	1938
803 St. Lawrence Avenue	Fred Lubbert House	1914
2401 State Line Road	House	c.1860
643 Terrace Lane	Earl Berry House	1930
701 White Avenue	Beloit Wagon Works	1882
701 White Avenue	Fairbanks Morse Mfg. Co. General Office	1906

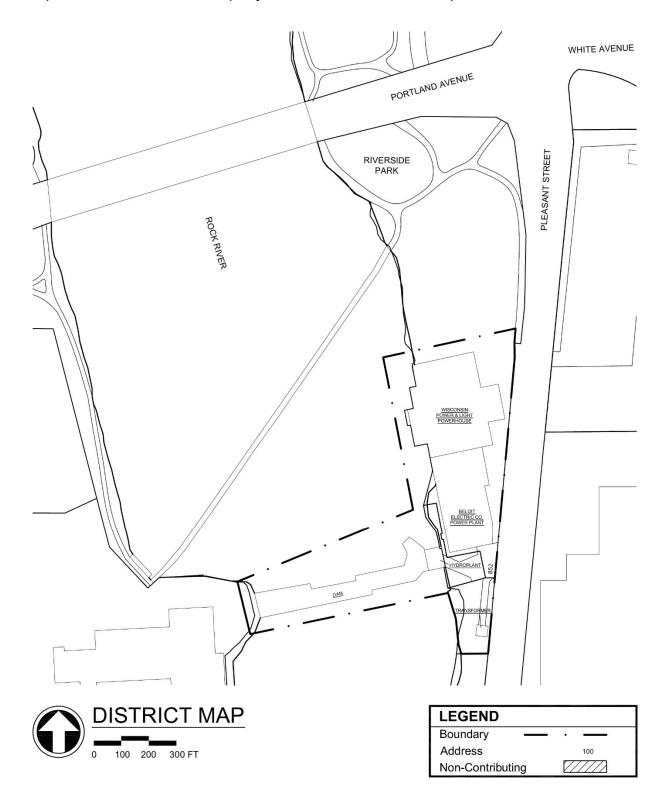
Proposed Historic Complexes Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	Historic Name	Date
810-850 Pleasant Street	Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic	1908-c.1940
	Complex	
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex	1937-c.1960
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Historic Complex	1937
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex	1840-c.1930
717-749 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton	1909-1927
	Catholic School Historic Complex	

Proposed Historic Districts Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Address	Historic Name	Date
904-922 Church Street, 701-705 Clary	Beloit College Dormitory Historic District	1920-1964
Street, 830-902 College Street, 601-609		
Emerson Street, 620-624 Woodward Ave.		
1211-1303 Bushnell Street, 435-460	Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street	1868-1969
Central Avenue, 1202-1427 Chapin Street,	Residential Historic District	
1515-1822 Emerson Street, 724-733		
Hobart Place, 612-842 Milwaukee Road,		
1610-1802 Oakwood Avenue, 800-868		
Sherwood Drive NW, 1726-2015		
Sherwood Drive SW		

Proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex



Proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of 5 buildings situated near the center of the City of Beloit along the Rock River and has boundaries roughly delineated between the Rock River and Pleasant Street. The area of industrial utility buildings established as a hydro-electric power plant for the City of Beloit began in 1908 and was developed and expanded in over the next three decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time for utility architecture, Art Deco and Industrial Loft style buildings are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of power generating resources constructed between 1908 and circa 1940, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of five contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to industrial and utilitarian architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 12 Commerce for more information on the resources of the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Lot 1, Lot 2, and Out-lot 1 of the original plat of the City of Beloit.

The boundaries of the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 3.0 acres.

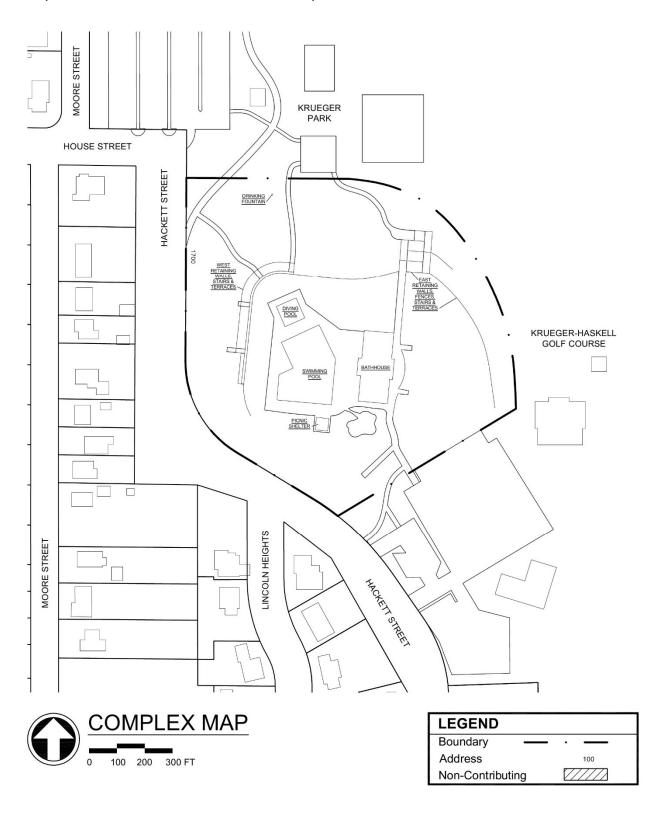
Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Beloit Electric Company Power Plant Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the east the boundaries were drawn along Pleasant Street to divide the complex from the adjacent bluff and the Beloit College Campus, and the boundaries were drawn along the Rock River to the west. The result is a cohesive district no contributing properties.

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
810 Pleasant Street	Beloit Electric Company Transfer Station	c.1940	C
830 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Hydro Plant	1929	C
830 Pleasant Street	Rock River Dam	1923	C
850 Pleasant Street	Beloit Electric Company Power Plant	c.1940	C
850 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Electric Power	c.1908	C

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Proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex



Proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of 2 buildings, 2 structures, and 1 site situated on the west side of the City of Beloit and has boundaries roughly delineated along Hackett Street, between the adjacent Krueger-Haskell Golf Course and parking and service area of Krueger Park. The small area around the public pool began in 1937 and was further developed over the next two decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Art Deco and Contemporary style features are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of public buildings and landscape constructed between 1937 and circa 1960, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 2 contributing resources and 3 non-contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to public pools and landscape architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 14 Recreation & Entertainment for more information on the resources of the proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: B-6 New Addition and Lots 18 & 19 of the City of Beloit.

The boundaries of the proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 6.1 acres.

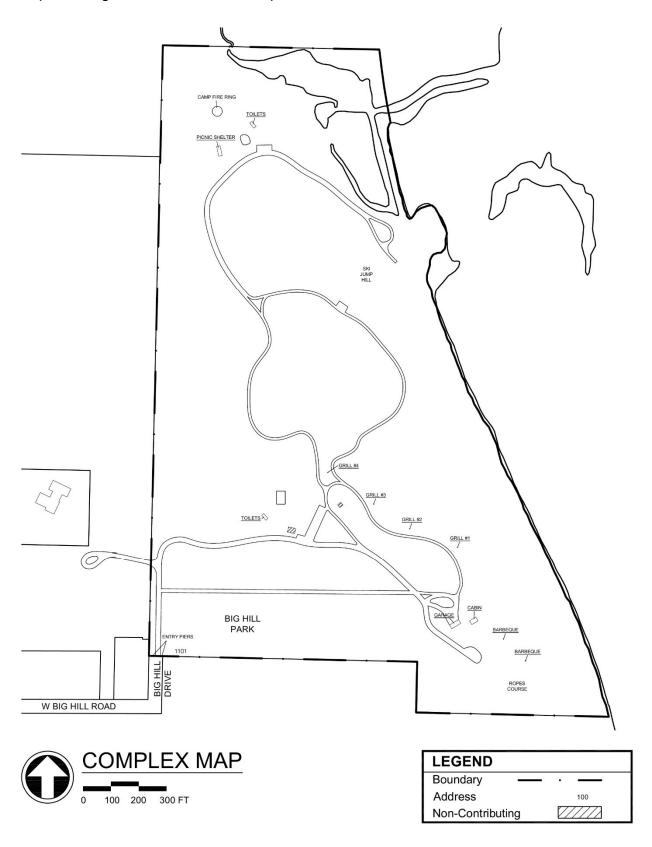
Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Beloit Natatorium Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north, the boundary was drawn to exclude a parking area and other unrelated features of Krueger Park, as these portions of the park do not relate to the original 1930s landscape design of the Natatorium. To the east, the boundary was drawn to exclude the adjacent golf course, and to the south and west the boundary is drawn along Hackett Street to exclude neighboring residential areas. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium	1937	C
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Picnic Shelter	c.1960	NC
1700 Hackett Street	Krueger Park	1937	C
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Swimming Pool	1937	NC
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Diving Pool	1937	NC

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Proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex



Proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of 5 buildings, 6 objects, and 1 site situated north of the City of Beloit on the west bank of the Rock River and has boundaries roughly delineated by the edges of the park along the river. The area of defined as Big Hill park began in 1937 and was developed and filled in over the next two decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Rustic and Contemporary style buildings and objects are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of park structures and objects constructed primarily in 1937 and up to circa 1960, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 10 contributing resources and 2 non-contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to park design in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 14 Recreation & Entertainment for more information on the resources of the proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Out-lot 14 and Out-lot 15 and Section 11 also of the City of Beloit.

The boundaries of the proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 105.6 acres.

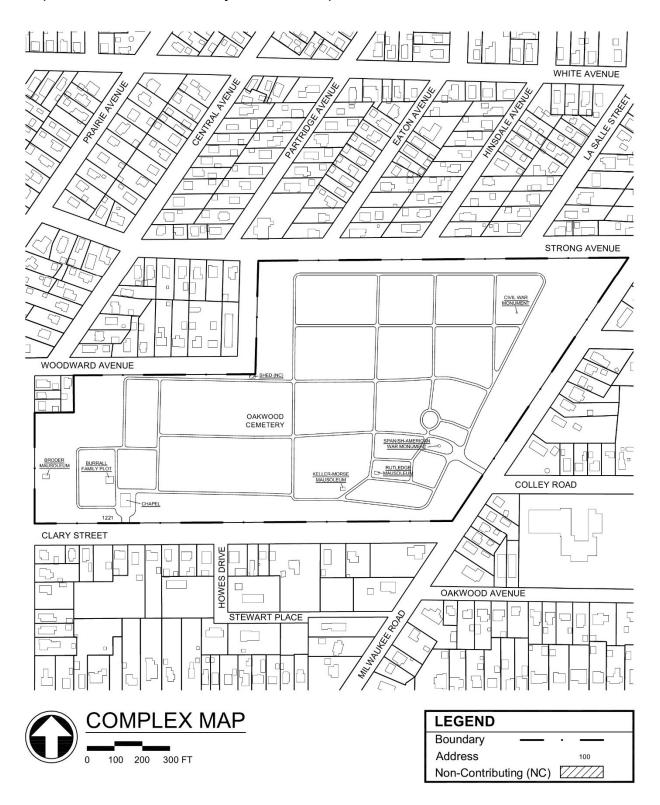
Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Big Hill Park Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north south, and the west, the boundaries were drawn to exclude neighboring farmland and suburban residential developments. To the east, the boundary was drawn along the bank of the Rock River and is defined by the edges of Big Hill Park. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Cabin	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Maintenance Garage	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #1	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #2	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #3	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #4	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #5	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #6	1937	C
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Toilet Building	c.1960	NC
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Toilet Building	c.1960	NC

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Proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex



Proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of 2 buildings, 6 objects, and 1 site situated on the east side of the City of Beloit and has boundaries roughly delineated between Strong Avenue and Clary Street, and between Central Avenue and Milwaukee Road. The area, contained within the boundaries of the Oakwood Cemetery, began in 1840 and was developed and filled in over the next century. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Neoclassical and Craftsman designs are prominent within the district

Statement of Significance

The proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of cemetery resources constructed between 1840 and circa 1930, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 8 contributing resources and 1 non-contributing resource. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to cemetery design in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 13 Planning & Landscape Architecture for more information on the resources of the proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Oakwood Cemetery, Block 5 of the original plat of the City of Beloit and portion of Hinman's Addition.

The boundaries of the proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 31.4 acres.

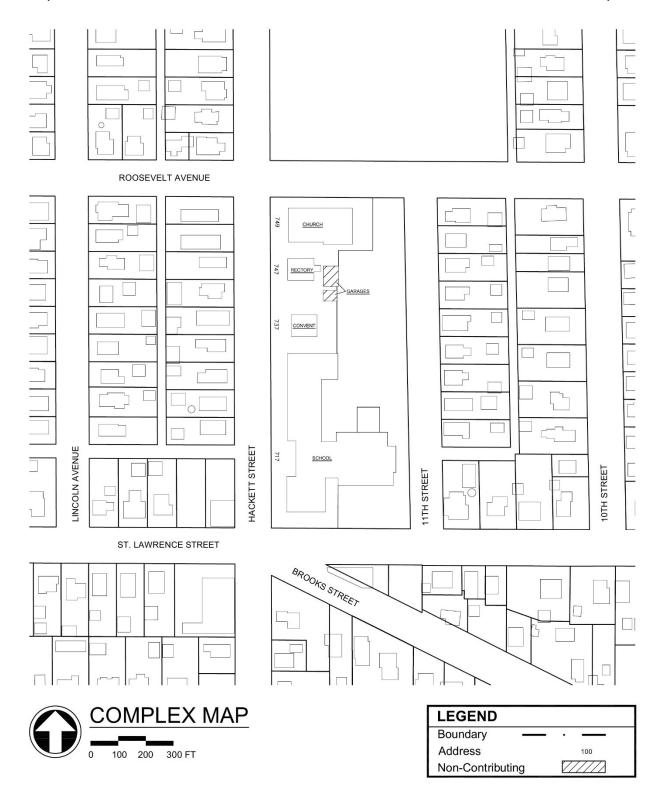
Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Oakwood Cemetery Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. On all sides the boundary was drawn to contain only the historic boundaries of the Oakwood Cemetery and exclude the surrounding residential areas. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery	1840	C
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Chapel	1913	C
1221 Clary Street	Rutledge Mausoleum	1910	C
1221 Clary Street	Keller-Morse Mausoleum	1930	C
1221 Clary Street	Jacob Broder Mausoleum	1883	C
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Civil War Monument	c.1905	C
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Spanish-American War Monument	1926	C
1221 Clary Street	Burrall Family Plot	c.1870	C
1221 Clary Street	Oakwood Cemetery Shed	c.1930	NC

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Proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex



Proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex

Narrative Description

The proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex is a well-defined cluster of 6 buildings situated on the west side of the City of Beloit and has boundaries roughly delineated by the city block bounded by Hackett Street, Roosevelt Avenue, Eleventh Street, and St. Lawrence Street. The small area of buildings associated with St. Jude's Catholic Church began in 1906 and was developed and filled in over the next three decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Gothic and American Foursquare style buildings are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex was identified for its concentration of religious buildings constructed between 1909 and circa 1940, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 4 contributing resources and 2 non-contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to religious and educational architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 11 Religion for more information on the resources of the proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and non-contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Lots 1 through 22 of McGavock's Subdivision, City of Beloit.

The boundaries of the proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 3.4 acres.

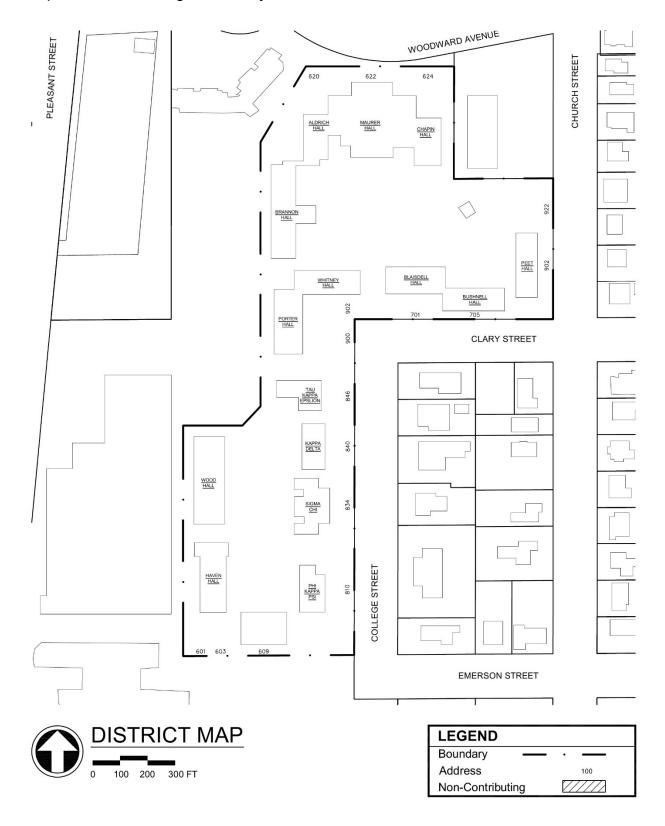
Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed St. Jude Catholic Church & Brother Dutton Catholic School Historic Complex enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. On all sides the boundaries were drawn to exclude the surrounding residential neighborhoods unassociated with St. Jude's Catholic Church and School. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
717 Hackett Street	Brother Dutton School	1926	C
737 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Convent	1927	C
737 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Convent Garage	c.1940	NC
747 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory	1911	C
747 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory Garage	c.1940	NC
749 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church	1909	C

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Proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District



Proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 16 buildings situated near the center of the City of Beloit adjacent to the existing College Park (Near East Side) Historic District and has boundaries roughly delineated by the Beloit College Campus to the south and west, College Street and Church Street to the East, and Woodward Avenue to the North. The area of dormitories and fraternal residences began in 1920 and was developed and expanded over the next four decades. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, and Contemporary style residence halls are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District was identified for its concentration of college dormitories constructed between 1920 and 1965, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 16 contributing resources. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to college and dormitory architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 9 Education for more information on the resources of the proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: The northern quadrant of Beloit College; all of Blocks 25 and 31 of the original plat of the City of Beloit.

The boundaries of the proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 8.4 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Beloit College Dormitory Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north and the east, the boundaries were drawn to exclude residential neighborhoods already included in an existing historic district and unrelated to the educational nature of the district, while the adjacent areas to the south and west are non-residence portions of the Beloit College campus, much of which is also included in an existing historic district. The result is a cohesive dormitory district with no non-contributing properties.

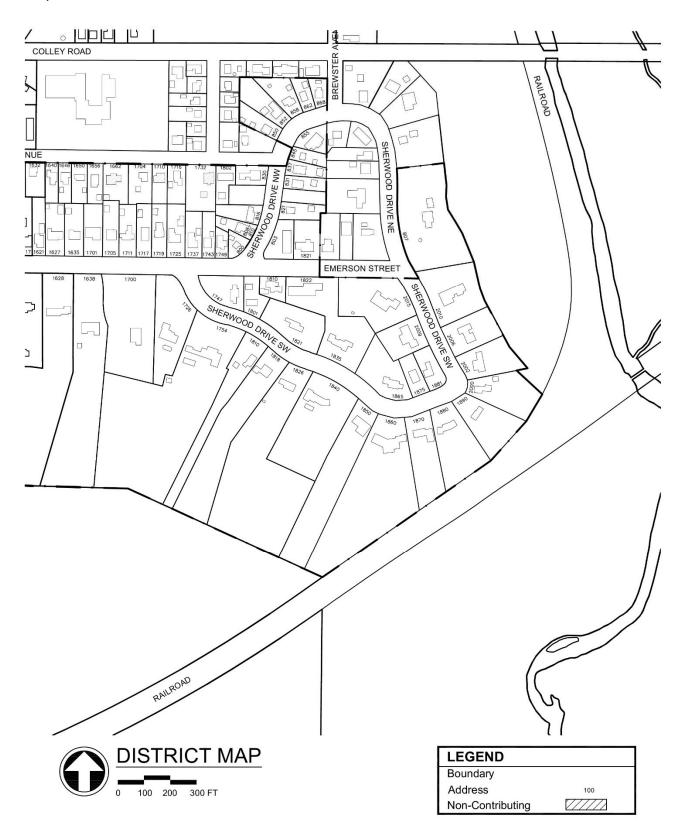
Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
904 Church Street	Peet Hall	1965	C
922 Church Street	Brannon Hall	1958	C
701 Clary Street	Blaisdell Hall	1965	C
705 Clary Street	Bushnell Hall	1965	C
810 College Street	Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House	c.1920	C
834 College Street	Sigma Chi Fraternity House	1932	C
840 College Street	Kappa Delta Fraternity House	c.1925	C
846 College Street	Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House	1920	C
900 College Street	Porter Hall	1965	C
902 College Street	Whitney Hall	1965	C
601 Emerson Street	Haven Hall	1927	C
603 Emerson Street	North Hall	1927	C
609 Emerson Street	Sigma Pi Fraternity House	1963	C
620 Woodward Avenue	Aldrich Hall	1946	C
622 Woodward Avenue	Maurer Hall	1946	C
624 Woodward Avenue	Chapin Hall	1958	C

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Proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District



Proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District



Proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District

Narrative Description

The proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District is a well-defined cluster of 159 buildings situated on the east side of the City of Beloit and has boundaries roughly delineated along Emerson Street, from Central Avenue to Sherwood Drive SW, and Milwaukee Road, from Oakwood Avenue to Bushnell Street. The area of modestly and large sized homes began in 1868 and was developed and filled in over the next century. Representative of the prevailing architectural styles of their time, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, Prairie, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Georgian Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Contemporary, and Ranch style residences are prominent within the district.

Statement of Significance

The proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District was identified for its concentration of single-family dwellings constructed between 1868 and 1969, having local significance under National Register Criterion C for Architecture. Utilizing the Wisconsin Historical Society's *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, additional research centered on evaluating the resources within the district utilizing the Architecture study unit of the aforementioned text. The district is comprised of 152 contributing resources, 4 non-contributing resources and 3 resources already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Individually, the contributing resources include fine representative examples of some of the most popular styles applied to residential architecture in Wisconsin during the period of significance. Refer to Chapter 8 Architecture for more information on some of the resources included in the proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District.

Boundary Description

The proposed district consists of the legal parcels associated with the contributing and noncontributing resources within the district and may be defined by this general description: Follow a path that begins at the northeast corner of the property associated with 868 Sherwood Drive NW follow south to the northern edge of the property associated with 1822 Emerson Street across Emerson Street, turn east and follow to the edge of the property associated with 2010 Sherwood Drive SW across Sherwood Drive SW, turn north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 807 Sherwood Drive NE, turn east and follow to the northeast corner of the property association with 807 Sherwood Drive NE, turn south and follow approximately along the rear property line to the eastern corner of the property associated with 2000 Sherwood Drive SW, turn southwest and follow to the south corner of the property associated with 1860 Sherwood Drive SW, turn to the west and follow along the rear property line to the southwest corner of the property associated with 1520 Emerson Street, turn to the south and follow to the southeast corner of the property associated with 643 Terrace Lane, turn to the west and follow to the northeast corner of the property associated with 1302 Milwaukee Road, turn to the southwest and follow to the south corner of the property associated with 435 Central Avenue, turn north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 435 Central Avenue, turn to the northeast and follow to the southwest corner of the property

associated with 441 Central Avenue, turn to the west and follow to the southwest corner of the property associated with 444 Central Avenue, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 460 Central Avenue, turn to the east and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 1212 Bushnell Street, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 1211 Bushnell Street, turn the east and follow to the northeast corner of the property associated with 1225 Bushnell Street, turn to the north and follow to the southeast corner of the property associated with 1224 Chapin Street, turn to the west and follow to the southwest corner of the property associated with 1202 Chapin Street, turn the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 1202 Chapin Street, turn to the east and follow to the northeast corner of the property associated with 1202 Chapin Street, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 1209 Chapin Street, turn to the east and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 1215 Chapin Street, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 1215 Chapin Street, turn to the east and follow to southwest corner of the property associated with 750 Milwaukee Road, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 750 Milwaukee Road, turn to the east and follow across Milwaukee Road to the western edge of the property associated with 757 Milwaukee Road, turn to the north and follow to the western corner of the property associated with 1515 Emerson Street, turn to the west and follow to the southwest corner of the property associated with 804 Milwaukee Road, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 828 Milwaukee Road, turn the east and follow to the southwest corner of the property associated with 842 Milwaukee Road, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 842 Milwaukee Road, turn to the east and follow to the northeast corner of the property associated with 842 Milwaukee Road, turn to the south and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 841 Milwaukee Road, turn to the east and follow across Sherwood Drive NW to the edge of the property associated with 837 Sherwood Drive NW, turn to the north and follow the northwest corner of the property associated with 845 Sherwood Drive NW, turn to the west and follow to the southwest corner of the property associated with 850 Sherwood Drive NW, turn to the north and follow to the northwest corner of the property associated with 852 Sherwood Drive NW, turn the east and return to the beginning.

The boundaries of the proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District are clearly delineated on the accompanying district map and enclose the area of 102.5 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Milwaukee Road & Emerson Street Residential Historic District enclose all the areas historically associated with the district's resources. To the north and south, the boundaries were drawn to exclude adjacent residential areas that do not match the period, style, or scale of the district. Much of the area to the west is already included in an existing historic district. The boundary is drawn to the east to exclude adjacent parkland and sections that are not a part of the City of Beloit. The result is a cohesive district with as few non-contributing properties as possible.

1211 Bushnell Street	Address	Historic Name	Date	Class
1216 Bushnell Street Edward Eldred House 1899 C 1217 Bushnell Street Dr. J.J. Reed House 1907 C 1225 Bushnell Street Glenn Dallman House 1907 C 1300 Bushnell Street Elbert Neese House 1905 C 1302 Bushnell Street Elbert Neese House 1895 NRHP 1303 Bushnell Street Irving F. Hand House 1904 C 1303 Bushnell Street Irving F. Hand House 1904 C 1405 Central Avenue C.L. Sherwood House 1930 C 1414 Central Avenue House 1913 C 1444 Central Avenue House 1913 C 1444 Central Avenue House 1885 C 1450 Central Avenue House 1885 C 1450 Central Avenue House 1907 C 1450 Central Avenue Adolph Sternlicht House 1920 C 1202 Chapin Street House 1920 C 1202 Chapin Street House 1920 C 1203 Chapin Street Erank W. Wilford House 1937 C 1214 Chapin Street L.M. Forman House 1937 C 1214 Chapin Street House 1950 C 1224 Chapin Street House 1950 C 1224 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1224 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1225 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1226 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1300 Chapin Street House 1915 C 1301 Chapin Street House 1925 C 1302 Chapin Street House 1940 C 1303 Chapin Street House 1982 C 1304 Chapin Street House 1982 C 1305 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1324 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1325 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1326 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1327 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1328 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1329 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1321 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1322 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1324 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1325 Chapin Street House 1910 C 1326 Chapin Str	1211 Bushnell Street	House	1905	C
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1611 Emerson Street F.J. Mackey House 1925 C				
	1611 Emerson Street	F.J. Mackey House	1925	С

1614 Emerson Street	Florence Yates House	1927	NRHP
1617 Emerson Street	House	1920	C
1621 Emerson Street	House	1920	C
1627 Emerson Street	Hal E. Householder House	1951	C
1628 Emerson Street	Allen W. Cadwell House	1940	C
1635 Emerson Street	Charles Kades House	1951	C
1638 Emerson Street	Lloyd Hornbostel House	1933	C
1700 Emerson Street	R.M. Fisher House	1925	C
1701 Emerson Street	Abraham L. Kaplan House	1957	C
1705 Emerson Street	M.J. Goldberg House	1926	C
1711 Emerson Street	L.W. Miller House	1928	C
1717 Emerson Street	House	1927	C
1719 Emerson Street	T.W. Burns House	1925	C
1725 Emerson Street	William A. Bolgrien House	1962	C
1737 Emerson Street	Robert S. Vivian House	1937	C
1743 Emerson Street	W.T. Trautman House	1926	C
1749 Emerson Street	B.B. Elliot House	1936	C
1810 Emerson Street	T.D. Woolsey Jr. House	1935	C
1821 Emerson Street	House	1960	C
1822 Emerson Street	John S. Spyreas House	1966	C
724 Hobart Place	J.W. Elliot House	c.1925	C
728 Hobart Place	F.M. Hobbs House	1926	C
729 Hobart Place	R.C. Huffer House	c.1925	C
732 Hobart Place	F.G. Hobart House	c.1925	C
733 Hobart Place	L.A. Churchill House	1928	C
612 Milwaukee Road	House	1903	C
613 Milwaukee Road	Irving F. Hand Carriage House	1904	C
621 Milwaukee Road	O.R. Foster House	1930	C
622 Milwaukee Road	Willard C. Ackley House	1920	C
626 Milwaukee Road	House	1912	C
629 Milwaukee Road	House	1910	C
630 Milwaukee Road	J.R. Young House	1910	C
636 Milwaukee Road	E.M. Smythe House	1906	C
642 Milwaukee Road	House	1908	C
647 Milwaukee Road	House	1908	C
650 Milwaukee Road	House	1920	C
651 Milwaukee Road	Herman Hugle House	1925	C
659 Milwaukee Road	Morris J. Adelman House	1956	C
669 Milwaukee Road	Robert H. Solem House	1951	C
703 Milwaukee Road	House	1905	NC
711 Milwaukee Road	Isaac Rosenbutt House	1920	C
719 Milwaukee Road	Stanton Griffith House	1910	C
726 Milwaukee Road	E.P. Wheeler House	c.1875	C
727 Milwaukee Road	House	1895	C
734 Milwaukee Road	House	1913	C
737 Milwaukee Road	Floyd N. Dunnick House	1952	C
740 Milwaukee Road	House	1896	C
743 Milwaukee Road	House	c.1930	C
744 Milwaukee Road	G.M. Fry House	1925	С
745 Milwaukee Road	H.M. Whitney House	c.1890	C
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750 Milwaukee Road	Ferdinand E. Meyer House	1935	C
757 Milwaukee Road	Saris House	c.1870	C
804 Milwaukee Road	E.J. McNeany House	1931	C
817 Milwaukee Road	Wilson Denney House	1922	C
820 Milwaukee Road	C.F. Karstaedt House	1936	С
821 Milwaukee Road	A.J. Sommer House	1925	C
828 Milwaukee Road	Ada G. Solem House	1956	C
831 Milwaukee Road	R.R. Porterfield House	1926	C
841 Milwaukee Road	Dominick DiGirolamo House	1932	C
842 Milwaukee Road	F.R. Erbach House	1930	C
1610 Oakwood Avenue	House	1918	C
1616 Oakwood Avenue	H.T. Cary House	1928	C
1620 Oakwood Avenue	J.F. Kreinz House	1927	C
1626 Oakwood Avenue	W.G. Zulauf House	1927	C
1632 Oakwood Avenue	Shepherd Estate Farm House	1878	C
1640 Oakwood Avenue	Hans Bader House	1950	C
1646 Oakwood Avenue	C.D. Rejahl House	1930	C
1650 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1930	C
1656 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1935	C
1662 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1930	NC
1704 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1930	C
1710 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1940	NC
1716 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1900	C
1732 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1950	NC
1802 Oakwood Avenue	Apartments	1957	C
1305 Poydras Street	House	1961	C
807 Sherwood Drive NE	Harold H. Halverson House	1946	C
800 Sherwood Drive NW	Joseph C. McGinnis House	1936	C
803 Sherwood Drive NW	House	1880	C
808 Sherwood Drive NW	Theodore C. Florey House	1950	C
816 Sherwood Drive NW	Hiram A. Parks III House	1950	C
821 Sherwood Drive NW	House	1910	C
830 Sherwood Drive NW	Esther M. Belardi House	1951	C
831 Sherwood Drive NW	Glenn Lauia House	1925	C
837 Sherwood Drive NW	Shirley H. Wulf House	1960	C
845 Sherwood Drive NW	Harry R. Smythe House	1939	C
850 Sherwood Drive NW	G.K. Moontain House	1937	C
852 Sherwood Drive NW	F.C. Rosman House	1930	C
855 Sherwood Drive NW	Joseph VanLandeghem House	1936	C
858 Sherwood Drive NW	Nelson Hogan House	1939	C
862 Sherwood Drive NW	Eugene J. McCleary House	1944	C
868 Sherwood Drive NW	Roy O. Johnson House	1940	C
1726 Sherwood Drive SW	Harry C. Moore Jr. House	1969	C
1747 Sherwood Drive SW	E.C. Fiedler House	1926	C
1754 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold Fields Freeman House	1921	C
1801 Sherwood Drive SW	Dr. G.R. Curless House	1935	C
1810 Sherwood Drive SW	House	1917	C
1818 Sherwood Drive SW	G.L. Collie House	1928	C
1821 Sherwood Drive SW	John F. Perrigo House	1940	C
1826 Sherwood Drive SW	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1938	C
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1835 Sherwood Drive SW	George H. Steele House	c.1925	C
1840 Sherwood Drive SW	F.E. Gardner House	1925	C
1850 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold W. Kishpaugh House	c.1925	C
1860 Sherwood Drive SW	House	c.1955	C
1865 Sherwood Drive SW	House	c.1925	C
1870 Sherwood Drive SW	Adolph H. Samuels House	c.1925	C
1875 Sherwood Drive SW	George W. Knight House	c.1930	C
1880 Sherwood Drive SW	William C. Kepplinger House	c.1925	C
1881 Sherwood Drive SW	Robert T. Edwards House	1937	C
1890 Sherwood Drive SW	Paul Nesbitt House	c.1925	C
2000 Sherwood Drive SW	Wesley W. Schettler House	1922	C
2002 Sherwood Drive SW	Wiley C. Smith House	1937	C
2006 Sherwood Drive SW	Herbert A. Raube House	c.1925	C
2009 Sherwood Drive SW	Herbert G. Siepert House	1954	C
2010 Sherwood Drive SW	Donald Wye House	1935	C
2015 Sherwood Drive SW	Arthur B. Adams House	1960	C
643 Terrace Lane	Earl Berry House	1930	C

Resources Included in this Survey

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1 ABC Parkway	ABC Supply Company	1984	Postmodern
2601 Afton Road	A.O. Smith Corp. Dairy Equipment Lab	1947	Mediterranean Revival
1612 Arbor Drive	Kenneth L. Watson House	1955	Ranch
1618 Arbor Drive	Jerome N. Aaberg House	1954	Ranch
1702 Arbor Drive	Herman C. Dallman House	1954	Ranch
1805 Arbor Drive	Robert L. King House	1954	Ranch
1820 Arbor Drive	Eugene W. Ripley House	1963	Ranch
1718 Arlington Avenue	John S. Zabel House	1949	Lustron
1728 Arrowhead Drive	William A. Sorenson House	1958	Contemporary Style
1755 Arrowhead Drive	Joseph F. Haight House	1960	Ranch
1809 Arrowhead Drive	Robert Chancy House	1963	Contemporary Style
1824 Arrowhead Drive	Henry Berent House	1965	Ranch
1842 Arrowhead Drive	Robert F. Darling House	1964	New Traditional Colonial
1845 Arrowhead Drive	John D. Fisher House	1966	Colonial Styled Ranch
1977 Arrowhead Drive	Leon O. Carpenter House	1962	Ranch
1610 Ashland Avenue	Harold T. Buxton Jr. House	1942	Ranch
1301 Athletic Avenue	Emmanuel Baptist Educational Center	1970	New Formalist
1302 Athletic Avenue	William Hereford House	1956	Ranch
1443 Athletic Avenue	Hilliard Park Toilet Building	1976	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1443 Athletic Avenue	Hilliard Park Shelter	1976	Contemporary Style
2507 Austin Place	Thomas R. Stanley House	1973	Ranch
2615 Austin Place	Donald E. Engbretson House	1971	Split-Level
2644 Austin Place	Jack W. Francis House	1969	Mansard
2691 Austin Place	House	1967	New Traditional Tudor
600 Bayliss Avenue	House	1930	Colonial Revival
771 Bayliss Avenue	Apartments	1954	Ranch
1849 Bayliss Avenue	Berean Baptist Church	1957	Contemporary Style
3640 Bee Lane	House	c.1965	Contemporary Style
3654 Bee Lane	Richard R. Godin House	1970	New Traditional Tudor
3737 Bee Lane	Peter M. Murray House	1968	New Traditional Colonial
1005 Bellevue Place	Cecil H. Davis House	1953	Ranch
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Cabin	c.1937	Rustic Style
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Maintenance Garage	c.1937	Rustic Style
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Picnic Shelter	1937	Rustic Style
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #1	1937	N/A
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #2	1937	N/A
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #3	1937	N/A
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #4	1937	N/A
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #5	1937	N/A
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Stone Grill #6	1937	N/A
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Toilet Building	c.1960	Contemporary Style
1101 W. Big Hill Road	Big Hill Park Toilet Building	c.1960	Contemporary Style
2545 Blarney Stone Drive	Thomas C. Seelig House	1968	New Traditional Tudor
117 Bluff Street	Roland Tochterle Duplex	1944	Colonial Revival
1000 Bluff Street	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran School	1951	Contemporary Style
1104 Bluff Street	G.E. Favour House	1901	Queen Anne
1202 Bluff Street	C.W. Schilling House	1925	Bungalow

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1203 Bluff Street	House	c.1875	•
1323 Bluff Street	Gunder Hanson House	1930	Dutch Colonial Revival
2509 Bootmaker Drive	John G. Scoviak House	1970	Ranch
1000 Brewster Avenue	George K. Blakely Jr. House	1953	Colonial Styled Ranch
1120 Brewster Avenue	Elizabeth Menhall House	1936	Colonial Revival
400 Broad Street	Beloit Savings Bank	1978	Other Modern Style
510 Broad Street	O'Connell Motor Co.	c.1925	•
603 Broad Street	Firestone Service Station	1937	20th Century Commercial
628 Broad Street	Salvation Army & Community Center	1960	Other Modern Style
834 Broad Street	House	c.1890	•
845 Broad Street	Hemmerling Standard Service Station	1955	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
921 Broad Street	L.H. McGlauchlin House	c.1920	=
849 Brooks Street	Simon Smith Jr. Building	1884	Commercial Vernacular
958 Brooks Street	Wayne's Gulf Service Station	1952	Art Moderne
1017 Bushnell Street	House	1932	Bungalow
1017 Bushnell Street	E.J. McDonald House	1910	Dutch Colonial Revival
1113 Bushnell Street	Minnie B. Robinson House	1936	American Craftsman
1211 Bushnell Street	House	1936	
1212 Bushnell Street	E.J. Reitter House	c.1920	Queen Anne American Craftsman
1216 Bushnell Street	E.J. Retter House Edward Eldred House	1899	Colonial Revival
1217 Bushnell Street	Dr. J.J. Reed House	1907	American Craftsman
1217 Bushnell Street	Glenn Dallman House	1967	Wrightian
1300 Bushnell Street		1907	American Craftsman
	Frederick Fauquier House		
1303 Bushnell Street	Irving F. Hand House	1904	Queen Anne
2455 Butlin Drive	Arnold W. Hass House	1961	Ranch
2525 Butlin Drive	Dale Utynek House	1977	Tudor Styled Ranch
1709 Calumet Avenue	Anthony J. Bonds House	1942	Ranch
1643 Campus Drive	Thomas E. Walsh House	1968	Ranch
1703 Campus Drive	Claude A. Ryer House	1957	Ranch
1817 Campus Drive	Edwin Burki House	1956	Ranch
1850 Carlyle Avenue	Harry L. Schmuck House	1956	Ranch
2227 Carnforth Place	John H. Zimmerman House	1968	Wrightian
224 Carpenter Street	Willie Hodges House	1964	Ranch
435 Central Avenue	C.L. Sherwood House	1930	Prairie School
441 Central Avenue	House	1913	American Foursquare
444 Central Avenue	Old South College	1868	Gothic Revival
447 Central Avenue	J.J. Corcoran House	1922	American Foursquare
450 Central Avenue	House	1885	Front Gable
453 Central Avenue	House	1907	American Foursquare
459 Central Avenue	House	1907	Prairie School
460 Central Avenue	Adolph Sternlicht House	1920	American Craftsman
634 Central Avenue	Frank Marino House	1961	Ranch
637 Central Avenue	Duplex	c.1865	
717 Central Avenue	L.E. Means House	1936	Colonial Revival
722 Central Avenue	House	1910	Queen Anne
736 Central Avenue	House	1900	Queen Anne
744 Central Avenue	M.H. Flarity House	1930	Prairie School
816 Central Avenue	House	1900	Front Gable
823 Central Avenue	Frank Meyers Jr. Duplex	1927	Prairie School

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
827 Central Avenue	H.J. Bowen House	1927	Colonial Revival
837 Central Avenue	John B. Smiley House	1952	Ranch
936 Central Avenue	Ernie H. Yaeger House	1949	Minimal Traditional
1118 Central Avenue	William Seaver House	1927	Tudor Revival
1130 Central Avenue	A.F. Gervais House	1919	Colonial Revival
1159 Central Avenue	House	1907	Colonial Revival
1214 Central Avenue	House	1910	Bungalow
1220 Central Avenue	Fannie Ross House	1917	Front Gable
1234 Central Avenue	Maurice P. Coakley Duplex	1937	American Foursquare
1240 Central Avenue	E.P. Downey House	1922	Bungalow
1270 Central Avenue	E.A. Cormany House	1925	American Craftsman
1330 Central Avenue	H.F. Halverson House	1930	Colonial Revival
1406 Central Avenue	House	c.1925	Tudor Revival
1410 Central Avenue	G.E. Grayville House	1936	Minimal Traditional
1421 Central Avenue	H.H. Hare House	1931	Tudor Revival
1439 Central Avenue	Donald E. Goodwin House	1943	Minimal Traditional
1448 Central Avenue	Hazen E. MacGregor House	1940	Colonial Revival
1453 Central Avenue	Albert J. Stuewer House	1942	Minimal Traditional
1110 Chapin Street	Ernest W. Zickert House	1961	Ranch
1202 Chapin Street	House	c.1900	
1208 Chapin Street	A. Hammill House	1920	Queen Anne
1209 Chapin Street	Frank W. Wilford House	1937	Colonial Revival
1214 Chapin Street	L.M. Forman House	1925	Tudor Revival
1215 Chapin Street	Max Froebel House	1950	Ranch
1224 Chapin Street	House	1910	American Foursquare
1229 Chapin Street	A.P. Warner House	1915	Bungalow
1300 Chapin Street	House	1895	Queen Anne
1301 Chapin Street	A.S. Thompson House	1925	Colonial Revival
1306 Chapin Street	House	1914	American Craftsman
1309 Chapin Street	Rua Pham House	1982	Ranch
1312 Chapin Street	House	1900	Queen Anne
1323 Chapin Street	House	1885	Queen Anne
1324 Chapin Street	George W. Bacon House	1969	Colonial Styled Ranch
1411 Chapin Street	House	1908	American Foursquare
1415 Chapin Street	House	1911	Colonial Revival
1419 Chapin Street	House	1910	Bungalow
1426 Chapin Street	Louis T. Merrill House	1924	Colonial Revival
1427 Chapin Street	L.G. Herreid House	1930	Colonial Revival
1668 Chapman Avenue	Hugh C. Crawley House	1957	Ranch
2665 Chatsworth Drive	Stanley J. Zabel House	1963	Colonial Revival
2729 Chatsworth Drive	Robert H. Neese House	1978	Organic
1836 Chippewa Trail	Thomas G. Chekouras House	1956	Ranch
1837 Chippewa Trail	Virgil B. Johnson House	1956	Ranch
1847 Chippewa Trail	Mathias Dickman House	1956	Ranch
1864 Chippewa Trail	Jarrett M. Shauck House	1956	Ranch
1878 Chippewa Trail	David J. Mason House	1957	Ranch
904 Church Street	Peet Hall	1965	Contemporary
922 Church Street	Brannon Hall	1958	Colonial Revival
701 Clary Street	Blaisdell Hall	1965	Contemporary

705 Clary Street Bushnell Hall 1965 Contemporary 909 Clary Street C.D. Rosa Duplex 1915 Front Gable 1111 Clary Street Oakwood Cemetery 1840 N/A 1221 Clary Street Oakwood Cemetery Chapel 1913 American Craftsman 1221 Clary Street Rutledge Mausoleum 1910 Neoclassical 1221 Clary Street Keller-Morse Mausoleum 1838 Neoclassical 1221 Clary Street Jacob Broder Mausoleum 1838 Neoclassical 1221 Clary Street Jacob Broder Mausoleum 1838 Neoclassical 1221 Clary Street Spanish-American War Monument 1926 N/A 1221 Clary Street Spanish-American War Monument 1926 N/A 1221 Clary Street Burrall Family Plot c.1870 N/A 1221 Clary Street Oakwood Cemetery Shed c.1930 Astylistic Utilitarian Building 1222 Cleveland Avenue 1924 Front Gable c.1924 Front Gable 1221 Clary Street Jack Develand Street Richard E. Swatek House 1955 Ranch 1027 Cleveland Street Richard E. Swatek House 1951 Stanch 1238 Cleveland Street Richard E. Swatek House 19	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
909 Clary StreetC.D. Rosa Duplex1915Front Gable1111 Clary StreetOakwood Cemetery1840N/A1221 Clary StreetOakwood Cemetery (Appel)1913American Craftsman1221 Clary StreetRutledge Mausoleum1910Neoclassical1221 Clary StreetKeller-Morse Mausoleum1930Neoclassical1221 Clary StreetKeller-Morse Mausoleum1883Neoclassical1221 Clary StreetJacob Broder Mausoleum1883Neoclassical1221 Clary StreetSpanish-American War Monument1926N/A1221 Clary StreetSpanish-American War Monument1926N/A1221 Clary StreetOakwood Cemetery Shedc.1870N/A1221 Clary StreetOakwood Cemetery Shedc.1930Astylistic Utilitarian Building733 Cleveland AvenueW.C. Trogner House1924Front Gable1027 Cleveland StreetJay D. Cole House1955Ranch405 Cleveland StreetJay D. Cole House1951Storybook Styled Ranch406 Cleveland StreetLloyd E. Tarr House1953Ranch1358 Cleveland StreetBernard J. Kroll House1956Ranch1354 Clinic RoadHouse1956Ranch1354 Clinic RoadHouse1963Colonial Revival3543 Clinic RoadHouse1963Colonial Revival446 College StreetHansen & Eggers Law Office1958Contemporary Style840 College StreetHansen & Eggers Law Office1958Contemporary <td></td> <td></td> <td>1965</td> <td>•</td>			1965	•
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1667 Crescent Drive Roy H. Schultz House 1947 Colonial Revival				
	1667 Crescent Drive	Roy H. Schultz House	1947	Colonial Revival

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
2031 Crest Road	Edwin R. Anderson House	1968	Ranch
1128 Dewey Avenue	Frank Jackson House	1901	Side Gable
1141 Dewey Avenue	Leslie Apfel House	1920	Bungalow
1144 Dewey Avenue	J.H. Cullen House	1930	Minimal Traditional
1149 Dewey Avenue	W.L. Bredesen House	1922	American Foursquare
1153 Dewey Avenue	Walter J. Horn House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1437 Dewey Avenue	Dell Food Specialties Company	1963	Other Modern Style
1832 Dewey Avenue	House		Minimal Traditional
1112 Eaton Avenue	E.R. Morris House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1118 Eaton Avenue	William Bean House	1926	Dutch Colonial Revival
1134 Eaton Avenue	Frank Scott House	1925	Front Gable
1227 Eaton Avenue	G.A. Rarr House	1927	Bungalow
1245 Eaton Avenue	B.E. James House	1929	Tudor Revival
1255 Eaton Avenue	R.D. Hubbell House	1924	Bungalow
110 Eighth Street	G.P. Johnson House	1928	Bungalow
409 Eighth Street	House		Queen Anne
502 Eighth Street	House	1898	Queen Anne
644 Eighth Street	House		Queen Anne
650 Eighth Street	House	1890	Queen Anne
806 Eighth Street	House		Queen Anne
943 Eighth Street	House		Colonial Revival
1252 Eighth Street	Roy Rasmussen House	1911	Bungalow
1115 Elaine Drive	Universal Foods Corp. Warehouse	1972	Contemporary Style
953 Eleventh Street	A.H. Swenson House	1924	American Craftsman
1119 Eleventh Street	Rev. Kenneth F. Fox House	1954	Ranch
1138 Eleventh Street	House	1900	Cross Gable
1207 Eleventh Street	Lawrence E. Witt House	1940	Colonial Revival
1222 Eleventh Street	Everett Alean House	1915	Front Gable
1228 Eleventh Street	House	1911	American Craftsman
1332 Eleventh Street	Raymond T. Nelson House	1961	Minimal Traditional
802 Elm Street	House	1892	Queen Anne
823 Elm Street	Will Dass House	1899	Side Gable
912 Elm Street	House	1900	Queen Anne
1146 Elm Street	House	1905	American Foursquare
1150 Elm Street	F.E. Hutter House	1927	Dutch Colonial Revival
1229 Elm Street	House	1903	Bungalow
1243 Elm Street	Chester V. Nass House	1937	Colonial Revival
1247 Elm Street	C.A. Henry House	1936	Dutch Colonial Revival
1302 Elm Street	Maxwell A. Stewart House	1935	Minimal Traditional
1312 Elm Street	Clarence D. Alton House	1936	Colonial Revival
1313 Elm Street	Roger O'Brian Jr. House	1931	Bungalow
1323 Elm Street	Loren I. Cotton House	1939	Colonial Revival
1536 Elm Street	Stephen Leroy Kennedy House	c.1930	Bungalow
601 Emerson Street	Haven Hall	1927	Colonial Revival
603 Emerson Street	North Hall	1927	Colonial Revival
609 Emerson Street	Sigma Pi Fraternity House	1963	New Formalism
911 Emerson Street	Edna E. Mumm House	1950	Colonial Revival
1334 Emerson Street	House	1913	American Craftsman
1408 Emerson Street	House	1916	Colonial Revival

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1411 Emerson Street	Alice J. Haugen House	1953	Ranch
1421 Emerson Street	House	1914	Front Gable
1425 Emerson Street	House	1917	Bungalow
1515 Emerson Street	W.B. Leishman House	1927	Tudor Revival
1520 Emerson Street	House	1955	Contemporary Style
1535 Emerson Street	Carrie W. Evans House	1950	Colonial Revival
1541 Emerson Street	C.L. Haugan House	1931	Tudor Revival
1605 Emerson Street	R.S. Wilford House	1922	Colonial Revival
1611 Emerson Street	F.J. Mackey House	1925	Colonial Revival
1617 Emerson Street	House	1920	American Craftsman
1621 Emerson Street	House	1920	American Craftsman
1627 Emerson Street	Hal E. Householder House	1951	Colonial Revival
1628 Emerson Street	Allen W. Cadwell House	1940	Colonial Revival
1635 Emerson Street	Charles Kades House	1951	Colonial Revival
1638 Emerson Street	Lloyd Hornbostel House	1933	Georgian Revival
1700 Emerson Street	R.M. Fisher House	1925	Colonial Revival
1701 Emerson Street	Abraham L. Kaplan House	1957	Ranch
1705 Emerson Street	M.J. Goldberg House	1926	American Foursquare
1711 Emerson Street	L.W. Miller House	1928	Dutch Colonial Revival
1717 Emerson Street	House	1927	Colonial Revival
1719 Emerson Street	T.W. Burns House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1725 Emerson Street	William A. Bolgrien House	1962	Monterey
1737 Emerson Street	Robert S. Vivian House	1937	Colonial Revival
1743 Emerson Street	W.T. Trautman House	1926	Colonial Revival
1749 Emerson Street	B.B. Elliot House	1936	Tudor Revival
1810 Emerson Street	T.D. Woolsey Jr. House	1935	Colonial Revival
1821 Emerson Street	House	1960	Ranch
1822 Emerson Street	John S. Spyreas House	1966	Contemporary Style
340 Euclid Avenue	Philip Frederick House		Greek Revival
349 Euclid Avenue	C.L. Hatch House	1915	American Craftsman
507 Euclid Avenue	M.R. Bach House	1928	Prairie School
539 Euclid Avenue	House		Queen Anne
702 Euclid Avenue	Wilson D. Kenzie House	1883	Stick
743 Euclid Avenue	Fannie Williams House	1910	American Craftsman
917 Euclid Avenue	F.L. Vallee House	1910	Colonial Revival
1142 Euclid Avenue	Lawrence M. Plumb House	1949	Colonial Revival
1156 Euclid Avenue	House	1915	American Foursquare
1352 Euclid Avenue	Rose A. Conant House	1913	Ranch
1537 Euclid Avenue	Robert V. Freeman House	1951	Ranch
1548 Euclid Avenue	Orville M. Winsand House	1950	Ranch
1737 Euclid Avenue	Arthur B. Hackett House	1930	Ranch
2034 Euclid Avenue	John J. Toice House	1958	Ranch
1210 Evergreen Avenue	H.G. Otis House	1938	Colonial Revival
•	L.I. Crahan House	1922	Colonial Revival
1220 Evergreen Avenue			Dutch Colonial Revival
1221 Evergreen Avenue	W.B. Quinn House	1926	
1226 Evergreen Avenue	Lee Clark House	1926	Colonial Revival
1241 Evergreen Avenue 1953 Fairfax Avenue	House	c.1925	
	House	1926	Bungalow Minimal Traditional
1641 Fayette Avenue	Hubert M. Foerster House	1949	Minimal Traditional

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1729 Fayette Avenue	House	c.1930	•
1750 Fayette Avenue	Claude E. Hanks House	1939	Minimal Traditional
1819 Fayette Avenue	House	1921	American Foursquare
3494 Field Crest Court	Rolanda A. Consie House	1967	Contemporary Style
2424 Field Crest Road	Rodney Meade House	1971	New Traditional Colonial
1547 Forest Avenue	L.B. Hamman House	1928	American Foursquare
1712 Forest Avenue	Clarence E. McDonald House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1736 Forest Avenue	E.L. Hoadley House	1931	Minimal Traditional
612 Fourth Street	Finnegan Block	1938	20th Century Commercial
650 Fourth Street	Retail Building	1910	20th Century Commercial
704 Fourth Street	American Foreign Legion Post No. 48	1951	Art Moderne
1225 Fourth Street	Beloit Memorial High School	1950	Art Moderne
250 Garden Lane	Rock County Court Building	1963	New Formalist
817 Garfield Avenue	Fred J. Morgan House	1941	Colonial Revival
950 Garfield Avenue	J.D. Cole House	1926	Bungalow
1324 Garfield Avenue	Frank M. Elliot House	1960	Storybook Styled Ranch
1723 Garfield Avenue	Richard R. Bridge House	1961	Ranch
1735 Garfield Avenue	Robert J. Miller House	1960	Ranch
1805 Garfield Avenue	Warren F. Jensen House	1958	Minimal Traditional
1828 Garfield Avenue	Arthur R. Serotini House	1955	Ranch
1834 Garfield Avenue	Jasper Ciaramita House	1956	Ranch
848 Gartner Avenue	Milo R. Wardlow House	1944	Colonial Revival
623 Gaston Drive	J.H. Lyle House	1926	Bungalow
639 Gaston Drive	House	c.1900	American Craftsman
345 E. Grand Avenue	Bank	1972	Other Modern Style
410 E. Grand Avenue	Retail Building	c.1895	Italianate
421 E. Grand Avenue	Peet Block	1926	20th Century Commercial
429 E. Grand Avenue	Ackley Block	1912	Commercial Vernacular
431 E. Grand Avenue	Gregory Block	1911	Commercial Vernacular
439 E. Grand Avenue	Hulbert Building	1907	Queen Anne
520 E. Grand Avenue	Old Wisconsin Telephone Company	1911	Neoclassical
531 E. Grand Avenue	Beloit Building & Loan Association	1964	New Traditional Colonial
611 E. Grand Avenue	Blakely, Long, Grutzner & Jaeckle Office	1959	International Style
614 E. Grand Avenue	Salamone Super Food	1955	New Formalist
617 E. Grand Avenue	Office Building		Contemporary Style
625 E. Grand Avenue	Odd Fellows Hall Myrtle Lodge #10	1947	Art Moderne
840 E. Grand Avenue	House	1901	Colonial Revival
924 E. Grand Avenue	House		Bungalow
1025 E. Grand Avenue	Robert H. Howard House	1906	American Foursquare
1151 E. Grand Avenue	Emmanuel Baptist Church	1960	Georgian Revival
1312 E. Grand Avenue	Turtle Creek Swimming Pool Bathhouse	1938	Art Moderne
110 W. Grand Avenue	Retail Building	c.1880	
132 W. Grand Avenue	Riordan Block	1884	Art Deco
136 W. Grand Avenue	E.L. Chester Department Store	1934	Art Deco
144 W. Grand Avenue	Swale Block	1956	20th Century Commercial
159 W. Grand Avenue	Retail Building	c.1895	
161 W. Grand Avenue	Sam Lee Laundry	1954	20th Century Commercial
205 W. Grand Avenue	John H. Zimmerman Plumbing Company	1942	Industrial Loft
229 W. Grand Avenue	Masonic Temple	1954	Neoclassical

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
263 W. Grand Avenue	Edwin E. Mechelke Chiropractor	1961	Art Moderne
347 W. Grand Avenue	J.F. Ruch House	1901	Queen Anne
363 W. Grand Avenue	H.R. Tibbetts House	1915	Front Gable
708 W. Grand Avenue	Willis E. Crank House	1920	American Craftsman
731 W. Grand Avenue	John O'Connell House	1900	American Foursquare
912 W. Grand Avenue	J.E. Loyle House	1905	Queen Anne
916 W. Grand Avenue	House	1915	American Foursquare
927 W. Grand Avenue	House	1900	Queen Anne
940 W. Grand Avenue	Apartments	1974	Mansard
1127 W. Grand Avenue	House	1920	Bungalow
1148 W. Grand Avenue	Edward L. Stretz House	1954	Ranch
1742 W. Grand Avenue	Elaine L. Dawson House	1948	Minimal Traditional
1749 W. Grand Avenue	Clifford N. Long House	1947	Ranch
1948 W. Grand Avenue	Joseph L. Granger House	1948	Colonial Revival
2038 W. Grand Avenue	Donald Beeman House	1966	Ranch
736 Grant Street	Lawrence H. Spitznagle House	1937	Dutch Colonial Revival
916 Grant Street	Joseph P. Scott Jr. House	1943	Minimal Traditional
952 Grant Street	Horace E. Fiese House	1947	Minimal Traditional
1023 Grant Street	William Langrud House	1953	Ranch
1146 Grant Street	Office Building	1955	Contemporary Style
1735 Grant Street	Richard W. Garde House	1955	Minimal Traditional
1923 Greenview Drive	Robert W. Steinke House	1954	Ranch
1942 Greenview Drive	Robert A. Daane House	1955	Ranch
1955 Greenview Drive	Richard J. Brown House	1955	Ranch
1971 Greenview Drive	Everett R. Fornecker House	1955	Ranch
1978 Greenview Drive	Arnold R. Ennocenti House	1955	Ranch
1983 Greenview Drive	Robert S. Jones House	1956	Ranch
105 Hackett Street	Katherine Lynch House	1920	Bungalow
535 Hackett Street	Carl A. Petterson House	1952	Ranch
717 Hackett Street	Brother Dutton School	1926	Collegiate Gothic
737 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Convent	1927	American Foursquare
737 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Convent Garage	c.1940	•
747 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory	1911	American Foursquare
747 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church Rectory Garage	c.1940	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
749 Hackett Street	St. Jude Catholic Church	1909	Neogothic
812 Hackett Street	House	1916	American Craftsman
816 Hackett Street	R.E. Zahm Duplex	1923	Front Gable
826 Hackett Street	J.O. Lake House	1925	Tudor Revival
925 Hackett Street	Thomas Thumsen House	1922	American Foursquare
931 Hackett Street	Sigurd Andersen House	1922	American Craftsman
936 Hackett Street	A.C. Boock House	1926	Bungalow
950 Hackett Street	G.D. Webermeier House	1930	Dutch Colonial Revival
957 Hackett Street	Carl F. Klingbeil House	1950	Ranch
1210 Hackett Street	Ida Campbell House	1925	Bungalow
1253 Hackett Street	Glenn H. Partridge House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1554 Hackett Street	House	1952	Ranch
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium	1937	Art Moderne
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Picnic Shelter		Contemporary Style
1700 Hackett Street	Krueger Park	1937	N/A

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Swimming Pool	1937	N/A
1700 Hackett Street	Beloit Natatorium Diving Pool	1937	N/A
1700 Hackett Street	Krueger Park Picnic Shelter	c.1970	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
417 Harrison Avenue	Office Building	1961	Contemporary Style
430 Harrison Avenue	Harrison Terrace Apartments	1965	Contemporary Style
635 Harrison Avenue	House	1914	American Craftsman
810 Harrison Avenue	House	1910	Bungalow
816 Harrison Avenue	Chester E. Paige House		Queen Anne
817 Harrison Avenue	Roger Winn House	1875	Side Gable
830 Harrison Avenue	House	1896	Queen Anne
901 Harrison Avenue	Atonement Lutheran Church	1905	Neogothic
1153 Harrison Avenue	Edward Hervey House	1920	Bungalow
1733 Harrison Avenue	House	1922	American Craftsman
1802 Harrison Avenue	Dixie Cream Donuts	1974	Contemporary Style
1969 W. Hart Road	Beloit Memorial Hospital	1970	Brutalist
2515 Hawthorne Drive	House	1955	Ranch
2531 Hawthorne Drive	House	1955	Contemporary Style
2537 Hawthorne Drive	House	1955	Contemporary Style
2542 Hawthorne Drive	Franklin Boggs House	1933	Contemporary Style
2550 Hawthorne Drive	House	1949	Contemporary Style
430 Hazel Avenue	Ronald L. Upward House	1951	Storybook Styled Ranch
1609 Henderson Avenue	Howard L. Reynard House	1956	Ranch
1728 Henderson Avenue	June Wehrung House	1955	Ranch
1735 Henderson Avenue	Vincent F. Ashley House	1955	Ranch
1815 Henderson Avenue	Donald P. Preston House	1954	
1839 Henderson Avenue		1954	Contemporary Style Ranch
	Charles W. Shockley House	1933	Minimal Traditional
1121 Henry Avenue	R.J. Reynolds House		
1221 Henry Avenue	Beloit Catholic High School Service Station	1954 1944	Contemporary Style Tudor Revival
1514 Henry Avenue			
311 Highland Avenue	L.R. Allen House	1904 1872	Queen Anne Side Gable
360 Highland Avenue	Ensign House		
523 Highland Avenue	House		Italianate
524 Highland Avenue	Ensign House	1876	Side Gable
530 Highland Avenue	House	1890	Front Gable
945 Highland Avenue	Queen Anne	1904	House
951 Highland Avenue	House	1910	Queen Anne
1327 Highland Avenue	Orlen L. McMillen House	1949	Ranch
1533 Highland Avenue	Harley S. Ellingson House	1952	Ranch
1718 Highland Avenue	Arthur D. Getman House	1955	Contemporary Style
1749 Highland Avenue	Terrence W. Allen House	1960	Ranch
1145 Hinsdale Avenue	A.F. Thurow House	1928	Bungalow
1161 Hinsdale Avenue	House	1918	Tudor Revival
1218 Hinsdale Street	House		Bungalow
1244 Hinsdale Street	H.T. Viake House	1925	Bungalow
1251 Hinsdale Street	House	1910	Colonial Revival
724 Hobart Place	J.W. Elliot House		Colonial Revival
728 Hobart Place	F.M. Hobbs House	1926	Colonial Revival
729 Hobart Place	R.C. Huffer House		Colonial Revival
732 Hobart Place	F.G. Hobart House	c.1925	Colonial Revival

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
733 Hobart Place	L.A. Churchill House	1928	Colonial Revival
834 Howes Drive	Reed Dental Factory	1917	Industrial Loft
1601 Indian Road	House	1954	Ranch
1610 Indian Road	House	1955	Colonial Styled Ranch
1661 Indian Road	House	1947	Colonial Revival
1680 Indian Road	Lysle H. Steele House	1955	Ranch
1741 Indian Road	House		French Revival
2426 Iva Court	Verle D. McMillen House	1963	Split-Level
1111 Jackson Street	H.E. McCowen House	1925	Bungalow
1353 Jackson Street	O.W. Gunnelson House	1929	Tudor Revival
1356 Jackson Street	V.H. Lundberg House	1929	Colonial Revival
1722 Jackson Street	Edwin E. Cornelius House	1948	Minimal Traditional
1920 Jackson Street	Amelia Boyd House	1947	Minimal Traditional
1720 Janie Lane	Thadeus J. Huffman House	1956	Ranch
1732 Janie Lane	Joseph F. Pech House	1956	Minimal Traditional
1836 Janie Lane	Harold L. Nass House	1957	Ranch
715 Jeannie Lane	Thomas E. Sugden House	1984	Sustainable
732 Johnson Street	Judy Ableman House	1951	Colonial Revival
1161 Johnson Street	Robert Skinner House	1952	Ranch
1244 Johnson Street	Leland C. Fisher House	1958	Minimal Traditional
1736 Juniper Street	Joseph L. Smith House	1959	Ranch
1421 Keeler Avenue	T.F. Brewer House	1918	American Craftsman
1615 Keeler Avenue	Roosevelt Junior High School	1921	Mediterranean Revival
334 Kenwood Avenue	R.B. Garland House	1913	American Craftsman
523 Kenwood Avenue	C.F. Johnston House	1932	Bungalow
728 Kenwood Avenue	H.O. Beadle House	1934	Tudor Revival
734 Kenwood Avenue	G.F. Krause House	1929	Dutch Colonial Revival
746 Kenwood Avenue	H.M. Hoover House	1925	American Craftsman
756 Kenwood Avenue	V.L. Stauffatcher House	1927	Bungalow
902 Kenwood Avenue	G.H. Brown House	1928	French Revival
932 Kenwood Avenue	Judson Knezel House	1928	Front Gable
946 Kenwood Avenue	Z.R. Lane House	1930	Tudor Revival
1542 Kenwood Avenue	Kenneth H. DeDeker House	1955	Ranch
1702 Kenwood Avenue	House	c.1945	Rustic
1925 Kenwood Avenue	Bernard H. Fritz House	1952	Ranch
1131 La Salle Street	Howard S. Kelsey House	1955	Ranch
1132 La Salle Street	G.W. Cass House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1151 La Salle Street	House	1913	Bungalow
1161 La Salle Street	House	1913	American Craftsman
1214 La Salle Street	I.E. Berger House	1930	Dutch Colonial Revival
1217 La Salle Street	C.W. Currie House	1917	Queen Anne
1986 Lane Drive	Thomas H. Haney House	1964	Ranch
2012 Lane Drive	Arden L. Durm House	1963	Ranch
2373 Lathers Road	House	1941	Colonial Revival
2524 Laundale Drive	Howard G. Rasmussen House	1962	Ranch
2542 Laundale Drive	House	1961	Contemporary Style
1811 N. Lee Lane	Morgan Elementary School	1954	Contemporary Style
1820 N. Lee Lane	House	1952	Ranch
1850 N. Lee Lane	George D. Walsh House	1958	Ranch
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Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
2239 N. Lee Lane	David Bonds House	1973	Ranch
1907 Lenox Avenue	L.J. Becker House	1952	Minimal Traditional
825 Liberty Avenue	Royce Elementary School	1976	Contemporary Style
939 Liberty Avenue	West Side Presbyterian Church	1901	Romanesque Revival
1021 Liberty Avenue	Engebretson's Shell House	1955	Contemporary Style
1220 Liberty Avenue	Gene R. Doner House	1952	Ranch
1227 Liberty Avenue	Christ Methodist Church	1950	Contemporary Style
1501 Liberty Avenue	Walter C. LaForge House	1920	American Craftsman
2210 Liberty Avenue	Service Station	1928	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
720 Lincoln Avenue	House	1900	Bungalow
904 Lincoln Avenue	Oscar H. LaBundy House	1934	Colonial Revival
1002 Lincoln Avenue	R.R. Evans House	1926	Tudor Revival
1024 Lincoln Avenue	H.W. Krueger House	1928	Bungalow
1127 Lincoln Avenue	J.T. Kuyatt House	1936	Bungalow
1246 Lincoln Avenue	H.C. Dutton House	1915	American Foursquare
1400 Lincoln Court	Howard J. Johnson House	1913	Monterey
1441 Lincoln Court	Gerald L. Lowrie House	1959	Storybook Styled Ranch
1516 Lincoln Heights	Richard W. Shibley House	1952	Ranch
1529 Lincoln Heights	John W. Heck House	1952	Ranch
325 Locust Street	Samuel B. Meech House	1932	Bungalow
339 Locust Street	Mary Raubenheimer House	1920	American Foursquare
349 Locust Street	W.H. Hazard House	1910	
		1910	American Foursquare Ranch
1620 S. Lodge Drive	Wisconsin Power & Light Co. Transfer Station	1900	Kanen
2461 Loma Drive	House	1963	Split-Level
1736 Lombard Avenue	Florence E. Pramer House	1943	Minimal Traditional
1150 Madison Road	State Line Moving and Storage Company	1956	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1181 Madison Road	Tony & Maria's Restaurant	1974	Contemporary Style
1263 Madison Road	Roger's Pure Service	1968	Contemporary Style
1344 S. Madison Road	Quigley-Smart Inc	1949	20th Century Commercial
1795 Madison Road	Beloit Savings Bank West	1985	Other Modern Style
1503 Manchester Street	House	1920	Bungalow
1513 Manchester Street	Paul McCarthy House	1930	Colonial Revival
1517 Manchester Street	M.D. Bowers House	1932	Colonial Revival
1529 Manchester Street	House	1918	Bungalow
1610 Manchester Street	C.E. Shreffler House	1931	Colonial Revival
2407 Manor Drive	Anna M. Johnson House	1973	Split-Level
404 McKinley Avenue	Harold A. Ludtke House	1953	Ranch
737 McKinley Avenue	M.C. Hammett House	1930	Tudor Revival
743 McKinley Avenue	Fredericka Reimer House	1932	Tudor Revival
916 McKinley Avenue	Robert E. MacMaster House	1940	Colonial Revival
1018 McKinley Avenue	Walter F. Klatterhenry House	1948	Minimal Traditional
1157 McKinley Avenue	Franklin J. Schomber House	1947	Minimal Traditional
1300 McKinley Avenue	Richard Arndt House	1926	Bungalow
1316 McKinley Avenue	Max A. Froebel House	1936	Tudor Revival
1601 McKinley Avenue	Richard L. Stephens House	1956	Ranch
1626 McKinley Avenue	Walter W. Schwebke House	1955	Ranch
1637 McKinley Avenue	Orville C. Christianson House	1955	Ranch
1902 McKinley Avenue	John B. Brady Duplex	1963	Colonial Revival
1930 McKinley Avenue	Theodore Reimer Duplex	1963	Colonial Revival
1550 Moraline y Tiveline	Integrate remier Duples	1705	201011111111111111111111111111111111111

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1938 McKinley Avenue	Jack L. Nelson Duplex	1963	Colonial Revival
1502 McKinley Avenue	House	1920	Front Gable
1610 McKinley Avenue	Charles E. Shimeall House	1954	Ranch
1988 Meadow Drive	Raymond E. Soderberg House	1956	Ranch
1118 Merrill Street	W.E. McDonald House	1925	Colonial Revival
1505 Merrill Street	Clarence C. Christiansen House	1963	Contemporary Style
1824 Merrill Street	William McGavock House	1918	American Craftsman
1203 Middle Street	Flynn VanWormer House	1940	Minimal Traditional
300 Mill Street	Beloit Post Office		New Formalist
Mill Street at Rock River	Railroad Bridge	1911	N/A
612 Milwaukee Road	House	1903	Dutch Colonial Revival
613 Milwaukee Road	Irving F. Hand Carriage House	1904	Front Gable
621 Milwaukee Road	O.R. Foster House	1930	Colonial Revival
622 Milwaukee Road	Willard C. Ackley House	1920	American Foursquare
626 Milwaukee Road	House	1912	American Craftsman
629 Milwaukee Road	House	1910	Colonial Revival
630 Milwaukee Road	J.R. Young House	1910	American Craftsman
636 Milwaukee Road	E.M. Smythe House	1906	American Foursquare
642 Milwaukee Road	House	1908	American Foursquare
647 Milwaukee Road	House	1908	Dutch Colonial Revival
650 Milwaukee Road	House	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
651 Milwaukee Road	Herman Hugle House	1925	Tudor Revival
659 Milwaukee Road	Morris J. Adelman House	1956	Storybook Styled Ranch
669 Milwaukee Road	Robert H. Solem House	1951	Colonial Revival
703 Milwaukee Road	House	1905	American Craftsman
711 Milwaukee Road	Isaac Rosenbutt House	1920	Colonial Revival
719 Milwaukee Road	Stanton Griffith House	1910	Queen Anne
726 Milwaukee Road	E.P. Wheeler House		Italianate
727 Milwaukee Road	House	1895	American Foursquare
734 Milwaukee Road	House	1913	American Craftsman
737 Milwaukee Road	Floyd N. Dunnick House	1952	Colonial Styled Ranch
740 Milwaukee Road	House	1896	Cross Gable
743 Milwaukee Road	House		Colonial Revival
744 Milwaukee Road	G.M. Fry House	1925	Tudor Revival
745 Milwaukee Road	H.M. Whitney House		Queen Anne
750 Milwaukee Road	Ferdinand E. Meyer House	1935	Tudor Revival
757 Milwaukee Road	Saris House		Neoclassical
804 Milwaukee Road	E.J. McNeany House	1931	Tudor Revival
817 Milwaukee Road	Wilson Denney House	1922	Colonial Revival
820 Milwaukee Road	C.F. Karstaedt House	1936	Colonial Revival
821 Milwaukee Road	A.J. Sommer House	1936	Dutch Colonial Revival
828 Milwaukee Road	A.J. Sommer House Ada G. Solem House	1923	Ranch
831 Milwaukee Road	R.R. Porterfield House	1936	Dutch Colonial Revival
841 Milwaukee Road	Dominick DiGirolamo House	1932	French Revival
842 Milwaukee Road	F.R. Erbach House		
915 Milwaukee Road	House	1930 1920	Bungalow
939 Milwaukee Road	George Gaskin House	1920	Bungalow Ranch
943 Milwaukee Road			Ranch
949 Milwaukee Road	George A. Shaw House	1950	Ranch
747 IVIIIWaukee Koad	Thomas E. Wagner House	1951	Nation

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1005 Milwaukee Road	House	1920	Colonial Revival
1015 Milwaukee Road	Milton L. Nenahlo House	1953	Ranch
1102 Milwaukee Road	I.E. Soule House	1905	Queen Anne
1108 Milwaukee Road	J.C. Nelson House	1923	Bungalow
1114 Milwaukee Road	House	1913	Bungalow
1119 Milwaukee Road	Mons G. Fjelstad House	1948	Ranch
1133 Milwaukee Road	House	1905	Tudor Revival
1138 Milwaukee Road	House	1915	Bungalow
1151 Milwaukee Road	Edward D. Beachler House	1941	Colonial Revival
1159 Milwaukee Road	M.F. Dow House	1914	Colonial Revival
1163 Milwaukee Road	House	1906	Bungalow
2200 Milwaukee Road	East Lawn Cemetery Water Tower	1923	Art Deco
2200 Milwaukee Road	Leeson Park Bridge	1937	N/A
2917 Milwaukee Road	Beloit Harvey House Restaurant	1966	Contemporary Style
3612 Minnie Lane	House	c.1955	Ranch
2188 Mocassin Trail	Robert F. Wrzosek House	1970	Ranch
518 Moore Street	R.W. Dane House	1920	French Revival
738 Moore Street	Isadore Eskin Duplex	1930	Prairie School
813 Moore Street	A.R. Winegar Duplex	1930	Prairie School
842 Moore Street	W.G. Knipprath House	1924	Front Gable
1408 Moore Street	Charles P. Flanigan House	1962	Split-Level
1552 Moore Street	Leonard E. Bill House	1949	Minimal Traditional
1637 Moore Street	Robert A. Haakinson House	1953	Ranch
1706 Moore Street	Delbert L. Wall House	1955	Ranch
1721 Morse Avenue	House	1917	Front Gable
2359 Murphy Woods Road	Eneix & Sullo Orthodontics	1984	Shed
1225 Nelson Avenue	House	c.1920	Mediterranean Revival
1254 Nelson Avenue	House	1921	Bungalow
1628 Nelson Avenue	P.A. Brom House	1920	Front Gable
616 Newfield Drive	Joseph Kelley House	1958	Ranch
717 Ninth Street	House	1888	Side Gable
857 Ninth Street	Hugo W. Jaeger Duplex	1951	Colonial Revival
916 Ninth Street	House	1910	Queen Anne
1147 Ninth Street	Joseph H. Chambers House	1939	Minimal Traditional
1156 Ninth Street	House	1935	Minimal Traditional
1203 Ninth Street	Herman Krebs House	1939	Minimal Traditional
1326 Ninth Street	Chester D. Schmitt House	1942	Minimal Traditional
1336 Ninth Street	Raymond F. Henry House	1937	Colonial Revival
306 North Street	House	1955	Minimal Traditional
802 North Street	Vena W. Hansen Duplex	1957	Ranch
915 North Street	Clara M. McMaster House	1936	Colonial Revival
1003 North Street	E.J. McGavock House	1912	American Craftsman
1840 Northgate Avenue	Marilyn E. Chilven House	1961	Minimal Traditional
1859 Northgate Avenue	Aldrich Junior High School	1961	Contemporary Style
3543 Oak Lane Drive	House	1961	Colonial Styled Ranch
3571 Oak Lane Drive	House	1959	Ranch
3709 Oak Lane Drive	Ivan Springstead House	1966	Contemporary Style
742 Oak Street	House	c.1880	`
822 Oak Street	House	c.1880	Queen Anne

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
912 Oak Street	House	1905	Queen Anne
920 Oak Street	House	1900	Side Gable
1253 Oak Street	Howard Hoag House	1940	Colonial Revival
1317 Oak Street	George A. Clark House	1936	Colonial Revival
1612 Oak Street	House	1958	Colonial Revival
1610 Oakwood Avenue	House	1918	American Craftsman
1616 Oakwood Avenue	H.T. Cary House	1928	Tudor Revival
1620 Oakwood Avenue	J.F. Kreinz House	1927	Colonial Revival
1621 Oakwood Avenue	S.J. Todd Elementary School	1927	Mediterranean Revival
1625 Oakwood Avenue	Michael J. Dane Duplex	1962	Ranch
1626 Oakwood Avenue	W.G. Zulauf House	1927	Tudor Revival
1629 Oakwood Avenue	Curtis G. Lansbury Duplex	1962	Ranch
1632 Oakwood Avenue	Shepherd Estate Farm House	1878	Gabled Ell
1640 Oakwood Avenue	Hans Bader House	1950	Contemporary
1646 Oakwood Avenue	C.D. Rejahl House	1930	Tudor Revival
1650 Oakwood Avenue	House		Colonial Revival
1656 Oakwood Avenue	House		Tudor Revival
1662 Oakwood Avenue	House		Spanish Colonial Revival
1704 Oakwood Avenue	House		Colonial Revival
1710 Oakwood Avenue	House		Minimal Traditional
1716 Oakwood Avenue	House		Front Gable
1732 Oakwood Avenue	House	c.1950	
1802 Oakwood Avenue	Apartments	1957	Colonial Revival
1803 Oakwood Avenue	J.H. Hicks House	1930	Colonial Revival
322 Olympian Boulevard	Church	1955	Contemporary Style
406 Olympian Boulevard	L.E. Hughes House	1930	Bungalow
412 Olympian Boulevard	T.C. Roberts House	1930	Tudor Revival
431 Olympian Boulevard	Beloit Municipal Hospital	1928	Neoclassical
904 Olympian Boulevard	Robert G. Herreid House	1947	Ranch
1006 Olympian Boulevard	Russell D. Schoenbeldt House	1938	Colonial Revival
1124 Olympian Boulevard	George Clark House	1968	Storybook Styled Ranch
1132 Olympian Boulevard	James L. Granger House	1960	Ranch
2264 Oxford Lane	House	1968	Ranch
310 Park Avenue	James L. Leeson Building	1926	American Foursquare
401 Park Avenue	H.G. Seipert & Company Accountants	1956	Contemporary Style
431 Park Avenue	Office Building	1967	International Style
910 Park Avenue	House	1924	Colonial Revival
1313 Park Avenue	Maurice J. Finley Garage	1956	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1549 Park Avenue	Otto C. Voigt's Grocery	1936	20th Century Commercial
1736 Park Avenue	Elmer T. Edson House	1933	Minimal Traditional
720 Parker Avenue	Charles Still House	1919	Dutch Colonial Revival
723 Parker Avenue	House	1862	Gabled Ell
739 Parker Avenue	House	1890	Queen Anne
1101 Partridge Avenue		1899	Romanesque Revival
_	Elijah Gridley Strong Chapel	1921	*
1136 Partridge Avenue 1150 Partridge Avenue	O.W. Friberg House F.P. Porter House	1921	Bungalow Tudor Revival
1244 Partridge Avenue	House		Bungalow
1256 Partridge Avenue	House	1900	_
_	M.J. Rutt House		American Foursquare
1260 Partridge Avenue	IVI.J. KUII HOUSE	1924	Bungalow

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1272 Partridge Avenue	House	1923	American Craftsman
1733 Pine Street	House	1917	Bungalow
1776 Pine Street	House	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
1940 Pioneer Drive	Marvin L. Schimmer House	1956	Ranch
1966 Pioneer Drive	Charles K. Cosgrove House	1956	Ranch
2149 Pioneer Drive	Baucom & Johnsen Architects	1970	Mansard
2252 Pioneer Drive	Paul F. Zimmerman House	1960	Ranch
2266 Pioneer Drive	Joseph E. Lewis House	1963	Ranch
2356 Pioneer Drive	Ernest Jacobson House	1961	Split-Level
409 Pleasant Street	Beloit Post Office	c.1915	Neoclassical
412 Pleasant Street	Houston-Rosman Undertaking Company	1915	Prairie School
414 Pleasant Street	Zilley Building	1912	20th Century Commercial
656 Pleasant Street	St. Paul Catholic Church	1914	Romanesque Revival
800 Pleasant Street	Beloit Paper Company Mill	1857	Industrial Loft
810 Pleasant Street	Beloit Electric Company Transfer Station	c.1940	Art Deco
830 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Plant	1929	Art Deco
830 Pleasant Street	Rock River Dam	1923	N/A
850 Pleasant Street	Beloit Electric Company Power Plant		Art Deco
850 Pleasant Street	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. Power	1908	Industrial Loft
1220 Porter Avenue	House	1910	American Craftsman
1234 Porter Avenue	A.C. Duxstad House	1930	Bungalow
1238 Porter Avenue	C.H. Egbert House	1915	Bungalow
1239 Porter Avenue	C.B. Jahnke House	1926	Dutch Colonial Revival
1244 Porter Avenue	Charles Olson House	1910	Bungalow
1259 Porter Avenue	Sam Meyers House	1925	Tudor Revival
1672 Porter Avenue	David L. Fragen House	1959	Ranch
1827 Porter Avenue	Alta M. Grosse House	1957	Ranch
1843 Porter Avenue	Ronald K. Gerue House	1962	Ranch
1872 Porter Avenue	Beloit Catholic High School Convent	1953	New Formalist
1879 Porter Avenue	Vernon E. Scriven House	1955	Ranch
227 Portland Avenue	House	1911	American Foursquare
316 Portland Avenue	House		Queen Anne
502 Portland Avenue	Arthur Matheson House	1908	American Craftsman
617 Portland Avenue	P.O. Everson House	1925	Bungalow
721 Portland Avenue	W. James House	1907	Colonial Revival
1015 Portland Avenue	O.W. Lofthus House	1923	Bungalow
1122 Portland Avenue	Ida Gilmour House	1922	Bungalow
1502 Portland Avenue	Leo M. Flanagan House	1943	Minimal Traditional
1503 Portland Avenue	C.A. Petterson House	1927	Bungalow
1703 Portland Avenue	House	1890	Side Gable
2155 Portland Avenue	Alvin F. Kopp House	1965	Ranch
1305 Poydras Street	House	1961	Colonial Styled Ranch
1006 Prairie Avenue	Mike's Enco Service Station	1967	Contemporary Style
1136 Prairie Avenue	House	c.1875	* * *
1139 Prairie Avenue	C.S. Renier House	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival
1217 Prairie Avenue	W.T. Dobson House	1920	Bungalow
1217 Prairie Avenue	Frank C. Klimas House	1920	Colonial Revival
1233 Prairie Avenue	House	1931	Colonial Revival
1252 Prairie Avenue	J.R. Morash House		Dutch Colonial Revival
1232 Flairie Avenue	J.R. IVIOIASII FIOUSE	1927	Dukii Colomai Kevival

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1255 Prairie Avenue	A.J. Mathison House	1926	Colonial Revival
1258 Prairie Avenue	M.H. Steil House	1928	Colonial Revival
1261 Prairie Avenue	House	1928	American Foursquare
1264 Prairie Avenue	H.A. Heim House	1916	Colonial Revival
1267 Prairie Avenue	J.H. Annin Jr. House	1920	Colonial Revival
1270 Prairie Avenue	House	1922	Dutch Colonial Revival
1271 Prairie Avenue	Jerome Annin House	1920	
1274 Prairie Avenue		1920	Bungalow Prairie School
1274 Prairie Avenue	Duplex		Colonial Revival
	House	1920	
1308 Prairie Avenue	Edward C. Hubbell House	1920	American Craftsman
1342 Prairie Avenue	A.C. Turney House	1912	Bungalow
1346 Prairie Avenue	House	1920	American Foursquare
1354 Prairie Avenue	A.B. Cadman House		Bungalow
1405 Prairie Avenue	George Luety House	1913	Bungalow
1417 Prairie Avenue	Lena Luety House	1940	Tudor Revival
1418 Prairie Avenue	House	1914	Bungalow
1427 Prairie Avenue	House		Bungalow
1434 Prairie Avenue	Frank Lombardo House	1966	Ranch
1519 Prairie Avenue	Donald Golden House	1941	Ranch
1655 Prairie Avenue	George Berner House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1719 Prairie Avenue	John P. Bruner House	1955	Ranch
1758 Prairie Avenue	Merle G. White House	1953	Ranch
1805 Prairie Avenue	Sentry Foods	1973	New Formalist
1918 Prairie Avenue	Charles L. Churchill House	1953	Ranch
2004 Prairie Avenue	Kenneth R. Sigwell House	1963	Ranch
2426 Prairie Avenue	William J. Heumpfner	1962	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
2426 Parini - A	U.S. Army Reserve Center Garage	1062	Contamo Chala
2426 Prairie Avenue	William J. Heumpfner U.S. Army Reserve Center	1962	Contemporary Style
1127 Prince Hall Drive	East Side Fire Station #2	1899	Queen Anne
415 Prospect Street	Wisconsin Telephone Company	1965	Contemporary Style
500 Public Avenue	Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co.	1903	Egyptian Revival
511 Public Avenue	First Methodist Church & School	1960	Brutalist
1740 E. Ridge Road	House	1958	Ranch
1750 E. Ridge Road	House	1955	Ranch
2001 E. Ridge Road	House		Split-Level
2012 E. Ridge Road	House	1952	Ranch
2016 E. Ridge Road	House	c.1950	
2017 E. Ridge Road	House		Ranch
_	House		Ranch
2044 E. Ridge Road	House		
2048 E. Ridge Road			Wrightian Ranch
2056 E. Ridge Road	House		
2111 E. Ridge Road	House	c.1960	
2121 E. Ridge Road	House	1957	Ranch
2129 E. Ridge Road	House		Colonial Styled Ranch
2341 E. Ridge Road	House	1954	French Styled Ranch
2350 E. Ridge Road	House	1961	Contemporary Style
2470 E. Ridge Road	House	1962	Ranch
2471 E. Ridge Road	House	1922	Colonial Revival
2541 E. Ridge Road	House	1950	Ranch

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
2601 E. Ridge Road	C.B. Hamlin House	1953	Contemporary Style
2651 E. Ridge Road	McNeany House	1969	Wrightian
2661 E. Ridge Road	Kemmans House	1969	Wrightian
1549 S. Ridge Road	House	1957	Ranch
335 Ridgeland Avenue		1937	Tudor Revival
_	D.R. Worthington House	1942	Minimal Traditional
521 Ridgeland Avenue 620 Ridgeland Avenue	Lloyd Ayers House	1942	Ranch
1239 Ritsher Street	Wesley E. Wadel House Melbourne E. Rounds House	1954	Ranch
1610 Ritsher Street			Ranch
	Gerald M. Weirick House	1956	Minimal Traditional
1818 Riverside Drive	Truman R. Munson House	1947	
1820 Riverside Drive	Plaza Motel	1966	Contemporary Style
1826 Riverside Drive	Driftwood Motel Office & Units 9-10	1955	Contemporary Style
1826 Riverside Drive	Driftwood Motel Units 1-8	1955	Contemporary Style
1826 Riverside Drive	Driftwood Motel Garage	1955	Contemporary Style
1865 Riverside Drive	Elbert H. Neese Memorial Y.M.C.A.	1964	New Formalist
1876 Riverside Drive	Beloit College Hydrology-Limnology Lab	1952	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1876 Riverside Drive	Beloit College Lab Bunk House	1952	Ranch
2220 Robinson Drive	Charles D. Card House	1964	Ranch
2303 Robinson Drive	Ronald L. Johnson House	1958	Contemporary Style
824 Roosevelt Avenue	J.J. Kinast House	1910	American Foursquare
1713 Royce Avenue	Harold A. Ettner House	1944	Minimal Traditional
801 Second Street	S.E. Barrett Mfg. Co. Paper Mill	1890	Industrial Loft
807 Sherwood Drive NE	Harold H. Halverson House	1946	Colonial Revival
800 Sherwood Drive NW	Joseph C. McGinnis House	1936	Colonial Revival
803 Sherwood Drive NW	House	1880	Gabled Ell
808 Sherwood Drive NW	Theodore C. Florey House	1950	Ranch
816 Sherwood Drive NW	Hiram A. Parks III House	1950	Minimal Traditional
821 Sherwood Drive NW	House	1910	Colonial Revival
830 Sherwood Drive NW	Esther M. Belardi House	1951	Colonial Revival
831 Sherwood Drive NW	Glenn Lauia House	1925	American Foursquare
837 Sherwood Drive NW	Shirley H. Wulf House	1960	Colonial Revival
845 Sherwood Drive NW	Harry R. Smythe House	1939	Colonial Revival
850 Sherwood Drive NW	G.K. Moontain House	1937	Tudor Revival
852 Sherwood Drive NW	F.C. Rosman House	1930	Colonial Revival
855 Sherwood Drive NW	Joseph VanLandeghem House	1936	International Style
858 Sherwood Drive NW	Nelson Hogan House	1939	Colonial Revival
862 Sherwood Drive NW	Eugene J. McCleary House	1944	Colonial Revival
868 Sherwood Drive NW	Roy O. Johnson House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1726 Sherwood Drive SW	Harry C. Moore Jr. House	1969	New Traditional Colonial
1747 Sherwood Drive SW	E.C. Fiedler House	1926	Spanish Colonial Revival
1754 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold Fields Freeman House	1921	Tudor Revival
1801 Sherwood Drive SW	Dr. G.R. Curless House	1935	Colonial Revival
1810 Sherwood Drive SW	House	1917	Colonial Revival
1818 Sherwood Drive SW	G.L. Collie House	1928	Colonial Revival
1821 Sherwood Drive SW	John F. Perrigo House	1940	Colonial Revival
1826 Sherwood Drive SW	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1938	Regency
1835 Sherwood Drive SW	George H. Steele House	c.1925	Arts & Crafts
1840 Sherwood Drive SW	F.E. Gardner House	1925	Tudor Revival
1850 Sherwood Drive SW	Harold W. Kishpaugh House		Arts & Crafts
	-r0		

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1860 Sherwood Drive SW	House	c.1955	Contemporary Style
1865 Sherwood Drive SW	House		Colonial Revival
1870 Sherwood Drive SW	Adolph H. Samuels House	c.1925	Colonial Revival
1875 Sherwood Drive SW	George W. Knight House	c.1930	Colonial Revival
1880 Sherwood Drive SW	William C. Kepplinger House	c.1925	Colonial Revival
1881 Sherwood Drive SW	Robert T. Edwards House	1937	Colonial Revival
1890 Sherwood Drive SW	Paul Nesbitt House	c.1925	Colonial Revival
2000 Sherwood Drive SW	Wesley W. Schettler House	1922	Georgian Revival
2002 Sherwood Drive SW	Wiley C. Smith House	1937	Colonial Revival
2006 Sherwood Drive SW	Herbert A. Raube House	c.1925	Colonial Revival
2009 Sherwood Drive SW	Herbert G. Siepert House	1954	Colonial Styled Ranch
2010 Sherwood Drive SW	Donald Wye House	1935	Georgian Revival
2015 Sherwood Drive SW	Arthur B. Adams House	1960	Colonial Styled Ranch
1833 Shopiere Road	House	1942	Ranch
2160 Shopiere Road	Our Lady of Assumption Convent	1960	Wrightian
2222 Shopiere Road	Thabor Cemetery Mausoleum	1960	Brutalist
2435 Shopiere Road	House	1958	Ranch
1620 Shore Drive	Alvin B. Carpenter House	1852	Italianate
1760 Shore Drive	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church	1966	Contemporary Style
311 Short Street	Duplex	1900	American Foursquare
1243 Sixth Street	House	1890	Gabled Ell
1250 Sixth Street	Apartments	1950	Colonial Revival
1310 Sixth Street	Harold Herzog House	1931	Bungalow
1318 Sixth Street	Donald R. Olmstead House	1958	Ranch
1616 Sixth Street	William O. Wright House	1937	Dutch Colonial Revival
1827 Sixth Street	Carpenter-Slater House	1849	Greek Revival
1835 Sixth Street	Bennie Farr House	1955	Ranch
2419 Skyline Drive	Richard J. Bilodeau House	1959	Split-Level
1766 Spruce Street	House	1920	Colonial Revival
1773 Spruce Street	House	1917	Colonial Revival
1860 Spruce Street	Harold J. Hendrickson House	1951	Ranch
323 St. Lawrence Avenue	Lawrence E. Cunningham House	1885	Queen Anne
402 St. Lawrence Avenue	Effie Spears Duplex	1920	Front Gable
406 St. Lawrence Avenue	J. George Merckres House	1920	Queen Anne
414 St. Lawrence Avenue	Grant Lewis House	1928	Bungalow
530 St. Lawrence Avenue	House	1910	Queen Anne
617 St. Lawrence Avenue	St. Paul Lutheran Church	1938	Neogothic
617 St. Lawrence Avenue	St. Paul Lutheran Church Parish House	1957	Neogothic
705 St. Lawrence Avenue	House	1890	Side Gable
803 St. Lawrence Avenue	Fred Lubbert House	1914	American Craftsman
809 St. Lawrence Avenue	House	1870	Queen Anne
906 St. Lawrence Avenue	Julia Saberson House	1923	American Craftsman
911 St. Lawrence Avenue	C.P. Crave House	1920	Bungalow
1104 St. Lawrence Avenue	Garage	c.1920	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
1224 St. Lawrence Avenue	Retail Building	1910	20th Century Commercial
1417 St. Lawrence Avenue	W.A. Sommer House	1924	Front Gable
1526 St. Lawrence Avenue	Oystien Kernland House	1940	Dutch Colonial Revival
1607 St. Lawrence Avenue	R.P. Conant House	c.1920	American Craftsman
1613 St. Lawrence Avenue	C.A. Minor House	1926	Bungalow

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1713 St. Lawrence Avenue	Ray W. Luttig House	1950	Minimal Traditional
1909 St. Lawrence Avenue	Tex's Grocery	1977	Astylistic Utilitarian Building
2242 St. Lawrence Avenue	Donald F. Viles House	1952	Minimal Traditional
454 St. Paul Avenue	Garage		20th Century Commercial
2158 Staborn Drive	John R. Ivey House	1962	Colonial Styled Ranch
2401 State Line Road	House	1860	Greek Revival
100 State Street	Beloit City Hall	1981	Brutalist
149 State Street	Beloit Daily News	1965	New Formalist
311 State Street	Zilley Block		Art Moderne
314 State Street	Krupke Building		20th Century Commercial
317 State Street	Retail Building		Gothic Revival
324 State Street	Smith Block		20th Century Commercial
328 State Street	Retail Building		Art Moderne
1314 Strong Avenue	Alice Lewis House	1922	Bungalow
1828 Strong Avenue	Martin F. Karstaedt House	1938	Colonial Revival
1834 Strong Avenue	H.W. Kishpaugh House	1930	Dutch Colonial Revival
1840 Strong Avenue	H.J. Cohl House	1930	Tudor Revival
1844 Strong Avenue	Walter G. Lindquist House	1939	Colonial Revival
1848 Strong Avenue	A.B. Bradley House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1854 Strong Avenue	H.H. Craft House	1923	Tudor Revival
922 Summit Avenue	Kenneth J. Resler House	1942	Minimal Traditional
930 Summit Avenue	Nello C. Berto House	1941	Minimal Traditional
1112 Summit Avenue	W.R. Allsop House	1922	Bungalow
1112 Summit Avenue	Donald B. Scott House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1212 Summit Avenue	William H. Maitland House	1941	Minimal Traditional
1312 Summit Avenue	David L. Fragen House	1951	Ranch
1427 Summit Avenue	House	1916	Dutch Colonial Revival
1703 Summit Avenue	Susie Miller House	1945	Minimal Traditional
1802 Summit Avenue	Donald P. Graybill House	1950	Minimal Traditional
1650 Sun Valley Drive	Sun Valley Presbyterian Church	1963	Contemporary Style
1714 Sun Valley Drive	Arthur L. Calvert House	1958	Ranch
2525 Sunset Drive	House	1956	Ranch
2530 Sunset Drive	Raymond M. Chermack House	1960	Ranch
2542 Sunset Drive	House	1950	Colonial Revival
2356 Tara Court	House	1957	Colonial Styled Ranch
2359 Tara Court	House	1955	Ranch
2368 Tara Court	House	1956	Ranch
2372 Tara Court	House	1955	Colonial Styled Ranch
737 Tenth Street	House	1917	Bungalow
802 Tenth Street	Orvill Sturtevant House	1906	American Foursquare
812 Tenth Street	Oscar Sobel House	1926	American Craftsman
832 Tenth Street	House	1909	Bungalow
833 Tenth Street	House	1920	Bungalow
853 Tenth Street	House	1920	Queen Anne
919 Tenth Street	Hans Lean House	1905	Gabled Ell
944 Tenth Street	Herman R. Huebner House	1950	Minimal Traditional
1206 Tenth Street	George J. Nemeth House	1930	Minimal Traditional
1253 Tenth Street		1940	Colonial Revival
1318 Tenth Street	Joseph O. Cox House Glenn O. Gilmore House	1941	Minimal Traditional
1510 Tenni Sireet	Olemi O. Olimore House	1340	iviiiiiiai 11auiuUllai

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
1319 Tenth Street	Francis E. Barrett House	1936	Colonial Revival
643 Terrace Lane	Earl Berry House	1930	Arts & Crafts
690 Third Street	Office Building	c.1950	
1913 Totem Road	Cyrus T. Heigl House	1951	Minimal Traditional
1921 Totem Road	Richard C. Magill House	1951	Ranch
557 Townline Avenue	William Ludebeck House	1952	Ranch
716 Townline Avenue			Mansard
	Wayne's Hardware & TV	1960	Ranch
1130 Townline Avenue	Osmand W. Frederich House	1942	
1910 Townline Avenue	Cunningham Elementary School	1927	Collegiate Gothic Ranch
1608 Turtle Street	Robert J. Pilsner House	1965	
1915 S. Turtle Townhall Rd.		1950	Contemporary Style
1920 S. Turtle Townhall Rd.		1955	Ranch
522 Vernon Avenue	House	1916	American Craftsman
716 Vernon Avenue	House	1903	Queen Anne
729 Vernon Avenue	J.T. Baker House	1924	Dutch Colonial Revival
756 Vernon Avenue	A.J. Nelson House	1922	Dutch Colonial Revival
903 Vernon Avenue	Church of Christ	1896	Front Gable
934 Vernon Avenue	Vernon Avenue Park Shelter	1974	Contemporary Style
1123 Vernon Avenue	T.F. Halpin House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1135 Vernon Avenue	J.C. Woll House	1930	Tudor Revival
1317 Vernon Avenue	Maurice Amans House	1942	Minimal Traditional
1325 Vernon Avenue	Hemming C. Mork House	1947	Minimal Traditional
1538 Vernon Avenue	Robert B. Smith House	1952	Ranch
1544 Vernon Avenue	Dewey G. Reider House	1955	Minimal Traditional
1712 Vernon Avenue	Marlen W. Mason House	1955	Ranch
1741 Vernon Avenue	Raymond J. Looze House	1956	Ranch
926 Vine Street	House	1912	American Foursquare
1050 Vine Street	House	1901	Queen Anne
1313 Vine Street	Paul O. Conway House	1939	Minimal Traditional
1871 Vista Drive	William A. Spates House	1965	Monterey
916 Washburn Street	House	c.1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1117 Whipple Street	John Okas Jr. House	1951	Ranch
701 White Avenue	Beloit Wagon Works	1882	Industrial Loft
701 White Avenue	Fairbanks Morse Mfg. Co. Office	1906	20th Century Commercial
1221 White Avenue	C.O. Johnson House	1922	American Craftsman
1602 White Avenue	House	1921	Bungalow
1616 White Avenue	House	1920	Side Gable
1629 White Avenue	House	1918	Bungalow
1646 White Avenue	House	1919	American Craftsman
1654 White Avenue	House	1905	American Craftsman
1703 White Avenue	Philip Dolan House	1910	Bungalow
1706 White Avenue	House	1913	American Craftsman
1712 White Avenue	House	1913	Dutch Colonial Revival
1715 White Avenue	House	1914	Bungalow
1721 White Avenue	F.G. Lane House	1925	Dutch Colonial Revival
1730 White Avenue	W.C. Heath House	1927	Tudor Revival
White Avenue Rock River	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bridge	1928	N/A
2637 White Oaks Court	Michael J. Byron House	1975	Mansard
2641 White Oaks Court	Arnold D. Popinsky House	1963	Contemporary Style
	1 2		1 , ,

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
2589 White Oaks Drive	Noble E. Rose House	1976	Shed
303 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1894	Queen Anne
323 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1893	Queen Anne
444 Wisconsin Avenue	J.M. Thurow House	1920	Front Gable
448 Wisconsin Avenue	W.F. Thompson House	1920	Queen Anne
452 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1900	American Foursquare
610 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1900	Queen Anne
622 Wisconsin Avenue	Duplex	1906	Queen Anne
625 Wisconsin Avenue	P.M. Foster House	1926	American Foursquare
649 Wisconsin Avenue	Morris Lernor House	1940	Colonial Revival
711 Wisconsin Avenue	C.A. Howell House	1920	American Craftsman
717 Wisconsin Avenue	Duplex	c.1910	American Craftsman
821 Wisconsin Avenue	R.R. Bennett House	1912	American Foursquare
842 Wisconsin Avenue	Orville A. Dierdorff House	1939	Colonial Revival
848 Wisconsin Avenue	L.A. Pease House	1920	American Foursquare
901 Wisconsin Avenue	E. Dazey House	1916	Prairie School
902 Wisconsin Avenue	P.G. Farrow House	1913	Dutch Colonial Revival
908 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1918	Colonial Revival
1030 Wisconsin Avenue	Sam Rubnitz House	1928	French Revival
1226 Wisconsin Avenue	Church	1910	Front Gable
1239 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1920	Bungalow
1348 Wisconsin Avenue	Tony Sammartano House	1938	Tudor Revival
1519 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1920	American Foursquare
1619 Wisconsin Avenue	Duane J. Clippert House	1948	Ranch
1648 Wisconsin Avenue	Pentacostal Tabernacle Church	1954	Front Gabled
1707 Wisconsin Avenue	House	1918	Front Gable
1723 Wisconsin Avenue	D.L. Harwood House	1930	Colonial Revival
1767 Wisconsin Avenue	Jesse C. Davis House	1938	Minimal Traditional
1833 Wisconsin Avenue	Gerald W. Weirick House	1939	Minimal Traditional
1840 Wisconsin Avenue	Frank Serrotino House	1946	Ranch
1850 Wisconsin Avenue	Jack Stoner House	1930	Bungalow
2312 Wood Drive	Howard H. Hutton House	1961	Ranch
2320 Wood Drive	Marvin M. Bakka House	1961	Split-Level
2524 Wood Drive	Dean A. Dudek House	1965	Ranch
620 Woodward Avenue	Aldrich Hall	1946	Georgian Revival
622 Woodward Avenue	Maurer Hall	1946	Colonial Revival
624 Woodward Avenue	Chapin Hall	1958	Georgian Revival
1006 Woodward Avenue	Crystal Food Store	1962	Contemporary Style
1033 Woodward Avenue	Wright Elementary School	1964	Contemporary Style
1420 Yates Avenue	M.E. Anderson House	1929	Tudor Revival
1433 Yates Avenue	E.M. Capaccioli House	1928	Bungalow
1617 Yates Avenue	H.W. Lindahl House	1936	Minimal Traditional
1643 Yates Avenue	Robert W. Florey House	1940	Minimal Traditional
1648 Yates Avenue	Roy A. Hoover House	1954	Minimal Traditional
1660 Yates Avenue	John W. Vesper House	1945	Minimal Traditional
1666 Yates Avenue	R.C. Pontius House	1931	Dutch Colonial Revival
1746 Yates Avenue	LeRoy E. Kastner House	1952	Ranch

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Recommendations

Introduction

The survey should serve to enhance the overall historic preservation ethic in the City of Beloit. It gives a brief history of the city, identifies historic resources, and can serve as a basis for decision-making activities regarding those resources. This report can be used to create interest and awareness and promote historic resources and preservation issues in the City of Beloit. This chapter outlines the many benefits of and economic incentives for historic preservation and provides preliminary recommendations for future preservation actions in the city.

The Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

Nearly all of the survey information has been uploaded to the AHI and can be seen at www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi. This search engine provides historical and architectural information on approximately 140,000 properties throughout Wisconsin and contains data on all of the resources surveyed in the City of Beloit as well as thousands more that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The AHI documents a wide range of historic properties such as the round barns, log houses, metal truss bridges, small town commercial buildings, and Queen Anne houses that create Wisconsin's distinct cultural landscape. It is a permanent record maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society and is an excellent tool to quickly find information by searching under a variety of parameters such as street address, year, architectural style, historic use, or AHI number.

Per WHS requirements, each resource is given a seven-digit AHI number which corresponds to coding that appears on all of the maps produced during the course of the survey.

Community Strategies for Historic Preservation

A historic preservation program can be one of the most effective forms of economic development that a municipality can support. Preservation stimulates both public and private investment in the community and supports major components of the local economy: tourism, construction, and real estate. Historic buildings attract customers and are often sought after, desirable pieces of real estate.

There are many benefits of historic preservation:

- Enjoyment of the community's heritage
- Improved property values
- Increased property tax receipts
- Investment in older & historic properties

- Increased tourism
- Greater flexibility in meeting Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in historic buildings
- More flexibility in meeting state building codes
- Greater community pride and an increased sense of belonging
- Increased attractiveness to new businesses
- Decreased crime and vandalism in historic areas
- Increased conservation of materials and natural resources
- Improved overall quality of life

In order to achieve these benefits, many incentives for historic preservation have been developed. There are several different types of tax incentives. Property owners who undertake a certified historic restoration or rehabilitation of their property are eligible for income tax credits. Certain historic buildings are also exempt from property taxes, and tax deductions can be utilized for historic façade easements. Additionally, there are several building code incentives. Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that are eligible for listing qualify for the International Existing Building Code's Historic Buildings Chapter which is slightly more lenient than the standard building code. There is also a greater flexibility in meeting the building requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Further information regarding these incentives has been included in the Chapter 20 Appendix.

Recommendation for the Registration & Protection of Resources

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Before any of the above mentioned benefits of preservation can continue in the City of Beloit, it is imperative that a formal city-wide historic preservation program be established. In 1994, an act of the Wisconsin Statutes was passed that required all municipalities, like the City of Beloit, which have buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places to "enact an ordinance to regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, or other significant value, for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics." Ordinances serve to protect extant historic resources and officially establish a Historic Preservation Commission. Such an ordinance has already been enacted by the City of Beloit. This was a great step forward in protecting the city's historic structures.

Historic Preservation Commission

A group of individuals has been appointed for the commission. In the future, consideration should be given during appointments to ensure commission members possess knowledge, experience, and interest in the areas of history, historic preservation, historic architecture, real estate, and law. This commission should be commended on their ongoing efforts. They hold regular public meetings in order to tackle the tasks that lie ahead. It is their duty to establish planning policies, educate the community, and carry out the program. These tasks are imperative given the threats and losses that the community has faced in both recent years and during the past three decades since the first intensive survey of the city was completed in 1981. If or when the

budget permits, some consideration may be given to hiring a staff preservation consultant to keep the commission organized, set policies, and carry out the day-to-day operations of the program.

Certified Local Government

This survey was funded by a grant through the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the future, that same grant money could be used for preparation of the National Register eligible properties, complexes, and districts identified in this report. The Commission should continue their efforts as a Certified Local Government so that it may receive future grant monies. Several documents that discuss this matter are published by the Wisconsin Historical Society have been included in the Chapter 20 Appendix.

Local Landmarking of Historic Resources

It is hoped that this report will enliven the efforts of the City of Beloit Historic Preservation Commission to continue to identify and landmark historic resources in the city.

National Register Nominations

This report has outlined 44 individual historic properties, 5 historic complexes, and 2 historic districts that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. An effort should be made to follow through with National Register nominations for these properties, complexes, and districts. The Historic Preservation Commission should continue to apply for grants through the Wisconsin Historical Society to fund such nominations. The information contained in this survey report will act as a springboard for further research for these nominations.

Threats to Resources

Changes in modern conveniences and increasing public expectations have brought a great deal of pressure on older buildings. This has resulted in the demolition or relocation of a number of buildings, including 13 historic and architecturally significant resources that were listed in the National Register of Historic Places and 9 resources that had been determined to be eligible for listing.

Lost resources that were listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Historic District
130 Bluff Street	House	1857	Bluff Street
646 Bluff Street	House	1900	Bluff Street
802 Bluff Street	House	1890	Bluff Street
910 Broad Street	J.B. Dow House	1905	
910 Broad Street	Carpenter-Douglas Barn	1847	
849 Church Street	House	1880	Near East Side
810 Clary Street	House	1860	Near East Side
516 College Street	L.S. Gregory House	1870	Near East Side
2605 Colley Road	Wesson Joseph Dougan Round Barn	1911	

312 Highland Avenue	House	1857	Bluff Street
848 Park Street	House	1880	Near East Side
1002 White Avenue	Beloit Water Tower	1927	Beloit Water Works
317 Vernon Avenue	House	1885	Bluff Street

Lost resources that were determined eligible for listing in the National Register:

Address	Historic Name	Date	Style
2500 Cranston Road	McLenegan-Freeman Farmhouse	c.1860	Italianate
1119 Eclipse Avenue	Bridgett Callahan House	1893	Stick Style
424 E Grand Avenue	Diana Shops	c.1965	New Formalist
353 Highland Avenue	Thomas Purves Brasstown Cottage	1878	Side Gabled
830 Parker Court	John Zimmerman Brasstown Cottage	1899	Side Gabled
413-417 Pleasant Street	Beloit Daily News Building	1916	Prairie Style
512 Public Street	Beloit Y.M.C.A.	c.1910	Neoclassical
417 State Street	Beloit Savings Bank	1927	Neoclassical
862 Third Street	Thomas Moran House	1868	Side Gabled

Hundreds of previously surveyed resources have been lost in the past several decades that would likely be eligible today if they remained. This includes a large number of the city's nineteenth and early twentieth century schools: the 1907 Neoclassical style Beloit High School that was located at 220 W Grand Avenue, 1907 Georgian Revival style Merrill School at 1332 Copeland Avenue, 1898 Romanesque Revival style Royce School at 825 Liberty Avenue, 1901 Romanesque Revival style Gaston School at 610 McKinley Avenue, and the 1910 Collegiate Gothic style Burdage School at 321 Olympian Boulevard. The widespread loss of this building type has left no remaining nineteenth century examples, and very few intact schools remain from the early twentieth century.

Specific areas within the city that have been devastated by severe levels of demolition of historic buildings in recent decades include the demolition of many buildings between E. Grand Avenue and the state line, the loss of historic industrial buildings along the Rock River, and the clearing of entire residential blocks along Church Street, Eclipse Avenue, W. Grand Avenue, and Tower Avenue. The demolition of commercial buildings in the city has been especially staggering in recent years with the notable loss of large portions of the 400 Block of E. Grand Avenue and the 100 Block of W. Grand Avenue east and west of 4th Street. The loss of historic commercial buildings in the downtown core have resulted in the loss of eligibility of a formerly identified potential downtown historic district. These demolitions have largely been tied to large scale redevelopment projects, which is a trend that can be expected continue into the future.

To quantify the loss of historic buildings in the city, one can look at the records of historic buildings surveyed in the city over the past decades, of which approximately 15% no longer exist today.

Threats equally serious as demolition are unsympathetic additions and renovations, including the replacement of original windows, doors, siding, and porches with more modern materials that replace or obscure unique details that define the character of historic architecture. Such alterations have occurred to thousands of buildings in the city over the past decades. This trend is not limited to traditional style buildings constructed during the eighteenth and early twentieth

centuries, but is rapidly affecting the city's rich stock of mid-twentieth century architecture that is now of age to be considered historic. These trends are expected to continue into the future. The Historic Preservation Commission should keep abreast of upcoming projects at historic properties.

To quantify the loss of integrity to city's historic building stock, one can compare the evaluation of previously surveyed resources in the city to the results of this survey update, of which approximately 67% of the previously surveyed properties that remain and are not listed in the National Register of Historic Places lack sufficient integrity to be considered survey-worthy today.

Public Education

In order to gain public support for preservation activities, it is important that the public be educated about the issues. It is also important to remind the community of the buildings that have already been lost as a means to protect historic buildings in the future. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways. Media, such as local television, radio, newspapers, and brochures, can spread the word to many. Displays in public buildings, such as the local library or historical society, can also bring awareness to the community. Tourism publications can educate visitors about the City of Beloit's history. Self-guided or guided tours and tours of historic homes are often popular and can showcase the city's historic buildings to those within the community and interested visitors.

Lectures and workshops on preservation issues can also be useful. Historically appropriate maintenance, window replacement, residing, painting, and porch replacement should be promoted at these types of events.

A set of design guidelines for historic preservation can be developed and distributed to local architects, building owners, contractors, and others in the community. The City of Milwaukee's series of guides: As Good as New: A Guide for Rehabilitating the Exterior of Your Old Milwaukee Home; Good for Business: A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings; and Living with History: A Guide to the Preservation Standards for Historically Designated Homes in Milwaukee are excellent resources for any community and any preservation project.

Future Survey & Research Needs

This is not a complete history of the City of Beloit. It is hoped that this survey will be periodically updated and expanded upon. This report is subject to change. Additional research and clarifications should be incorporated and added to this report in the future. This is a living document and the beginning of an ongoing historic preservation effort that will continue for years to come in this community.

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