

NPS Form 10-900
 (Rev. 8/86)
 Wisconsin Word Processor Format (1331D)
 (Approved 3/87)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

MAR 21 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
 REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printer in 12 pitch, using an 85 space line and a 10 space left margin. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name Statesan Historic District
 other names/site number Wisconsin State Sanatorium; Ethan Allen School for Boys

2. Location

street & number Boys School Road N/A not for publication
 city, town Wales X vicinity
 state Wisconsin code WI county Waukesha code 133 zip code 53183-0900

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

No. of contributing resources
 previously listed in the
 National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

[Signature] _____ Date 2/11/88
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register
[Signature] _____ Date 4/21/88
Signature of the Keeper Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Health Care/Hospital

Government/Correctional Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Craftsman

foundation concretewalls stuccolimestoneroof shingle (asphalt)other woodstucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Statesan Historic District is situated on a hilltop in the gently rolling hills of the Kettle Moraine region of southeastern Wisconsin approximately one and a half miles northwest of the town of Wales off State Highway 83. The district consists of 8 extant buildings which date from the site's use as the Wisconsin State Sanitarium Hospital or "Statesan." The site plan features a massive three-story Classical Revival limestone hospital building ringed by a rough semicircle of smaller, one and two story, stucco-clad Craftsman-influenced support buildings scattered among well-landscaped grounds. The support buildings share a similar age, scale, design, and construction, giving the district a cohesive and distinct appearance. The district's visual continuity separates it from the more recent and outlying buildings associated with the Ethan Allen School for Boys established here in 1959. Landscape features consist mainly of low concrete retaining walls, blacktop roads, and concrete walkways. A few concrete and limestone planters are located near building entrances.

The 1929 three-story random-laid ashlar limestone hospital building is a massive T-plan structure with minimal classical ornamentation and a low hipped roof. Early descriptions referred to the style as Italian Renaissance and mentioned a green Italian tile roof which is no longer extant.¹ The main (southeast) facade is composed of a slightly projecting central pavillion flanked by wings which connect hip-roofed end pavillions. The central pavillion is topped by a terra cotta balustrade with classical urns on the end posts. The building has a wide polished limestone entablature ornamented by a denticulated cornice. Fenestration on the main and side elevations are regularly placed twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with stone sills. Windows on the end pavillions have two-story concrete surrounds. The rear elevation has six-over-six double-hung windows with a placement more dictated by interior functions. The main entrance is located in the northeast facade of the rear wing and features a simple classical-influenced surround, sidelights, and a modern aluminum frame glazed door. The surround is topped by a shallow wrought iron balcony. A similar balcony is attached to the northwest facade of the rear wing. The roofline is pierced by two square structures which appear to be elevator or HVAC shafts. The interior has been remodelled to serve its modern use and is very utilitarian in appearance. The building was altered in 1959 by the enclosure of the open porches with limestone and the addition of an underground loading dock at an unknown date which do not compromise the building's historical integrity.

The stucco-clad support buildings all have Craftsman-inspired designs with the exception of the power plant. Craftsman design elements such as the horizontal

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massing, hipped roofs, overhanging eaves, stucco surfaces are found on all these buildings, in some cases, linear beltcourses and bands of windows create a stronger Craftsman impression.

Directly behind the hospital is a one-and-a-half story stucco-clad dining hall built in 1907. The hall is an altered H-plan, asphalt-shingled hipped roof building. It is constructed of hollow clay tiles clad with stucco and sits on a concrete foundation. The north wing and center section have a series of regularly placed hipped wall dormers which shelter paired four-over-four double-hung sash windows. The ornamentation is minimal; consisting of a wide entablature under the eaves of the south wing, and a slightly cantilevered and bracketed half-story on the north wing. The north wing and center section serve as food preparation facilities. The south wing functions as the main dining hall and features multi-sided bay windows on the east and west facades. Fenestration in the dining area consists of paired four-over-four sash topped by eight-light transoms. The interior of the dining hall is dramatized by an exposed wooden W-truss system supported by exposed wooden pilasters. The building has been altered by the removal of an octagonal balustraded structure on the dining room's rooftop and infill construction of one-story flat-roofed additions on the east and west of the center section. The main entrance has been relocated from its historic location on the east facade of the center section to the south elevation of the dining room. The dining hall exhibits the least architectural integrity of the buildings in the district, but still retains enough of its original appearance to contribute to the overall cohesiveness of the district.

The 1907 Administration building is located on a hillside site directly east of the dining hall and north of the hospital. It is a large two-and-a-half story rectangular building, constructed of hollow clay tile blocks on a concrete foundation and is clad with stucco. The steep asphalt-shingle hipped roof is punctuated with hipped dormers on each elevation. The stories are delineated by concrete beltcourses. Windows are predominately paired, double-hung sash on the main (south) and rear facades and single double-hung sash on the east and west facades. The main facade is dramatized by four, regularly-spaced hipped dormers. The main entrance is located in the center of this facade; a similar entrance is located in the center of the rear facade. Both consist of modern aluminum frame doors with glazing. The rear facade has two slightly projecting hipped pavillions on either side of a central dormer. The building once had a shingled rooftop cupola and one-story hipped porch with segmental arches on the main facade which have since been removed. The interior has been substantially altered to accomodate

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modern office functions. The building appears to be otherwise unaltered with the exception of replacement aluminum entrance doors and the addition of a metal fire escape on the east elevation.

To the southeast of the Administration building is the large two-story, stucco 1913 chapel/meeting hall. The building is rectangular in form with a one-story porch on the main (west) facade. It shares the same hollow tile construction and concrete foundation as the majority of the sanitarium buildings. Its slightly flared hipped roof has wide, extended eaves giving the building a simplified Prairie Style or Craftsman appearance which is further enhanced by the continuous beltcourses at the foundation, sill and lintel levels. Windows were originally one-over-one double-hung sash with transoms, but the second floor windows on the north and south facades have been replaced with single casements which abutt fixed, ca. 1960 stained glass windows. The full-length shed roof porch on the main facade has segmental arched openings and parapet side walls. The stairwell is contained in a one-and-a-half story bay with a flared, hipped roof attached to the east corner of the north facade. A hipped entrance porch with arched openings is located further west on the same facade. The interior consists of an entry foyer located off the porch and large open spaces on the first and second floors serving as a meeting/recreation area and chapel respectively. The building is relatively intact with the exception of the replacement windows discussed earlier, the enclosure of windows on the main facade, replacement of entrance doors, and addition of a handicapped access ramp to the porch.

Immediately behind the chapel is a smaller 1907 one-story stucco laundry building. It has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, hipped wall dormers, hollow clay tile walls and a concrete foundation. It features the four-over-four double-hung sash windows typical of the majority of these buildings. It is rectangular in plan with a slight hipped projection on the north end of the east facade. The main (west) facade is asymmetrically composed with four-over-four sash and smaller two-light fixed windows, and two entrances, however five regularly-placed dormers give the facade a roughly symmetrical feeling. Although poorly maintained, the building is nearly unaltered.

The 1920 power plant is located south of the chapel in a low-lying area. The massive one-and-a-half story stuccoed poured concrete building is basically rectangular in form with a slightly taller gable running perpendicular to the roof ridge and projecting slightly on the north and south. The gable ends of this projection are false-timbered giving the building a vague Tudor appearance, while

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the gable ends on the east and west have return eaves. Multi-pane steel awning windows help the building to blend with the surrounding buildings. A tall, brick smokestack is attached to the east end of the north facade. The building seems to be relatively unaltered with the exception of a small modern one-story concrete block addition to the north.

Directly south of the power plant is a small stuccoed hollow clay tile 1920 garage with an asbestos slate hipped roof. The building is located directly outside of the perimeter security fence but its wooden overhead garage doors open into the grounds. The building has nine-light steel windows which harmonize with the multipane fenestration of the other buildings in the district. The building appears to be unaltered.

A modest one-story corrugated metal storage building built in 1931 is located east of the power plant and is contributing in terms of age and function. The shed has a side-gabled metal roof and two replacement double-stall overhead garage doors. Although a very utilitarian structure, the building was an important support structure for the sanatorium complex and therefore is considered contributing.

Several other buildings dating from the Statesan's operation are located outside the perimeter fence, and are spatially and visually separated from the district. These include a 1939 gabled greenhouse which is attached to a gambrel-roofed horse barn now serving as a storage building. Northwest of these buildings is a 1910 one-and-a-half story stuccoed hollow-tile business manager's residence with the typical hipped roof, dormers, and four-over-four double-hung sash. The residence suffers a loss of integrity through additions and alterations, most notably restuccoing, and the enclosure of the front porch. A number of other buildings originally associated with the Statesan are found along the Boys School Road. These are primarily residences and are no longer owned by the Ethan Allen School for Boys.

Although no documentation was uncovered to identify the architect of the Statesan buildings, they were likely designed by the state architect Arthur Peabody. He is known to have designed two buildings for the Lake Tomahawk Camp and an infirmary for Statesan in 1919. The infirmary was never built.²

The site has lost some integrity through the demolition of a number of early sanatorium buildings. These buildings were located mainly to the north and west of the Administration building. They included the infirmary building and original

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men's and women's cottages. Many were probably demolished around the time of the construction of the limestone hospital building. The removal of these buildings was a physical evolution of the sanitarium complex in response to changes in treatment philosophy.

The modern buildings of the Ethan Allen school are mainly located to the northeast of the district. They are markedly different than the Sanitarium buildings in terms of size, scale, siting, materials and design. Most are one-story brick buildings sited in a quadrangle plan.

Inventory of Statesan Historic District

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Historic Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Class</u>
1) (102)	Hospital Building	1929 ³	C
2) (103)	Dining Hall	1907 ⁴	C
3) (101)	Administration Building	1907 ⁵	C
4) (104)	Chapel/Meeting Hall	1913 ⁶	C
5) (107)	Laundry Building	1907 ⁷	C
6) (201)	Power Plant	1920 ⁸	C
7) (212)	Metal Storage Shed	1931 ⁹	C
8) (206)	Garage	1920 ¹⁰	C

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 The Beacon, November-December 1943, p.7.
- 2 "To Increase Capacity of the State Sanitorium and Lake Tomahawk Camp," The Crusader, March 1919, p. 11.
- 3 Bennett O. Odegard & George M. Keith, A History of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin and the State Institutions, (Madison, WI: State Board of Control, 1939), p.1939.
- 4 "Statesan: Past and Present," The Beacon, January 1935, p. 3.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Odegard, p. 139.
- 7 Report of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanitorium for the Period Ending June 30, 1908, (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Co., State Printer, 1909), p. 473.
- 8 "Statesan: Past and Present," p. 3.
- 9 Bureau of Facilities Management Building Inventory, Health and Social Services, Index 1844, 10 August 1979.
- 10 Ibid.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: nationally X statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Health/Medicine

1907-1937

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Statesan Historic District is being nominated under criterion A for its historic significance as the first and largest state-sponsored tuberculosis sanatorium in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Cultural Resource Management Plan expresses a need for the identification of statewide health care facilities and specifically identifies the Wisconsin State Sanatorium (Statesan) as being the first hospital of its type in Wisconsin. The eight buildings identified within the four acre district represent the Sanatorium's historic period 1907-1937, chosen to include the date of the earliest construction on the site and continuing to 50 years prior to the present day.

The historic development of an understanding about the nature and treatment of tuberculosis can be traced through the evolution of buildings at the Statesan complex.1 The remaining buildings are a significant representation of the historic Statesan complex. Even though some buildings have been altered, they still possess the attributes of massing, scale, materials, and design of the period in which they were built and are clearly distinguishable from the later buildings of the Ethan Allen school.

Historical Background

The establishment of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium in Wales was a result of advances in the study of the disease in the nineteenth century. Tuberculosis was primarily a lung disease, but in a small percentage of cases attacked other parts of the body. The term, tuberculosis, came from the tuber-like structures formed when the body's immune system attacked the bacteria. With the identification of

 X See continuation sheet

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the tuberculosis bacterium in 1882 by German researcher Dr. Robert Koch the cause of the disease was discovered and the mode of its transmission became clear.² Tuberculosis was then recognized as an infectious disease whose primary mode of infection was the through personal contact with infected people. There were few visible symptoms in the early stages therefore people were often not diagnosed as tubercular until the disease was far advanced. As urbanization proceeded mortality mounted until it peaked in the late nineteenth century. The tuberculosis epidemic was the leading cause of death in Wisconsin at the turn of the century, killing approximately 2,500 people annually.³ The disease primarily affected the lower class and was to some degree ascribed to the growth of urban slums.⁴ Occupations with heavy labor or dusty conditions had the highest incidence of the disease especially young people in the 15 to 40 year age group. Early treatment efforts were dominated by patent medicines, electric shock, tapeworms, and other quack therapies.

As scientific knowledge increased regarding the nature of Tuberculosis, so did the demand for the creation of sanatoria nationwide. Medical observation revealed the need for the isolation of afflicted patients from the general hospital population as well as the need for the essential curative effects of open space for exercise and circulating air. The first tuberculosis sanatorium in America was established in Ashville, North Carolina in 1875.⁵ The typical sanatorium was based on the open-air treatment philosophy pioneered in the United States by Dr. E. L. Trudeau at the Saranac Lake Sanatorium in New York state. The treatment was essentially passive involving fresh-air, nutritious diet, and enforced bed rest. Recuperation often took two or more years and the patient was considered "cured" if the disease was arrested for two years although patients often suffered catastrophic relapses years after their treatment. The "cure" was essentially a regimented wellness lifestyle designed to strengthen the patient's immune system.

Agitation for tuberculosis treatment in Wisconsin came mainly from the medical profession such as the Tuberculosis Commission of the Medical Society of Milwaukee County and newspaper articles and editorials which stirred public opinion in support of state intervention. In 1903 Governor La Follette appointed a committee to study the erection of a state sanatorium. upon the committee's recommendation the Wisconsin legislature passed an act in 1905 calling for the establishment of a sanatorium for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriated money for site acquisition and construction. At this time only three state-run institutions existed in the United States and none in the Midwest.⁶

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The facility was to be located eight miles west of the city of Waukesha on 200 acre site on the southern slope of Government Hill one of the highest points in southeastern Wisconsin where the sanitarium would be protected from the damp east winds and cold north winds. The site provided abundant sunshine and fresh air.⁷ The site in Wales was easily accessible by rail to the populated areas of the state where the disease was most prevalent. Initial construction began in 1906 and in 1907 an administration building, dining hall, power plant, and cottages for patients were completed. The patient cottages were long, rambling one and two-story hipped-roof buildings. Patients spent virtually all of their time year around convalescing on expansive open porches which ran the length of the buildings' southern exposures.

The cottage plan was favored for early Sanitoria because of the medical and hygienic advantage of separating patients into small groups. The cottages also created an intimate, homey atmosphere. Cottages at Statesan were personalized with Indian names such as the Waushara, Calumet, Shawano and Oconto. Cottages were graded according to the health of the patient, so an improving patient would graduate through a series of cottages before his or her release.

The sanitorium received it's first patients on November 9, 1907. The original capacity was 40 patients, but by mid-1908 51 patients were already admitted. Patients were expected to pay the cost of their treatment which was \$10.00 per week, those unable to do so were admitted free upon recommendation of their county judge. 60% of patients were admitted as county charges.⁸ Although the Sanatarium was originally authorized to admit only people in the incipient or early stages of the disease, the lack of alternatives for the more advanced cases and the need to isolate the severely affected and therefore more more contagious from the general population, led to the acceptance of more terminal cases for which little could be done.

Statesan's capacity was immediately taxed and in 1908 two additional cottages were constructed. Demand for treatment continued to increase and the waiting list for admission was several months long. To add more beds, tents were erected on the site. In 1910 patients numbered 87, and by 1912 had reached 175.⁹ Additional cottages were constructed and the dining hall enlarged. In 1913 further constuction resulted in an assembly hall that served also as a recreation area and chapel, functions still used to the present day. A male employee's residence and superintendent's residence built in the typical stuccoed Craftsman style were also added. By 1918 an infirmary was constructed raising the total capacity to 185, where it stayed until the construction of the hospital in 1929.¹⁰

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In 1929 a three story stone hospital was added with a capacity of 105 beds. Total capacity then reached a peak of 271. This replacement represented a change in treatment philosophy from the passive open-air therapy symbolized by the low, rambling cottages with their extensive porches to the more modern surgical treatments inaugurated at Statesan upon completion of this building in 1929. The most common procedures were artificial pneumothorax in which air was injected between the lung and chest cavity partially collapsing the lung, removal of the phrenic nerve thereby reducing diaphragm movement, and thoracoplasty which entailed removal of ribs to reduce lung activity. The hospital also contained a laboratory for the study of blood samples to determine prognosis and treatment and an X-ray lab. Advanced cases were confined in an infirmary located in this building.¹¹

The Statesan complex was the first effort by the State of Wisconsin to care for victims of tuberculosis. Another state-sponsored facility was the Lake Tomahawk Camp in Oneida County. Opened in 1915, Lake Tomahawk served male patients who had taken the course of treatment at Statesan and had reached the convalescent stage. The patients at the camp had usually regained their health, but were not yet strong enough to return to normal life. The setting at Lake Tomahawk provided opportunity for more vigorous exercise in the fresh air.¹² Many of the original camp buildings remain today.

In an effort to relieve demand for treatment, the state passed legislation in 1911 to promote the establishment of county tuberculosis sanatoria by providing a partial state subsidy. Three sanatoria opened in 1913 with fourteen others subsequently established.¹³ Unlike Statesan, county sanatoria were one-roof institutions based on a model design by Milwaukee architect Fitzhugh Scott created for the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association in 1911.¹⁴ Two private institutions increased statewide institutional capacity to 1,811 patients. Today three private sanatoria remain. Of the historic county sanatoria, 15 are known to remain. The most notable of these are: Lakeview Sanitorium in Madison, Dane County; Pinehurst Sanitorium in Janesville, Rock County; Mount View Sanitorium, in Stettin, Marathon County; Middle River Sanitorium, Hawthorne, Douglas County; and Hickory Grove Sanitorium in Lawrence, Brown County.¹⁵ The Tri-county Pure Air Sanitorium in Bayfield, Bayfield County was recently demolished. The Tri-county Sanitorium was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.¹⁶

The innovation of antibiotics such as streptomycin in the 1940s shortened the length of treatment and led to increasing vacancies in Statesan and county facilities. Tuberculosis treatment continued to improve and deaths declined 90%

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from 1910 to 1950.¹⁷ By 1957 vacancy at Statesan was over 50% and the fight to eradicate tuberculosis had been all but won. In that year the state legislature voted to close Statesan and Lake Tomahawk Camp. In 1959 the state reopened the Statesan complex as the Ethan Allen School for Boy's, a reformatory for delinquent youths. Today the Ethan Allen School includes thirty-seven buildings on a fifty-five acre site.

The Statesan represents significant efforts of the state of Wisconsin towards the care and treatment of its sick which grew out of the social reform movement of the progressive era. Statesan was the first and largest state-operated sanitarium in Wisconsin. It provided medical care to a broad spectrum of the affected population and reflected the forward-thinking attitude of the State government. The remaining buildings are administrative and support facilities associated with the early years and a hospital which reflects efforts towards improved patient care.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Although no archeological sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the Statesan Historic District, the area has a high likelihood for prehistoric sites. In addition, the remains of many of the early Statesan facilities may be extant and could likely provide historic archeological information. Because of the mortality rates connected with tuberculosis, there may also be human burials although the existence of a cemetery on the grounds of Statesan could not be documented through historical research.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 Bennett O. Odegard & George M. Keith, A History of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin and the State Institutions. (Madison, WI: State Board of Control, 1939), p. 140.
- 2 Philip L. Gallos, Cure Cottages of Saranac Lake, (Saranac Lake, NY: Historic Saranac Lake, 1985), p. 5.
- 3 Gustav Schmitt, "Review of the Fight Against Tuberculosis in Wisconsin and Elsewhere, 1898-1946," (Milwaukee: North American Press, 1946), p. 16.
- 4 Richard Shryock, National Tuberculosis Association 1904-1954, (NY: National Tuberculosis Association, 1957), p. 32.
- 5 Odegard, p. 136.
- 6 The Crusader, November 1914, p. 47.
- 7 Barbara Wyatt, "Social and Political Movements," in Wisconsin Cultural Resources Management Plan, Vol. III, (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).
- 8 J. W. Coon, "The State Sanitorium for Incipient Tuberculosis," The Crusader, May 1910, p. 2.
- 9 Ibid, p. 1.
- 10 "Statesan: Past and Present, " The Beacon, January 1935, p. 3.
- 11 Ibid, p. 8-10.
- 12 Odegard, p. 147-148.
- 13 The WATA: Its Role in Tuberculosis Control, (Milwaukee: Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 1953), p. 9.

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FOOTNOTES CON'T

- 14 Harold Holand, House of Open Doors, (Milwaukee: Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 1958), p. 139.
- 15 Odegard, p. 150.
- 16 Historic Resources Inventory: Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
- 17 The WATA, p.5.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State Historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4 Acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/8/6/6/6/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/4/2/2/0</u>	B	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/8/6/8/3/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/4/1/3/0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/8/6/8/3/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/4/2/8/0</u>	D	<u>1/6</u>	<u>3/8/6/7/1/0</u>	<u>4/7/6/4/3/4/0</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Draeger/Architectural Historian, William Wright/Historian

organization State Historical Society of WI date October 10, 1987

street & number 816 State Street telephone (608) 262-4772

city or town Madison state WI zip code 53706

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Beacon. Statesan: Beacon Publishing Company, 1931-1957.

The Crusader. Milwaukee: Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 1910-1957.

Gallos, Philip L. Cure Cottages of Saranac Lake. Saranac Lake NY: Historic Saranac Lake, 1985.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Statesan Historic District
Wales, Waukesha County, WI

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begin at the northeast corner of the garage building (206), thence east along the interior of the security fence for approximately 150 feet, thence north approximately 200 feet between the metal storage buildings (212 & 213) following the east edge of the sidewalk to the east of the laundry building (107) until it intersects with a sidewalk stretching northeast to southwest. Proceed southwest approximately 70 feet, thence west following the north edge of this sidewalk for approximately 400 feet past the rear of the Administration building (101) and Dining hall (103) to the northeast corner of the Food storage building (103A). Proceed south along the east edge of the Food storage building to the intersection of the security fence. Follow the interior of the fence approximately 200 feet to a point in the fence directly northwest of the northwest corner of the Hospital building (102), thence southeast to the west edge of a sidewalk running from the northwest edge of the Hospital building to Vilas Hall (509). Proceed southwest for approximately 100 feet along the northwest edge of this walk until the intersection with the north edge of a sidewalk directly northeast of Vilas Hall, thence southeast approximately 40 feet until intersecting a sidewalk leading east. Proceed east along the south edge of the sidewalk for approximately 300 feet to the intersection of a sidewalk paralleling the main road into the complex. Proceed south approximately 60 feet along the west edge of this walk to the intersection of a walk leading east to the power plant (201). Proceed east along the south edge of the sidewalk approximately 50 feet until the intersection with a sidewalk leading south from the power plant to the security fence. Proceed south along the west edge of this walk approximately 50 feet to the intersection with the security fence, thence east approximately 40 feet along the interior of the fence to the northwest corner of the garage building (206). Proceed south to the southwest corner, thence east to the southeast corner, thence north to the northeast corner of building (206) and the point of beginning. See map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Statesan Historic District include only those properties which date from the Statesan's period of significance and are within the perimeter of the present Ethan Allen School's security fence. The boundary follows the perimeters of two buildings (103A) and (206) where no other logical boundary could be established.

PS Form 10-900a
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National Park Service

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Wales, Waukesha County, WI

Statesan Historic District, Wales, Wisconsin
William Wright, photographer; photos taken on November 3, 1987
Negatives on file at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all photos of the Statesan Historic District.

- 1 of 12
Hospital looking northwest
- 2 of 12
Hospital looking southeast
- 3 of 12
Dining Hall looking northwest
- 4 of 12
Administration Building looking northeast
- 5 of 12
Chapel looking southeast
- 6 of 12
Laundry looking east
- 7 of 12
Power plant looking southeast
- 8 of 12
Metal Storage Shed looking northeast
- 9 of 12
Garage looking south
- 10 of 12
Looking east towards the Chapel
- 11 of 12
Looking north at district from outside the boundaries
- 12 of 12
Looking north at Ethan Allen dormitories from outside the boundaries.

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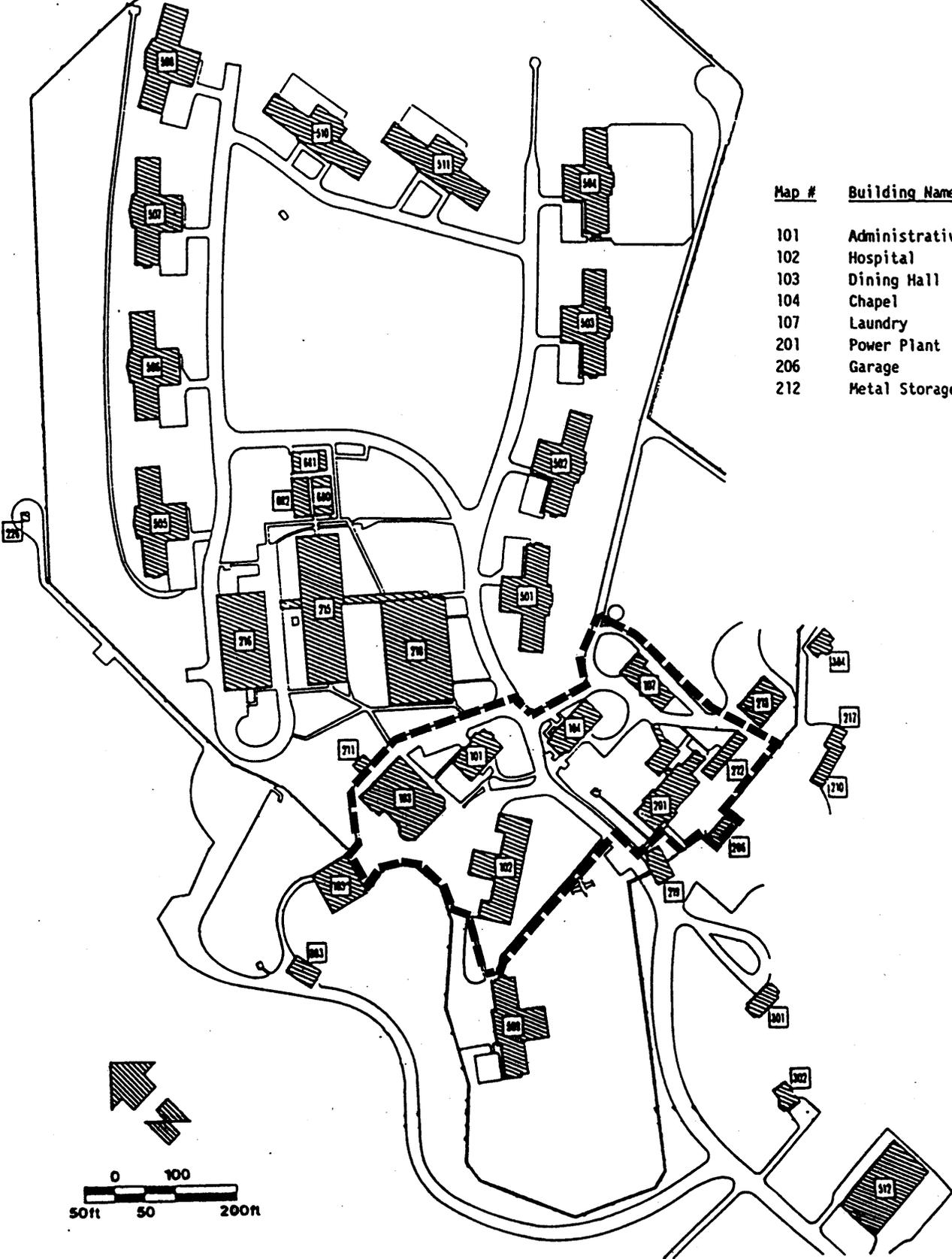
Section number Owner Page 1

Statesan Historic District
Wales, Waukesha County, WI

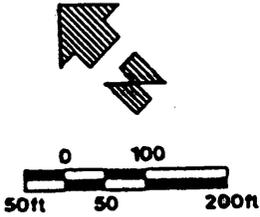
OWNER:

Department of Health and Social Services
Division of Corrections
1050, 1 W. Wilson Street
Madison, WI 53703

STATESAN HISTORIC DISTRICT



Map #	Building Name
101	Administrative
102	Hospital
103	Dining Hall
104	Chapel
107	Laundry
201	Power Plant
206	Garage
212	Metal Storage Shed



Location of Photographer

STATESAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

