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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 New Glarus Public School and High School
other names/site number New Glarus Elementary School

2. Location

street & number 413 Sixth Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town New Glarus N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Green code 045 zip code 53574

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

2/17/98
Date

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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

New Glarus Public School and High School
Name of Property

Green County, Wisconsin
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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson W. Beal 3/26/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one box)

- private building(s)
- ___ public-local ___ district
- ___ public-state ___ site
- ___ public-federal ___ structure
- ___ object

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

		Contributing	Noncontributing	
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Romanesque
Art Deco

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

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on continuation sheet(s).)

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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.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from
instructions)

Architecture

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.

Period of Significance

1896-1939

Significant Dates

1896

1914

1915

1933

1939

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is
marked above)

N/A

Criteria Considerations

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

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 achieved
significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Conover (Alan) and Porter (Lew)
Bradley (C.) and Bradley (H.)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

New Glarus Public School and High School
Name of Property

Green County, Wisconsin
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9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheet(s).)

Previous Documentation on File (NPS) Primary location of additional data

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 # _____

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository:
New Glarus Elementary School

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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

1	<u>1/6</u>	<u>2/8/4/3/2/0</u>	<u>4/7/4/3/3/4/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>
	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 Elizabeth L. Miller, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Stone House Development, Incorporated date 11-21-96
street & number 701 Ridge Street telephone 608-233-6000
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53705

New Glarus Public School and High School
Name of Property

Green County, Wisconsin
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name New Glarus School Apartments, LLC
street & number 701 Ridge Street telephone 608-233-6000
city or town Madison state Wisconsin zip code 53705

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

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

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New Glarus Public School and High School
New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin

INTRODUCTION

The New Glarus Public School and High School (hereafter, New Glarus School) was built in five phases between 1896 and 1939.¹ The original section was designed by the prominent Madison architectural firm of (Allan D.) Conover and (Lew F.) Porter in the Richardsonian Romanesque style.² Matching additions were constructed in 1914, 1915 and 1933. In 1939, the Rockford, Illinois firm of (Charles W.) Bradley and (Harold S.) Bradley designed the final addition in the Art Deco style.³ The New Glarus School is of load-bearing masonry construction with a red brick exterior finish. The 1896 and 1914 sections have raised foundations of rock-faced stone. The 1915 and 1939 sections have a smooth-faced, poured concrete foundation. The 1896 and 1914 sections have steeply-pitched, gable roofs, clad with asphalt shingles. The 1933 section and the 1939 gymnasium wing have low-pitched, composition, hip roofs. The rest of the 1939 section has a built-up, flat roof. The original section and all four additions contribute to the historic fabric of the New Glarus School. There are no outbuildings.

DESCRIPTION

¹Minutes, Annual Meetings of the New Glarus School District Number 1 (hereafter, Annual Meetings), August 3, 1896; July 6, 1897; July 7, 1913; July 6, 1915; July 3, 1916; and July 10, 1939; and Minutes, Meetings of the School Board of the New Glarus School District Number 1 (hereafter, School Board Meeting), February 16, 1934.

²Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 6, 1897.

³Minutes, School Board Meeting, October 12, 1937.

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The New Glarus School (see photo 1) is located near the top of a hillside in a single-family residential area just west of downtown New Glarus. There is a large, grassy, fenced area east of the school, and a smaller, grassy area bounded by a sidewalk north of the New Glarus School. There is black-top east, south and west of the building. The surrounding residences range from about 50 to more than 100 years old.

The New Glarus School was built in five sections (see sketch map attached). The original section was designed by the Madison architects Conover and Porter in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and built in 1896. It was patterned after Conover and Porter's design for the South School (2113 Thirteenth Avenue, demolished) in Monroe, Wisconsin.⁴ The 1896 section of the New Glarus School was similar, but not identical, to that building. Monroe carpenter Jacob Steinmann constructed both buildings.⁵ In 1914, Allan Conover designed an addition that matched the original, located to the south of the original section. The 1896 and 1914 sections are both 2-1/2 stories tall. A one-story, basement-level boiler room was added to the rear of the 1896 section in 1915. A two-story addition was erected on top of the boiler room in 1933. This addition was designed by noted Madison architect Louis W. Claude, and also matched the original. The final section is a large, squarish addition, set to the rear of the 1896 and 1915/1933 sections. It was designed in the Art Deco style by the Rockford, Illinois firm of Bradley and Bradley, and built in 1939. The 1939 addition has three parts: the two-story classroom wing (north), a small one-story boiler room and fuel room (southeast), and the tall

⁴Minutes, Annual Meeting, August 3, 1896.

⁵Ibid.

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one-story gymnasium wing (southwest). The red brick of the 1939 section nearly matches that of the earlier sections.

The 1896, 1914 and 1933 sections of the New Glarus School are of load-bearing brick construction, the 1915 section is of poured concrete, and the 1939 section is of structural clay tile with brick veneer. There is both running stretcher bond and common bond on the 1896 and 1914 sections, and a variation of common bond on the 1933 and 1939 sections. The 1896 and 1914 sections are set on raised, battered, rock-faced, stone foundations. The 1939 section has raised, smooth-faced, poured concrete foundations. The 1896 and 1914 sections have steeply-pitched, gable roofs with exposed rafter ends, and are clad with asphalt shingles. The 1933 section and the 1939 gymnasium wing have very low-pitched composition hip roofs. The 1939 boiler room and fuel room, as well as the 1939 classroom wing, have built-up flat roofs.

The east-facing (original front) facade is composed of twin two-and-one-half-story front-facing gable-roofed ells joined with a side-gable (see photo 2). In between these ells is a slightly projecting, gable-roofed, one-story entrance vestibule. The north gable and the side gable were built in 1896, while the south gable and the entrance vestibule were erected in 1914. The entrance vestibule has a broad segmental-arched doorway framed with a pair of paneled, brick pilasters, and is finished with a rock-faced stone coping. The archivolt surrounding the doorway is composed of three courses of brick headers, accented with rock-faced stone imposts and keystone. Vertical boards and a pair of steel-and-glass doors were installed in the doorway in 1984.⁶ Originally,

⁶Interview with Peter Etter, Principal, New Glarus Public School, August 6, 1996.

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there were three wood-and-glass doors and a three-pane segmental-arched transom in the doorway. Above the doorway, there is a smooth-faced, stone panel inscribed: "PUBLIC SCHOOL." At the top of each pilaster, there is a smooth-faced, stone panel. The north panel is inscribed: "1914," and the south reads: "AD." At about the same time the doorway was altered, a gable roof, with vertical boards in the gable end, was erected over the entrance porch's original flat roof.⁷

There are five window openings in each of the basement, first and second stories on the east-facing facade of the 1896 and 1914 sections. Each opening has a rock-faced stone sill. The basement windows also have stone lintels, while the first and second-story lintels consist of brick soldiers and rowlocks. There are small, square, one-over-one double-hung wooden sash windows in the basement of the 1896 section. The openings in the basement of the 1914 section, where there was originally a gymnasium, are tall and narrow, and have mostly been filled with glass block. This probably was done when the 1914 gymnasium was converted into a shop for the agriculture course in 1940.⁸ There is a single metal-and-glass door in the southernmost opening, which did originally house a door. The original windows at the first and second stories were transomed, with a one-over-one, wood, double-hung sash window in the lower part, and a single pane in the transom. Wide rails formed the transom bar, which gave the New Glarus School a

⁷Minutes, Annual Meeting, August 3, 1896.

⁸Miriam B. Theiler, New Glarus' First 100 Years, (Madison: Campus Publishing Company, 1946), p. 51; and Roy Habeck, "Historical Highlights of the New Glarus Public Schools," mimeograph dated September 1964, p. 11.

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distinctively Richardsonian Romanesque flavor (this configuration can still be seen in the gable-story windows of the 1914 section, see photo 3). In 1975, each window opening was reduced with a wood panel, and fitted with a small, aluminum sliding window (the opening itself, however, is intact).⁹ In each gable end is a group of three windows with a continuous, rock-faced, stone sill, and a running archivolt composed of three courses of brick headers. In the 1896 section, each is a one-over-one, wood, double-hung sash window, surmounted by herringbone brickwork, set in a round arch. In the 1914 section, the windows are taller, and transomed. Each is surmounted by a round-arched, diamond-paned transom. Between the first and second stories on both the 1896 and 1914 sections there are 17 courses of brick that alternate; projecting and recessed (see photo 4). This brickwork is surmounted by a rock-faced stone beltcourse that forms a continuous sill for the second-story windows. There is a smooth-faced stone panel set in the decorative brickwork on each of the three sections. The panels on the 1896 section are inscribed: "PUBLIC SCHOOL," and below, "1896." On the 1914 section, the panels read: "HIGH SCHOOL," and below, "1914." Between the second-story windows, there are two projecting courses of brick just below the lintels, above, there is a band of recessed rectangular brick panels, and two more projecting courses of brick.

On the north-facing facade (which is the post-1939 front), both the 1896 (east) and 1939 (west) sections can be seen (see photo 5). There are three window openings in the east half of the 1896 section in each of the basement, first and second stories (see photo 6). The basement windows are square, one-over-one, wood, double-hung sash. In the first and second stories, the bottom half

⁹Etter.

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of each window is blind, and each has a rock-faced, stone sill (this is the original configuration). In the upper half of each, there is either board (first story) or a wood one-over-one double-hung sash window (second story). In the west half of the 1896 section, there are five square openings in the basement. Most hold one-over-one, wood, double-hung sash, although one opening has been filled with brick. In each of the first and second stories in the west end, there were originally five transomed windows, identical to those on the east-facing facade. When the 1939 addition was built, this end of the 1896 section was remodeled, and three large steel industrial windows were installed in each story instead (see photo 7).¹⁰ As with most of the windows on the 1939 section, these windows have five panes, two of which pivot together, while the other panes are fixed. The gable roof of the north-facing facade of the 1896 section features a gabled dormer that incorporates a wood-shingled, polygonal bell tower (see photo 8). The dormer is finished with brick and wood shingles, and has two small, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with rock-faced, stone sills. The bell tower is narrow and its corbelled brick base is placed below the roof eave. The tower's tent roof flares, and is surmounted by a finial in the form of a lighted torch. The finial was made by Albert Mueller, a graduate of New Glarus High School, in 1932.¹¹ It is a half-scale sheet metal replica of the finial on the tower of the First Congregational Church in Madison, and represents the "Torch of Knowledge." The School's original finial was a plain wood one. There was originally a wide, patterned

¹⁰Harold S. Bradley, Plans for 1939 addition, dated October 18, 1938.

¹¹Albert Mueller to Peter Etter, Letter dated June 30, 1982.

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masonry chimney on the north-facing slope of the roof as well. It was removed sometime after 1939.

The north-facing facade of the 1939 section is the classroom wing (see photo 9). The classroom wing joins with the 1896 section at its east end. There are pairs of two-pane and single-pane windows in the basement of the classroom wing, and pairs of the five-pane, industrial windows in the first and second stories. The first- and second-story windows have stone sills and brick soldier lintels. The wall of the classroom section is finished with a smooth-faced concrete parapet. There is a two-story projecting entrance pavilion at the east end of the classroom section, composed of a central, segmental-arched doorway framed by slender, two-story, polygonal towers, and flanked by two pairs of windows. There is a brick pilaster at either end of the entrance pavilion. The doorway, and the lower half of the towers, are finished with smooth-faced stone. The doorway is segmental-arched. Originally, there were three wood-and-glass doors surmounted by a three-pane leaded glass transom recessed within the doorway. The transom is intact, but the doorway itself has been obscured by an enclosed, concrete block entry porch having a steel door on each of its north and west faces. This entry porch was constructed in 1991, to connect with two temporary classrooms (demolished),¹² and will be removed by the spring of 1997. Above the doorway, smooth-faced stone panels read: "NEW GLARUS," and "19 HIGH SCHOOL 39." These panels are surmounted by a band of stone blocks, each block with an arrow feather pattern. Above, four narrow pilasters frame three narrow openings filled with glass block. The concrete coping on the parapet above these elements is stepped. Near the top of each tower, smooth-faced blocks of stone suggest stylized crenels, and

¹²Etter.

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are surmounted by smooth-faced stone moldings and caps that give each tower a bullet shape. On the front face of each tower, there is a tall, narrow opening, filled with glass block and reminiscent of a loophole window. West of the entrance pavilion and slightly less tall is the remainder of the facade which has six pairs of the five-pane industrial windows with brick pilasters between each pair.

The south-facing facade of the New Glarus School has many components (see photo 10). The 1914 section is at the east end. To the west of the 1914 section are the 1915 and 1933 sections. The 1939 section lies west of these. On the south-facing facade of the 1914 section, there are seven tall openings in the basement (see photo 11). Six of these are windows, mostly filled with glass block. The easternmost opening is a large, rectangular garage opening, cut in 1940 when the old gymnasium became the shop for the agriculture course. Presently, concrete blocks fill it, and a single metal door is inset into it. Originally, there was a pair of doors in the center of this facade, with four windows on either side. The four western window openings remain, as does one of the eastern window openings. The doorway was made into two windows, and the remaining eastern windows removed when the garage door opening was made in 1940. The east half of the first story appears not to have had openings. In the west half of the first story, there are four square, boarded up window openings placed high on the wall, and a single door with a single-pane transom that was probably created from a window opening when the existing fire escape was first installed in 1933. East of the door is one full-size boarded up window opening. At the second story, there are ten window openings. Three are boarded up, six have been reduced with boards and fitted with aluminum sliding windows, and the tenth was made into a single door in 1933, to provide access to the fire escape. The west-facing facade of the 1914 section has four glass-block-

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filled openings and a single steel door with glass block above it in the basement; and five window openings at the first story and six at the second, each now filled with board below an aluminum sliding window. In the gable end, there is a group of three windows just like those on the east-facing (original front) facade.

The decorative masonry on the west-facing facade also matches that on the east-facing facade.

On the south-facing facade of the 1915 boiler room section, there is a pair of steel doors at the east end, below the 1933 section. In the 1933 section there is one window in each of its two stories on the south-facing facade, and four on its west-facing facade. The openings and trim in the 1933 section match those on the 1896 and 1914 sections, and the openings have each been filled with board and an aluminum sliding window.

Most of the south-facing facade of the 1939 classroom wing is obscured by the 1939 gymnasium wing, although there are two pairs of two-pane industrial windows visible above the gymnasium roof. There are two pairs of the five-pane industrial windows and a plain brick chimney on that portion of the classroom wing that lies between the 1939 gymnasium wing and the 1933 section. On the 1939 gymnasium wing, there are two pairs of six-pane industrial windows and two single metal doors on the south-facing facade; and two pairs of six-pane industrial windows on the east-facing facade (see photo 11).

The west-facing facade of the New Glarus School is made up of the 1939 classroom wing (north), and the 1939 gymnasium wing (south, see photo 12). At the south end of the classroom wing there is a two-story entrance pavilion similar to the one on the north-facing facade, but much less decorated (see photo 13). It is composed of a segmental-arched doorway with a quoined stone surround, framed by

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one-story, bullet-shaped polygonal towers. The stone blocks that form the coping above the doorway each have an arrow feather pattern on them. Each tower has stone moldings and caps like those on the north-facing facade. Decorative brickwork on each tower suggests a narrow loophole window. At the second story, there are three tall very narrow window openings filled with glass block. North of the entrance pavilion, there are two pairs of five-pane industrial windows at each story. The west-facing facade of the gymnasium wing is articulated with three brick pilasters. There are three six-pane industrial windows at either end of the facade and three between each pair of pilasters.

On the interior, the overall plan of the first and second stories of the New Glarus School is an ell-shaped double-loaded corridor with rooms opening off of it. The corridor runs north-south in the 1896 and 1914 sections, then east-west through the 1896, 1933 and 1939 sections (see floor plans, attached). In the basement of the 1896 section, there was originally one classroom (east) and a boiler room and storage area (west). In 1915, the boiler room addition was constructed, and the original boiler room was converted into a girls' bathroom, and a boys' bathroom with a shower.¹³ There was originally a gymnasium in the basement of the 1914 section. The basement plan of the 1939 section included (east-to-west) girls' locker room, stair hall, kitchen, locker room for a visiting team, locker room for the home team, and a storage room, all on the north side of the hall. On the south side of the hall was the gymnasium and auditorium, with an anteroom on either side of the stage (see photo 14).

¹³Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 6, 1915; and July 3, 1916.

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There were originally two classrooms in each of the first and second stories of the 1896 and 1914 sections (see photo 15 for an 1896 classroom). The 1933 section, constructed above the boiler room, added one classroom to each floor. When this section was built, the 1914 second-floor classrooms were made into one large room, for use as a study hall and assembly room. In the 1939 section, there are rooms on the north side of the corridor at the first and second stories. On the first floor, east-to-west, these were: a block with a general office, principal's office and supply room; stair hall; a small classroom; boys' bathroom; and a large classroom for home economics. The second floor plan of 1939 section, east-to-west, included: science room, stair hall, class room, girls' bathroom, and a large classroom for bookkeeping and typing. The attic in each of the 1896 and 1914 sections is unfinished, and features soaring wood beams (see photo 16).

The layout of the New Glarus School has been altered somewhat. When the 1939 section was added, a new wall was constructed in each of the two 1933 classrooms.¹⁴ This created one smaller room, and a new corridor, which led into the 1939 addition. The first floor room was used as a classroom, while the second floor room became a teachers' lounge, complete with a small bathroom. In 1940, the 1914 gymnasium was converted into a shop for the agriculture shop; in 1946 it was divided, and the rear half made into a soundproof bandroom. In 1947, a small room was built into the 1896 hallway at each of the first and second floors.¹⁵ When the high school grades were moved into a new building in 1958, the agriculture shop/bandroom was converted into a cafeteria (with a kitchen and a lunch-

¹⁴Bradley.

¹⁵Etter.

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room); the home economics room (in the 1939 section) became the kindergarten classroom; and the 1914 second-floor study hall/assembly room was again divided into two classrooms. In 1986, an elevator was installed at the west end of the building, just north of the stair hall. When the elevator was installed, the basement storage room and team locker room were converted into a music room, into which elevator shaft projected. At the same time, what had been the bookkeeping and typing room on the second floor was divided into two smaller classrooms.¹⁶

There is a stair hall at each of the three main entrances into the New Glarus School. At the east end, the stair hall is centrally-placed between the 1896 and 1914 sections. The other two stair halls are in the 1939 classroom wing: one on the north side, and one on the west end. There is a dog-leg staircase in each stair hall. The 1896 stair hall has wood and linoleum flooring, narrow wood wainscot, vertical board rails, and plastered walls and ceilings. A three-pane transom can be seen above the original doorway (see photo 17). The other stair halls have quarry and asphalt tile floors, wood and metal rails, and plastered walls and ceilings. In the north side stair hall, there is a three-pane leaded-glass transom above the original doorway (see photo 18). In the west end stair hall, there is an elevator. The shaft projects into the classroom behind it. The elevator was installed in 1986. Finishes in the 1896, 1914 and 1933 sections include asphalt tile and linoleum flooring, narrow wood wainscot, plastered walls and ceilings, pressed metal ceilings (in the 1896 classrooms), and dropped acoustical tile. There are Neo-classical door and window surrounds in some of the classrooms. Basement finishes include

¹⁶R. C. Shutter, Incorporated, Plans for Elevator, dated May 27, 1986.

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concrete floors, carpeting, wood wainscot (in the 1896 classroom), plastered walls and ceilings, and acoustical tile. The 1939 classroom wing has both asphalt tile and quarry flooring, built-in metal lockers in the corridor, plastered walls and ceilings, and acoustical tile. The gymnasium has a stage at its east end, and wooden bleachers at its west end. It has wood flooring, exposed concrete block (above) and pale brick (below) walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling.

While the New Glarus School has been altered over time, most of the alterations are minimal and easily reversible. On the exterior, many of the windows on the 1896, 1914 and 1933 sections have been replaced. First and second story windows have been reduced, and aluminum sliding windows installed. The original openings, however, are intact, making this an easily reversible alteration. In 1939, the windows on the west end of the north-facing facade of the 1896 section, next to the 1939 section, were replaced with the same steel, five-pane industrial windows that are found throughout the 1939 section. Glass block was installed in some of the basement windows in 1940. Because these alterations happened more than 50 years ago, they are now a part of the historic fabric of the New Glarus School, although they could be removed. Two of the main entrances into the building have also been altered. The east-facing entrance porch has a gable roof on top of its original flat roof, and the doorway has been reduced with vertical boards. Both of these 1984 alterations are easily reversible. The 1991 concrete block entrance porch attached to the west-facing entry will also be removed; however, it is uncertain in what condition the stone behind it will be. Interior alterations do include partition walls to subdivide several classrooms, to create a small room in each of the first and second floor 1896 hallways, and to provide a shaft for an elevator. Only the partition walls in the hallways are unsympathetic, but these will be removed. The asphalt tile and

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linoleum in the 1896, 1914 and 1933 sections is not original, nor are the acoustical tile ceilings that appear in some areas. Altogether, these alterations do not compromise the overall integrity of the New Glarus School, which remains very good.

The current owners of the New Glarus School, the New Glarus School Apartments LLC, is in the process of converting the school into an apartment building with 24 units. This will include six studio apartments, five one-bedroom apartments, nine two-bedrooms, and four three-bedrooms. The owners are participating in the federal income tax credit program, and are working closely with the architects in the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office to preserve the historic character of the school.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: SUMMARY

The New Glarus Public School and High School (hereafter, New Glarus School) is architecturally significant at the local level under Criterion C. The School's 1896 building and its matching additions provide an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque design, and the 1939 addition is a fine example of the Art Deco style. The School is also the only building in the Village of New Glarus executed in either the Richardsonian Romanesque or Art Deco styles. The 1896 and 1914 sections represent the work of a "master" architecture firm in Wisconsin, (Allan D.) Conover and (Lew F.) Porter. Finally, the New Glarus School is also a visual landmark in the community, overlooking the village from the hilltop west of the downtown, and visible from various directions. The New Glarus School retains very good integrity.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1844, overpopulation and the lack of economic opportunity facing the citizens of the Canton of Glarus, Switzerland, inspired community leaders to hold a series of public meetings to discuss possible solutions. As a result of these meetings, the Emigration Society of the Canton of Glarus was established. The Emigration Society developed very detailed plans for the emigration of its members to the United States, and asked both the parish and canton governments to ratify the plans. The parishes and the canton did ratify the plans, and the canton donated the equivalent of \$600 to cover the expenses of two agents, who would locate and purchase land in the name of the Emigration Society. The Emigration Society selected Nicholas Duerst and Fridolin Streiff to act as its agents, and provided the men with specific instructions. Not only did these instructions direct Duerst and Streiff as to the route they should take to get to the United States, but also specified in

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which states the agents should search for land, the type of climate and soil the land should have, the land's location with respect to lines of communication and transportation, and how much the agents were permitted to spend per acre. The Emigration Society also deputized a Mr. Blumer, a Swiss living in Allentown, Pennsylvania, to assist and advise the agents.¹⁷

Duerst and Streiff left Switzerland in March 1845 and arrived in New York in May. They soon met with Joshua Frey, who had been sent by Mr. Blumer to act as their guide and interpreter. The three men traveled for three months in search of land that met the Emigration Society's requirements. They ventured into Wisconsin Territory and on June 24, 1845 found a site in north central Green County that fulfilled all the particulars. The three spent another month exploring Wisconsin Territory just to make sure that they had indeed found the right location before purchasing one tract of 1,200 acres (including the present site of the Village of New Glarus), and an 80-acre tract of timber two miles south of the main tract, on July 17, 1845.¹⁸

After a difficult, four-month-long journey, 108 Swiss immigrants arrived in Green County on August 15, 1845. They called their new home, "New Glarus," although their neighbors referred to the area as the "Swiss Colony."¹⁹ Each family was assigned its own 20-acre parcel; the timber tract was communal. In 1850, the New Glarus

¹⁷Richard Egan, Green County, Wisconsin: A History of the Agricultural Development, reprint of a series that appeared in the Monroe Evening Times, 1928, pp. 8-9.

¹⁸Ibid., pp. 11-13.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 20.

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post office was established, and the Township of New Glarus was created by separation from the Town of York. The village of New Glarus was platted in 1851.²⁰

As early as 1854, farmers in the colony were making Swiss cheese, and selling it to neighboring communities. In 1870, the first cheese factory in New Glarus township opened. By 1878, there were twelve cheese factories in the area, producing 600,000 pounds of cheese annually. The largest cheese factory was located in the village of New Glarus, which had developed into the commercial center of the Swiss Colony. In 1884, there were about 50 houses, two churches, two school houses, a grist and saw mill, a cheese factory, a brewery, three stores, four hotels with saloons, and a population of about 200 in the village. In 1887, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad extended a line to New Glarus, making the shipping of cheese easier, and expanding the market for Swiss Colony cheese. By 1896, New Glarus had some 150 buildings and a population of about 600.²¹ Since the late nineteenth century, cheese production has been the leading farming activity in New Glarus township, and the Village of New Glarus, which incorporated in 1901, has continued to serve as an agricultural support community for the surrounding farms. With the first annual William Tell Festival in 1938, Swiss heritage tourism began to develop in New Glarus. Swiss restaurants and bakeries, the Heidi Festival (held annually since 1965), and the Swiss historical village and museum (opened in 1976) have made Swiss heritage tourism the focus of New Glarus' economy today.

²⁰Theiler, p. 37.

²¹Theiler, pp. 38-40.

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The Swiss Colony has always viewed education as of prime importance. Classes were first taught in 1847, in a private home. In 1849, the people of New Glarus erected a log building to serve as a school, church and meeting hall. For the first few years, classes met for no more than four months, and were instructed in both German and English. In 1852, the electors of the school district purchased materials for a new log school building, and volunteers labored together to build it. That building (demolished) was located on the site of the drugstore on First Street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. In 1854, the school year was expanded to eight months, and there were 73 students.²²

At the annual school meeting in 1866, electors approved construction of a new frame one-room school building. The log school was sold for \$63, and the new building was erected on the old school's site in 1867. The new school measured 26 feet by 35 feet, and was valued at about \$2,725. An average of 175 students attended the New Glarus School, receiving instruction in both English and German.²³

In 1876, electors voted to divide the classroom in two and to hire a second teacher. In 1890, the school district hired a third teacher and rented the town hall for classroom space. In 1892, electors voted to establish a fund to build a new school.²⁴

²²Anderson, Phyl, The History of the New Glarus Historical Society, Incorporated, (New Glarus: New Glarus Historical Society, Incorporated, 1976), pp. 109-110.

²³Ibid., p. 111; and Theiler, p. 50.

²⁴Anderson, p. 112; and Habeck, pp. 2-3.

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At the annual meeting in July 1895, electors authorized the School Board to find a suitable site for building the new school. In September 1895, the school district held a special meeting to discuss three possible sites. The electors approved purchasing the site owned by Pancratius Elmer, at a cost of \$700.²⁵

At the July 1896 annual meeting, the electors appointed a building committee. The building committee visited various area schools, and reported their findings to the electors at a special meeting held in August 1896. The building committee presented four schools as possible models for the new New Glarus Public School; two in Monroe, one in Oregon and one in Milton Junction. The building committee recommended South School (1896, demolished) in Monroe. The building committee was directed to meet with Jacob Steinman, the Monroe carpenter who had built South School, about obtaining plans, and to find out if such a school could be built for less money than had been spent on the South School.²⁶ Two more special meetings were held in August 1896. At the first meeting, the electors voted to use the same type of cut stone as was used in building the South School; to use hard pine rather than oak for finished lumber; to eliminate ornamental details such as the stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends and the stucco over the stone at the basement level; and that the new school be built of "good quality red brick with a suitable cut stone with date of building."²⁷ At the second meeting, the School Board was authorized

²⁵Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 1, 1895; Minutes, Special Meeting, September 9, 1895; and Green County Deeds, 76:512.

²⁶Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 6, 1896; and Minutes, Special Meeting, August 3, 1896.

²⁷Minutes, Special Meeting, August 6, 1896.

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to sign a contract with Jacob Steinman to build the new school, and apply for a loan from the State of Wisconsin in the amount of \$5,000.²⁸

The total cost to construct the five-room, two-story New Glarus Public School was \$10,157.72. This included \$8,450 to Jacob Steinman for building the school; and \$140 paid to the Madison architectural firm of Conover and Porter, who had designed the South School, for plans and specifications.²⁹ A small portion of these expenses was defrayed by the sale of the old school at auction in 1897. The New Glarus Public School opened in the fall of 1897 with three teachers, instructing eight grades during a nine-month term, in both English and German. In 1899, a fourth teacher was hired, and a kindergarten established.³⁰

When the Wisconsin legislature established state-graded schools in 1901, the New Glarus Public School was immediately classified as a first-class state-graded school.³¹ To qualify as a first-class state-graded school, a school had to meet certain standards. First, a school must have more than one classroom. A school with two classrooms could be certified as a second-class state-graded school, while one with more than two classrooms could become a first-class state-graded school. Educators firmly believed that

²⁸Minutes, Special Meeting, August 13, 1896.

²⁹Expenditures for School Year 1896-97, presented at Annual Meeting, July 6, 1897.

³⁰Anderson, p. 112.

³¹School Officers of Wisconsin, (Madison: State Printing Board, 1901).

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children should be divided up into "grades" by age, and that teachers would do a better job, and students get more attention, if fewer grades were taught together. Second, classes had to be taught for no less than nine months out of the year. Third, the teachers and principals of all state-graded schools must have graduated from a teachers college. Fourth, the school had the equipment for manual training (for boys), domestic science (for girls) and a library. Finally, the state-graded school must submit to an annual state inspection to make sure that there were no unsanitary conditions in the school. The state provided special financial assistance to state-graded schools.³²

By 1901, the New Glarus Public School had a principal, as well as four teachers.³³ Electors approved hooking the school up to village water mains in 1904, and a faucet was installed on each floor. A ninth grade was added the same year.³⁴ The number of faculty increased to five in 1906, and to six in 1910.³⁵

At the annual meeting held in July 1912, electors discussed building four new classrooms onto the school.³⁶ At a special

³²William T. Anderson, "The Development of the Common Schools," in Wisconsin Blue Book: 1923, (Madison: State Printing Board, 1923), pp. 114-119.

³³School Officers of Wisconsin.

³⁴Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 5, 1904.

³⁵School Officers of Wisconsin, (Madison: State Printing Board, 1906); and Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 1, 1910.

³⁶Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 1, 1912.

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meeting held later that month, electors directed Madison architect Allan Conover to design the addition "in the same color brick and stone and style to match with the present building."³⁷ Conover presented his plans at a special meeting held in October 1912. Conover estimated the cost to construct the addition could range from \$15,000 to \$18,000. Electors approved Conover's plans and authorized the School Board to apply for a loan from the state not to exceed \$18,000.³⁸ At a special meeting in December 1912, the authorization to apply for a loan was rescinded, and the plans for the addition were put on hold.³⁹ Despite this, Conover was paid \$360 for plans and specifications of the addition. At the 1913 annual meeting, electors again approved the construction of a four-room addition to the school at an estimated cost of \$18,000, and authorized the school board to apply for a loan of \$15,000 from the state.⁴⁰

The addition was erected in 1914-15, at a total cost of \$20,624.28. The same year, the eleventh and twelfth grades were established and the number of teachers increased to eight. The New Glarus Public School became one of five state-certified high schools in Green County 1915.⁴¹ The other four were located in Albany, Brooklyn, Juda and Monticello. At the 1915 annual meeting electors

³⁷Minutes, Special Meeting, July 22, 1912.

³⁸Minutes, Special Meeting, October 28, 1912.

³⁹Minutes, Special Meeting, December 27, 1912.

⁴⁰Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 7, 1913.

⁴¹Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 6, 1914; and School Officers of Wisconsin, (Madison: State Printing Board, 1915).

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authorized spending \$6,500 to connect the school to the village sewer, and have indoor toilets built. A small, one-story, basement-level addition, to house a new boiler and fuel room, was constructed in 1915. The old boiler and fuel room areas in the basement of the 1896 section were then remodeled as bathrooms. The outhouses were removed in 1916.⁴²

In 1922, the New Glarus School District bought four lots adjoining the east side of the New Glarus Public School for \$2,700.⁴³ The current owners are selling off these lots, and they are not included in this nomination, as nothing was ever built there. In 1924, the School Board changed the curriculum at the New Glarus Public School, dropping a course in agriculture and adding one in business.⁴⁴ In 1930, the school began offering band instruction.⁴⁵

In 1932, Albert Mueller, Jr., a former student, drew up a half-scale model of the "torch of knowledge" on the bell tower of the First Congregational Church in Madison, and crafted a sheet-metal replica. Mueller gave it to the New Glarus Public School and it was installed on the bell tower.⁴⁶

⁴²Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 6, 1915; and Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 3, 1916.

⁴³Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 3, 1922.

⁴⁴Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 7, 1924.

⁴⁵Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 14, 1930.

⁴⁶Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 11, 1932; and Mueller.

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At the July 1933 annual meeting, electors approved a small, two-classroom addition, to be located above the boiler and fuel rooms, and not to exceed \$5,000 in cost. The School Board began meeting regularly later that month. At one of its first meetings, the School Board discussed the plans for the addition with Madison architect Louis W. Claude, who recommended including fire escapes. Claude was paid \$241.27 for his work.⁴⁷

At the July 1937 annual meeting, electors discussed constructing a new addition for the high school grades and to provide classrooms for agriculture and domestic science. The State Department of Public Instruction had urged the School District to offer these courses in its annual review of the New Glarus Public School. The School Board was authorized to hire an architect, get plans and approximate costs.⁴⁸ The School Board met with several architects and firms in September and early October 1937, including Joseph Durrant of Boscobel, Parkinson and Dockendorff of LaCrosse, William Kaeser of Madison, Bradley and Bradley of Rockford, Max Hanisch (place unknown), and Raymond Arput (place unknown). The School Board selected (Charles) Bradley and (Harold) Bradley.⁴⁹ Harold Bradley presented plans for the high school addition at a special meeting of the School District in November 1937. Electors

⁴⁷Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 10, 1933; Minutes, School Board Meeting, July 20, 1933; Minutes, School Board Meeting, February 16, 1934.

⁴⁸Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 12, 1937.

⁴⁹Minutes, School Board Meeting, September 13, 1937; Minutes, School Board Meeting, September 28, 1937; Minutes, School Board Meeting, September 29, 1937; Minutes, School Board Meeting, October 7, 1937; and Minutes, School Board Meeting, October 12, 1937.

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appointed a committee to find a way to fund Bradley's estimated cost of between \$75,000 and \$85,000.⁵⁰

At the July 1938 annual meeting, it was reported that federal PWA (Public Works Administration) grants were available for 45 percent of the estimated costs of school construction, with the balance to be funded by the local district. Electors authorized the School Board to apply for a PWA grant.⁵¹ At a special meeting held later in July, the School Board was authorized to build the high school addition, provided that a PWA grant was awarded. Electors also authorized the School Board to borrow up to \$47,000.⁵² In September 1938, the School Board formally accepted a PWA grant of \$42,545.⁵³ Excavation on the new high school addition began November 18, 1938.⁵⁴ The high school addition was completed in 1939.

During the early and mid-1940s, enrollment at the New Glarus Public School and High School ranged from about 285 to about 305 students. This was consistently the largest enrollment among the five grade school-high school systems in Green County.⁵⁵ Student enrollment

⁵⁰Minutes, Special Meeting, November 29, 1937.

⁵¹Minutes, Annual Meeting, July 11, 1938.

⁵²Minutes, Special Meeting, July 25, 1938.

⁵³Minutes, School Board Meeting, September 23, 1938.

⁵⁴Minutes, School Board Meeting, November 18, 1938.

⁵⁵Office of the County Superintendent of Schools of Green County, "Directory of Green County Schools," mimeograph issued in Monroe, Wisconsin, 1941, 1943, 1945 and 1947.

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in the late 1940s began to increase, as rural one-room schools in the vicinity of the village were absorbed into the New Glarus School District. By 1950, the New Glarus Public School and High School was overcrowded, and expanding the school had become the main topic for discussion at the annual school meetings. A building committee was appointed at the annual meeting in 1950, to discuss expansion possibilities. The building committee presented several alternatives at the 1951 annual meeting, including adding on south of the gymnasium, but were directed to study the matter further. Electors discussed building a new elementary school at the 1954 annual meeting, and the School Board was authorized to begin planning for one. By the 1955 annual meeting, the idea of building an elementary school had been dropped, in favor of erecting a new high school building. Electors approved building a new high school in the southwest section of the village; this building was completed in September 1958. At the 1961 annual meeting, the School Board was authorized to build a new wing onto the high school for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. The new wing of the high school opened in the fall of 1964.⁵⁶

From 1964, until closing in 1995, the New Glarus Public School and High School building housed only elementary school students, kindergartners through sixth graders. Elementary school enrollments were high through the 1960s and 1970s, in part due to the consolidation of several rural school districts in the New Glarus School District. In 1963, school enrollment in New Glarus was 785; in 1975-76, it was 597.⁵⁷ While overall enrollment remained fairly steady during into the 1980s, the number of

⁵⁶Habeck, pp. 12-15.

⁵⁷Anderson, p. 116.

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elementary school students increased in proportion to middle and high school students. In 1986, there were 340 elementary school students in the New Glarus Public School and High School building. By 1992, this figure had risen to 352, and two temporary classrooms had been built onto the front of the building to relieve overcrowding. Meanwhile, the School District lobbied voters to build a new state-of-the-art high school, and move the elementary school students into the 1958 high school. After several attempts, beginning in 1991, a building referendum finally passed in April 1994. The new high school opened in the fall of 1995, the elementary school moved to the 1958 high school building, and the New Glarus Public School and High School building closed.⁵⁸

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

According to Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin (Wyatt), the Richardsonian Romanesque style was built in Wisconsin between 1880 and 1900. Inspired by the work of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), the style was a loose interpretation of Romanesque forms, characterized by masonry construction, usually with some rock-faced stonework; an asymmetrical facade; round-arched openings; and steeply-pitched gable roofs on the main block and on dormers. Frequently, two or more colors or textures of stone or brick were combined to create decorative wall patterns; rectangular, transomed windows, usually in a one-over-one double-hung sash configuration, and grouped windows are common, as are squat towers. The Richardsonian Romanesque style was chosen primarily in the design of public, institutional and commercial buildings, but was never common outside of urban areas, even among

⁵⁸Etter, "New Glarus Schools History," circa 1995 mimeograph, pp. 2-3.

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those building types. This was largely due to the fact that Richardsonian Romanesque was always built in solid masonry, making it much more expensive to build than were competing late nineteenth century styles, such as the Italianate and the Queen Anne.⁵⁹ The Richardsonian Romanesque sections of the New Glarus School incorporated and retains many of the above-listed features, including the rock-faced stonework; the decorative brickwork; the rectangular, transomed windows with one-over-one double-hung sash; the grouped windows; some round-arched openings; and the steeply-pitched roofs on the 1896 and 1914 sections, as well as on the dormer.

While there are no other buildings in New Glarus that are Richardsonian Romanesque in style, there is one that incorporates some Richardsonian Romanesque decorative elements: the Citizens Bank Building at 400 Second Street. It is a load-bearing brick building with a canted corner entrance, and shows Richardsonian Romanesque influence in the white rock-faced stone belt courses and continuous lintels and sills. The Citizens Bank Building retains only fair integrity; all of its openings have been reduced, and fitted with aluminum replacements .

Wyatt classifies the architectural firm of Conover and Porter as "master architects," for the purpose of National Register evaluation. Allan Darst Conover (1854-1929) was born in Madison and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in civil engineering in 1874. He worked as an engineering consultant for one year, then

⁵⁹Barbara Wyatt, editor, Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), II:2-12; Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), pp. 300-07.

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as an instructor in civil engineering at the University for one year. Following another stint as an engineering consultant, Conover was appointed associate professor of mathematics at the University in 1878. In 1879, he became a professor of civil engineering, a position he held until 1890. During this time, Conover also served as surveyor and engineer for the City of Madison (1881-1884), and as consulting engineer for the State Railroad Commission (1883-1898).⁶⁰

Conover first ventured into architecture in 1884, when he oversaw construction of the Dane County Courthouse (1884-86, demolished), and two University of Wisconsin buildings, Science Hall (1885-87, extant) and the Chemistry Laboratory (1885-86, extant). These projects inspired Conover to establish an architectural firm with a former student, Lew F. Porter, circa 1886. In 1887 or 1888, Porter opened a branch office in Ashland. The branch office probably closed when the partnership dissolved in 1899. Conover practiced architecture on his own from 1899 until 1902, and again from 1911 until his death in 1929. He did not practice between 1903 and 1911, while he served on the State Board of Control. On his own, Conover designed some 100 buildings, specializing in heating plants and railroad bridges.⁶¹

The firm of Conover and Porter specialized in school buildings, and may have designed as many as 40 schools, including the New Glarus School. The firm also designed three jails, six churches, eight

⁶⁰Rankin, Katherine H., "Intensive Survey of the Historic Resources of Madison," Report Prepared for the City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1995, Architects Section.

⁶¹Ibid.

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banks, three large hotels and about 100 residences. Architectural historians regard Conover and Porter's designs as excellent overall. The firm favored the Richardsonian Romanesque, Shingle and Queen Anne styles, and are known for designing buildings with aesthetically pleasing massing, fenestration and proportion, and beautiful details.⁶²

The University of Wisconsin Armory and Gymnasium (1894-96, extant) is widely regarded as Conover and Porter's finest Richardsonian Romanesque design. It is a monumental building, much grander by far than the New Glarus School and, as such, does not make a good comparison. The New Glarus School was modeled after the South School (1896, demolished) at 2113 Thirteenth Avenue, in Monroe. The South School had the same form as the New Glarus School, but had stucco and half-timbering in its gable end. Both school buildings showed Conover and Porter's fine eye for proportion and details. Despite the fact that the New Glarus School is not as grand as the University of Wisconsin Armory and Gymnasium, it is still representative of the work of Conover and Porter, as a building type in which the firm specialized, and in a style at which they excelled.

According to Wyatt, the Art Deco style was built in Wisconsin between 1925 and 1945. It incorporated futuristic or highly stylized historical details. Art Deco designs are characterized by an angular, hard-edged compositions with futuristic or stylized historical details. Low-relief geometrical ornamentation is typical, using details such as zig-zags, chevrons, and sunbursts. Towers and other vertical projections, generally rising above a parapeted flat roof, give Art Deco designs vertical emphasis. The

⁶²Ibid.

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Art Deco style was most often used for public, institutional and commercial buildings.⁶³ The 1939 addition to the New Glarus School combines the parapeted, flat-roofed form typical of Art Deco with stylized Gothic or medieval elements. These elements include the quoined, segmental-arched doorway, bullet-shaped towers, stylized crenels, and stylized loophole windows that appear at each of the two main entrances into the 1939 section. No other building in New Glarus shows even the influence of the Art Deco style.

The Rockford, Illinois firm of (Charles W.) Bradley and (Harold S.) Bradley designed the Art Deco addition to the New Glarus Public School. The firm was begun by their father, George Bradley (1826-1898), in Rockford in 1855. George Bradley is known to have designed many of Rockford's early buildings. In 1884, his sons joined the firm.⁶⁴ City directories and telephone books list Bradley and Bradley, Incorporated as recently as 1996. During the 1960s, the firm advertised itself as specializing in educational, religious, industrial and commercial buildings. Because this is an Illinois firm, its significance in Wisconsin's architectural history has not yet been evaluated.

CONCLUSION

The New Glarus School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C on three counts. First, the 1896 through 1933 sections are significant because they represent an excellent local example of the Richardsonian Romanesque, a style usually found in larger

⁶³Wyatt, II:2-34.

⁶⁴Henry Withey and Elsie R. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), (Los Angeles: 1956), p. 73.

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New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin

urban areas. The New Glarus School is the only example of either the Richardsonian Romanesque or the Art Deco in New Glarus. Although the School has been altered somewhat, most of the alterations are easily reversible and do not compromise the integrity of the building. Second, the New Glarus School is architecturally significant because its 1896 and 1914 sections provide a good example of the work of the prominent Madison architectural firm of (Allan D.) Conover and (Lew F.) Porter. Conover and Porter were noted both for their school buildings (of which they designed as many as 40) and for their expert use of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. While the New Glarus School is not the firm's grandest example of either school or Richardsonian Romanesque design, it is nonetheless a representative example of their work, and retains very good integrity. Third, the School is a highly visible visual landmark in the community.

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New Glarus Public School and High School
New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The New Glarus Public School and High School is located on a parcel in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 23, Township 4 North, Range 7 East, in the Village of New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin, more particularly described as Outlot 83 of the New Glarus Assessor's Plat, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the NW corner of said Section 23; thence E along the North line of Section 23, 1021.66 feet to the East right-of-way line of Fifth Street; thence S 0 degrees 29 minutes 57 seconds W along the E line of Fifth Street, 38.34 feet to the point of beginning; thence S 0 degrees 29 minutes 57 second W along the E right-of-way line of Fifth Street, 265.58 feet to the N right-of-way line of Seventh Avenue; thence N 89 degrees 58 minutes 05 seconds W, 321.44 feet; thence N 0 degrees 21 minutes 29 seconds E, 264.06 feet to the S right-of-way line of Sixth Avenue; thence N 89 degrees 57 minutes 12 seconds W along the S right-of-way line of Sixth Avenue, 22.72 feet; thence N 89 degrees 41 minutes 03 seconds W along the S right-of-way line of Sixth Avenue, 297.44 feet to the point of beginning; a parcel containing approximately 1.9 acres.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the New Glarus Public School and High School coincide with the boundaries of the legal parcel, less Lots 3 through 6 of Legler's Addition. These boundaries enclose all the historic resources associated with the New Glarus Public School and High School.

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Photo 1 of 18

New Glarus Public School and High School

New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin

Photo by Elizabeth L. Miller, July 1996

Negative on file in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

View of the east- and south-facing facades of the New Glarus School, looking northwest.

The information for the following photographs is the same as the above, except as noted.

Photo 2 of 18

Closer view of east-facing facade, looking northwest.

Photo 3 of 18

Closeup of windows in east-facing gable end of 1914 section, looking west.

Photo 4 of 18

View of north-facing facades, looking southeast.

Photo 5 of 18

View of north-facing facade of 1896 section, looking southeast.

Photo 6 of 18

View of north-facing facade 1896 and 1939 sections, showing connection, looking south.

Photo 7 of 18

Closeup of dormer and bell tower on north-facing facade, looking southeast.

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Photo 8 of 18
View of south-facing facades, looking northwest.

Photo 9 of 18
View of south- and west-facing facades of 1914 and 1933 sections,
looking northeast.

Photo 10 of 18
View of south-facing facades of 1914, 1933 and 1939 sections,
looking north.

Photo 11 of 18
View of south- and east-facing facades of the 1939 gymnasium wing,
looking northwest.

Photo 12 of 18
View of west-facing facade, looking northeast.

Photo 13 of 18
Closeup of entrance pavilion on west-facing facade, looking east.

Photo 14 of 18
View of gymnasium and auditorium, showing the bleachers, looking
southwest.

Photo 15 of 18
View of classroom in 1896 section, first floor, looking southeast.

Photo 16 of 18
View of attic above 1914 section, looking west.

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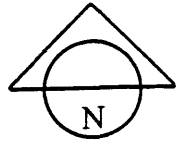
Photo 17 of 18

View of stair hall in 1896 section showing transom over 1896
entrance, looking east.



Photo 18 of 18

View of stair hall in 1939 section showing transom over 1939
entrance, looking west.

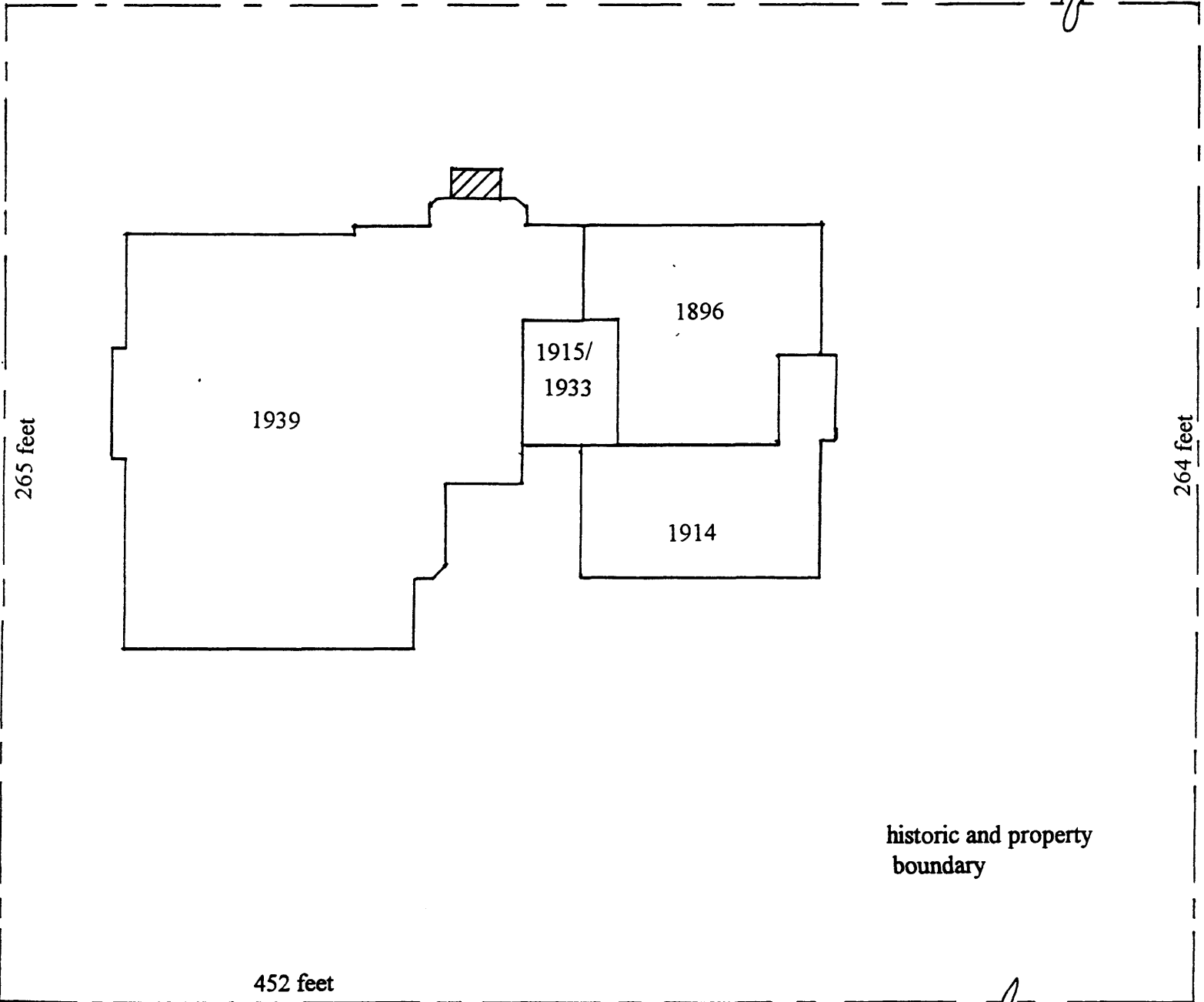
New Glarus Public School and High School
New Glarus, Green County, Wisconsin



Scale 1 inch = 40 feet

-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing

Sixth Avenue



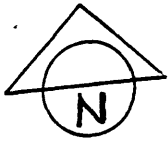
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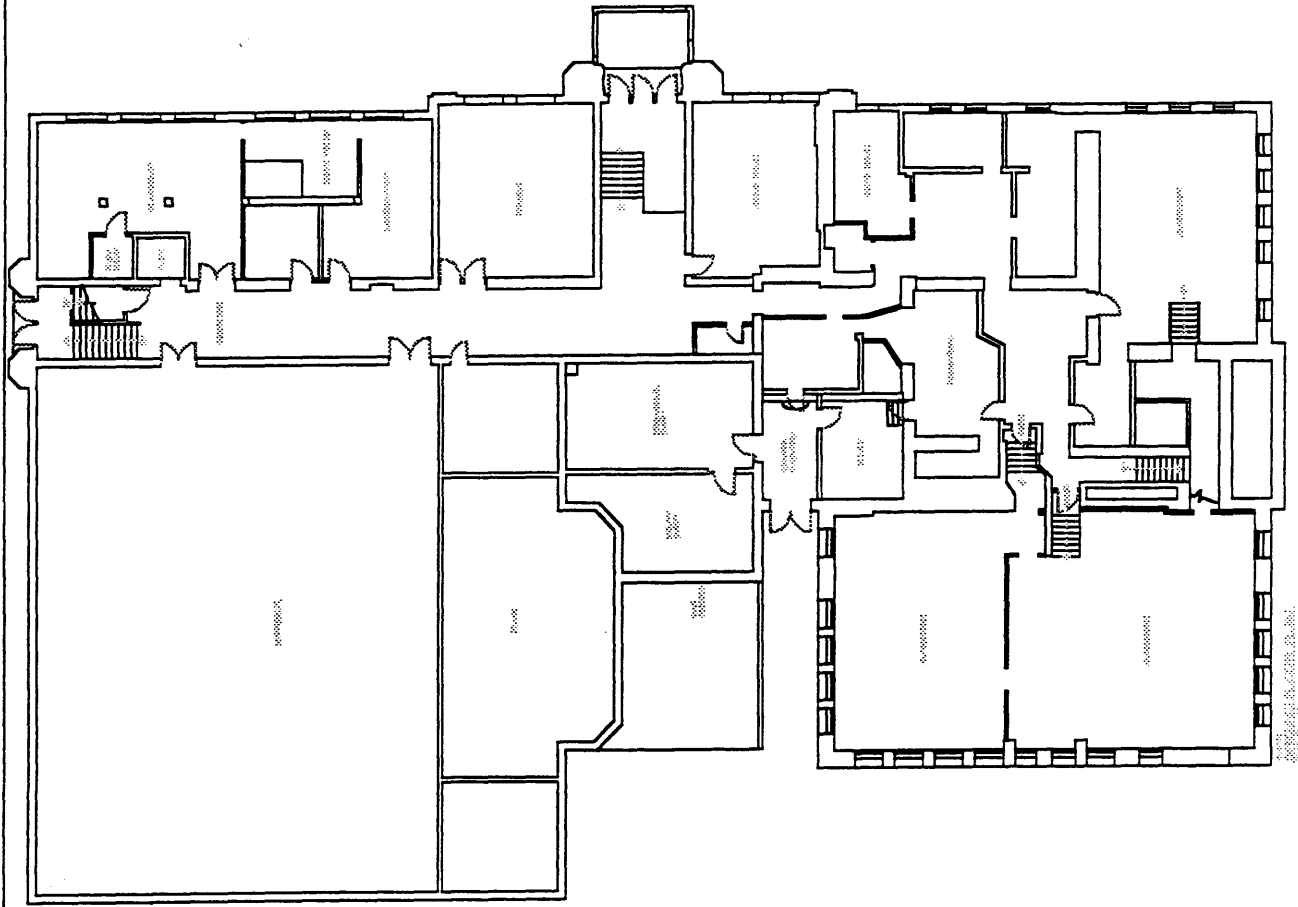
historic and property
boundary

265 feet

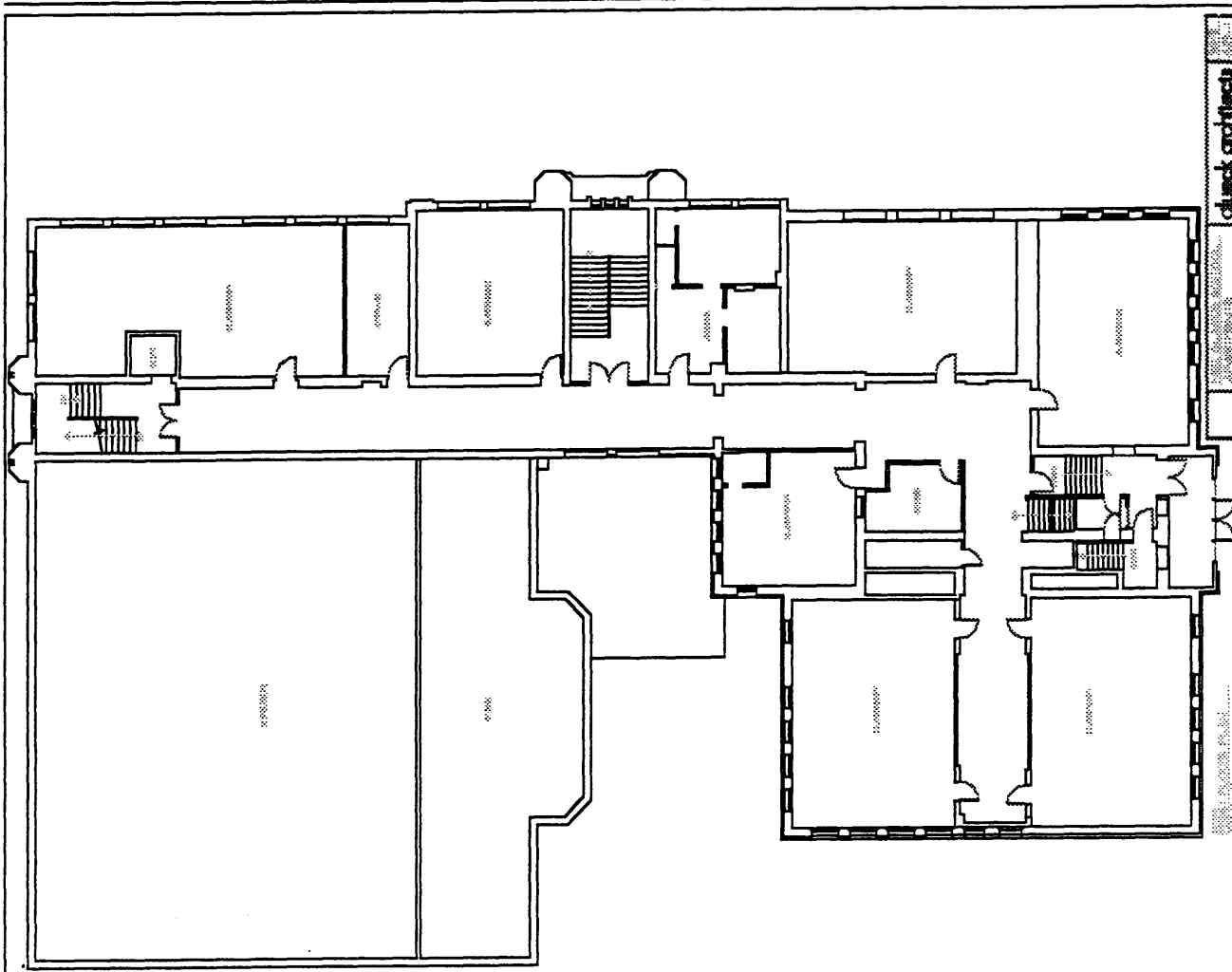
264 feet



Second Floor



First Floor



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