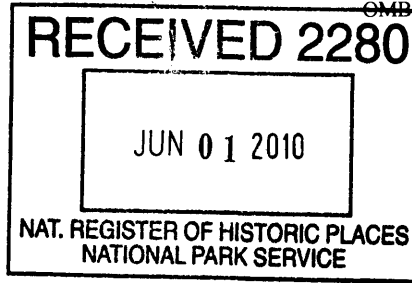


463



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property


historic name State Bank of Spring Green
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 134 West Jefferson Street N/A **not for publication**
city or town Spring Green N/A **vicinity**
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Sauk **code** 111 **53588**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official/Title Date 5/27/10

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer - Wisconsin

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

State Bank of Spring Green

Sauk

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Edson Beall

JUL 16 2010

Jan

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district structure
 site
 object

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> contributing	<input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE - Financial Institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE - Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Stucco

roof Rubber

other Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hilgen, William F.
Ludwig, Frank L.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

State Bank of Spring Green
Name of Property

Sauk
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 15 741850 4787850
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Diane and David Beno, President and Vice President	date	2/20/2010
organization	DBDB Investments, LLC	telephone	614-245-8231
street & number	7330 Stone Gate Drive	zip code	43054
city or town	New Albany	state	OH

State Bank of Spring Green
Name of Property

Sauk
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Diane and David Beno	date	2/20/2010
organization	DBDB Investments, LLC	telephone	614-245-8231
street & number	7330 Stone Gate Drive	zip code	43054
city or town	New Albany	state	OH

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

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

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The State Bank of Spring Green building is a one-story, Neoclassical Revival-style, commercial building constructed in 1915 in downtown Spring Green, Wisconsin, a small village in southeast Wisconsin. The building is located on a small lot on the south side of West Jefferson Street, which is the main downtown street. The nearest intersections are with Washington Street to the east and Cincinnati Street to the west. The intersection of Jefferson Street and Washington Street is considered to be the center of downtown. Jefferson Street is parallel to the railroad tracks less than one block to the south. The train depot was previously located just behind the State Bank of Spring Green.

The topography of downtown Spring Green is flat due to its location within the Wisconsin River valley plain. The streets are wide with parking on both sides. Most of the buildings sit close to the street, with only the sidewalk between the storefront and the street. Alleys are present at several locations in the downtown; some have been developed with pavement to allow vehicle traffic, while others have a sidewalk for pedestrian access. The State Bank of Spring Green property is bounded by a pedestrian sidewalk alley to the west and a paved vehicular alley to the south. Several village parking lots can be accessed through the alley to the south of Jefferson Street, including behind the bank. There is very little landscaping in this part of the village.

Exterior

The State Bank of Spring Green is a one-story, commercial building in the Neoclassical style. The building faces north and is adjacent to the sidewalk, with no landscaping. The bank is attached to the adjacent two-story brick building on the east side, but is exposed and free-standing on all other sides. The building is constructed of glazed, speckled beige brick, and consists of a main block with a rectangular plan and a small side ell original to the structure. A modern, stuccoed rectangular addition to the rear of the building was completed in 2007. The stucco has a brick pattern that mimics the brick in the original structure. The modern addition is well-defined from the original structure by an indented architectural separator of contrasting stucco. The entire building, including the original structure and the modern addition, sits on a concrete foundation and has a full basement. The roof is flat with a slope for drainage.

Original building

The design of the building's ornate Neoclassical façade is very well done and is correct in its use of the classical vocabulary, but is somewhat unusual in that all of the façade's exterior features, including the columns, parapet, cornice, frieze and other decorative features, are clad in brown, speckled, smooth-surfaced terra cotta tiles that provide the appearance of smooth granite. Nearly all of the exterior details are located on the original building's main block and the north façade of the original side ell. These areas include a crenellated parapet with widely spaced merlons in an irregular, but symmetrical, pattern. The entire parapet is topped with contrasting brown terra cotta tiles. The face of the parapet is

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Section 7 Page 2

State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

decorated with brown inlaid arched terra cotta pieces with botanical ornament. The very prominent cornice and frieze features dentil molding and decorative corbels. The base of the building is clad with a coping/dado/molding of brown terra cotta. The tall water table that wraps around the primary elevations is also of the same brown terra cotta panels. The banks few, but large, wood-framed windows feature black cross buck mullions and brown terra cotta sills.

The street façade is defined by a dramatic, recessed entrance with a high degree of ornamentation. The entrance is flanked by a pair of un-fluted terra cotta columns, extending to the height of the frieze, with decorative bases and volute capitals. The door is framed with terra cotta including decorative lion head tiles on either side. The original light fixtures that flank the entry doors feature white glass globes. Wide, shallow steps of white marble, inlaid with green and white ceramic mosaic tiles lead to the double wood entry doors. The doors have large glass panes with original brass thresholds and hardware. These doors open inward, in their original operation. The surface of the frieze above the front entrance has a single green terra cotta tile for each letter of the name STATE BANK OF SPRING GREEN. The walls to either side of this entrance are blank.

Most of the building's windows are located in the ell setback from the street. Two evenly spaced windows are on the west façade of the main structure and one on the north façade of the ell. The remainder of the original west elevation is much more plainly treated. All of the terra cotta decoration drops away as the cornice and the water table turn the corner. Here are two implied window openings (historic photos show that they have long been or were always bricked in), a door, and a frame double-hung window to the door's right. The original alarm is located high on this wall. The remainder of the elevation is the blank wall of the modern addition.

The rear elevation is primarily a blank wall. A high bank of four windows and a recessed entry occupy the right hand side of the elevation. The building abuts the neighboring building on its east side.

In 2007, a modern addition to the rear of the building was completed to accommodate the building's current use as a restaurant. The exterior design complements, but does not compete with the original structure. The addition is clearly delineated from the original structure by an indented, contrasting architectural divider. The addition is clad in beige stucco with a speckle pattern similar to the historical brick. A patio with decorative black criss-cross-patterned railing and lighting was installed on the northwest corner. An ADA ramp was added to access the side entrance on the west façade of the original structure. The south facade of the addition includes a horizontal cross-pattern mullioned window, an employee entrance and a trash storage area clad in colored block and enclosed by a criss-cross-patterned black metal gate.

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Section 7 Page 3

State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Interior

The ornate Neoclassicism of the exterior is not fully carried through to the interior, which includes some Prairie style details. Nearly all of the elements of the interior of the bank remain essentially intact from the original construction, including: marble-faced teller cages, the bank vault and vault doors, wood doors and molding, coffered ceiling, light fixtures, wood floors, tile floors, and plaster walls. The majority of these features are located in the main front room.

The double door entrance opens directly to the large front room featuring a high coffered ceiling with dentil molding and original school house globe lights. The coffer beams and molding are entirely constructed of plaster. An oak picture rail encircles the entire room. The L-shaped teller cage is a prominent feature of this room. The cage wall is faced with white marble with green marble trim. The cage bars are brass, with individual cage doors for each of the three teller windows. Each window area has a soapstone working space on the counter surface. The white marble is continued around the room as base molding. The floor outside the teller cage area is the original white and green ceramic mosaic tile in a running pattern of green borders on a white background. The original cast iron radiators are still in operation, supplementing the heating system. The original oak entrance doors are framed by oak with pilasters featuring Prairie style capitals. On either side of the entrance doors are recessed bays originally used as counter space for bank customers to complete paperwork prior to approaching the tellers. One of the original oak counters has been removed and replaced with storage for the restaurant. The other original counter has been lowered and is currently used as bench seat. The original mica-shaded double sconce light fixture remains in this alcove. During the 2007 renovation, a bar was added to the east side of the room near the main entrance, and ceiling fans and can lights were installed. The inside of the teller cage area includes the original oak counters, still stained with banker's ink, and most of the original drawer and door storage areas underneath.

The bank vault is constructed of 18" thick brick walls that were laced with a copper wire security system. Some parts of the original emergency ventilation system and a tear gas theft deterrent system remain. The large metal vault door includes the original decorative paint and features a glass back so that the locking mechanism can be seen. A secondary cage-style vault door is made of silver metal. Inside the vault are original wooden shelves that were reportedly used to store safe deposit boxes. During the 2007 renovation, a second door was cut through the west vault wall for access. Additionally, the ceiling was lowered to accommodate HVAC ductwork, and modern lighting was installed.

The three remaining rooms reflect their functional use as clerk work areas and office spaces. They are floored with the original maple, and have plaster walls, oak molding, doors and picture railing. The back area was originally three offices; it is now one large space. A modern commercial kitchen and restrooms are located in the modern addition at the back of the building. The two windows that originally lit the large work room have been retained and now provide a view into the working of the

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

kitchen. The back window in the space originally occupied by the back office has been converted to the link between the original building and the addition.

A full-height poured concrete basement is located underneath the office and teller cage area. A narrow, but walkable passageway provides access to underground municipal utilities located under Jefferson Street to the north of the building.

While the building has changed from its original use as a bank, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The exterior decorative features of the primary elevations remain extant. The main space, originally occupied by the banking room, is also intact. While the building has a substantial addition, this is located at the back of the building and does not detract from the historic appearance or feel of the original building.

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

SIGNIFICANCE

The State Bank of Spring Green is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level for its architectural significance. The period of significance corresponds to the date of construction – 1915. The architectural significance is predominantly comprised of the following three elements:

- The building is a fine example of Neoclassicism. Neoclassical design was applied to important government and commercial structures of the era. The State Bank of Spring Green building is the only Neoclassical building in Spring Green and is a good example of the style as applied to a bank.
- The exterior demonstrates the extensive use of rare brown-speckled terra cotta ornamentation sourced from the Midland Terra Cotta Company of Chicago. Midland was an important supplier to architects of the era, especially those who favored the plain white glazed stock terra cotta ornament in the style of Louis Sullivan. The uniquely colored granite-like terra cotta of the State Bank of Spring Green was uncommon and expensive.
- The building was designed by the prominent Cedarburg, Wisconsin architect, William F. Hilgen who designed a number of buildings in Ozaukee County. His buildings are featured in the Columbia Historic District and the Washington Avenue Historic District in Cedarburg and the Port Washington Downtown Historic District in Port Washington.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Village of Spring Green

The Town of Spring Green was established in 1850 just north of the Wisconsin River and became the first community in Sauk County to secure a railway connection in 1856. The village property was platted by a surveyor named Putnam in the spring of 1857. The St. Paul Railroad Company built a depot there shortly thereafter and trains which had been running through the area since the previous July commenced regular stops at that point. The ready access to freight and passenger transport by rail supported development. A number of buildings were built within a small radius of downtown, including schools, churches, two banks, a cheese warehouse, several general stores, lodging and a newspaper.

The Village of Spring Green took the name of the town which had been organized as such for some years. It was incorporated as a village by act of the Legislature published March 29, 1869. In 1871, a small frame house of Methodist worship was built on the land reserved by the original owners of the village site for religious and educational purposes. In 1900, St. John Congregation erected the brick

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Section 8 Page 2

State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

church now occupied at a cost of \$8,200, a great part of the work having been donated by the people. The competing Farmers State Bank was incorporated in 1913 and opened for business January 29, 1914.

The first newspaper printed at Spring Green was *The Times*, the initial number of which was issued by J. A. Smith, October 14, 1881. But shortly following its introduction, it was renamed as *The Spring Green News*. On the date of the first issue of the second volume it was enlarged. In 1882, P. W. Meehan became its proprietor and its name was then changed to the *Home News*, which it still bears.

The famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright began building Taliesin in 1911, just outside the village of Spring Green in the Town of Wyoming in Iowa County. Taliesin joined other local Wright-designed structures in the Spring Green area including the Romeo and Juliet Windmill (1896), Hillside Home School (1901) and Tan-y-deri House (1907). In 1914, a fire at Taliesin destroyed much of the living spaces, requiring extensive reconstruction. Also during this time, in 1915, Wright designed the A. D. German Warehouse in nearby Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Building History

The State Bank of Spring Green building was constructed in 1914-1915 to house the State Bank of Spring Green business which was founded and chartered under the state banking laws in 1900. F. B. Hyland was president until his death in 1916. Thomas W. King was cashier and Joseph Lins was vice president.

The State Bank of Spring Green was one of two banks in the community. The second, The Farmers State Bank, was incorporated in 1913 and opened for business in 1914. Of the two, The State Bank was the larger, with greater capital, surplus and deposits.

The bank business used the State Bank of Spring Green building from 1915 through approximately 1962. At that time, the building sat empty for a period of years. In 1972, the building was purchased by Peg Miller, an artist from Chicago. Mrs. Miller initially used the building as an artist's studio. She named the building "The Treasury." In the early 1980s, she took up residence in the building. During the time of her ownership, she made very few changes to the structure. The uniqueness of the use of a bank building as a private residence led to feature television presentations on Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and Home & Garden Television (HGTV). In 2007, the Peg Miller Trust sold the property to the current owners. It has since been converted to a restaurant using the federal rehabilitation income tax credit program.

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Midland Terra Cotta Company

As described above, an important feature of the building's exterior is the prominent use of decorative sculptural terra cotta pieces in the façade, columns, corbels, cornice, frieze, and parapet. Before the 1870s in the United States, architectural decoration was fairly sparse and largely consisted of wood or hand carved stone, features that were both time consuming and expensive. By the 1870s, terra cotta was fast becoming the material of choice for decorative architectural elements as it was far easier to make, allowed for unlimited designs, and could be made rapidly and inexpensively.

The key difference between other Neoclassical structures and the State Bank of Spring Green is the bank's extensive use of brown, speckled terra cotta ornament. The use of this special, highly ornamental, colored terra cotta glaze is extremely unique and rare. The terra cotta pieces were supplied by the Midland Terra Cotta Company and cost \$1,200 at the time of purchase. In contrast, typical façade decoration of white stock pieces was advertised to cost in the range of \$250-\$300.

Midland Terra Cotta Company began making terra cotta in 1911. The manufacture of ornamental terra cotta was a labor-intensive process. Each piece was individually numbered and identified in detailed building elevation drawings. As a late entry to the competitive custom terra cotta market in Chicago, Midland developed "stock" terra cotta as a readily-available and affordable alternative to the time-consuming and costly custom-developed tiles. The company mass-produced ornamental building pieces that were widely used throughout the Midwest. The company promoted the style of architect Louis Sullivan through its readily available and affordable stock terra cotta. In addition, it provided design services for architects. Nearly all of Midland's Sullivanesque ornamentation was fabricated before 1918. Midland operated as an independent firm until its absorption by American Terra Cotta about 1930. In 1966, American Terra Cotta ceased to manufacture clay products.

A key identifying feature of Midland's stock terra cotta was the finish. In all but a few molding pieces, the only available color was a uniform white glaze. The white color was easy to manufacture consistently to assure that all stock pieces would match. As white was less expensive to manufacture, this was in keeping with the affordability of the stock pieces. Additionally, the white color was compatible with any color building materials. Other competing Midwest terra cotta companies, such as American Terra Cotta, featured more expensive color glazes. The terra cotta pieces used on the State Bank of Spring Green are not white, and are therefore, likely custom pieces.

Additionally, the designs of the cast terra cotta pieces used on The State Bank of Spring Green are not commonly seen on other structures of the time. In contrast, The Bank building features columns, botanical elements and lion heads. One known example of probable reuse of the molds is the use of the same lion head-style pieces (although in white terra cotta) used to adorn automobile garage in St. Charles, Illinois built in 1921.

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Architecture

The State Bank of Spring Green was designed by William F. Hilgen and Frank L. Ludwig of Cedarburg, Wisconsin. Hilgen was born in 1864 in Cedarburg, the son of a prominent business man who owned the local flour mill. He attended Spencerian College in Milwaukee, and then went to work in the office of the prominent Milwaukee architect H. C. Koch. After about five years, Hilgen spent a year in Los Angeles working for architect Joseph C. Newsom. In 1888, Hilgen returned to Milwaukee to work for the family-owned Hilgen Manufacturing Co., which he continued to work for even though he established his own architectural practice in Cedarburg in 1889. In 1908, Hilgen was well-established in Cedarburg and he left the Hilgen Manufacturing Co. to devote himself full-time to architecture. He was still in practice there as late as 1917, by which time he had been responsible for a large share of the architect-designed buildings built in that community around the turn-of-the-century. (He was a prolific and popular architect of the Cedarburg area, having designed many of the city's buildings including banks, stores, churches, schools and homes (obit reference). The Architecture and History Inventory lists nine existing structures by William Hilgen in Ozaukee County, many of which are included in the Columbia Historical District and Washington Street Historical District of Cedarburg. Of particular note is the Hilgen-designed bank in the Port Washington Downtown Historic District. This Neoclassical style bank is entirely clad in white terra cotta.

Hilgen won the contract to design the State Bank of Spring Green from a series of competitive bids. At the time Thomas King sought to design and construct a building to house The State Bank of Spring Green, he solicited bids from several architects, including Frank Lloyd Wright. Wright's plan was very similar to the current building in that it featured a main block with a small side ell, although in mirror image to the existing structure. Wright's plans for The State Bank of Spring Green can be found in the Archives at Taliesin West.

The State Bank of Spring Green building is the only Neoclassical style building in the downtown. As such, it stands as a striking contrast to the other simple storefronts in the village. The style was particularly popular in other areas of the state for public and institutional buildings, as well as commercial structures.

The popularity of the Neoclassical Revival grew with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, which effectively turned the architectural tide back to classicism. This popular exposition's large grouping of classical buildings re-instilled a national belief in the classical ideal, and resulted in the unprecedented production of new buildings with classical details. The style was popular in Wisconsin from 1895 to 1935 for public and institutional buildings, as well as commercial structures, especially banks. Neoclassical symbolic associations of permanence, stability and order were the same as the programmatic needs of the banking industry. As a result, the style became the

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

predominant architectural form for banks from the turn of the century through the Great Depression. What is notable in the Spring Green example is its departure from the typically all white exterior. Here, the use of brown terra cotta that mimics stone, gives the building weight and plays up its classical features. While a relatively small building, the State Bank's design emphasizes the building's, and by association the bank's, stability and permanence.

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Continuation Sheet

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

1. *Cedarburg News*, February 23, 1927, page 1.
2. Cole, Harry Ellsworth, ed. *A Standard History of Sauk County, Wisconsin: Volume II*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918.
3. Original Document: Signed contract for purchase of terra cotta tiles from Midland Terra Cotta Company, Chicago, IL to Thomas W. King, dated March 24, 1915.
4. Original Document: Signed letter from William F. Hilgen to Thomas W. King, dated September 21, 1914.
5. Personal discussion with Peg Miller, 2007.
6. Schmitt, Ronald E., *Sullivan-esque: Urban Architecture and Ornamentation*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2002.
7. Wisconsin Historical Society <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/>
8. Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison, Wisc.: Wisconsin Historical Society, 1986.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is a generally rectangular parcel that corresponds to its legal boundary description:

Lot 3 of block 18 of the original plat of the Village of Spring Green, and additional former railroad lands southerly and adjacent thereto, being located in Section 7, town 8 North, Range 4 East, Village of Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin, being more fully described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of Block 18; Thence N89°49'58"W, 150.37' to a 1/4"drill hole and mag nail at the northeast corner of Lot 3 and the point of beginning; thence continuing N89°49'58"W, 44.12' to a 1/4"drill hole and mag nail at the northwest corner thereof; thence S00°46'20"W, 73.55' to a 3/4"diameter rebar; thence S84°10'30"E, 44.21' to a 3/4"diameter rebar; thence N00°50'00", 77.90' to the point of beginning. Parcel contains 3,338 square feet, more or less and is subject to any and all easements and rights-of-way of record and/or usage.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the same property described in document number 657246 of the Sauk County Registry. This boundary includes the building and the small paved external areas used for patio and building access. It is the historic parcel associated with the bank building.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

PHOTOGRAPH LOG PAGE

Name of Property:	State Bank of Spring Green
City or Vicinity:	Spring Green
County:	Sauk County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Eric Ferguson
Date of Photographs:	March 2010
Location of Original Digital Files:	Spring Green, WI 53588

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0001
North façade and adjacent properties, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0002
Jefferson Street siting, camera facing west-southwest

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0003
North façade (left) and west elevation (right) including modern addition at far right, camera facing southeast

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0004
South façade of modern addition (right) and west elevation (left), camera facing north-northeast

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0005
Exterior detail (entrance), north façade, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0006
Exterior detail (terra cotta), north façade, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0007
Exterior detail (terra cotta and glazed decorative brick), north façade, camera facing southeast

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0008
Exterior detail (original wood doors with brass hardware), north façade, camera facing south

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0009
Interior main room just inside entrance, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0010
Interior main room, camera facing north

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0011
Interior main room, inside teller cage, camera facing southeast

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0012
Interior main room, detail of vault door, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0013
Interior main room, camera facing west

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0014
Interior main room, camera facing northeast

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0015
Interior main room, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0016
Interior center room, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0017
Interior west room, camera facing south

WI_Sauk County_State Bank of Spring Green_0018
Interior detail (original south brick façade and windows with modern addition), camera facing east

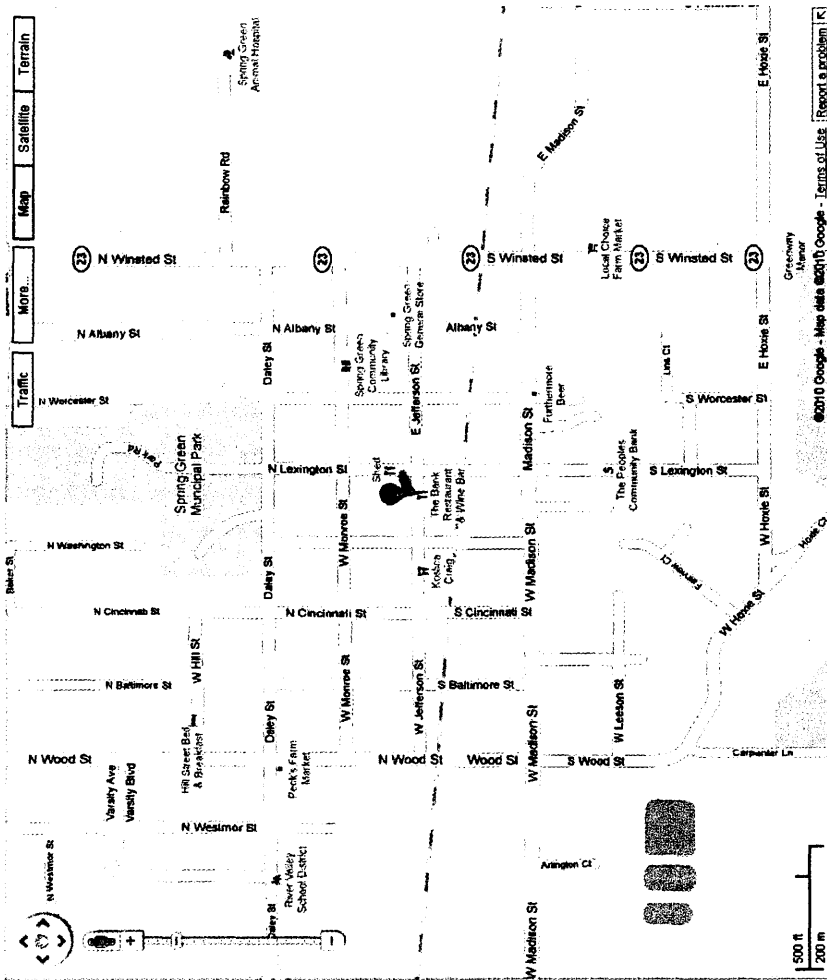
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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

The State Bank of Spring Green
134 W. Jefferson, Spring Green, Sauk County, WI



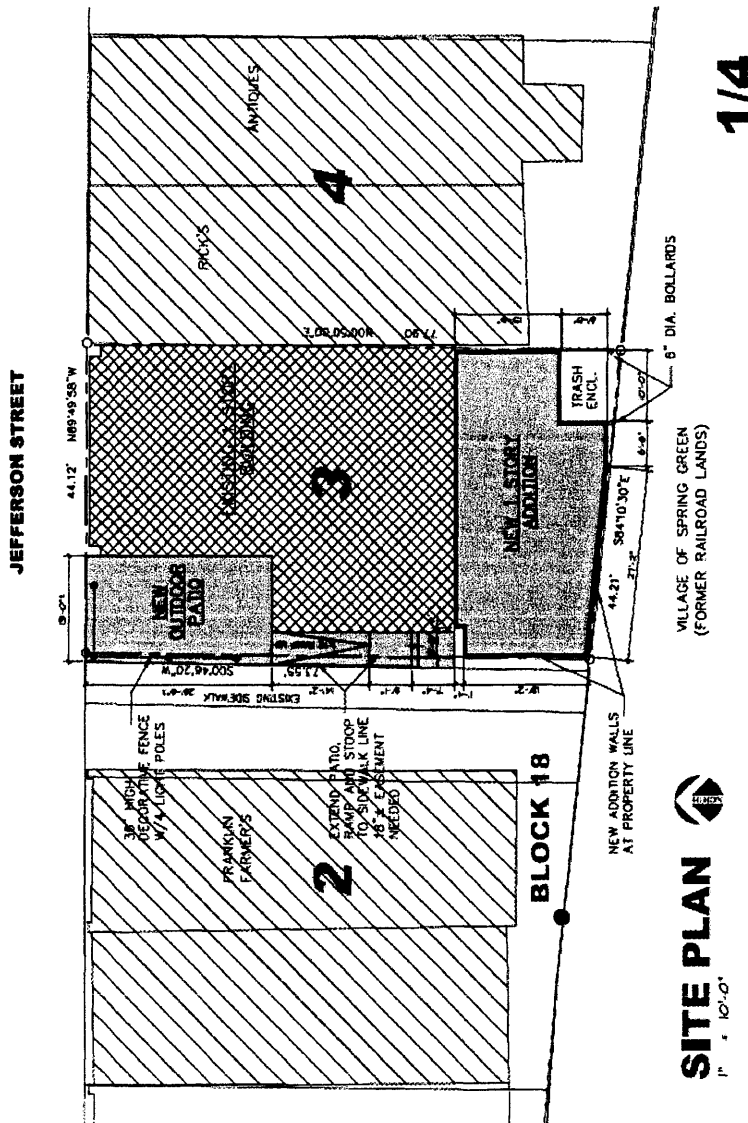
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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

The State Bank of Spring Green
134 W. Jefferson, Spring Green, Sauk County, WI

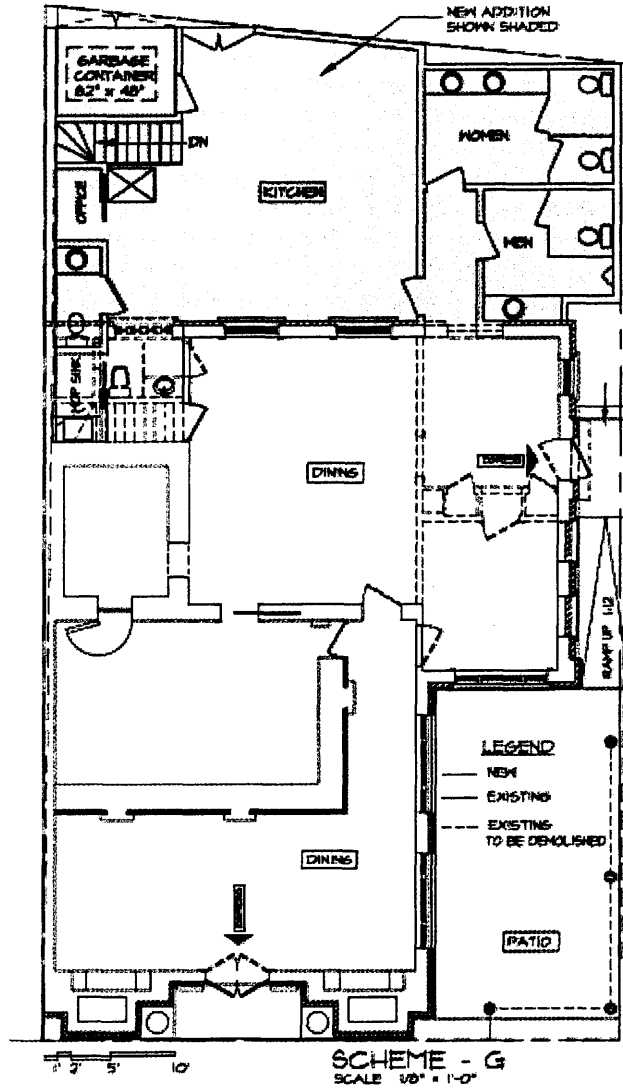


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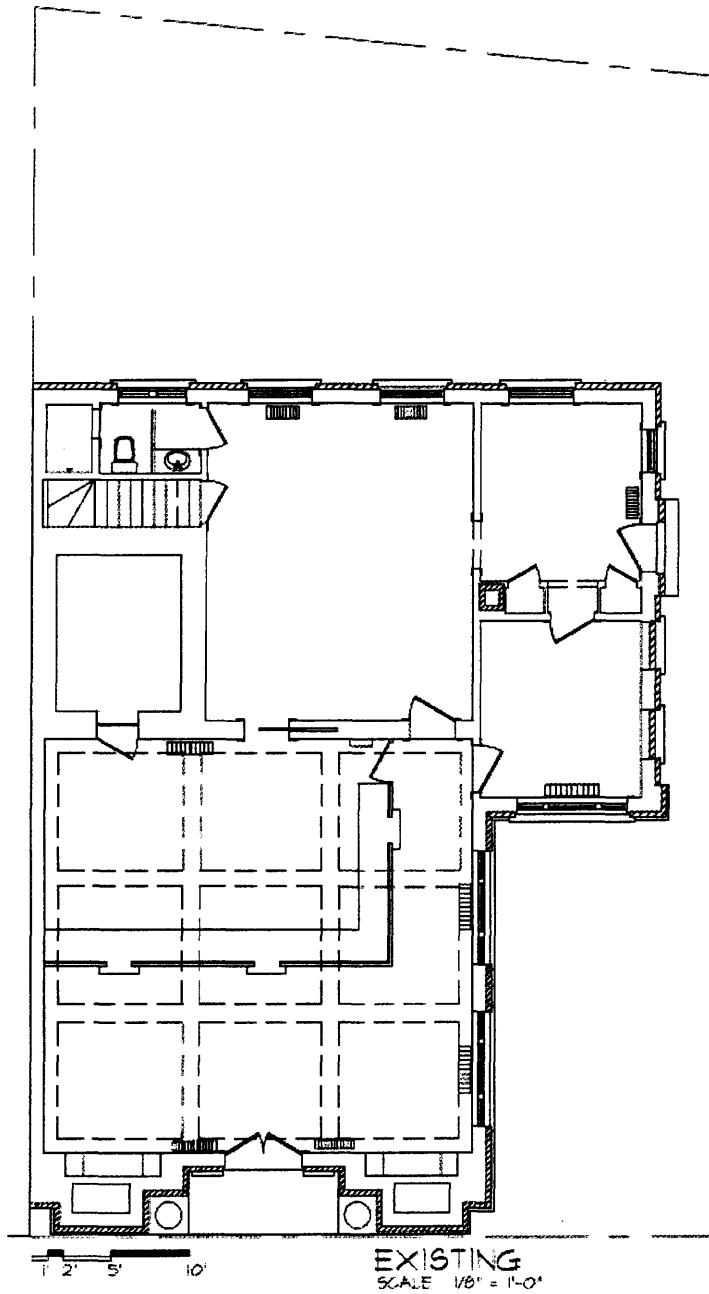
Current Floor Plan

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State Bank of Spring Green
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin



Original Floor Plan