

478



**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** Rest Haven Motel  
**other names/site number** Usonian Inn

**2. Location**

**street & number** E5116 United States Highway 14  
**city or town** Spring Green  
**state** Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Sauk **code** 111 **zip code** 53588  
**not for publication**  
**vicinity**

**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

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

Rest Haven Motel  
Name of Property

Sauk  
County and State

Wisconsin

#### 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 H. Beall*

7-20-11

*[Signature]*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as  
as apply)

private  
public-local  
public-State  
public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

building(s)  
district  
structure  
site  
object

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

| contributing | noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 2            | buildings       |
|              | sites           |
|              | structures      |
|              | 1 objects       |
| 2            | 1 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  
previously listed in the National Register**

0

#### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

#### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE

walls ALUMINUM

roof SYNTHETICS

other WOOD

#### Narrative Description

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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**Description:**

The highly intact Rest Haven Motel was built in 1952 on former farmland located on the outskirts of the village of Spring Green, Wisconsin. Former Taliesin apprentice Jesse C. "Cary" Caraway designed the Wrightian style motel. Kraemer Brothers Construction Company, which was and is located in nearby Plain, Wisconsin, built the motel. The building has a 120 degree V-shaped plan and it consists of two unequal length, one-story-tall, flat-roofed, essentially rectilinear plan wings that contain the motel's current eleven rental units. These two wings extend outward to the southwest and southeast from a two-story-tall, flat-roofed, more or less rectilinear plan, flat-roofed central pavilion that contains the motel's office and the living quarters for the motel's owner/manager and family. A basement story having poured concrete foundation walls is located under this central pavilion, but the wings rest on concrete slab pads. The exterior walls that rest on these foundations are clad in wide gauge aluminum siding that is original to the building and which was manufactured by the Reynolds Metals Co. as part of a promotional scheme whose intent was to publicize what was then a brand new product for this company. These walls are sheltered by very wide, flat, cantilevered, wood board-faced canopies that edge the upper portion of the walls, and each of the three parts of the building has its own rubber membrane-clad roof.

In addition to the motel there is also a highly intact free-standing, rectilinear plan, one-story-tall, flat-roofed two-car garage building located behind it that was also designed by Caraway and built in 1952 by the Kraemer Brothers. This structure is identical in design to the motel.

The landscape in this vicinity is flat, as is the parcel of land associated with the motel, which is located on the northeast side of US Highway 14. Most of the surface of this 1.76-acre polygonal-shaped parcel consists of mown lawn that is ornamented with individual and grouped mature deciduous trees, ornamental shrubs, and flower beds. The motel's public side faces southeast and southwest towards US Highway 14 and overlooks the farm fields that are located on the west side of this highway while the private side faces northeast and northwest and overlooks the fields of the adjacent farms that are located on the east side of the highway. The entrance to the motel is from US Highway 14 via a very short, curved, blacktopped driveway that opens into a large, blacktopped, polygonal-shape parking lot that services the motel units and the motel office. A concrete sidewalk that services the rental units and the motel office runs along the entire length of the public side of the motel and in recent years that portion of the parking lot that lies adjacent to this sidewalk has been landscaped with plantings of ornamental trees, evergreen shrubs and other planting materials, to handsome effect.

In 1952, when the motel was built, it was situated in rural countryside located one-half mile to the northeast of the village of Spring Green on a recently constructed portion of US Highway 14 that acts

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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as a by-pass around the village. At that time, the land on both sides of USH 14 at this location consisted primarily of flat fields devoted to the growing of crops. In addition, there was also a slight rise located behind (north) of the west wing of the motel and this rise was covered in mature trees. Since that time, additional businesses have opened along this stretch of USH 14, most of which are located around the intersection of US Highway 14 and State Highway 60, which is located some 500 yards further west of the motel, and the intersection of USH 14 and State Highway 23, which is located approximately 900 yards west of the motel. In addition, while the slight rise behind the motel's west wing is still covered with trees, a small subdivision was built on the other side of this rise. Nevertheless, most of the land across from and behind the motel is still given over to agriculture and the views from the principal windows of the motel's rental units continue to look out onto scenes that are essentially the same as when the motel was first built.

Exterior

Southeast & Southwest-Facing Front Elevation

The asymmetrically designed three-part southeast and southwest-facing front or public elevation of the motel is located some 150-feet northeast of USH 14 and the entrances to the motel's office and its rental units are arrayed across this elevation. Caraway gave the motel a 44-foot-wide x 33-foot-deep two-story central core that contains the motel's office and living quarters for the owners. A 60-foot-wide x 21-foot-deep wing containing five rental units extends southwest from this core at a 120 degree angle, and a second 97-foot-long x 21-foot-deep wing that contains six rental units extends southeast from the core. The entrances to each of these rental units is essentially identical and consist of a recessed wood entrance door ornamented with narrow strips of wood that outline a large centered rectangle and a smaller offset square, the overall design being one that is Wrightian in inspiration. Each of these doors is flanked on both sides by a projecting, oblong, wood-framed window box that is positioned high up on the main wall surface of the building and whose upper surface touches the broad projecting canopy that shelters the entire wall surface of this elevation.<sup>1</sup> The fronts and sides of each of these boxes is faced in glass and each box acts as a kind of storm window for two pairs of one-light oblong windows that are located on the main wall surface of the building at the rear of each box. One of each of these two pairs of windows provides light to each unit's bathroom, which is usually located on the right side of each entrance door, while the other pair provides light to the living/sleeping portion of the unit, which occupies the remainder of the interior space of each unit.<sup>2</sup> Sheltering these

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<sup>1</sup> The only exceptions to this are the easternmost and westernmost end units of the motel, which have window boxes on just one side of their entrance doors.

<sup>2</sup> The only significant change made to the exterior is the placement of ridged translucent fiberglass sheets over the outside windows of each window box to give the rental units greater privacy. Fortunately, this change can easily be undone.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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entrances, the window boxes, and the concrete sidewalk that edges this side of the building, are five-foot-deep flat canopies that are cantilevered out from the main wall surface just below the upper edge of the wall surface. These canopies extend across the entire width of both wings and across the first story of the office/living core. They are edged in stained wooden boards and their soffits are plastered and have recessed electric lights let into them at regular intervals.

The southwest-facing main elevation of the two-story office core that connects the two wings projects outward some three-feet from the wall surface of the motel's east wing. The main entrance door to the office is set into the core's southeast wall, while another entrance door that services a laundry and utility room is set into the west end of the core's southwest-facing wall surface. Placed between these two doors is a large projecting wood-framed window box that has two large, one-light picture windows that face southwest while narrow single lights make up the southeast and northwest sides of the box. This window box shelters two pairs of one-light sliding windows located on the main wall surface, all of which admit light into the motel's office. Both of these doors and the window box that is placed between them are sheltered by a continuation of the cantilevered canopy described above.

The second story of the southwest-facing main elevation of the central core features a large, five-light projecting window box that wraps around the south corner of the core. This window box covers five pairs of one-light sliding windows located on the main wall surface and which provide light to a second story bedroom.<sup>3</sup> This window box is also sheltered by wide, overhanging boxed flat eaves that edge the flat roof that shelters the core and which are identical in design and materials to the canopies that edge the top of the wall surface of the wings.

#### Southeast-Facing End Elevation

The southeast-facing end elevation of the motel consists of two parts: the 33-foot-wide, two-story-tall side elevation of the motel's living/office core, and the 21-foot-wide, one-story-tall end elevation of the southeast wing. Much of the first story of the core portion is covered by the northwest end of the attached one-story southeast wing of the motel, but the core is wider than the wing and the entrance door to the motel office is located on its wall surface just to the left of the place where the northwest end of the wing attaches to it. The second story of the core is roughly symmetrical in design and features two of the projecting window boxes described earlier. These window boxes are identical in size and design; the left-hand one was described above and wraps around the south corner of the core while the right-hand one wraps around the core's east corner. These window boxes each cover five pairs of one-light sliding windows that are located on the core's main wall surface and they both

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<sup>3</sup> Three of these pairs face southwest while the other two face southeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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provide light to the two second story bedrooms.<sup>4</sup> In addition, an entrance door that opens onto the roof of the southeast wing is placed off center to the right between the two window boxes.

The 21-foot-wide, southeast-facing end elevation of the one-story-tall southeast wing is asymmetrical in design and its wider left hand portion contains no openings and it is not sheltered by an overhanging canopy. The right-hand portion, however, consists of a portion of a window box that wraps around the east corner of the elevation and it covers several pairs of one-light sliding style windows placed on the main wall surface that face both southeast and northeast. Like the window boxes on the public elevation of the motel, this window box is also sheltered by an identical overhanging canopy, but it differs from the ones described above in that it is considerably taller. This is because the windows it covers look out onto the surrounding farm fields and are the principal windows of the end rental unit of this wing.

#### Northeast & Northwest-Facing Rear Elevation

The asymmetrical northeast and northwest-facing rear elevation of the motel is also comprised of three parts: the northeast and northwest-facing elevations of the two wings and the northeast-facing elevation of the connecting center core. The position of each of the rental units in both of the wings is indicated by the placement of the taller, projecting, wood-framed window box of the type described above. Each room has its own separate window box and these boxes each cover a pair of one-light sliding windows that admit natural light into each room. Each of these boxes has a single large one-light picture window that faces outward, and the sides of each of these boxes all originally contained smaller single fixed lights as well but these have now been covered over with translucent ridged fiberglass sheets in order to give renters greater privacy. All of these window boxes and the wall surfaces of the two wings are sheltered by a wide, continuous, overhanging flat canopy that on this elevation actually edges each wing's flat roof, and this canopy also has plastered soffits.<sup>5</sup>

The northeast-facing rear elevation of the two-story office core projects outward some eight feet from the wall surface of the southeast wing and a rear entrance door to the manager/owner's living unit is set into the northeast-facing wall surface of the southeast wing just to the left (southeast) of the core. Placed on the left-hand side of the first story of the northeast-facing wall surface of the core is another of the large projecting wood-framed window boxes described above. This one covers two pairs of

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<sup>4</sup> Two of the pairs of windows that are covered by the east corner's window box face southeast while the other three face northeast.

<sup>5</sup> Besides the addition of the fiberglass sheets to the sides of the window boxes, the only other changes that have occurred on this elevation of the building have been the installation of individual air conditioner units into the wall surface of each unit.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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sliding one-light windows that provide natural light to the living unit inside and it is also sheltered by a continuation of the cantilevered canopy that was described above. Like the window box on the southwest-facing main elevation of the core that provides light to the motel's office, this one also has two large one-light picture windows that here face northeast. Its sides originally consisted of narrow fixed single lights that have now also been covered over with translucent ridged fiberglass sheets. In addition, there is a second narrower window box placed some ten feet to the right of the first one that is identical in design but which covers just one pair of sliding one-light windows.

Most of the second story of this elevation of the central core is covered by the projecting window box that wraps around the east corner of the core. This window box covers three pair of sliding one-light windows that provide light to one of the two second story bedrooms. It too is sheltered by the wide, overhanging boxed eaves that edge the flat roof that shelters the core.

#### Southwest-Facing End Elevation

The southwest-facing end elevation of the motel consists of the 21-foot-wide, one-story-tall end elevation of the southwest wing. This elevation is also asymmetrical in design and its wider left hand portion contains no openings and it is not sheltered by an overhanging canopy. The right-hand portion, however, contains half of a window box that wraps around the south corner of the elevation. This window box is placed high on the main wall surfaces, its equal-length sides face both southwest and southeast, and each side covers a pair of one-light oblong windows. Both sides of this box are sheltered by the same five-foot-deep flat canopy that spans the entire width of the front elevation of the motel and which is cantilevered out from the main wall surface just below its upper edge. Both sides of this window box face towards the highway and like the other window boxes on the public side of the motel that were described earlier, this one's original glass panes have also now been covered over with translucent, ridged, fiberglass sheets in the interest of providing more privacy for the renters.<sup>6</sup>

#### Interior

Like the exterior of the building, the original interior is still highly intact and it has been well cared for and is in excellent condition. The first story of the office core contains the motel office itself, which faces southwest towards the highway, and has doors leading from it into a laundry room/utility room located between the office and the southwest wing, and into a hall off the room's northeast wall that leads to the living room and the dining room/kitchen that occupies the rest of the first story of the core. The office space has an L-plan and plastered walls and ceilings. One corner of this space contains the

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<sup>6</sup> This window box provides additional light to the interior of the living portion of the end rental unit in this wing.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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motel's office desk. In front of this is tall, plywood counter over which business is transacted, the front of which is ornamented with narrow wooden strips that outline a large square and with smaller red-painted blocks of wood, the overall design once again being one that is Wrightian in inspiration. The office's ceiling contains another Wrightian touch. The south half of this room has a ceiling that is a foot lower than the north half, which is accounted for by the fact that the lower ceiling is actually a continuation of the canopy that runs above the window box located on the room's south wall. The interior edge of this canopy is covered in varnished wood and indirect lighting is placed in the space between the top of the canopy and the taller ceiling that covers the northern part of the room.

A narrow, straight, enclosed staircase runs from the hall behind the office up to the second story of the office core and it opens into another hall that services the two bedrooms and single bathroom that make up the second story. The floor of this story is carpeted, the walls and ceiling are plastered, and the door and window casings and the doors themselves are all simple in design, are stained, and are coated in clear glossy varnish. Both bedrooms have bands of windows that wrap around one of the corners of each room. They both have built-in closet units placed on one of their walls, the contents of the closets are hidden from view by two pairs of varnished folding doors.

The motel's rental units are mostly identical in design, they are 13.5-foot-wide x 21-foot-deep, and they consists of an L-plan bedroom that wraps around a bathroom and adjacent clothes closet that occupies one corner of what would otherwise be a rectilinear room. Here too, the floors are carpeted, the walls and ceilings are plastered, and all of the wood trim and the wooden doors are stained and are coated in clear glossy varnish. In addition, each of these rooms has the same two-height ceilings found in the office and the reason for this is the same; the lower ceiling is actually a continuation of the canopy that runs above the window boxes on the motel's south wall. In addition, the interior edge of this canopy is covered in varnished wood and indirect lighting is placed in the space between the top of the canopy and each room's taller main ceiling.

The motel units' bathrooms are placed either to the right or the left of the entrance door to the room depending on the wing. Originally, the bathroom floors were of terrazzo, as were the continuously molded baseboards that encircled the room, and the walls and ceiling were plastered. Placed on the walls opposite the bathrooms' entrances were a sink and a toilet, a window was placed on the bathroom's outside wall, and a shower stall enclosure was located on the wall opposite the window. While most of the fixtures in these bathrooms were original and while they were still serviceable, their age was all too apparent, and the shower stalls in particular, which were not original to the rooms, were very small by modern standards. To address these shortcomings, the motel unit's bathrooms were recently renovated in an approved tax credit project. In these rooms, the floors and the walls were covered in large quarry tiles, new sinks and toilets were installed, and much larger walk-in shower



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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stalls were created by removing the old shower stalls and the adjacent clothes closets and combining the two into a larger shower stall.

**Garage (Contributing)**

In addition to the motel building itself there is a two-car, rectilinear plan, one-story-tall, flat-roofed automobile garage located some thirty-feet to the north of the motel. It was built at the same time as the motel and its exterior uses the same design elements as the motel. This building measures 28-feet-wide x 24.5-feet-deep and the principal elevation of the building faces southwest. This asymmetrical elevation features two separate garage door openings and these are placed to the right of a single entrance door. The two rectilinear garage door openings each contain a sixteen-panel wooden overhead garage door, while the door opening contains a flush wooden door that has no panels. All three of these door openings are sheltered by a wide, projecting, flat-roofed canopy that edges the top of the main wall surface and this canopy is itself edged by stained boards and has a plastered soffit. This canopy does not, however, cover the short section of wall surface that is located to the left of the entrance door.

The other three elevations of the garage have no openings, but the entire wall surface of this building's rear elevation is sheltered by another wide, flat-roofed canopy identical to the one that shelters the doors on the main façade.

Originally, this building was sided in the same wide gauge aluminum siding as the motel but at some later time it was resided in narrow gauge aluminum.

**Sign (Non-Contributing)**

In addition to the motel and its garage building there is a Wrightian style outdoor sign located to the south of the motel. This sign was built in 1992 to a design provided by Taliesin-trained architect James Pfefferkorn. The base consists of a large raised planting bed edged with dressed limestone blocks and laid in a naturalistic style that is typical of Wright's own work. The sign itself has an L-shaped wood frame that supports a sign board that reads "The Usonian Inn," these words being printed in a typeface that is also characteristic of typefaces devised by Wright.

While the sign is compatible with the style of the motel, it is a non-contributing resource because of its more recent construction date.

Rest Haven Motel  
Name of Property

Sauk  
County and State

Wisconsin

## 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

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### Period of Significance

1952

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### Significant Dates

1952

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### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

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### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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### Architect/Builder

Caraway, Jesse C. "Cary"  
Kraemer Brothers

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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**Significance:**

The highly intact Rest Haven Motel building is nominated at the local level of significance to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under National Register (NR) Criterion C (Architecture). Research designed to assess the motel's potential for eligibility under Criterion C was undertaken using the NR significance area of Architecture, a theme identified in the State of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP). This research centered on evaluating the motel by utilizing the Contemporary Style subsection of the Architectural Styles study unit of the CRMP.<sup>7</sup> The results of this research are detailed below. The research demonstrates that the Rest Haven Motel is locally significant under NR Criterion C as a highly intact and early post-World War II Wisconsin example of the motel resource type and as a rare Wrightian style example of a motel designed by a former Taliesin Fellow using the Usonian principles developed by Frank Lloyd Wright, whose Wisconsin home and school, Taliesin, is located three miles south of Spring Green across the Wisconsin River in Iowa County. In addition, the motel is also believed to be of architectural significance because it represents a very early example of a commercial building that was clad in the new aluminum siding that would soon become ubiquitous throughout the United States.

The Rest Haven Motel was built in 1951-1952 just outside the village of Spring Green, Wisconsin, catering to the greatly increased automobile traffic and automobile-related tourism that was transforming the American lifestyle following the end of World War II. The original owners were Mr. and Mrs. John Michels and their architect was Jesse C. Caraway, an early former member of Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin Fellowship. Not surprisingly, the Michels' new motel is an example of the Wrightian style and its design represents what were then the current trends in the design of smaller owner-operated motels. The Rest Haven Motel has had several owners since its construction and is now called the Usonian Inn. Remarkably, in an age when small owner-occupied motels have almost vanished, the Rest Haven Motel is lived in by its current owners, it is used for its original purpose, it is highly intact, and is in excellent, very original condition.

History

The Rest Haven Motel is located on the outer edge of the village of Spring Green on a nearly two-acre parcel of land that faces onto USH 14 and it was the first motel built in the Spring Green area. The location of the new motel was probably chosen because the original route of USH 14, which ran directly through the village of Spring Green, was altered circa 1944. The highway's new route

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<sup>7</sup> 02, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (3 vols.). Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986, Vol. 2, (Architecture) p. 2-37.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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amounted to a broad curving bypass around the village and the Michels' purchase of a site on this bypass and near the intersection of US Highway 14 and two other major area highways, State Highway 23 and State Highway 60, gave the motel's owners an admirable location and a reasonable expectation of future profitability.

The Michels' new motel was completed in time for the summer tourist season of 1952, and an illustrated article on the new business appeared soon thereafter on the front page of the local newspaper.

Spring Green's newest business enterprise, a modern 10-unit motel near the intersection of Highways 14 and 23 a half mile northeast of the village, has been completed and was opened last week by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Michels. A two-story home for the Michels forms the center of the structure, and long, low wings on either side house the motel units. Each room of the motel, and all the rooms in the Michels' living quarters are designed with large picture windows in deep bays which effectively frame handsome views of the hills, prairies and woods.

The private section of the building includes an office, laundry room, kitchen, living room, bathroom and bedrooms downstairs and bedrooms upstairs. The long, flat roof of the motel can be used by the Michels family as a terrace for outside living. Each spacious room of the motel has its own bathroom, indirect lighting, radiant heating, and furnishings of modern design.

Within a week after it had opened for business, the motel owners had accommodated visitors from six states, and one of their overnight guests was Bob McGrath who plays with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Cary Caraway, formerly of Taliesin and now living at Clyde, was the architect for the building. Kraemer Bros. of Plain [WI] had the construction job. The motel, known as "Rest Haven," will be complete after the parking area is re-surfaced and the grounds landscaped.<sup>8</sup>

The Michels ran their motel until 1992, when it was sold to Kevin Bauer and Richard Brander.

The former Rest Haven Motel, a landmark on US Highway 14 at Spring Green since its construction in 1950, [sic] has changed hands and its name in recent weeks. New owners Kevin Bauer and Richard Brander obtained the property which has 11 lodging units in mid-June. The motel was the first highway lodging place between Madison and La Crosse.

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<sup>8</sup> "New Motel Opens Here." *Spring Green Weekly Home News*. May 15, 1952, p. 1 (illustrated). This article notes that the motel had 10 units. It is assumed that the current 11<sup>th</sup> unit was created from a former storage or work room, or was used as living space by the original owners.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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The new partners have re-christened the motel "The Usonian Inn" because of the elements of Frank Lloyd Wright inspired "Usonian" design used by Taliesin architect Jesse C. Caraway in creating the original plans for the building."<sup>9</sup>

At that time, the new owners commissioned Taliesin-trained architect James Pfefferkorn to design a new outdoor sign in a Wrightian mode for the Inn and this sign is still in place today. Some years later the Inn changed hands once again and became the property of Kathy and Steve Page, who oversaw the new landscaping that now surrounds the Inn. In 2005 the Inn was listed in the Sauk County Register of Historic Places, which is a designation that is awarded by the Arts, Humanities and Historical Committee of Sauk County.<sup>10</sup> Shortly thereafter the Inn became the property of the current owners, who have continued the tradition of living in the motel's living quarters.

### **Architecture**

The Rest Haven Motel is eligible for listing in the NRHP on the basis of its architectural significance at the local level as an excellent, exceptionally intact Wrightian style example of the motel resource type. It was designed by Jesse C. Caraway, a Taliesin-trained architect, and is a very early example of the commercial use of aluminum siding, which in 1951-1952 was still a very new building product.

The Rest Haven Motel was designed by Jesse Claude (Cary) Caraway (1913-1994), who was one of the earliest architects to receive their training in Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin Fellowship.

Born on his father's ranch near Decatur, Texas in 1919, [sic] he spent his early years hard at work there, and loving the out-of-doors. One of his convictions was that "the fabric of life is woven from thin threads of circumstance." His encounter with *An Autobiography* by Frank Lloyd Wright caused him to decide to be an architect. He left the University of Texas in 1935 and joined the Taliesin Fellowship, where Mr. Wright changed his name to Cary. Cary studied architecture, supervised the construction of buildings, managed the garden, plowed fields, graded roads, made wine, and broke horses in Wisconsin. In Arizona he helped build Taliesin West, moved saguaro cacti, and captured intruding rattlesnakes.<sup>11</sup>

Caraway was also joined at Taliesin by his uncle, Herb Fritz Jr., in 1937, and by his brother, Frances Caraway, in 1938, and he would remain at Taliesin as an apprentice until 1942. During this period

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<sup>9</sup> "Motel Changes Hands." *Spring Green Home News*, July 8, 1992. p. 3 (illustrated).

<sup>10</sup> "Usonian Inn, Built in '52, is Historic Site." *Spring Green Home News*, September 28, 2005 (illustrated).

<sup>11</sup> *Journal of The Taliesin Fellows*. Issue 17, Spring, 1997, p. 3.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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Caraway helped supervise the construction of the Wright-designed John C. Pew House in Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin, in 1938, the Wright-designed Theodore Baird House in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1940, and the Wright-designed James B. Christie House in Bernardsville, New Jersey, also in 1940, the latter two being good examples of Wright's Usonian design principles.<sup>12</sup> While at Taliesin, Caraway also met and married Frances Marie Fritz, Herb Fritz Jr.'s sister, and in 1941 he and Frances had a son, Tor (1941-2008). In 1942, the Caraways left Taliesin and settled in the tiny nearby Iowa County crossroads community of Clyde. Caraway subsequently worked for the Badger Ordnance Plant outside Baraboo, Wisconsin and also at Oak Ridge, Tennessee during the World War II years.

Following the end of the war, Caraway set up practice as an architect in Clyde. Little is known about his work during the decade that followed, but in 1951 he was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. John Michels to design a modern motel on the outskirts of the village of Spring Green that was to be known as the Rest Haven Motel. Caraway's design for the Michels was undoubtedly predicated in large part on the need to keep expenses within bounds, but it is still striking how much his simplified Wrightian style motel design owes to Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian principles. Regardless of the shape that their overall plans take, for instance, the typical Usonian house features a visually prominent central core that contains the house's utilities, its kitchen, its principal living spaces, etc. and attached to this core are one or sometimes two bedroom wings. Caraway was at Taliesin throughout the period when Wright was developing his Usonian principles and Caraway's familiarity with the first Usonian designs, such as the Theodore Baird and James B. Christie houses, whose construction he helped supervise, clearly later found expression in his design for the Michels, which also has a visually prominent central core and attached bedroom wings. Other typical Usonian elements found their place in Caraway's design as well. These include his giving the motel public and private sides to ensure the visual and aural privacy of those who would stay there, his use of broad cantilevered canopies or eaves to shelter the exterior walls, and his bringing of these cantilevered elements into the interior of the building to create spatial variety in the rooms.

Another striking feature of the building at the time it was built was the fact that it was completely clad in wide gauge aluminum siding that was formed to resemble more traditional clapboard siding. The story of how this came to be can be found on the website maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation, which contains the following account:

Norman Kraemer of Kraemer [Bros.] Construction worked on the construction of the motel. Mr. Kraemer verified that the original siding was aluminum. At the time of the motel's construction, Reynolds Aluminum was looking for volunteers to use their new siding product

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<sup>12</sup> Besinger, Curtis. *Working With Mr. Wright: What It Was Like*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995, p. 297.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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and Reynolds would choose a building that used the siding to be featured in Life Magazine. The original owners of the motel decided to use the aluminum siding. However, their building was not chosen for the magazine piece.<sup>13</sup>

The first aluminum siding had been developed just after World War II ended by the Metal Building Products Co. of Detroit, which began to manufacture siding based on patented ideas for waterproof interlocking joints developed by an Indiana machinist named Frank Hoess. Metal Building Products was not able to compete with large aluminum producers such as Reynolds Metals, however, and the large scale manufacture of the new aluminum siding soon became the province of large manufacturers.

While the Hoess company continued to function for about twelve more years after the dissolution of the Metal Building Products Corporation in 1948, they were not as successful as rising siding companies like Reynolds Metals. After the war Reynolds utilized an aluminum sheet rolling mill in Illinois with the intent of applying its total production output towards the national housing shortage. Siding was only one of the many aluminum building products marketed by Reynolds, but it was the star of the line and was featured extensively in the company's advertising. Aluminum, like asbestos and asphalt, was touted in the 1940s as a replacement for traditional materials that offered similar aesthetic qualities yet had the usual maintenance-saving attributes of being rodent resistant, fire resistant, insulating (by 1948) and requiring no painting. Reynolds promised the consumer that their aluminum siding would provide "traditional colonial beauty" for a lifetime. ... The effectiveness of Reynolds' ad campaign was proven by the company's estimate that within eighteen months of production they had shipped enough aluminum products to side and roof over 141,000 five-room houses.<sup>14</sup>

By 1950, the major aluminum producers all had aluminum siding products on the market, but the start of the Korean War in that same year put a temporary halt to much non-war-related production and the promotion that resulted in the siding of the Rest Haven Motel in aluminum appears to have been an attempt by Reynolds Metals to keep the pre-war sales momentum for the still new product going.

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<sup>13</sup> Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation. Architecture and History Inventory (AHI# 90992). Interview with Norman Kraemer. In 1952, Kraemer Brothers, which is located some five miles north of Spring Green in the Sauk County village of Plain, was still a new and growing firm. Today, Kraemer Brothers, is one of Wisconsin's largest building contractors and it has been named to a list of the top 400 contractors in the United States that is compiled annually by *Engineering News Record Magazine* since the early 1990s. See also: <[www.kraemerbrothers.com](http://www.kraemerbrothers.com)>

<sup>14</sup> Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Historic Properties. Residential Siding Materials in Arkansas. Architectural Aluminum. [http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/historic-properties/national-register/siding\\_material](http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/historic-properties/national-register/siding_material) This article on the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's website provides an excellent overview of the historic evolution of the aluminum siding industry.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

What, if anything, Caraway might have preferred to use by way of a siding material for his motel is not known, but the use of metal siding would not have been unfamiliar to him. Frank Lloyd Wright, after all, was well known for being open to experimentation with new building products such as plywood and Thermopane glass and had himself experimented with metal cladding in his unbuilt All Steel Houses project that was to be located in Los Angeles, California, in 1937 and which was developed during Caraway's time at Taliesin.<sup>15</sup> Another Wright-designed project that Caraway might have been familiar with and which he might also have been influenced by was the unbuilt Garage and Restaurant building in Spring Green that Wright designed in 1943 for Glenn and Ruth Richardson. This combination automobile service garage and restaurant was to have featured a two-story central core that contained a restaurant in its first story, living quarters for the Richardsons in the second story, and garage space for the auto service part of the business in a long one-story wing that was attached to the core.<sup>16</sup> While it is not known if Caraway ever saw this design, it was in process in the year he left Taliesin. Since Caraway maintained close ties with Wright and with the Taliesin Fellowship in the years thereafter, knowledge about what would, after all, have been a local project could well have reached him.

Caraway's design was also clearly influenced by post-war trends in motel design. By 1951, automobile tourism in the U.S. was getting into high gear once more and national trends in motel architecture were turning away from the cabin camp and the cottage court motel types that had predominated in Wisconsin and elsewhere before the war and were shifting instead towards the more modern motor court type in which the formerly separate rental units were "totally integrated under single rooflines, usually as single buildings."<sup>17</sup> Almost all of these new motor courts, which were more typically known as "motels," short for motor hotels, were single story buildings and "many contained coffee shops or restaurants as part of an integrated complex."<sup>18</sup> In addition, like Wright's Usonian design houses, motor courts were typically designed with both public and private sides and the reasons were basically the same: to give the side of the rental units that faced the highway some privacy while giving the side that faced away from the highway protected views. Many of these new motels were also owner-operated, as had been true of the cabin camps and cottage courts that came before them. Many of these, like the Rest Haven Motel, contained living quarters for the owners that were usually located next to or above the motel's office for convenience sake.

<sup>15</sup> Riley, Terrance (ed.). *Frank Lloyd Wright: Architect*. New York: Museum of Modern Art, 1994, p. 242.

<sup>16</sup> Pfeiffer, Bruce Brooks. *Frank Lloyd Wright Drawings*. New York: Harry Abrams, Inc., 1990, pp. 251-253. See also: Pfeiffer, Bruce Brooks. *Frank Lloyd Wright 1943-1959: The Complete Works*. Cologne, Germany: Taschen, 2009, p. 49.

<sup>17</sup> Jakle, John A., Keith A. Sculle, and Jefferson S. Rogers. *The Motel in America*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1996, p. 43.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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Tourism, and automobile tourism in particular, was already an important industry in Wisconsin at the beginning of World War II and would become even more so after the end of the war, with the post-war economic boom. Never-the-less, while motel construction was booming all across the U.S. in the years after the war (some 4000 new ones were built between 1945 and 1952 according to a contemporary article in *Fortune Magazine*), the number of motels in Wisconsin was still relatively small compared to what it would be just a few years later.<sup>19</sup> For instance, USH 14 enters Wisconsin from Illinois near Lake Geneva in southeastern Wisconsin and its route carries it north and west, first to the capitol city of Madison, and then west and north towards the city of La Crosse on the Mississippi River, after which it continues west and crosses over into Minnesota. In 1954, two years after the Rest Haven Motel was completed, the Wisconsin Conservation Department compiled a comprehensive statewide list of Wisconsin's 357 motels. At that time there were only six motels located in the 136 miles between Madison and La Crosse on USH 14: two in Spring Green, including the Rest Haven; two in Richland Center; and two in Viroqua.<sup>20</sup> Of these six, only the Rest Haven, the Park View Motor Court in Richland Center, and the Hickory Hill Motel in Viroqua are known to be extant today and the Rest Haven is the only one of the three that has any architectural significance or that retains integrity.

Shortly after completing the Rest Haven Motel, Jesse Caraway and his family moved to Chicago where he took up a position as a staff architect with the University of Illinois.

For 25 years, Caraway was the associate architect at the Medical Center and the Circle Campus of the University of Illinois in Chicago. After Cary retired in 1977, he and Frances moved to Wisconsin. They spent their summers there, the winters in warmer climates, and they traveled around the world.<sup>21</sup>

During their years in Chicago, the Caraways maintained their Iowa County farm in Clyde and Caraway retained close ties with Wright and Taliesin during the remainder of Wright's life. It was Caraway who was largely responsible for instigating the Frank Lloyd Wright testimonial dinner held in Madison on February 10, 1955 and Caraway also played a major role in organizing Frank Lloyd Wright Day in Chicago on September 17, 1956, where Wright's Mile High Skyscraper was first unveiled. In addition, Caraway supervised the construction of the Wright-designed Allen Friedman house in Bannockburn,

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<sup>19</sup> "Hotels and Motels." *Progressive Architecture Magazine*, April, 1952, p. 101.

<sup>20</sup> *Motels in Wisconsin*. Madison: Wis.: Wisconsin Conservation Department, Recreational Publicity Section, [1954]. The other Spring Green example was Howell's Motel, built later in 1952 on US Highway 14 near its intersection with State Highway 23. So far as can be determined, this motel is either no longer extant or else it has been greatly altered and enlarged.

<sup>21</sup> *Journal of The Taliesin Fellows*. Issue 17, Spring, 1997, p. 3.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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Illinois in 1960, the design of which had been completed just before Wright's death in 1959.<sup>22</sup>  
Caraway died in Wisconsin on December 9, 1994 at the age of 80.<sup>23</sup>

Today, Wisconsin has thousands of motels and motor hotels but the number of architecturally significant ones dating from the 1950s and before is small and the number of those that retain integrity is even smaller. The Architecture and History Inventory maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation and Public History currently lists just 56 motels throughout Wisconsin, including the Rest Haven Motel. While the number that will be added to this list will increase significantly in the years to come, the fact remains that intact early examples are rare and ones that display true Wrightian style designs are rarer.

Throughout its history, the Rest Haven Motel/Usonian Inn has received a high level of maintenance and it displays a high level of integrity today. Consequently, the Rest Haven Motel is eligible for listing in the NRHP on the basis of its local architectural significance as a rare, possibly unique example of a motel that displays the influence of the Usonian principles of design developed by Frank Lloyd Wright and because it was designed by one of Wright's early apprentices. In addition, the motel is an early and highly intact example of an aluminum-sided commercial building and it is also a fine, intact, early example of the post-World War II motel resource type, which is an historically important resource type related to Wisconsin's tourism history.

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<sup>22</sup> *Taliesin Fellows Newsletter*. Issue Number 5, October 15, 2001, p. 1.

<sup>23</sup> *Spring Green Home News*. December 14, 1994, p. 13. Obituary of Jesse Claude (Cary) Caraway.

Rest Haven Motel  
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 1.76 acres

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

|   |           |               |                |   |       |         |          |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>738680</u> | <u>4785390</u> | 3 | _____ | _____   | _____    |
|   | Zone      | Easting       | Northing       |   | Zone  | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | _____     | _____         | _____          | 4 | _____ | _____   | _____    |
|   | Zone      | Easting       | Northing       |   | Zone  | Easting | Northing |

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

|                 |                        |           |                  |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| name/title      | Timothy F. Heggland    | date      | December 8, 2010 |
| organization    |                        | telephone | 608-795-2650     |
| street & number | 6391 Hillsandwood Road | zip code  | 53560            |
| city or town    | Mazomanie              | state     | WI               |

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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**Major Bibliographical References:**

Publications:

Besinger, Curtis. *Working With Mr. Wright: What It Was Like*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Jakle, John A., Keith A. Sculle, and Jefferson S. Rogers. *The Motel in America*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1996.

*Journal of The Taliesin Fellows*. Issue 17, Spring, 1997.

*Motels in Wisconsin*. Madison: Wis.: Wisconsin Conservation Department, Recreational Publicity Section, [1954]. [Located at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Government Publications Section.]

Pfeiffer, Bruce Brooks. *Frank Lloyd Wright Drawings*. New York: Harry Abrams, Inc., 1990.

Riley, Terrance (ed.). *Frank Lloyd Wright: Architect*. New York: Museum of Modern Art, 1994.

*Spring Green Home News*. Various issues.

*Taliesin Fellows Newsletter*. Issue Number 5, October 15, 2001.

Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation. *Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)*.

Wyatt, Barbara (ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (3 vols.). Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Division of Historic Preservation, 1986, Vol. 2, (Architecture).

Websites:

[http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/historic-properties/national-register/siding\\_material](http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/historic-properties/national-register/siding_material)

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

Part of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 7, T8N, R4E. CSM #4371, Lot 2.

**Boundary Justification:**

The parcel described above contains all the land that has historically been associated with the Rest Haven Motel.

Rest Haven Motel  
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.)

|                            |              |    |  |                  |
|----------------------------|--------------|----|--|------------------|
| <b>name/title</b>          |              |    |  | <b>date</b>      |
| <b>organization</b>        |              |    |  | <b>telephone</b> |
| <b>Street &amp; number</b> |              |    |  | <b>zip code</b>  |
| <b>city or town</b>        | <b>state</b> | WI |  |                  |

**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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 1

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**Name of property:** Rest Haven Motel  
**City or vicinity:** Spring Green  
**County:** Sauk County  
**State:** Wisconsin  
**Photographer:** Timothy F. Heggland  
**Date of photographs:** October 22, 2010  
**Location of original digital files:** 6391 Hillsandwoods Rd., Mazomanie, WI 53560

Photo #1 of 34  
Main Elevation General View, View looking N

Photo #2 of 34  
Office/Living Core, View looking N

Photo #3 of 34  
Southeast Wing, View looking NE

Photo #4 of 34  
Southwest Wing Detail, View looking SW

Photo #5 of 34  
Southeast Wing Corner Unit, View looking NE

Photo #6 of 34  
Southeast End Elevation, View looking N

Photo #7 of 34  
Southeast End Elevation, View looking NW

Photo #8 of 34  
Rear Elevation General View, View looking NW

Photo #9 of 34  
Office/Living Core, View looking W

Photo #10 of 34  
Office/Living Core, View looking SW

Photo #11 of 34  
Office/Living Core Detail, View looking SW

Photo #12 of 34  
Garage, View looking NW

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

Section photos Page 2

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Photo #13 of 34  
Garage, View looking N

Photo #14 of 34  
Rear Elevation, Southwest Wing, View looking NE

Photo #15 of 34  
General View, View Looking NE

Photo #16 of 34  
Main Elevation, Southwest Wing, View looking NW

Photo #17 of 34  
Office Core Detail, View looking N

Photo #18 of 34  
Office Interior, View looking NW

Photo #19 of 34  
Living Unit, Staircase, View looking SE

Photo #20 of 34  
Living Unit, Second Story Hall, View looking SW

Photo #21 of 34  
Living Unit, Second Story Hall, View looking NE

Photo #22 of 34  
Living Unit, 2nd Story Bedroom, View looking NE

Photo #23 of 34  
Living Unit, 2nd Story Bedroom, View looking NW

Photo #24 of 34  
Rental Unit #3, View looking SE

Photo #25 of 34  
Rental Unit #3, View looking NW

Photo #26 of 34  
Rental Unit #3, View looking N

Photo #27 of 34  
Rental Unit #3, View looking NE



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 3

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

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Photo #28 of 34  
Rental Unit #3 Bathroom, View looking E

Photo #29 of 34  
Rental Unit #3 Bathroom, View looking SE

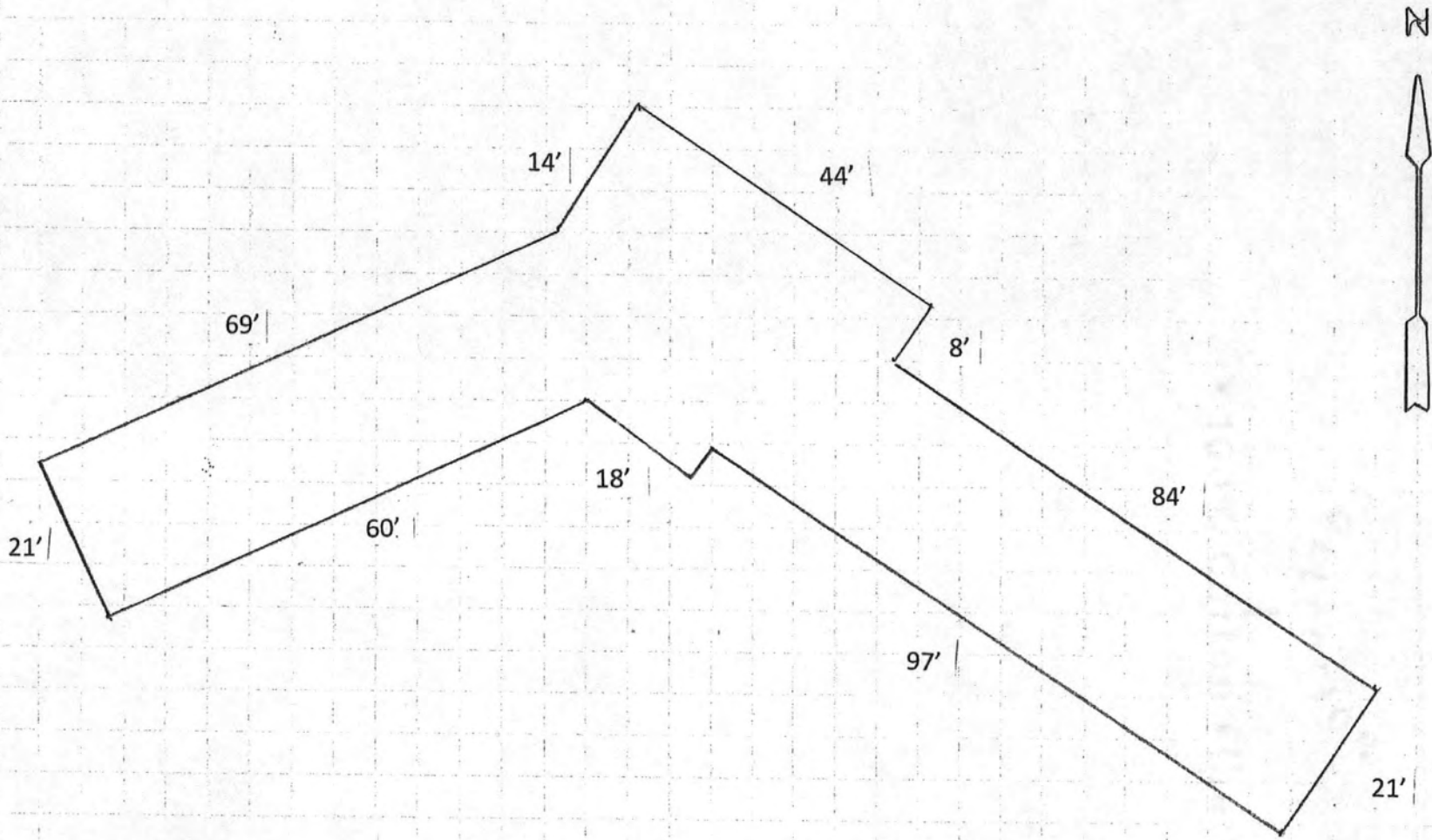
Photo #30 of 34  
Rental Unit #3 Shower Stall, View looking NW

Photo #31 of 34  
Remodeled Bathroom, Rental Unit #10, View looking NW

Photo #32 of 34  
Remodeled Bathroom, Rental Unit #10, View looking W

Photo #33 of 34  
Remodeled Bathroom, Rental Unit #10, View looking N

Photo #34 of 34  
Motel sign



**FIGURE 1:**

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, Wisconsin

**Not to Scale**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Rest Haven Motel  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WISCONSIN, Sauk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/10/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/29/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/26/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000478

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7.20.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

1 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_040\_0019

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



OFFICE  
NO. 10

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co., WI

2 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_001\_0001

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



OFFICE



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Supt Co., WI

3 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_042\_0021

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co., WI

4 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_045\_0022

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



REST Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

5 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_025\_0013

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
6 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_007\_0003

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10





Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

7 25 34

313446, Usonian-Inn\_010\_0005

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

8 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_012\_0006

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
9 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_015\_0008

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
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CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10





Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

11 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_022\_0012

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

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313446; Usonian\_Inn\_017\_0009

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

13 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_019\_0011

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sault ce, WI  
14 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_031\_0016

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10

THE USONIAN INN  
MOTEL  
QUIET - CLEAN - AFFORDABLE LODGING  
VACANCY



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

15 25 34

313446. Usonian\_Inn\_035\_0017

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co., WI

16 05 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_041\_0020

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



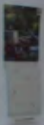
OFFICE  
HOUSING TO RENT  
VACANCY

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

17 of 34

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10

313446. Usorjan\_Inn\_004\_0002



LIBERTY BELLE  
1980 - 1981  
2000 - 2001  
THE LIBERTY BELLE IS  
A GRAND PRIX  
PROPERTY  
NO PETS  
COMPLIMENTARY  
COFFEE IN THE LOBBY  
REFRESHMENTS FOR SALE



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
18 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_083\_0038

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10





Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WZ  
19 25 34

313446. Usonjan\_Inn\_062\_0029

CAMERA CO. SQUARE. 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green Sauk Co, WI  
20 25 34

313446, Usonian Inn, 063-0030

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
21 of 34

313446, Usoniah\_Inn\_065\_0031

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
22 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_068\_0033

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10





Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

23 5 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_0666-0032

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

24 5 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_047\_0023

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

25 of 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_056\_0028

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co., WI

26 of 84

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_049\_0024

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10





Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
27 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_051\_0025

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

28 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_052\_0026

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Mass

Spring Green, Saut Co, WI

29 ct 84

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_081\_0037

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Please close the  
door to conserve  
water.

Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co., WI

30 of 34

313446, Usonian, Inn\_053\_0027

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10





Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI  
31 -5 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_073\_0035

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

32 25 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_072\_0034

CAMERA CO, SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel

Spring Green, Sauk Co, WI

33 c5 34

313446, Usonian\_Inn\_076\_0036

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10

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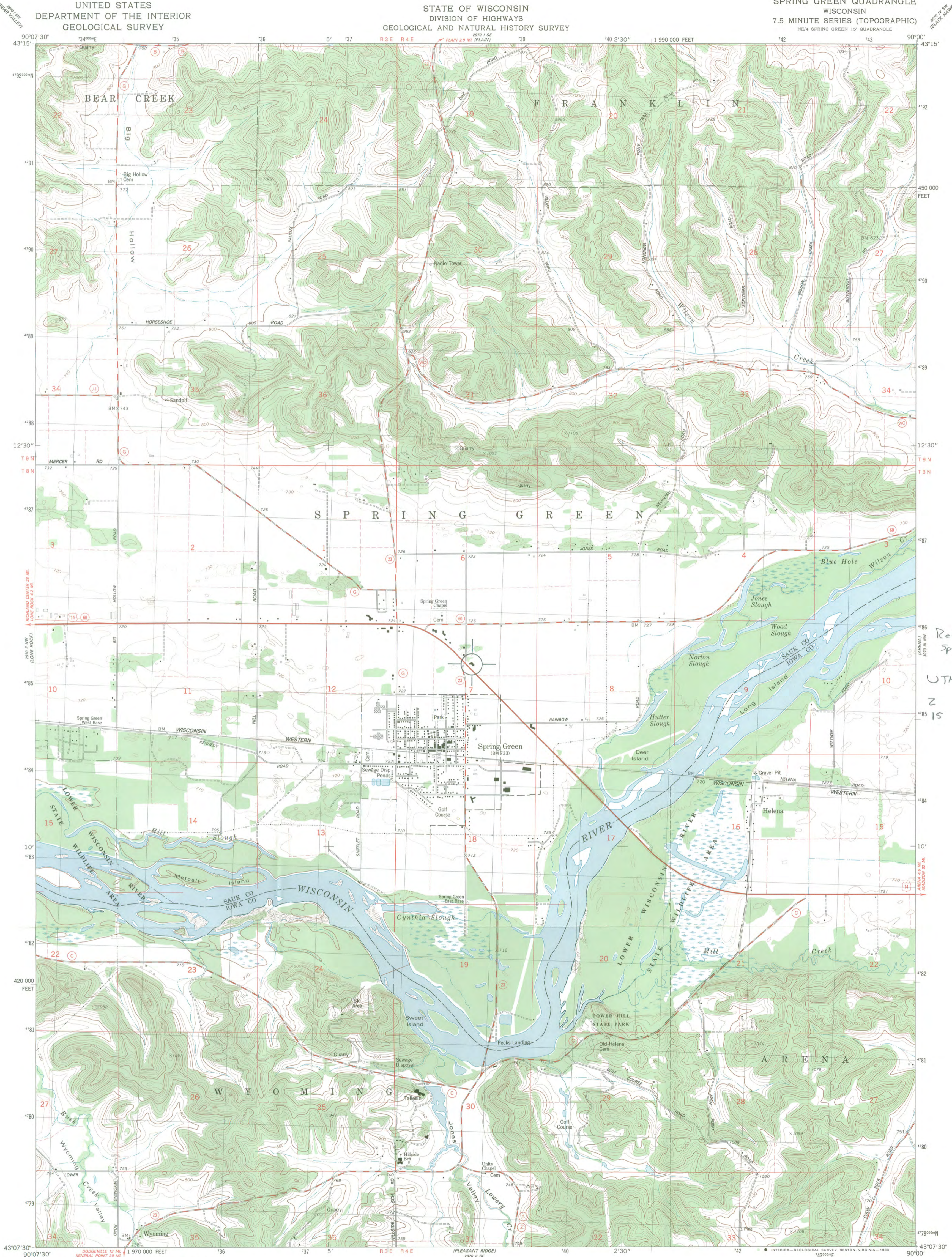


Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk County, WI

34 of 34

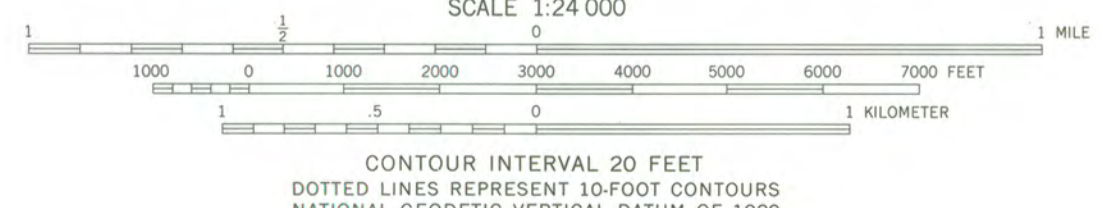
313446. Usonian\_Inn\_039\_0018

CAMERA CO. SQUARE, 10/22/10



Rest Haven Motel  
Spring Green, Sauk Co.  
WI  
UTM coordinates  
Z E N  
15 738680 4785390

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1978-79. Field checked 1980. Map edited 1983.  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic). 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum.  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters north and 11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
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AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SPRING GREEN, WIS.  
NE/4 SPRING GREEN 19' QUADRANGLE  
N4307.5-W9000.7.5  
1983  
DMA 2970 II NE-SERIES V861



