

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 R. Beall

2.5.19

[Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	0 buildings
0	0 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 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 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/financial institution

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other STONE

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)

- Commerce (A)
- Architecture (C)
-
-
-
-

Period of Significance

- 1915-1967
- 1915
-

Significant Dates

- N/A
-
-

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

- N/A
-

Cultural Affiliation

- N/A
-
-

Architect/Builder

- Buemming, Herman W.
- Cullen, J.P.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Horicon State Bank
Name of Property

Dodge
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:
Horicon Bank Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 16N 368003 4812274
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
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	Rowan Davidson, Associate AIA & Jennifer Lehrke, AIA, LEED AP, NCARB	date	October 10, 2016
organization	Legacy Architecture, Inc.	telephone	(920) 788-6808
street & number	605 Erie Avenue, Suite 101	zip code	53081
city or town	Sheboygan	state	WI

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Narrative Description

The Horicon State Bank is a fine Classical Revival style commercial building. The bank is a large rectangular, red brick two story building with stone trim and details including a prominent arched entryway. There is one exterior addition along the western façade that serves as a drive-thru teller window. The Classical Revival style is differentiated by its monumentality, formal and regimented sequential plans, and elaborate details with precedents in classical architecture, expressive and unusual geometry, and modern materials. The building's design also possesses elements, such as its horizontality and plain brick walls, that can be ascribed to the influence of commercial American architecture popular during the early twentieth century. The modest addition attempts to match the materials and palette of the bank's intact exterior while maintaining its own contemporary identity.

The Horicon State Bank was constructed in 1915 as the new home of the bank, which had been established in 1896. Designed by the architect Herman W. Buemming of Milwaukee, the bank was promoted as the grandest and most expensive commercial building in Horicon when it was built. The bank has been closely involved with daily life in Horicon since it was constructed, being the primary financial institution for the community and featuring some of the city's leading public figures among its presidents. The bank has undergone a series of renovations, additions, and restorations during its history in 1960, 1980, 1985, and 2009; though none of these has significantly detracted from the building's integrity or character. The bank's period of significance for criterion C for Architecture is limited to the date of construction in 1915. The period of significance under criterion A for Commerce begins in 1915 and ends in 1967. Because this is still an operational bank, the 50 year rule is used. The Horicon State Bank remains one of Horicon's most distinctive buildings.

Site and Setting

The Horicon State Bank is located the northwest corner of East Lake Street and North Elm Street in the historic downtown business district of Horicon. The adjacent north-south North Elm Street is a largely residential side street. The property associated with the building occupies Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Block 12 of the original City of Horicon plat and is approximately one third of an acre. The site is a flat parcel, originally aligned with adjacent commercial properties facing the busy Lake Street. This area is at the center of the City of Horicon and near the large Horicon Marsh to the north. There are no other buildings on the parcel. The surrounding streetscape along Lake Street is composed primarily of two-story, turn of the century commercial blocks and storefronts set on deep lots that make up the historic downtown of the City of Horicon. The lots immediately adjacent to the bank building to the west have been demolished and replaced with a teller drive-thru and parking lot for the bank. There is very little street furniture or vegetation nearby. One of the larger buildings along Lake Street, the Horicon State Bank Building, presently occupied by the descendant financial institution Horicon Bank,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

is one of the most distinct and impressive in the small city and serves as a landmark along Lake Street opposite City Hall to the east.

Building Description

Stylistically, the bank was designed in the Beaux Arts tradition of Classical Revival styles by the notable Milwaukee architect Herman Buemming.

The south façade of the Horicon State Bank is the primary façade facing East Lake Street. The red brick building is set on a concrete foundation, and the main entry is set a few steps above the street grade. The dark red brick is a standard size in a Flemish bond that has very little variation in color or composition as well as having little detail or articulation across its face. Approximately three feet above grade is a stone belt course wrapping around the exterior of the building that serves as the sill line for the first floor windows. The most impressive feature on the south façade is the large arched classical entryway. The arch itself references classical and Romanesque architecture, but not in a direct way. The stone archway curves into a recessed entry containing the wood double-door entry, and an elaborate entablature featuring curved stone brackets, dentils, and a capped with a small triangular pediment. In front of the symmetrical arched entry are two metal railings and two metal columnar light posts. The arched opening is flanked by one large fixed, one-over-one, wood window. The second floor of the south façade has slightly smaller wood windows directly above the two symmetrically arranged below. Between each window and the top of the large stone arch is a round stone medallion detail. The brick terminates at a symmetrical stone cornice with small round medallions, dentils, and a narrow stone entablature. The top of the entablature has a shallow pointed peak along a parapet wall. The building has a low sloped flat roof.

The east façade is stylistically and materially a continuation of the main south facing façade. The east façade is also composed of the same red brick, lacking extensive detailing, and with a stone belt course wrapping around the building approximately three feet above grade. The east façade is divided into two distinct portions about a third of the façade from the north end, where the building's exterior wall jogs back approximately a foot and the degree of detail changes. This is likely the location where the original uses of the building switched from the bank in the southern front to a post office in the northern rear. The south end of the façade is symmetrical with a large band window having five windows within the arched stone frame, referencing the arched entry on the southern façade. This element is recessed slightly within a stone arch centered on the south portion of the façade. The large band window is flanked by a single fixed wood one-over-one window on each side, similar to the southern façade. The second floor of this section of the façade has a single smaller wood window above those at the ends of the façade below. Over the band window is a series of three similar fixed wood windows. Each of these second floor windows rests on a small stone sill. The brick wall at this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

location terminates in the same stone cornice found on the southern façade that simply wraps around the corner of the building. The northern portion of the east façade is a simpler arrangement of three grouped fixed wood windows flanked by two single windows on each side with a recessed single wood door and transom at grade along the northern portion of the façade. Above these along the second floor is a symmetrical arrangement of four fixed wood windows. Above these is a simplified version of the same cornice which lacks the dentils and medallions found elsewhere on the bank building.

The north façade is the rear of the building and subsequently lacks the details or quality of materials found on the south and east facades. While the eastern end of the rear wall reveals the red brick and stone details of the eastern facade wrapping around the visible corner for about two feet, the rest of the exterior wall is common cream colored brick and lacks fenestration along the first floor with two window openings having been infilled with brick, and occasional signs of patching and openings for various mechanical equipment. At the western end of the first floor of the façade is a bricked-in window opening that still has a stone sill. At the western end, the second floor is set back. On this wall that is setback, there is a single aluminum window. There is a single fixed aluminum window centered in the eastern portion of the second floor façade.

The west façade, unlike the others, was originally adjacent to another two story brick commercial building, and thus lacks the details and materials of the primary and side facades. With the exception of the southwest corner where the red brick and stone details of the main south façade wrap around the corner, most of the western façade is common cream colored brick in an English bond terminating in a simple stone coping at the parapet wall above. Much of the first floor is now covered by a red brick teller window addition with a broad canopy and brick encased columns facing an asphalt parking lot. The canopy shelters three vehicle lanes which access bank teller and ATM services. The northern end of this addition is an enclosed stairwell with a gabled brick exterior and a metal standing seam roof. There are five fixed aluminum windows along the second floor which were added in the 1980 and are not historic openings. A historic brick chimney is visible in the center of this façade and extends approximately six feet above the top of the parapet.

Interior

The first floor is arranged with a large bank lobby occupying the south half of the building, located beyond the main entry vestibule to the south. A large and open stairwell, added later, is on the east side of the lobby, and a large reception desk and a series of teller stations is in the center and to the west of the lobby space. Behind the reception desk is a pair of identical vaults behind the large historic steel doors. The vaults are solid concrete. The finishes in the lobby area, including marble wainscoting, furniture, and floors as well as intricately painted plaster are original to the building. The light fixtures, while not original, approximately match the original design based on historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

photographs. The ceiling, like the wall finishes, is a painted classical motif divided by the beam lines. Flanking the vestibule on each side is a large formal office. The offices have elaborate wallpaper designs above the wood paneled walls and on the ceilings. Doors and windows in the vestibule, entry, lobby, and offices, are also original hardwood with original hardware, and often paired with transom windows. Behind the vaults to the north are a series of bank office spaces. These rooms' configuration and materials are not original and have been altered a number of times from the 1960s to recently. However, the present finishes intentionally match those found in the historic front of building with wood doors and trim. Likewise, the interior portions of the western drive-thru teller addition also attempt to match the historic appearance of the bank's interior.

The basement level of the bank building has historically been used as a variety of meeting spaces, most recently for Horicon youth groups, and has a single large room with a fireplace at the west end. The current arrangement of spaces and the finishes in the basement are not historic due to a series of renovations.

The second floor was historically used as a Masonic meeting hall, a series of professional offices, and a small post office and is still divided in a similar way, with the larger Masonic temple space still open on the west side of the building and the offices aligned along the east side of the building. The former Masonic Hall is presently divided into office spaces with modular office furniture, and the totality of the large room is still visible. Similar to the bank lobby on the first floor, this meeting space maintains its original finishes on the walls and ceiling with painted plaster, and expressed structural elements. The offices, now a part of the bank, along with the open stairwell, are not historic in their arrangement or finishes, but are intended to closely resemble the original materials of the Horicon State Bank with wood trim and painted drywall, radiators, and plaster. Many of the doors and their hardware are historic and have been moved and reused. Likewise, the toilet room finishes and arrangement are also original. The lighting throughout the second floor, like the first floor, is not original since the electrical system was updated in the 1960s, but intentionally designed to match the historic lighting in the building dating from the 1910s.

Integrity

The Horicon State Bank building, constructed in 1915, is a significant example of a commercial application of the Classical Revival style. The exterior maintains a high degree of integrity and, with the exception of a drive-thru addition on the western façade added in 1980, appears very much like it did when it was constructed. The drive-through addition reflects the progression over time of the continued use of this building as a bank and does not detract from the integrity of the architectural design. The contemporary drive-thru addition is clearly distinct from the historic bank building due to its contrasting materials and design and is located on a secondary façade, is recessed from the front of the building, is much lower in height and was designed to minimize its impact on the historic building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

The interior, though it has been altered and remodeled, also maintains a high level of integrity, possessing many of the key elements and finishes that make it recognizable as the Horicon State Bank, some of this is due to recent remodeling and restoration efforts on the part of the bank to return the interior to its original appearance and organization. Overall, the architecture of the bank building has been maintained and preserved, and it remains one of Horicon's most architecturally intact and significant commercial buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Statement of Significance

The Horicon State Bank is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places having local significance under Criterion C for architecture as a fine example of the Classical Revival style and under Criterion A for the bank's local contribution to the history of commerce as the primary financial institution in Horicon for over a century. The bank was designed by notable Wisconsin architect Herman W. Buemming and has been well maintained and preserved on the exterior and interior throughout its history. The period of significance under Criterion C is limited to 1915, the date of construction. Under Criterion A, the period of significance spans from 1915 to 1967, using the National Register program 50-year rule, given that the building remains a bank and has been occupied by the same established banking business since its construction. The Horicon State Bank is now one of Horicon's most architecturally intact and significant commercial buildings.

Historic Context

Dodge County was established in 1840, and a dam and mill were constructed at the site of Horicon the same year (non-extant). In 1847, the settlement of Horicon was established, platted, and named on both sides of the Rock River at the southern edge of the large marshland in the Town of Hubbard in Dodge County. Mills along the river attracted businesses, and the settlement flourished; it incorporated as a village in 1855. The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad came in 1856 and spurred further growth of the settlement and its industries, and the population reached nearly 2,500 people the following year. The first bank in Horicon was a building located at the southeast corner of Lake Street and Vine Street between 1857 and 1863 (non-extant). Many banking functions were handled outside of a formal bank institution during the nineteenth century and, in small communities like Horicon, it could be difficult to establish a centralized and legal banking institution.¹

North of Horicon lies the Horicon Marsh that extends for 14 miles and covers more than 40,000 acres, providing refuge and food for hundreds of species of water fowl and other animals. The dams along the Rock River at Horicon during the nineteenth century interfered with the marsh greatly and had a history of failure, allowing water levels to rise and recede constantly. Dredging of the marsh began in 1910 to try to reclaim the land for agricultural purposes, but this effort failed as well. The Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Area was established in 1927 as a conservation effort. The history of the marsh is closely tied to the history of the Horicon community as a destination and has formed part of their local identity.²

¹ Bussewitz, Walter and Allie E. Freeman. *History of Horicon*. Horicon, WI: History of Horicon Committee, 1948.

² Brunner, Susan and Jennee Harmuth. *Horicon and Horicon Marsh; Images of America*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

By 1894, the population of Horicon had fallen to 1800 people, and the local economy was largely dependent on the surrounding agricultural community. The turn of the century saw Horicon stabilize and construct a number of prominent civic and religious buildings and institutions. Horicon was incorporated as a city in 1897. Municipal improvements such as a gas works, electrical lines, additional plats and expansions marked the first decade of the 20th century.³

Commerce

In 1861, Daniel C. and George Van Brunt moved their agricultural implement business to Horicon. Daniel Van Brunt was the inventor of the grain seed drill, and his brother's factory, established in 1863, soon became one of the leading local industries. After decades of success, Daniel Van Brunt decided to enter banking. Horicon State Bank was established in 1896 by some of the leading business figures of Horicon. The founders of the bank included Daniel Van Brunt, Theodore P. Hemmy, John Little, Arthur W. Wilcox, Colden A. Hart, Herman E. Bechert, and Charles Hawks. The bank opened for business with capital of \$15,000. Initially, the bank was unsuccessful, but overcame competition from private bankers and lenders and grew, achieving deposits of \$85,800 by 1901. The first location of the bank was along the north side of Lake Street, a few addresses to the west of the present Horicon State Bank location. This small Italianate commercial block is still extant and was occupied by the Horicon Furniture Company after the bank left.⁴

Daniel Van Brunt only served for four years as the bank President, passing away in 1900. The bank was then presided over by John Little for three years. Van Brunt's son-in-law, Arthur Willis Wilcox, began his 30 year tenure as President of Horicon State Bank in 1903. Arthur Willis Wilcox grew up in Horicon and married into the Van Brunt family. Later he became the Vice President of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company in 1911. Wilcox was also elected mayor of Horicon twice.⁵ In 1913, the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company was purchased by the John Deere Company and Arthur Willis played a major role in this transaction. Many of the extant buildings associated with the plant were constructed in the late nineteenth century. John Deere remained the largest employer in Horicon throughout the twentieth century, producing consumer products including lawn tractors.⁶

By 1915, Horicon State Bank had grown enough to erect its own bank building and opened the subject building at 326 East Lake Street on May 19, 1915. The new bank building replaced the Horicon House Hotel, a large Italianate business block building, at the northwest corner of Lake Street and Elm Street

³ Bussewitz, Walter and Allie E. Freeman. *History of Horicon*.

⁴ Baron, Margaret. 'Horicon State Bank' from *Themes in History of Horicon and Vicinity*. 1936.

⁵ 'Horicon's "Grand Old Man" Arthur W. Wilcox.' *The Horicon Reporter*, October 20, 1932.

⁶ Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Horicon, Dodge County, Wisconsin Intensive Survey Report*. Prepared for the City of Horicon Historic Preservation Commission, 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

at the center of Horicon's main business district along East Lake Street. The new bank building included additional space for a post office (1915-1965), professional offices (1965-1985), and a masonic lodge (1915-1985). The Horicon Lodge No. 40 of the Free and Accepted Masons was granted a charter in 1852 and moved into the second floor space of the bank building when it opened in 1915. Both the Van Brunt and Wilcox families were active in the Masonic order in Horicon, and the second floor of the bank served the lodge for seventy years.⁷

The First National Bank, established in 1917, was located at the northwest corner of Lake Street and Vine Street, one block to the west of the Horicon State Bank. The Horicon State Bank and First National Bank consolidated in 1932, when the Horicon State Bank subsumed the smaller competitor and all of its business to become the sole banking institution in the small city. There were concerns that the smaller bank would become unstable in the economic environment of the Depression.⁸ In 1935, Willard Van Brunt, Daniel's son, gave a gift of \$285,000 to 90 John Deere Horicon Works' employees, swelling the bank's deposit base. Charles Hawks served as president of the bank from 1932 to 1959, and Robert Barney followed from 1960 to 1967.⁹

The ownership structure changed in 1965 when Barney and local businessmen Robert C. Hendrix, Fredric A. Ulrich, and Frederick R. Schwertfeger acquired the interests of the Wilcox family. In 1977, Sword Financial Corporation was formed as a bank holding company to consolidate the ownership of the bank, allowing it to remain an independent community bank. Frederick F. Schwertfeger, the son of Frederick R. Schwertfeger, was elected President of the Horicon State Bank in 1987, having joined the Bank in 1982 from First Wisconsin Bank and previously served on Horicon State Bank's board. The bank has been the sole occupant of the building since 1985, when the last professional office and meeting hall tenants were removed. The bank has expanded since the mid-1980s, acquiring and constructing branches in Iron Ridge, Neosho, Burnett, Beaver Dam, Appleton, Ripon, West Bend, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Mayville. Horicon State Bank changed its name to simply Horicon Bank in 2004, and members of the Schwertfeger family remain the principal shareholders. The Horicon State Bank, which has served as the primary financial institution in Horicon for over a century, remains the administrative headquarters for the regional Horicon Bank business, with a total of 16 branches in the eastern part of the state.¹⁰

⁷ Bussewitz, Walter and Allie E. Freeman. *History of Horicon*.

⁸ 'State and National Banks of City Consolidate Today.' *The Horicon Reporter*, April 21, 1932.

⁹ General Files, on record at the Horicon Bank, Horicon, WI.

¹⁰ General Files, on record at the Horicon Bank, Horicon, WI; & Brunner, Susan and Jennee Harmuth. *Horicon and Horicon Marsh; Images of America*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Architecture

The Horicon State Bank is locally significant in the area of Architecture as a fine example of the Classical Revival style, having a high level of integrity. The Neoclassical Revival style section of the Architecture Study Unit of Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) dates the occurrence and popularity of the style in Wisconsin from approximately 1895 to 1935. The CRMP notes that examples of the style are common on institutional buildings and commercial buildings such as banks in Wisconsin. Buildings in this style are often architect designed and constructed in stone or brick masonry. They are defined by their monumentally conceived classical design with its origin in the systematically taught methods of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago is often pointed to as the inspiration for the propagation of the style across the United States.¹¹ The style features formal plans, elaborate details, and designs that are expressive of purpose and use. The example of the Horicon State Bank includes additional elements such as monumental columns, modern materials, blind parapets or balustrades, and sculptural elements.¹²

The Horicon State Bank building was constructed in the summer of 1915 at the corner of East Lake Street and North Elm Street. The new bank was constructed because of the growth and success of the Bank at its original location, a block to the west along East Lake Street. The new building was designed by architect Herman Buemming of Milwaukee and constructed by the builder of J.P. Cullen of Janesville and was considered large and substantial by the standards of Horicon at the time covering much of a 50 by 120 foot lot and costing over \$50,000. Upon construction the *Horicon Reporter* wrote, "It may be stated without fear of contradiction that no bank in the State of Wisconsin in towns of the class of Horicon can compare with it and it would be a credit to any city in the state." The bank featured a red brick and stone façade with an interior with African mahogany and white oak interior wainscoting, furniture, and trim, terrazzo floors and bases, marble wainscoting, ornamental plaster, bronze grillwork, electrical lighting, bubblers, an elaborate set of four teller wickets, a double vault constructed of reinforced concrete with Diebold Safe Company doors, and a pair of American Banking Company 'tamper-proof' alarm bells.¹³

It has been suggested that the architect Buemming's trip to tour Europe in 1913 influenced the design of the bank, specifically Ashton Webb's contemporary design of the Victorian and Albert Museum façade in red brick and Portland stone, which is reflected in the smaller Horicon State Bank's main

¹¹ Blumenson, John J.G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, Second Edition*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1981.

¹² Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison, WI: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986; Architecture 2-18.

¹³ 'New Home of the Horicon State Bank.' *The Horicon Reporter*, May 21, 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

facade. The extensive cabinetry and casework included in the construction of the bank was handled by the Northwestern Fixture and Cabinet Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota and the Northwestern Furniture Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The interior lobby of the bank was remodeled in 1960, and the ceiling height was lowered, teller windows rebuilt, and a new ventilation system was installed in an effort to modernize the bank's appearance. The work was conducted by the architect Elmer J. Trantow of Milwaukee and did not remove any of the existing finishes and did include work on the exterior.¹⁴ A new electric bank sign including lighting, a name plate, and thermometer was installed in 1968 and hung at the east end of the main south facade along Lake Street to replace an older and smaller clock hung in the same position dating from 1918. Another, similar, electric sign and clock was added in 1976.¹⁵

In 1978, Horicon State Bank proposed a project to the City of Horicon that included the demolition of three largely vacant storefront properties to the west along East Lake Street. The bank would then construct a parking lot and teller drive-through addition to the bank building. By 1980, the project, designed by the architecture firm Brust-Zimmerman of Milwaukee was completed with the conscious intention of preserving the bank's character. Besides the teller lanes addition, there was also interior remodeling work that included the removal of pillars in the main lobby, lowering the ceiling, a new electrical system, extra teller's windows, and new office furniture; however, a conscious effort was made to preserve the original finishes.¹⁶

In 1985, the second floor of the bank building was renovated into bank office space and a new stairway from the lobby was constructed. The work was designed by the Zimmerman Design Group of Wauwatosa.¹⁷ In 2009, there was a major renovation of the bank lobby designed by Pittsburgh architect John E. Cullen to restore the interior back to the original design along with the restoration of the original entrance and exterior facade repairs. In 2014, the offices in the north section of the building were remodeled to restore the original ceiling height. None of these changes has significantly affected the architectural integrity of the Horicon State Bank building with the exception of the recent restoration work which has improved its historic character and was faithful to the original 1915 design. The 1980 exterior addition to the west is not large and primarily affects the site of the bank. These additions do not significantly detract from the architectural integrity of the Classical Revival style building.

¹⁴ 'Public is Invited to Inspect Newly Remodeled Bank Interior Saturday.' *The Horicon Reporter*, November 9, 1961.

¹⁵ 'New Bank Clock.' *The Horicon Reporter*, February 22, 1968; & 'New Bank Clock.' *The Horicon Reporter*, March 4, 1976.

¹⁶ 'Bank Plans Large Downtown Project.' *The Horicon Reporter*, September 21, 1978; & 'Before and After.' *The Horicon Reporter*, November 13, 1980.

¹⁷ 'Bank Will Remodel.' *The Horicon Reporter*, May 30, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

There are two other local Horicon buildings already listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Greenfield Willard Homestead on Highway 26 and the home of the Horicon State Bank's first President, the Daniel Van Brunt House at 126 West Lake Street. Van Brunt's house was built in 1858 by the Wiseman brothers in a Greek Revival style. There are only two other Classical Revival buildings in the City of Horicon on record with the Architecture and History Inventory through the Wisconsin Historical Society; the First Presbyterian Church at 128 South Cedar Street and a house at 214 Birchcrest Road, neither of which match the architectural quality of the Horicon State Bank due to their smaller scale and lack of architectural design.

Architect

Herman W. Buemming

Herman Weis Buemming, the designer of the Horicon State Bank building, was born in Toledo, Ohio in 1873, and moved to Milwaukee with his family in 1884. He spent one year as a draftsman's apprentice for the local architect Charles A. Gombert and worked for Pabst Brewing Company as a head draftsman. Buemming studied architecture at Columbia University in New York City in 1891 with architects Stanford White and John Russell Pope and worked in the office of architect George Post. After working in Pittsburgh for two years, he returned to Milwaukee in 1897 to form a partnership with fellow architect Gustav Dick and opened an office in the Pabst Building. The partnership lasted 11 years, and the pair worked on large homes, churches, and public buildings in the Neoclassical style. The partnership ended in 1907, and Buemming's work became increasingly associated with the popular Prairie style. It was during this period that the Horicon State Bank was designed and built. In 1918, Buemming formed a new partnership with his former draftsman, Alexander Guth, and the two specialized in Revival style homes during the 1920s. Guth left in 1927, and Buemming formed a partnership with his son, John Durr Buemming, who died prematurely in 1933. The last partnership, with the draftsman Clarence John, was formed in 1934 and lasted until 1943, when Buemming retired and moved to Waukesha County. Herman Buemming died in 1947.¹⁸

Buemming took part, as a young architect, in what is often considered the 'golden age' of Milwaukee architecture at the turn of the century that coincided with a national trend towards 'progressive' American architecture that lacked a clear historic precedent, while still borrowing from the eclectic forms of the nineteenth century. Though he was occasionally associated with the Prairie school of design, much of Buemming's work retained classical elements such as monumental and symmetrical facades, careful detailing, and spare brick construction. Other notable Wisconsin buildings Buemming

¹⁸ General Files, on record at the Horicon Bank, Horicon, WI.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

designed during his career include the Sheboygan City Hall and the Ashland County Courthouse in addition to a few churches and dozens of houses in Milwaukee and the rest of southeastern Wisconsin, over a dozen of which are presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Besides the Horicon State Bank, Buemming also designed the jail addition to the Horicon City Hall at 223 East Lake Street, constructed in 1916 (non-extant), and the Neoclassical Revival style First Presbyterian Church at 128 South Cedar Street, constructed in 1917 (non-extant), in the city of Horicon.¹⁹

Builder

J.P. Cullen

The J.P. Cullen construction business was established in Janesville, Wisconsin in 1892 by John Patrick Cullen, who had learned the carpenter's trade from his father. In 1915, J.P. Cullen constructed the Horicon State Bank building designed by architect Herman Buemming. The general contractor business was renamed J.P. Cullen and Sons in the 1920s and has been managed by five successive generations of the Cullen family since, working on a wide variety of projects in Wisconsin, northern Illinois and Iowa. Presently, J.P. Cullen and Sons is one of the largest contractors in the state with over six hundred employees and three offices.²⁰

Conclusion

The Horicon State Bank is nominated at the local level under National Register Criteria C in the area of Architecture as an example of the Classical Revival style and under Criteria A for the bank's contribution to the local history of commerce as the primary financial institution in Horicon for over a century. The Bank building was designed by the notable Wisconsin architect, Herman W. Buemming, and was constructed in 1915. The building features a red brick façade and a stone arched entry and details. These features have been maintained and preserved during the years since its construction. The Horicon State Bank building is a fine example of the Classical Revival style applied to an early twentieth century commercial building. The Horicon State Bank is significant for its association with the history of banking in Horicon and is one of the City's finest examples of the Classical Revival style.

Statement of Archeological Potential

¹⁹ Hull, Mark E. and Sarah G. *Herman Weis Buemming*. 2015.

²⁰ 'Company Story,' J.P. Cullen Website. <www.jpccullen.com/about-us/company-story/> Accessed August 5, 2016; & 'True Grit: Janesville's J.P. Cullen & Sons thrives through five generations,' IB In Business. www.ibmadison.com/In-Business-Madison/July-2012/True-grit-Janesvilles-JP-Cullen-Sons-thrives-through-five-generations Accessed August 5, 2016.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

This area of the state, near the Horicon Marsh, was home to considerable Native American activities and a common site for hunting grounds. Late Woodland Culture, or effigy mound builders, created numerous mounds in and around the present city of Horicon at the south end of the large marsh along the Rock River. A number of these can be found at Nitschke Mounds County Park, only a few miles from the site of the Horicon State Bank building. During the mid-nineteenth century as many as 90 mounds were identified in the area of Horicon. The city also sits on the site of a Ho-Chunk village dating from the 1820s and 1830s. While this area was the location of extensive Native American activity, an archaeological survey was outside the scope of this nomination and; therefore, archaeological potential remains unassessed.

Preservation Activities

The Horicon State Bank, presently known as Horicon Bank, has been fortunate in consistent ownership since its construction in 1915. The owners, though they have changed during the bank's history, have taken pride in their historic property and maintained it, recently taking an interest in preserving and refurbishing the building. In listing this property, the owners hope to utilize state historic tax credits and/or other incentives to rehabilitate and maintain the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Major Bibliographical References

- 'Bank Plans Large Downtown Project.' *The Horicon Reporter*, September 21, 1978.
- 'Bank Will Remodel.' *The Horicon Reporter*, May 30, 1985.
- Baron, Margaret. 'Horicon State Bank' from *Themes in History of Horicon and Vicinity*. 1936.
- 'Before and After.' *The Horicon Reporter*, November 13, 1980.
- Blumenson, John J.G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, Second Edition*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1981.
- Brunner, Susan and Jennee Harmuth. *Horicon and Horicon Marsh; Images of America*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.
- Bussewitz, Walter and Allie E. Freeman. *History of Horicon*. Horicon, WI: History of Horicon Committee, 1948.
- 'Company Story,' J.P. Cullen Website. <www.jpccullen.com/about-us/company-story/> Accessed August 5, 2016.
- General Files, on record at the Horicon Bank, Horicon, WI.
- Heggland, Timothy F. *City of Horicon, Dodge County, Wisconsin Intensive Survey Report*. Prepared for the City of Horicon Historic Preservation Commission, 2003.
- 'Horicon's "Grand Old Man" Arthur W. Wilcox.' *The Horicon Reporter*, October 20, 1932.
- Hull, Mark E. and Sarah G. *Herman Weis Buemming*. 2015.
- 'New Bank Clock.' *The Horicon Reporter*, February 22, 1968.
- 'New Bank Clock.' *The Horicon Reporter*, March 4, 1976.
- 'New Home of the Horicon State Bank.' *The Horicon Reporter*, May 21, 1915.
- 'Public is Invited to Inspect Newly Remodeled Bank Interior Saturday.' *The Horicon Reporter*, November 9, 1961.
- 'State and National Banks of City Consolidate Today.' *The Horicon Reporter*, April 21, 1932.
- 'True Grit: Janesville's J.P. Cullen & Sons thrives through five generations,' IB In Business. www.ibm Madison.com/In-Business-Madison/July-2012/True-grit-Janesvilles-JP-Cullen-Sons-thrives-through-five-generations Accessed August 5, 2016.
- Wyatt, Barbara, Ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison, WI: Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Verbal Boundary Description

The property that is the subject of this nomination consists of 1 contributing resource sited on a 1/3 acre lot at the corner of East Lake Street and North Elm Street in the City of Horicon in Dodge County. The legal description of the lot is as follows: Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block 12 of the original City of Horicon plat. The boundary for the Horicon State Bank described above matches the boundaries for the property exactly and is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses a 1/3 acre parcel identical to the current legal parcel for the property at 326 East Lake Street. The northern boundary of this parcel is the south edge of the right-of-way of the east-west running alley of Block 12. The eastern boundary is the west edge of the right-of-way of the north-south running North Elm Street. The southern boundary is the north edge of the right-of-way of the east-west running East Lake Street. The western edge is the western edge of a surface parking lot. The total property is approximately 135 feet wide and 115 feet deep facing East Lake Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section photos Page 1

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Name of Property:	Horicon State Bank
City or Vicinity:	City of Horicon
County:	Dodge
State:	Wisconsin
Name of Photographer:	Rowan Davidson
Date of Photographs:	April 13, 2016
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation, Madison, WI

Photo 1 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0001)
South and East facing facades.

Photo 2 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0002)
South facing façade.

Photo 3 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0003)
East facing façade.

Photo 4 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0004)
East and North facing facades.

Photo 5 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0005)
North and West facing facades.

Photo 6 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0006)
West facing façade.

Photo 7 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0007)
West and South facing facades.

Photo 8 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0008)
South facing façade.

Photo 9 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0009)
South facing façade detail.

Photo 10 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0010)
East facing façade detail.

Photo 11 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0011)
Interior, vault detail.

Photo 12 of 12: (WI_DodgeCounty_HoriconStateBank_0012)
Interior, lobby detail.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch map Page 1

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI



LEGEND
— • — PROPERTY LINE & NRHP BOUNDARY
1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

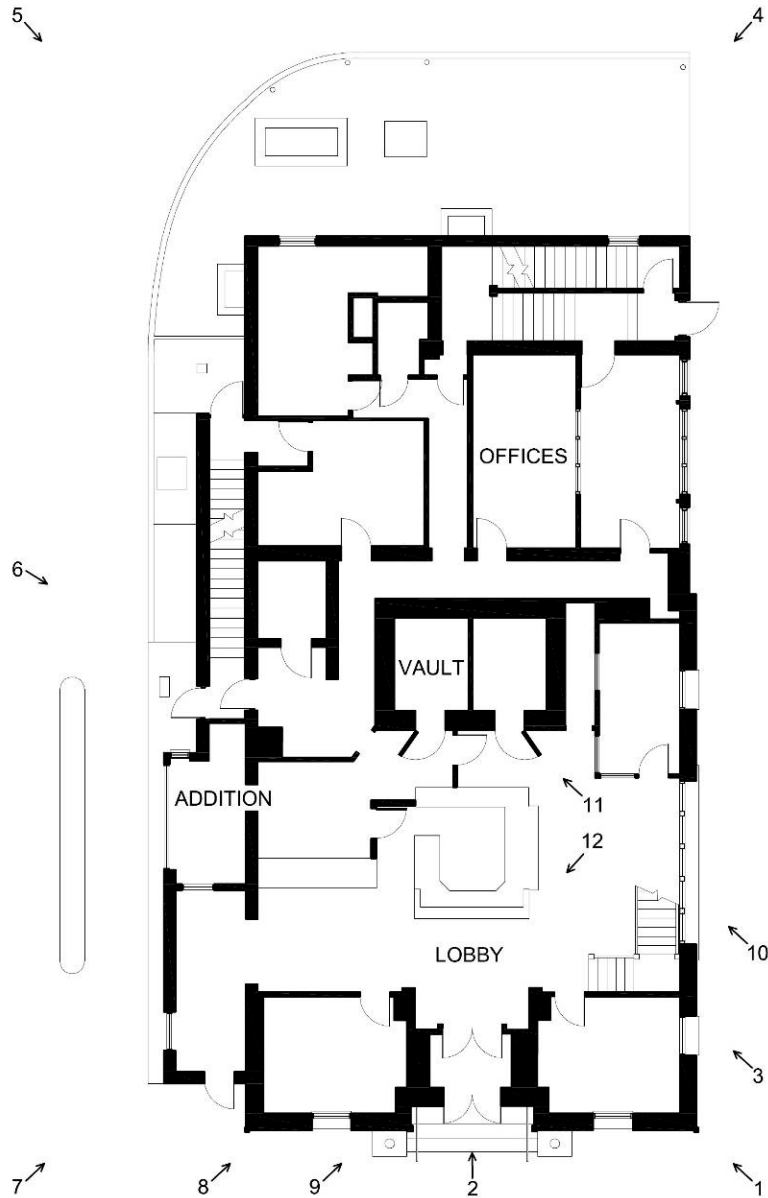
SKETCH MAP
↑ 0 10 25 50 FT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI

Section sketch plan Page 1



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

FIRST FLOOR SKETCH PLAN

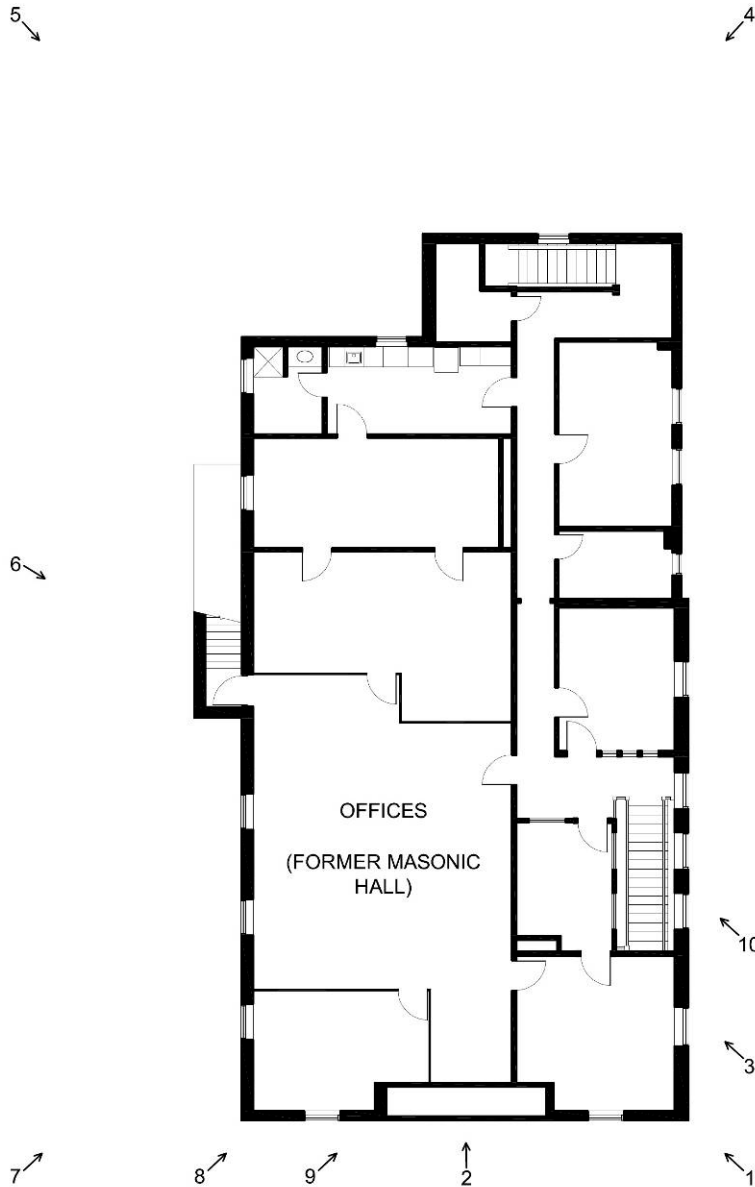


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section sketch plan Page 2

Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI



LEGEND

1 → PHOTO NUMBER & VANTAGE POINT

SECOND FLOOR SKETCH PLAN

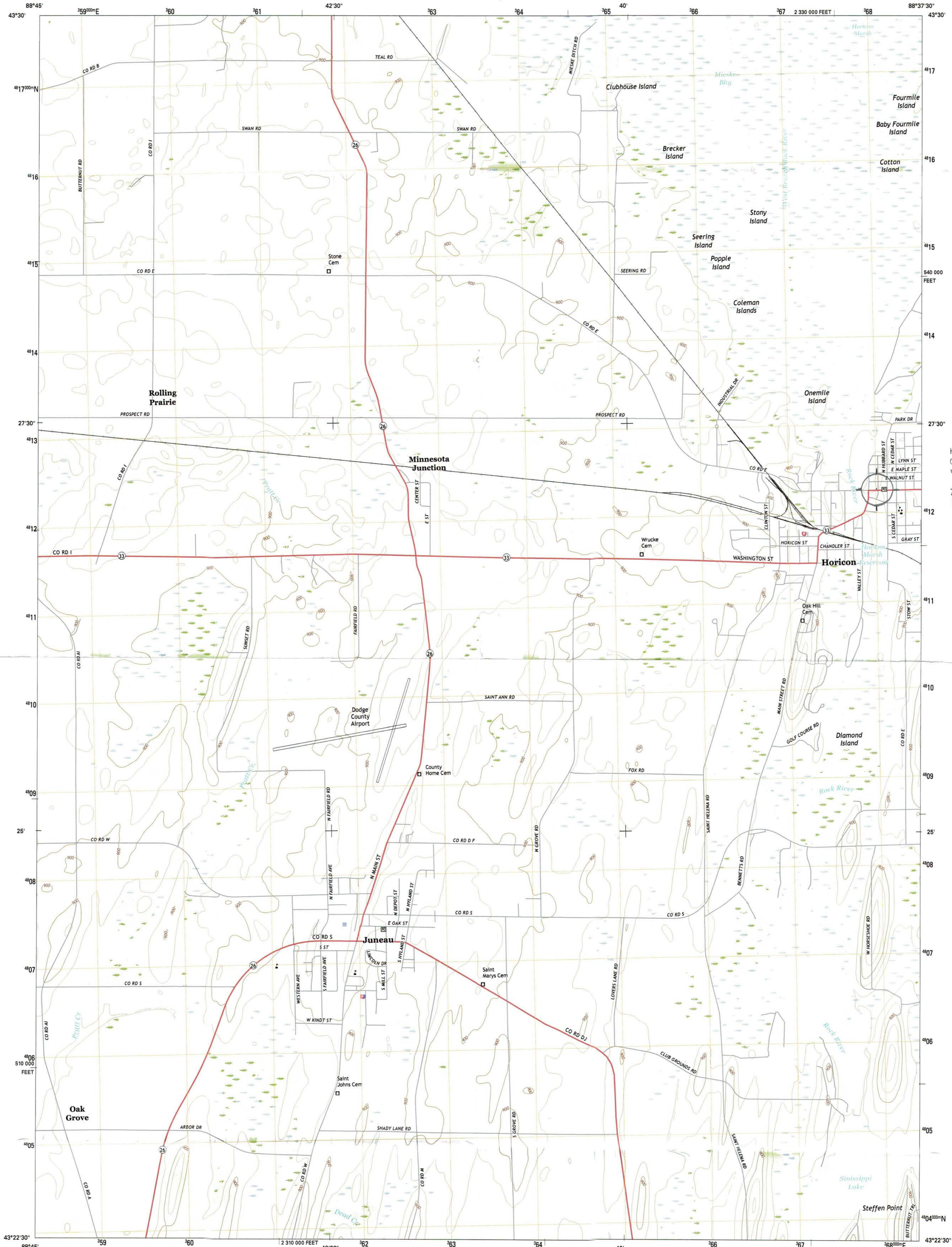




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

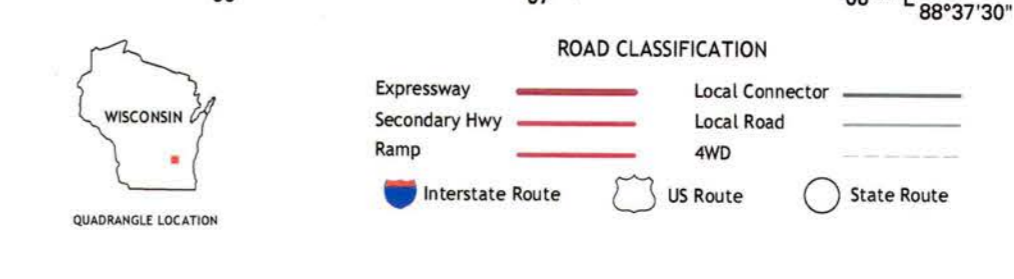
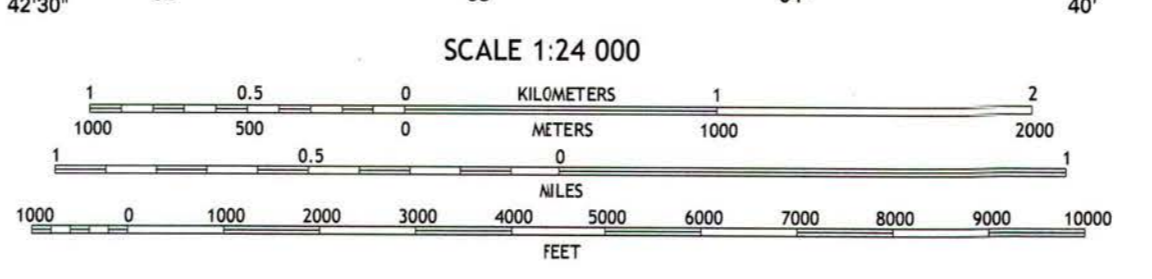
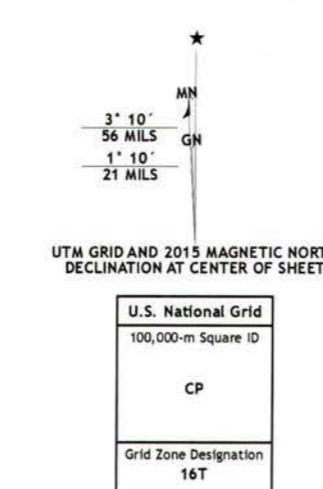


HORICON QUADRANGLE
WISCONSIN-DODGE CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Horicon State Bank
City of Horicon, Dodge County, WI
VTM Reference:
Zone Easting Northing
16N 368003 4812274

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 16T
10 000-foot ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (south
zone)
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.
Imagery:.....N.A.P., July 2013
Roads:.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 - 2015
Names:.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2015
Hydrography:.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours:.....National Elevation Dataset, 1999
Boundaries:.....Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2013
Public Land Survey System:.....BLM, 2014
Wetlands:.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977 - 2014



1	2	3	1 Buckhorn Corner
4	5	2 Waupun South	3 Mayville North
6	7	4 Beaver Dam	5 Mayville South
8	8	6 Reseville	7 Clyman
		8 Hustisford	

HORICON, WI
2015





LAKE ST
ELM ST





A two-story red brick building with a prominent arched stone entrance. The entrance features a wooden door and is flanked by two windows. The building has a decorative cornice and a pediment.

LAKE ST

STATE LAW
WITH CAUTION



ELM ST



OLD TIME STORE

STOP

LANE

2

1785 W. 11th St.











1st St

326

McKONNOR
1000
1000
1000







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/21/2017 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/5/2018 Date of Weekly List: 2/16/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/5/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Twentieth day of December 2017, for the nomination of the (Horicon State Bank) to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
- 1 CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 12 Photograph(s)
- 1 CD with image files
- 1 Map(s)
- 3 Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
- Piepce(s) of correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: