

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



74

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Washington-Kosciusko School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 365 Mankato Avenue

N/A

not for publication

city or town Winona

N/A

vicinity

state Minnesota

code MN

county Winona

code 169

zip code 55987

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Brita L. Bloomberg
Brita L. Bloomberg, Deputy SHPO, Minnesota Historical Society

1/6/12
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

3/9/12
Date of Action

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☐ private
☒ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

"Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-41"

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.)

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne/Art Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK; STONE

roof: COMPOSITION

other:

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Washington-Kosciusko School, located at 365 Mankato Avenue, is a two-story Art Moderne style building situated on the east half of the block bounded by Mankato Avenue at the west, E. Wabasha at the north, High Forest and the west and E. Sanborn at the south. Constructed in 1934, it was designed by the architecture firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, of Winona and La Crosse, Wisconsin. The Standard Construction Co. of Minneapolis completed the building at a cost of \$367,500. The flat-roofed, C-plan school has reinforced steel and concrete framing with poured concrete floor slabs. The exterior is clad in buff brick and the building rests on a buff limestone, "Winona travertine" foundation. It is ornamented with Winona travertine at the entrances, lintels and cornice. The building retains excellent interior and exterior historic integrity. Much of the surrounding nineteenth and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood survives around Washington-Kosciusko School. Houses are single-family residences placed on single lots.

Narrative Description

East Elevation

The main entrance at Mankato Avenue is centered between four wide bays; the bays correspond to the four classrooms placed on each floor at the east. (Photo #1) Two sets of poured concrete stairs with aluminum handrails lead to the two-story projecting entrance bay. (Photo #2) The bay is clad in buff brick laid in an English bond pattern. Winona travertine surrounds the flat-arch entrance doors and the grouping of four windows above the entrance. Window openings above the entrance are filled with replacement aluminum double-hung sash with an aluminum panel at the transom. A stone plaque with the school name, "Washington Kosciusko School," is centered above the three aluminum entry doors. The transom above the doors has been filled with aluminum panels. An Art Moderne geometric design carved in Winona travertine is placed above the entrance bay windows. An ADA ramp runs along the north side of the east elevation and accesses the main entrance.

The remainder of the east elevation is faced in buff brick laid in an English bond pattern above a Winona travertine foundation approximately three feet in height. The cornice is Winona travertine. The symmetrical elevation has four wide bays flanking the main entrance. These wide bays have eight window openings and a central entry. These identical secondary entrances at the east elevation project and are buff brick with door and window surrounds framed in Winona travertine. The double-leaf aluminum doors have a carved stone plaque above the flat header. The double-leaf aluminum doors have a flat header. The opening is surmounted by a carved stone plaque. A grouping of three windows is placed above the doors; window openings have been filled with replacement aluminum windows and an aluminum panel at the transom. The two sets of stairs leading to these entrances are Winona travertine. The windows at the east elevation are separated by two-story tall buff brick pilasters capped with square capitals of Winona travertine. Windows are rectangular in shape and have a Winona travertine sill. Original wood, double-hung sash remains throughout the buildings; each sash has six-over-six divided lights. Aluminum storm windows dating from ca. 1985 obscure the wood windows. A dark aluminum panel covers the upper wood sash and a double-hung storm is placed at the lower sash. The Winona travertine cornerstone at the north corner states "Erected A.D. 1934." The Winona travertine cornerstone at the south corner states "Boyum Schubert & Sorensen Architects & Engineers Winona Minnesota."

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

North and South Elevations

The buff brick cladding and Winona travertine foundation continue at the north elevation facing E. Wabasha and south elevation facing E. Sanborn. (Photos #3, #4) These identical elevations have a central recessed courtyard that is approximately 25 feet deep. The inner wall of the courtyard has a central group of three windows and the sidewalls of the courtyard have four window openings each. The projecting wings of the north and south elevations have a centered, projecting window bay. Windows at the first and second floor of the bay are grouped in threes and the bay has a stepped, Winona travertine cornice. All windows at the north and south elevations have the original wood, double-hung sash, which is obscured with aluminum storm windows.

West Elevation

The buff brick and Winona travertine foundation continue at the west elevation. (Photos #5, #6) The central portion is recessed with six bays of two-story windows corresponding to the gymnasium use. A buff brick chimney is off-center between two window bays and has a square base with a curved shaft. The windows have Winona travertine sills. The original wood sash remains at the west elevation, but is obscured with the addition of aluminum storm windows and an aluminum panel at the upper sash. The projecting wings at the north and south of the gymnasium have eight bays of windows separated by brick pilasters. The west ends of the projecting wings have off-center entrances.

The playground covers the western half of the block and is asphalt-paved. The school block gently slopes to the north and there is a poured concrete retaining wall capped with a chain link fence at the south and west of the playground.

Interior

The main entrance at the east opens into a lobby, where oak trophy cases are inset at the north and south walls. (Photo #7) The lobby features a flat, stepped Art Moderne arch clad in tan glazed tiles. A water fountain is opposite the main entrance doors on the north corridor wall and features a tan glazed tile surround. (Photo #10)

The corridors are twelve feet wide and form a U-plan around the gymnasium. (Photos #9, #11) They are furnished with recessed radiators. All corridors have asphalt tiles with terrazzo borders and glazed tile wainscot. Tile wainscot is four and one-half feet in height with four-inch square tan tiles. Individual tile inserts featuring animals and nursery rhymes are inserted every two feet. Decorative Art Moderne plaster brackets are placed at the corners of the hallway cornice. The original acoustical tiles, laid in an herringbone pattern, remain in the corridors. Staircases are located at the end of the long north-south corridor and at the ends of the two east-west corridors. Staircases feature terrazzo steps and an open curved stainless steel balustrade. Fluorescent drop lights are centered along the hallways and classrooms. There are 23 classrooms in the school and most measure 22 by 30 feet. (Photo #12) Each classroom has a cloakroom and features original metal divided light doors, maple floors and oak cabinets. The two kindergarten rooms have balconies with curved stainless steel railings. Seven pairs of classrooms are paired with a shared workroom. All first floor rooms have adjacent restrooms and communal restrooms are placed in the north and south corridors of the second floor. The gymnasium-auditorium is entered in the middle of the first floor north-south corridor. The gymnasium measures 80 by 40 feet. (Photo #8) It has an exposed beam ceiling with decorative plaster brackets. A tan glazed tile wainscot is five feet high and continues along the four walls. There are tiles with sporting themes placed every two feet around the gymnasium. The stage proscenium at the north and the balcony at the south, above the kitchen, have been filled with drywall. Girls' and boys' showers, clad in green glazed tile, are located behind the stage. There are a total of six decorative tile drinking fountains in the school.

Terrazzo stairs at the north and south wings lead down to the two basement play areas. These areas measure 24 by 76 feet and have asphalt tile floors with a terrazzo border.

The library and media center was built in the northeast corner of the second floor. It has an aluminum entry system and a lowered acoustical tile ceiling. There are three plaster friezes inserted above the tile wainscot at the south end of the main

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

(north-south axis) corridor; these friezes were donated to the earlier Washington School by the class of 1913 and moved to the new building. They depict ancient Greek choristers. Three similar plaster friezes were made to match the historic friezes and were installed at the north end of the main corridor. The friezes depict an ancient Greek procession with warriors and chariots.

Alterations

Washington-Kosciusko School displays a high level of historic integrity. The building is in its original location and continues as a school with excellent integrity of feeling and association. Despite the aluminum storm windows and some brick replacement and a filled opening at the west elevation, the exterior retains original materials and workmanship. At the interior, an elevator was installed at the north corridor in a storage room and the auditorium stage and balcony were closed to provide more classroom and office space with reversible partitions. The interior spaces include wide corridors with original tile wainscot, flooring, plaster ceiling and decorative brackets. The classrooms retain wood floors, closets, cupboards and restrooms. The gymnasium retains the historic tile wainscot, beam ceilings and plaster brackets. The interior possesses excellent integrity in design, materials and workmanship.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1934

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen (architect)

Standard Construction Co. (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1934, marks the construction of the school and the year the Winona Board of Education implemented the elementary education plan for Washington-Kosciusko School.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Washington-Kosciusko School is locally significant under Criterion A in the Area of Significance of Education for its representation of the twentieth-century development of Winona Public Schools. Washington-Kosciusko School is evidence of progressive elementary school plans developed for the Winona Board of Education and the University of Minnesota School of Education under the direction of Dr. Mervin G. Neale (1887-1963). Washington-Kosciusko School was completed in 1934 and was the fourth of five new schools recommended by the School of Education. The period of significance, 1934, is associated with the year the school board implemented the building plan. Washington-Kosciusko School exemplifies Winona's adoption of national design standards, which were based on scientific study of health and increasingly "child-centered" educational principles. These included gymnasiums, basement playrooms as well as art, vocational, and kindergarten classrooms. Local architects, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, designed all five of Winona's new schools including Washington-Kosciusko, which combined elementary and junior high grades. The property reflects the historical patterns identified in the Minnesota historic context "Urban Centers, 1870-1940."

As a beneficiary of Public Works Administration (PWA) funds, the Washington-Kosciusko School is a manifestation of the nation's largest federal relief program. Educational facilities represent one of the most important property types from the Depression era and was the leading PWA project type. The Washington-Kosciusko School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its significance as an educational facility built with federal relief funds during the Great Depression. The combined elementary and junior high school replaced an outdated elementary school with a larger school capable of serving more students in the community. The property reflects the historical patterns identified by the Minnesota historic context "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941."

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Progressive Education

The development of Winona's early schools followed a pattern typical of Minnesota and much of the United States with antiquated, fortress-like schools that later educators described as factories.¹ At the end of the nineteenth century, American educators such as Francis Parker and John Dewey argued for curriculum changes that promoted practical and experiential learning rather than standard memorization techniques. Reformers endorsed more child-centered classrooms, with integrated learning materials and they promoted the importance of early education and kindergartens.² In an effort to treat the whole child, educational reform produced school libraries, gymnasiums, art rooms, music classes, and vocational training programs. Recognition of pupils' need for academic and social transitions led to new separation of school grades. In the 1910s educators developed the "6-3-3" system of grouping students in grade school for six years, junior high for three years, and high school for three years.

At the same time, schoolchildren's health and safety became a strong focus of reform. The State of Minnesota provided guidelines for school outhouses, drained playgrounds, heating, ventilation and clean water vessels.³ Direct sunlight was

¹ William W. Cutler, "Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice Since 1820" *History of Education Quarterly* 29 (1989): 10.

² Carole Zellie, "Minneapolis Public Schools Historic Context Study," prepared for the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission, April 2005, 12.

³ State of Minnesota, *Bulletin of Care and Equipment of School Grounds and Building* (St. Paul: Department of Public Instruction, 1910), 5-9.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

considered vital for good health and walls of tall windows became standard in classrooms.⁴ By the 1910s, three-story, wood-frame schools were considered dangerous firetraps and fireproof construction with wide corridors and multiple, lighted stair exits became standard in school planning. New health criteria led to well-ventilated classrooms, central heating plants, large windows, nurses' rooms, tiled bathrooms, well-drained schoolyards and protected water fountains.

In response to the curriculum changes and fire safety and hygiene standards, school planners developed new design standards. In *Modern American School Buildings* (1899), Warren Briggs provided suggestions on all aspects of school design ranging from ventilation and hallway width to cloak rooms and hook placement. Compilations of completed school designs like William Bruce's *Grade School Buildings* (1914) and John J. Donovan's *School Architecture: Principles and Practice* (1921) were widely disseminated. These ideas were reflected in the work of school architects like William Ittner of St. Louis, Dwight Perkins of Chicago and Arthur Hussander of Chicago. Their plans, along with hundreds of other school designs, were published in the *American School Board Journal* and *The Architectural Record* or in self-published compilations like *Educational Buildings* (1925) by the Chicago firm, Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton. By the 1910s, these designers established rules for light and space and a standardized school form was adopted across the country.⁵

In general, early 20th-century elementary school plans were symmetrical and followed the I, E or H plan. At the exterior, Renaissance Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles were popular. Schools were clad in brick with stone accents and interiors were plastered with terrazzo floors for durability. Desks and chairs were placed in stationary rows and light ideally came from the left to avoid shadows.⁶ Architects mandated that windows cover 40 to 50 percent of the exterior wall and the ideal classroom measured 23 by 29 feet.⁷ Larger cities developed building departments and maintained architecture divisions, but smaller cities such as Winona looked to school journals and state standards for design assistance.

Winona Public Schools

By special act of the Minnesota State Legislature, the Winona Board of Education and its three elected positions was created on March 7, 1861; one year later the board was increased to six members.⁸ The first school under the board's direction was completed in the First Ward in 1863 and was demolished in 1875.⁹ The second, Central School, at Market and Broadway streets, was a three-story brick high school building completed in 1866. By 1867, Winona's public school system had 2,181 enrolled students, many of whom were attending makeshift schools in rented locations described as "tumble-down tenements, old paint shops and deserted printing offices."¹⁰ The twelve-room Madison School at Wabasha and Olmsted streets was built in 1874 and a four-room annex was built in 1891. The Washington School, built between Fourth and Fifth Streets on St. Charles, also had twelve rooms and was completed in 1877. Jackson School was built at the corner of King and Chestnut streets in 1885 and was followed by the construction of Jefferson School at Broadway and Cummings Street one year later. The city was redistricted in 1893 and three schools, Kosciusko (1893) at Chatfield and Sanborn streets; Lincoln (1895) at Winona and Sarnia streets; and Sugar Loaf (1893) were built at the edges of the growing city. The division of grades and student capacities shifted throughout these eight schools until the High School was built in 1887 at the corner of Broadway and Washington street.¹¹

⁴ Zellie, 14.

⁵ Amy Weisser, "Little Red School House, What Now?" Two Centuries of American Public School Architecture," *Journal of Planning History*, 5 (2006): 202.

⁶ Weisser, 202.

⁷ Weisser, 202.

⁸ Franklyn Curtiss-Wedge, *History of Winona County, Minnesota* (Chicago: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1913), 482.

⁹ Curtiss-Wedge, 482.

¹⁰ "Our City Educational Institutions," *Winona Republican Herald*, 14 September 1867.

¹¹ Curtiss-Wedge, 529-531.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

In 1922, 787 school children were housed in schools built before 1880 and 810 pupils were in schools constructed between 1880 and 1890.¹² The three-story antiquated schools were in overcrowded, fire-prone buildings with rudimentary heating systems. It was a difficult school plant to support in an era when progressive educators believed that children were more likely to succeed if their schoolhouse was one of "the most attractive objects in the neighborhood."¹³

These nine schools comprised Winona's public school systems into the 1920s. The only new addition was the Winona High School on W. Broadway (1915-1917, NRHP). It was built with \$145,000 raised by a bond issue. The funds also allowed for the city's first separate junior high, which relocated into the old high school. The 6-3-3 grade system, reflecting national standards, thus evolved in Winona.

Due to a recent state requirement for teachers' raises and school maintenance costs, the Winona Board of Education voted in December 1920 to approach the state legislature for a thirty-mill tax to be devoted to the school fund.¹⁴ In March 1921 the state legislature approved Winona's general school fund increase from 16 mills to 25.37 mills and approved a new tax of one mill for the school building sinking fund.¹⁵ The timing of the approval was fortuitous as the Board of Education was unknowingly moving closer to school replacement and construction rather than maintenance of the older facilities.

Winona's School Building Program

In December 1921, the state school inspector, R. B. MacLean, refused state aid to Washington, Central and Madison schools. He claimed that the buildings were inadequate and not entitled to support.¹⁶ A separate school committee, organized by the Winona Association of Commerce, reported similar school conditions to the Board in January 1922 and "made an effort to obtain George D. Strayer, director of educational finance inquiry at New York City" because he was "considered the greatest authority in school administration in the country."¹⁷ Upon word that Strayer was unavailable for school planning consultation, the committee attempted to hire his colleague, Nikolaus Engelhardt.¹⁸

At this time, the Laboratory School at the University of Chicago and Teachers College at Columbia University were pioneers in academic training for school administrators, and contributed to national centralization and standardization of schoolhouse planning and construction through their publication and consultation.¹⁹ Strayer and Engelhardt, both professors at Teachers College, surveyed Gary, Indiana schools in 1918 and in 1920 developed the Strayer-Engelhardt Score Card for City School Buildings; this system for evaluating schools was well-known among the nation's school administrators as shown by Winona's request.²⁰

When the Board was unable to obtain Strayer and Engelhardt to assist with school planning and approached Melvin E. Haggerty, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota, for assistance. Strayer may have recommended Mervin G. Neale (1887-1963) for the role, having known him while at Columbia University where they co-authored "The Great Neck School Survey: A Program of School Construction and Forecast of School Needs," (1917). The University's Board of Regents temporarily released Professor Neale and charged his time to the Winona Board of

¹² Mervin Gordon Neale and Sigurd B. Severson, *A School Building Program for the City of Winona* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1922), 1.

¹³ Cutler, 35.

¹⁴ "Thirty Mill Tax for General School Fund," *Winona Republican Herald*, 21 December 1920.

¹⁵ "Winona School Tax Bill Wins in Legislature," *Winona Republican Herald*, 3 March 1921; "Winona Taxpayers Will Pay Rate of 80 Mills," *Winona Republican Herald* 14 November 1921.

¹⁶ "Need of Better Schools Here is Recognized," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 January 1922.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Cutler, 8.

²⁰ Cutler, 11.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Education.²¹ Neale, with his team of graduate students and assistant Sigurd B. Severson, was in the process of evaluating Duluth and Austin school programs when he left to survey Winona.

The school planning committee organized by the Winona Association of Commerce detailed their needs to Neale, including a plan for financing new schools.²² Neale's doctoral dissertation, "School Reports as a Means of Securing Additional Support for Education in American Cities," clearly prepared him for the task.²³ In his previous studies, Neale explained that outside recommendations were needed to convince the public as much as those of local officials. For Winona, Neale was developing a program to demolish and rebuild the entire school plant.

In spring 1922, the team conducted an intensive survey of Winona's ten schools using the Strayer-Engelhardt Score Card. The inventory evaluated school site, drainage, building placement and storage as well as mechanical, equipment and lighting systems. More points were given to larger classrooms with bulletin boards, shades, toilets, closets, and significant glass area. Thousands of schools across the country were using the Strayer-Engelhardt Score Card for school evaluation and it was universally believed that schools falling below 500 points out of 1,000 total points should be abandoned immediately.²⁴ Four of the schools, Madison, Central, Sugar Loaf and the Junior High (the old High School) scored below 500 points while five, Washington, Kosciusko, Jackson, Lincoln, and Jefferson, scored between 500 and 600 points.²⁵

The results were submitted to the board in June 1922 and in December they were published in *A School Building Program for the City of Winona, Minnesota*.²⁶ Neale provided studies of Winona's school population and highlighted areas for consolidation. He also surveyed comparable Minnesota cities and found that Winona had the lowest bond debt of any city. Because Winona had not built a school in eighteen years, other than the Senior High School (1917), it had a "very light tax load" and could handle higher taxes to pay for new schools.²⁷ The report provided twelve general recommendations for a school building program. The report suggested construction of a new Junior High School next to the high school with an adjacent gymnasium-auditorium seating 1,500. The report also recommended replacement of Madison, Central, Washington and Kosciusko schools and abandonment of Sugar Loaf and Jackson schools. Repairs at Jefferson and Lincoln schools were recommended, along with land purchases to enlarge school grounds. The report concluded with a recommendation to hire a "competent school architect" for the building program, which was estimated at \$1,150,000.²⁸

Following the Winona survey, Neale completed studies of school programs in Duluth and Austin and his influence soon reached beyond the state. He was appointed Dean of School of Education at University of Missouri in Columbia in 1923 where he conducted school building inventories and construction plans for Columbia, Missouri (1925), Mexico, Missouri (1925), Joplin, Missouri (1925), Sedalia, Missouri (1927) and Moberly, Missouri (1929). Neale was President of the University of Idaho from 1930 to 1937 and returned to the University of Minnesota as professor emeritus in the College of Education in the 1940s where he continued to conduct school program studies including one for Duluth in 1946.

School Building Program Implementation

In October, before Neale's report was officially published, the Board approached the legislature with a 10-mill tax for a

²¹Neale and Severson, vii.

²²"A of C School Committee," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 January 1922.

²³Neale acknowledges Strayer and Engelhardt in his dissertation for suggesting the subject and providing "helpful criticism."

²⁴Neale and Severson, 4.

²⁵Neale and Severson, 5.

²⁶"Recommends Large Scale Program," *Winona Republican Herald*, 3 June 1922.

²⁷Neale and Severson, 55.

²⁸Neale and Severson, vii-x.

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

school building sinking fund.²⁹ The State approved the levy that annually provided \$90,000 to the school fund and the Board approved the construction of a new Junior High next to the high school. At the same time, the Board hired architects, Croft & Boerner of Minneapolis, with consulting architect, William B. Ittner, who was responsible for more than 500 school buildings in 29 states.³⁰ The local press described him as “the biggest man in his field” and “a leader in school architecture in this country, comparable with Pasteur in the field of medicine.”³¹ The Winona Junior High (1925-1926, NRHP) was built adjacent to the Winona High School (1915-1917, NRHP) in 1925 and the city’s grades 7 through 9 were incorporated into one building. The Board officially moved into the 6-3-3 grade system with the construction of the Junior High. Following the recommendations, an auditorium with a capacity for 1,400 and a basement swimming pool was built north of the schools in 1928.

In the midst of an economic depression, Winona continued to follow Neale’s prescribed building program. Central School, the city’s oldest, was replaced in 1930 with a K-6 grade school at the same location. The board announced “at the conclusion of the program all schools in the city will be in model condition including the Jefferson and Lincoln buildings.”³² William Ittner advised them that he felt Central was in the worst condition and should be replaced before Madison.³³ In 1933 the “fourth link in the chain of a modern school system” was completed with the construction of a new Madison School.³⁴ In 1935 Project Works Administration (PWA) funds assisted with the construction of the combined Washington-Kosciusko School at Mankato and E. Sanborn streets. Land was purchased west of Winona at the old circus grounds, west of Hilbert Street, for Jefferson School and the adjacent high school stadium that was also completed with PWA funds. The construction of these schools led to the abandonment and demolition of Jackson and Sugar Loaf schools. Upon the completion of Jefferson School, the Board of Education had expended more than \$1,500,000 to build seven schools in thirteen years.³⁵ Neale’s report recommendations were fully executed in 1952 when the architects of Central, Madison, Washington-Kosciusko, and Jefferson schools returned to Winona to design a new Lincoln School.

PWA Funding

At the completion of Madison School, Winona’s economy was in the depths of the Great Depression and school officials saw construction and labor costs increase while their tax levy earned less. In an effort to stimulate the economy, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated “New Deal” stimulus programs and in 1933 established the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, commonly referred to as the Public Works Administration (PWA). The PWA provided financial assistance, in the form of grants and loans, to public works projects in an effort to stimulate economic recovery for workers in the building trades and industries supplying construction materials.³⁶ The PWA provided up to thirty percent of the project cost and in 1935 increased the grants to forty-five percent.³⁷

The impact of the PWA was enormous. From July 1933 to March 1939, the PWA appropriated \$3.3 million to aid in the construction of schools, sewage treatment plants, courthouses, city halls, roads, bridges and hospitals across the nation.³⁸ The PWA was responsible for approximately seventy percent of all educational buildings built during that time period and added 60,000 classrooms serving approximately 2,500,000 pupils. PWA grants assisted in the construction of 4,300

²⁹ “A of C Approves Waterworks and School Projects,” *Winona Republican Herald* 10 March 1923.

³⁰ Cutler, 25. This was not the first time the board hired a nationally renowned consulting architecture firm. Perkins Fellows, and Hamilton of Chicago was retained in 1913 to design Winona High School, but funds were delayed and the contract was terminated.

³¹ “School Board Makes Move in Building Plan,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1922.

³² “Start Work in Spring on New Grade Building,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 January 1930.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ “Madison School Now in Use to be Torn Down,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 10 February 1931.

³⁵ “City’s School System Complete,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1937.

³⁶ Rolf T. Anderson, “Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941,” “Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, 1990, E-1.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Public Works Administration, *America Builds: The Record of the PWA* (Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 8.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

auditoriums and 3,500 gymnasiums and provided allotments to 662 college projects. The program developed seven PWA regional offices and forty-eight PWA state engineers provided technical assistance that led to higher standards of school building construction across the country.³⁹

Every county in the nation benefited from at least one PWA project and by 1935 New Deal spending exceeded \$1.5 million in Winona County.⁴⁰ In Minnesota, the PWA assisted with 281 new or improved schools and 1,217 new classrooms.⁴¹ The first PWA projects awarded in Winona were grants totaling \$183,300, for a new sewage disposal plant and the Washington-Kosciusko School.⁴²

Washington-Kosciusko School

Neale's 1922 school building report recommended that Washington School (1877) and Kosciusko School (1893) be replaced by a single building located between the two buildings and, if possible, on two blocks of land.⁴³ The report also recommended abandonment of the two-room Sugar Loaf School (1892). Following the completion of Madison School in 1933, however, Winona was in the depths of the economic depression. While residents agreed that the three older schools should be replaced, the possibility of approving additional bonds beyond the annual \$90,000 levy was slim. The "pay-as-you-go funds" would accrue enough by 1936 to begin construction, but the Board wanted to move more quickly on school replacement. In fact, the Board was looking for a new school site in 1933 and asked Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen to provide plans.⁴⁴

In fall 1933, the Board met with PWA state engineer, W. N. Carey, and completed the paperwork and required school plans, for a school grant. The Washington, D. C. office was slow to process applications, however, and when the grant was eventually approved in May 1934 the Board considered refusing the loan due to the terms of labor wages and contractor bidding. It was estimated that PWA wage specifications cost 15 to 20 percent more than the city wage scale.⁴⁵ The Board eventually accepted the \$295,000 PWA grant with one school board member acknowledging that "we have to pay taxes to furnish these federal funds throughout the country and I feel that we might just as well get what we can out of it."⁴⁶ The Board voted to "build at once because children of the East End of the city would be afforded a definite advantage by being enabled to attend a new safe school as early as possible instead of continuing in the three old buildings."⁴⁷

Following Neale's recommendation to find a block between Washington and Kosciusko schools, the Board chose Block 45 of Hubbard's Addition and negotiated moving or demolishing the twelve houses on the lots. The total site acquisition costs were \$55,350 and the last house was moved in July 1934 before the August groundbreaking.⁴⁸

The PWA administrators were involved throughout the project and assigned PWA engineer C. W. Moberg of St. Paul as site supervisor.⁴⁹ The school was assigned PWA Project #4210 and in July 1934, the PWA approved the combined school name, Washington-Kosciusko, perpetuating the honor paid by the older schools to George Washington and Thaddeus

³⁹ Ibid, 37 and 128.

⁴⁰ "New Deal Spending in County Exceeds \$1.5 million," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935.

⁴¹ "Minnesota System Benefited by PWA Projects," *Winona Republican Herald*, 19 January 1940.

⁴² "New Deal Spending in County Exceeds \$1.5 million," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935.

⁴³ Neale and Severson, ix.

⁴⁴ "Final Settlement Made by School Board," *Winona Republican Herald*, 27 July 1934, 3 and "East End School will be Built on New Site," *Winona Republican Herald*, 2 September 1933.

⁴⁵ "New School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 25 May 1934.

⁴⁶ "School Board to Consider PWA Loan," *Winona Republican Herald*, 14 May 1934, 1 and "School Directors Favor PWA Loan, Grant," *Winona Republican Herald*, 16 May 1934.

⁴⁷ "School Board Votes," *Winona Republican Herald*, 24 May 1934.

⁴⁸ "Final Settlement Made by School Board," *Winona Republican Herald*, 27 July 1934.

⁴⁹ "Construction of New School Will Begin," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 August 1934.

Washington-Kosciusko School

Winona County, MN

Name of Property

County and State

Kosciusko, Polish military aide to Washington during the Revolutionary War.⁵⁰ A. C. Lundholm of the PWA inspection division, provided on-going inspections and praised the school "as one of the finest in the PWA organization."⁵¹ The PWA oversaw the contractor bidding process. They chose the Standard Construction Co. of Minneapolis as the general contractor; sub-contractors included Reuben L. Anderson, Inc. (St. Paul), heating; Mechanical Construction Co. (Hibbing), plumbing; Quality Sheet Metal Works (Winona), roofing, and ventilation; Winona Electric Co., electric; McClurg & Miller (Minneapolis), plaster; Hoff Marble & Tile Co. (St. Paul), tile; and Biesanz Stone Co, stonework.⁵² The decorative tiles along the corridors and gymnasium walls were produced by the Mosaic Tile Company (1894-1972) of Zanesville, Ohio.⁵³

Washington-Kosciusko was completed in January 1935 at a cost of \$367,500 and reflects the ideals of 1930s progressive educators. The north and south wings of the C-plan school were recessed to form courtyards for natural light at the classrooms. The two kindergarten rooms were designed with balconies that provided separate play space. Seven pairs of classrooms were built with a shared workroom to "conform to the latest teaching methods."⁵⁴ Consideration of the child's psychological and physical well-being as well as the mental development was realized in the large gymnasium, separate art room and two basement play areas measuring 24 by 76 feet. The Board recognized a need for vocational training and included a second-floor domestic science room with ovens and ironing boards and a first-floor manual training classroom with saws and tools. The telephone, radio and loudspeaker system developed for Madison School was installed at Washington-Kosciusko and the fire safety system was advanced with "break-the-glass fire alarms," signal horns and fire hose cabinets.⁵⁵

The Washington School class of 1913 donated plaster friezes depicting ancient Greek choristers. These friezes were removed from the old school and inserted in the second floor corridors. The Washington-Kosciusko Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) commissioned a similar set of three friezes that were inserted at the south end of the main corridor opposite the historic friezes.⁵⁶

Built to accommodate 450 students, Washington-Kosciusko was Winona's largest school. It was designed to house kindergarten through fourth grades on the first floor and fifth through ninth grades on the second. The combined elementary and junior high at Washington-Kosciusko School relieved pressures at the Winona Junior High School, but also fulfilled school superintendent Douglas F. Dickerson's efforts to decentralize Winona's schools. As Dickerson explained in an article for the *American School Board Journal*, the 1922 school building recommendations were "closely executed" except for the combined elementary and junior high use at Washington-Kosciusko School.⁵⁷ It was cheaper to decentralize the city's students and provide junior high classes in the planned new elementary schools. Combining kindergarten through ninth grades at Winona's east end eliminated the need to bus a large portion of the city's children. In 1938 Dickerson also supported the combined elementary-junior high program at Jefferson School at Winona's far west end. Washington-Kosciusko School remained a combined grade school into the 1960s when it was dedicated to elementary school use.⁵⁸

⁵⁰ "Washington-Kosciusko Name Chosen," *Winona Republican Herald*, 13 July 1934.

⁵¹ "Board Formally Accepts New East End Building," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 December 1935.

⁵² "Low Bids for East End School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 12 July 1934.

⁵³ Norman Karlson, *American Art Tile, 1876-1941* (New York: Michael Friedman Publishing Company, 1998), 92-94.

⁵⁴ "New Washing-Kosciusko School to be Occupied Jan. 7," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935.

⁵⁵ "New Washington-Kosciusko School to be Occupied Jan. 7," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935.

⁵⁶ "New Washington-Kosciusko School to be Occupied Jan. 7," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935.

⁵⁷ Douglas F. Dickerson, "Winona Schools Pay as They Build," *American School Board Journal*, 1937.

⁵⁸ "Washington-Kosciusko Celebrates 50," *Winona Daily News*, 24 April 1986.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Washington-Kosciusko School was crowded in the 1970s and the library was moved to the second floor corridors. The library was returned to the northeast corner of the second floor in 2009. A new library and adjacent computer lab, encompassing 3,200 square feet, was completed at a cost of \$244,000.⁵⁹

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen

The architecture firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, practiced from 1928 to 1954 in dual offices located in Winona and La Crosse, Wisconsin. Benjamin O. Boyum (1884-1954) was raised in Peterson, Minnesota and graduated from the University of Minnesota with a civil engineering degree. He was a draftsman with Long & Long and Long, Lamoreaux, Long in Minneapolis before opening private practices in Canada and Peterson, Minnesota. Carl M. Schubert (1898-1988) attended Lawrence College in Wisconsin as well as the University of Minnesota before working as a draftsman for the Standard Oil Company. Like Schubert, Roy E. Sorensen (1891-1985) was raised in La Crosse. He practiced architecture with his father, O. J. Sorensen, before partnering with Boyum and Schubert in 1928.

Together they designed office buildings, commercial buildings and hospitals as well as schools. While completing Winona's schools and Winona City Hall (1939, NRHP), the firm designed four PWA school projects in La Crosse including Longfellow Junior High (1939) and the Roosevelt High School addition (1939). Wisconsin schools designed by the firm include the Tomah High School, Tomah (1944), Emerson School, La Crosse (1948), Jefferson Grade School, La Crosse (1949), Union Free High School, Middleton (1949) and Onalaska Elementary School, Onalaska (1950). Minnesota projects include La Crescent Grade School, La Crescent (1949) and Caledonia Elementary School, Caledonia, MN (1950). They also designed Waukon Elementary School in Waukon, Iowa (1951). The firm designed Wisconsin hospitals for Monroe (1944), Trempealeau (1947), La Crosse (1947) and St. Croix (1947) counties. Non-institutional buildings include the Sears-Roebuck Building (1946) and Trane Company Factory (1951) in La Crosse.

Following Boyum's death in 1954, the firm, Schubert & Sorensen, continued in La Crosse until 1960. Schubert & Associates remained in La Crosse until Schubert's retirement in 1973.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anderson, Rolf T. "Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota, 1933-1941." Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, 1990. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.

Art Publishing Company. *Winona Illustrated: Historical, Picturesque, Descriptive*. Nenah, WI: Art Publishing Co. 1888.

Blegen, Theodore C. *Minnesota: A History of the State*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1963.

Briggs, Warren Richard. *Modern American School Buildings*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1899.

Bruce, William. *Grade School Buildings*. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Company, 1914.

⁵⁹ "Open for Browsing," *Winona Post*, 28 January 2009.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

- Bunnell, L. B. *Winona (We-no-nah) and its Environs on the Mississippi in Ancient and Modern Days*. Winona: Jones & Kroeger, 1897.
- Chapman Publishing Co. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Winona County, Minnesota. Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County*. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1895.
- Charles M. Foote and Co. *Plat Book of Winona County*. Minneapolis: C. M. Foote and Co., 1894.
- Clark, Clifford E. *Minnesota in a Century of Change*. St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1989.
- Clay, Felix. *Modern School Buildings*. London: B. T. Batsford, 1906.
- Crozier, W. L. "A Social History of Winona, Minnesota, 1880-1905." University of Nebraska: unpublished thesis, 1975.
- Curran, Christine A., and Charlene K. Roise. "Winona Commercial Historic District." On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. 1998.
- Curran, Christine A. "Winona City Hall." National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1999. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.
- Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn. *History of Winona County, Minnesota*. 3 vols. Chicago: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1913.
- Cutler, William W. "Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice since 1820." *History of Education Quarterly* 29 (1989): 1-41.
- Daubner, Nathan. "The History of the WPA and the CCC in Winona County." Paper, 1993. Winona County Historical Society files.
- Donovan, John J. *School Architecture: Principles and Practice*. New York: MacMillan Company, 1921.
- Engelhardt, N. L. *A School Building Program for Cities*. New York: Columbia University, 1918.
- Federal Writers Project. *Minnesota: A State Guide*. New York: Viking, 1938.
- Folwell, William W. *A History of Minnesota*. Vol 1. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1921.
- Gebhard, David. *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America*. New York: J. Wiley, 1996.
- Gales, Elizabeth. "Winona High School and Winona Junior High School." National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2003. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.
- Gemini Research. "Winona's Historic Contexts: Final Report of a Historic Preservation Planning Project," 1991. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office.
- Hess, Roise and Company. Winona Historic Resources Inventory. 1991-1994. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office.

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

H. H. Hill and Co. *History of Winona County together with Biographical Material, Statistics, etc.* Chicago: H. H. Hill and Co., 1883.

Hoisington, Daniel J. "Winona Public Schools." National Register of Historic Places Evaluations, 2010. On file, Heritage Preservation Commission, Winona.

Holmquist, J. D., ed. *They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups*. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1981.

Jones and Kroeger. *Album of Winona*. Portland, Maine: Chisholm Bros., 1890.

Karlson, Norman. *American Art Tile, 1876-1941*. New York: Michael Friedman Publishing Company, 1998.

Kooiman, Barbara. "Windom Park Historic District." 1996. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.

Koop, Michael. "East Second Street Commercial Historic District." 1989. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. On file, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul.

National Education Association. *Report of Committee on School House Planning*. Washington, D.C.: NEA, 1925.

Neale, Mervin Gordon. *School Reports as a Means of Securing Additional Support for Education in American Cities*. Columbia, Missouri: The Missouri Book Company Publishers, 1921.

Perkins, Dwight, William Fellows and John Hamilton. *Educational Buildings*. Chicago: Blakely Printing Company, 1925.

Perkins, Lawrence B., and Walker D. Cocking. *Schools*. New York: Reinhold, 1949.

Public Works Administration. *America Builds: The Record of the PWA*. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939.

Purviance, Evan, and Louise Purviance. *Zanesville Art Tile in Color*. Des Moines, Iowa: Wallace-Homestead Book Company, 1972.

Schmied, E. *Beautiful Winona*. Winona: Joseph Leicht Press, 1909.

Strayer, George D., and Mervin Gordon Neale. *The Great Neck School Survey: A Program of School Construction and Forecast of Needs*. Great Neck, New York: Great Neck Association, 1917.

Taylor, Nick. *American-Made: The Enduring Legacy of the WPA When FDR put the Nation to Work*. New York: Bantam Books, 2008.

Tweton, Jerome D. *Depression: Minnesota in the Thirties*. Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1981.

Wheelwright, Edmund March. *School Architecture: A General Treatise for the use of Architects and Others*. Boston: Rogers & Manson, 1901.

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Winona County Historical Society. *River Town Winona: Its History and Architecture*. Winona: Winona County Historical Society, 2006.

Womrath, George. *The Minneapolis Sectional Schoolhouse*. Minneapolis: Board of Education, 1920.

Zellie, Carole. "Minneapolis Public Schools Historic Context Study." Prepared for the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission, April 2005.

Directories

Winona City Directory, 1867-2010, various publishers.

Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, Winona, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1917

Newspapers and Journals

American School Board Journal, 1900-1930.

Winona Daily News

Winona Argus

Winona Daily Republican

Winona Post

Winona Republican Herald

Collections

Minnesota Historical Society

Northwest Architectural Archives-University of Minnesota

Winona County Historical Society

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Winona County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WN-WAC-0805

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.98 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	608072	4878535	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Madison School occupies Lots 1-10, Block 118 of the Original Plat of the City of Winona.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Washington-Kosciusko School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Amy M. Lucas and Carole S. Zellie		
organization	Landscape Research LLC	date	6/30/11
street & number	1466 Hythe St.	telephone	651-641-1230
city or town	St. Paul	state	MN
		zip code	55108
e-mail	alucas@landscaperesearch.net		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Digital Photo Log-archival disc attached

Name of Property: Washington-Kosciusko School

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

City or Vicinity: Winona
County: Winona State: MN
Photographer: Amy Lucas, Landscape Research LLC
Date Photographed: April 2010
Location of Original Files: 1466 Hythe St., St. Paul, MN 55108

Photo #1 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0001)
Exterior, east elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #2 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0002)
Exterior, east elevation main entrance, camera facing west.

Photo #3 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0003)
Exterior, north elevation, camera facing south.

Photo #4 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0004)
Exterior, south elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #5 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0005)
Exterior, west elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0006)
Exterior, west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #7 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0007)
Interior, Lobby, camera facing southeast.

Photo #8 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0008)
Interior, Gymnasium, camera facing south.

Photo #9 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_0009)
Interior, second floor corridor, camera facing north.

Photo #10 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_00010)
Interior, typical water fountain detail.

Photo #11 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_00011)
Interior, second floor corridor, camera facing south.

Photo #12 (MN_WinonaCounty_Washington-KosciuskoSchool_00012)
Interior, first floor classroom, camera facing north.

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional Documentaion



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

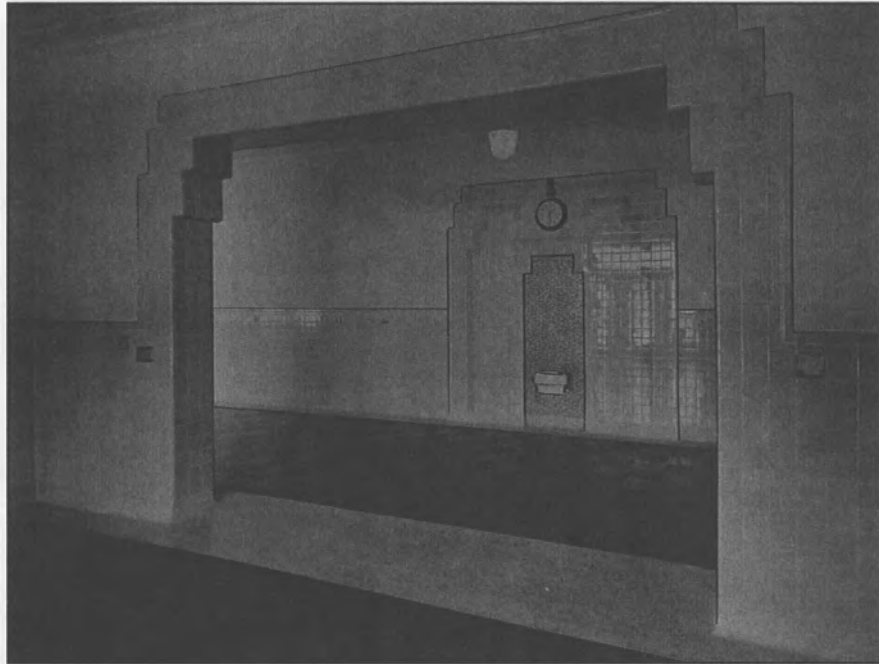


Figure 3.



Figure 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

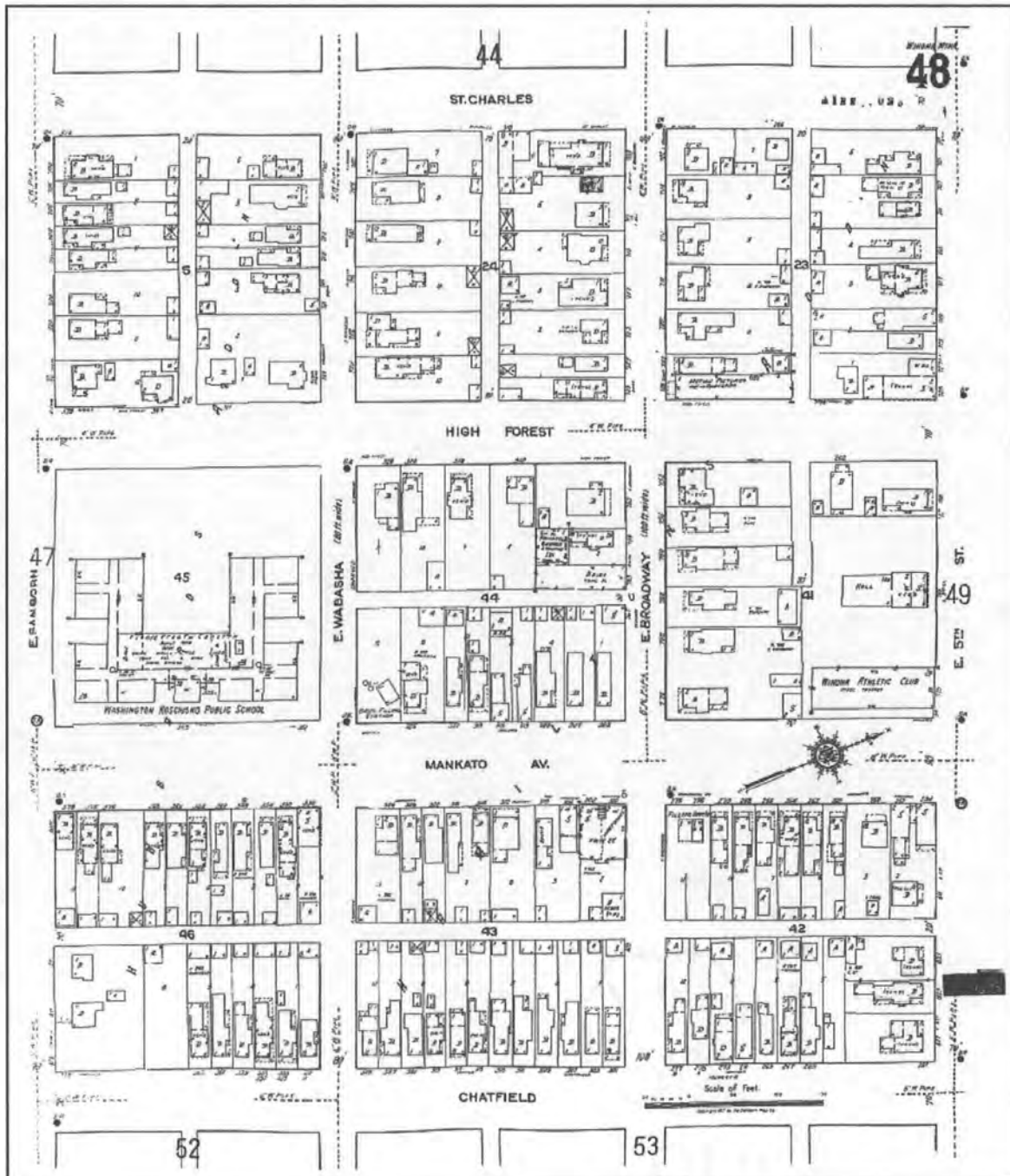


Figure 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

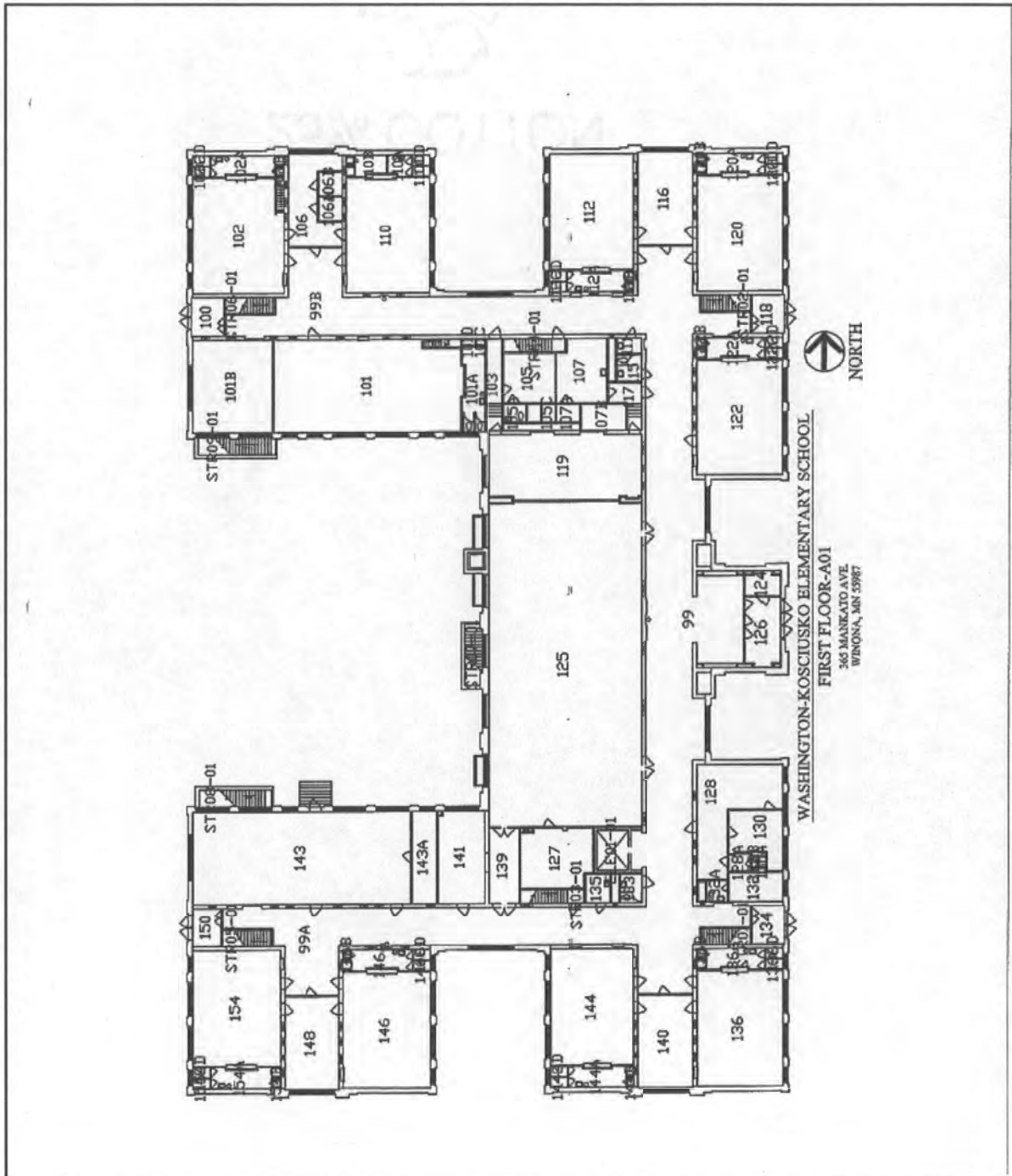


Figure 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Washington-Kosciusko School
Name of Property
Winona County, MN
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

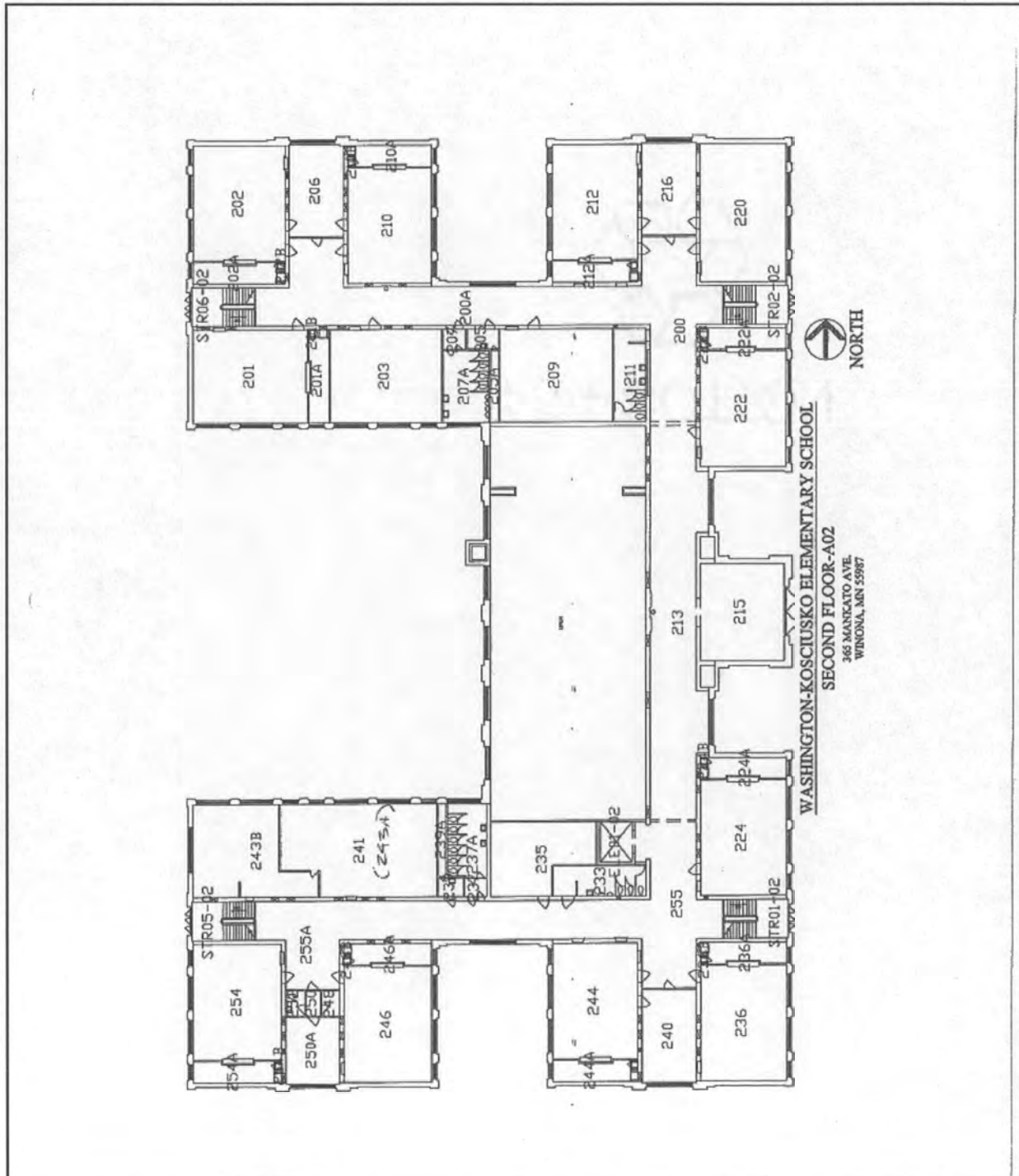


Figure 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure List

Figure 1. Washington-Kosciusko School, east elevation, looking west in ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 2. Washington-Kosciusko School, east elevation, looking west in ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 3. Washington-Kosciusko School, main lobby, looking west in ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 4. Washington-Kosciusko School, class photo in gymnasium with balcony above in ca. 1960, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 5. Washington-Kosciusko School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Winona, Minnesota, 1949, Sheet 48.

Figure 6. Washington-Kosciusko School, First Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

Figure 7. Washington-Kosciusko School, Second Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

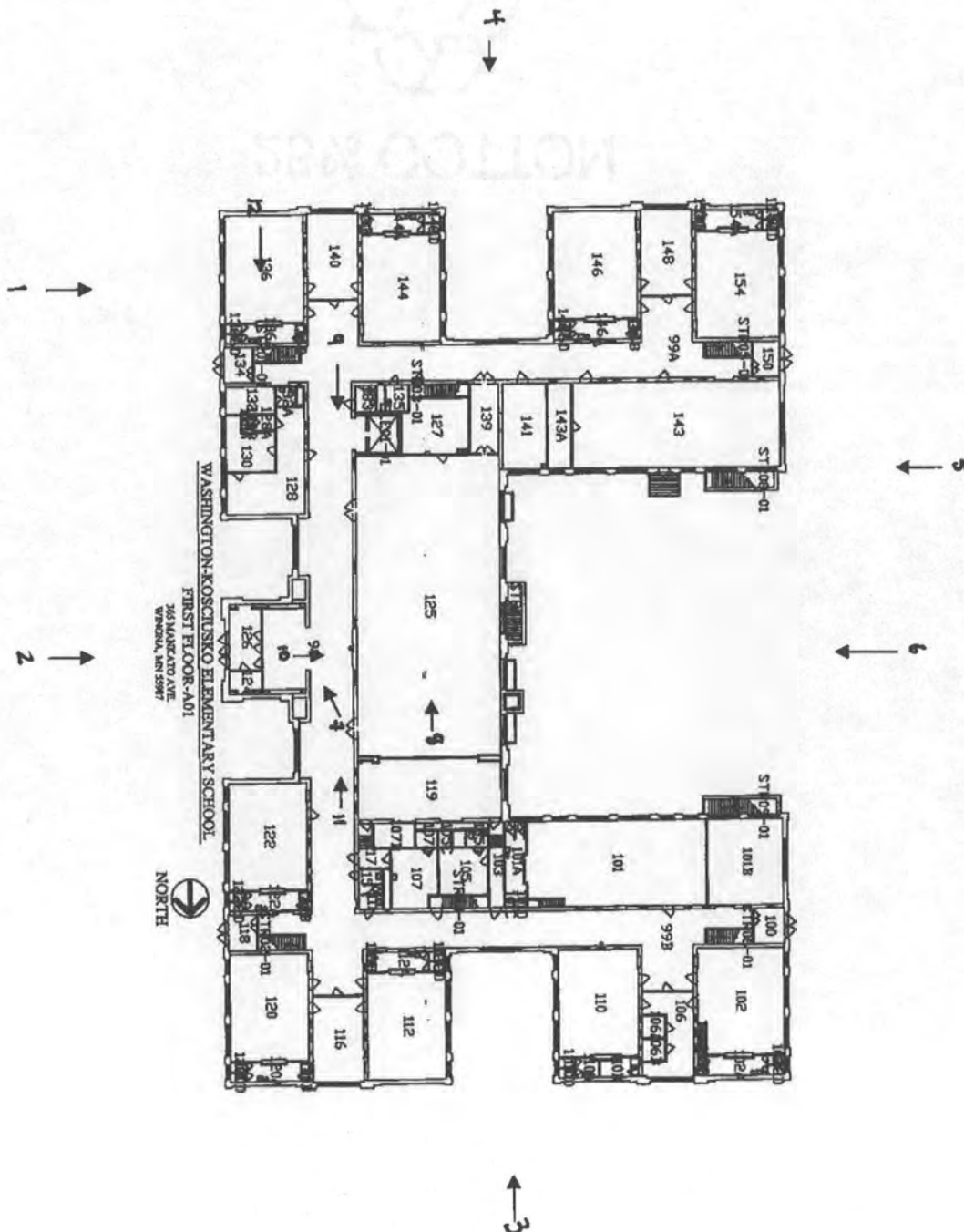
Washington-Kosciusko School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Washington--Kosciusko School
NAME:

MULTIPLE Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota MPS AD
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Winona

DATE RECEIVED: 1/20/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/21/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000074

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT ☐ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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

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



1 MN - Wisconsin County - Washington - Excelsior School - 0001



2 MN-Winona County-Washington-Horseshoe School-02



3 MN - Winona County - Washington - Kosciuszko School - 0003



4 MN - Winona County - Washington - Kosciusko School - 2004



5 MN - Winona County - Washington-Kotjevsko School - 0005



6 miv - Winona County - Washington - Kosciuszko School - 0006



7 m N. - Wsnera County - Washington - Kosciuszko School - 007



8 MN-Winona County - Washington - Kosciusko School - 0008



d mV- Winona county - Washington - Kosciusko School - 0009



ro mn-Winona County-Washington Kosciusko School - 0010



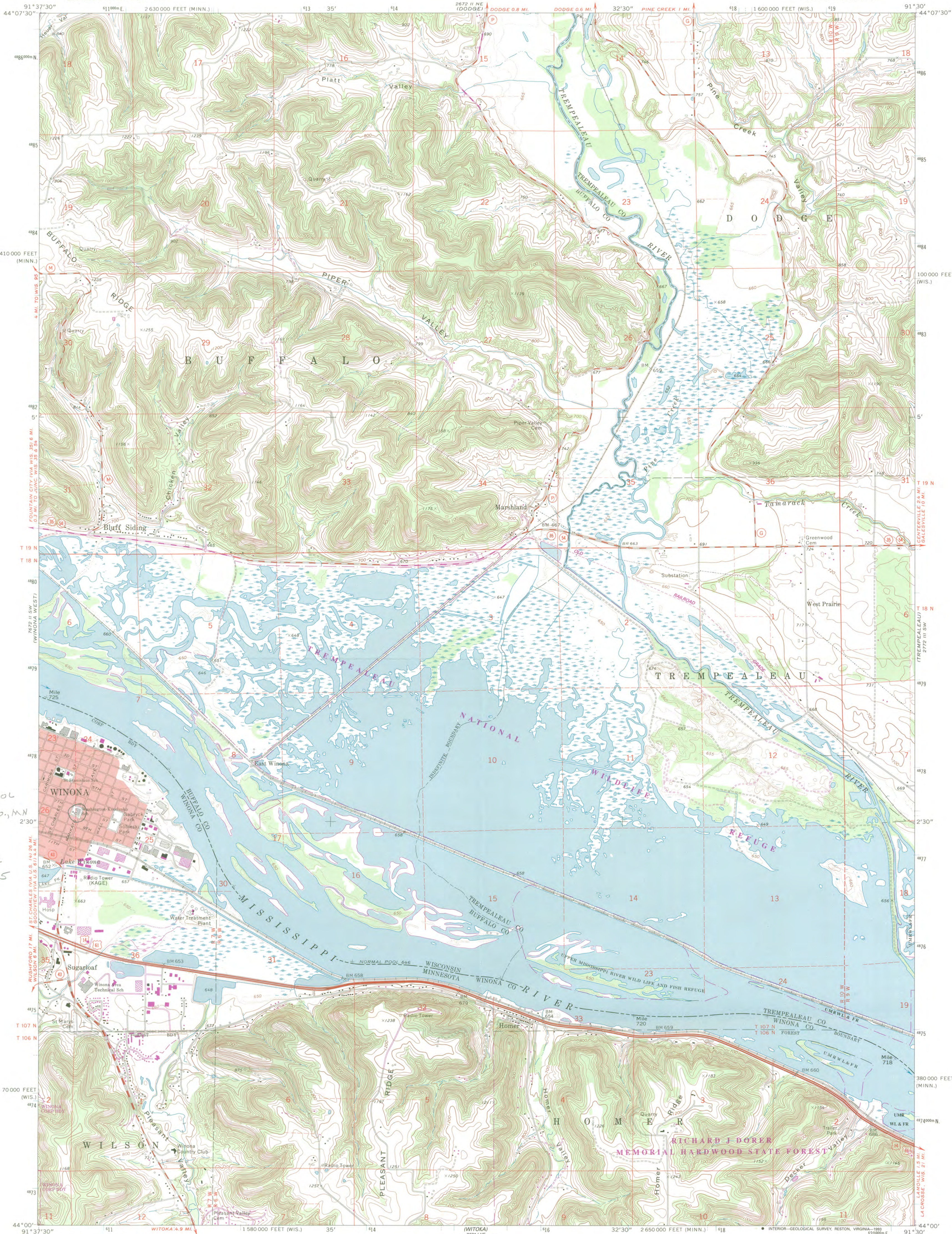
11 MN- Winona County- Washington- Kosciusko School - 00011



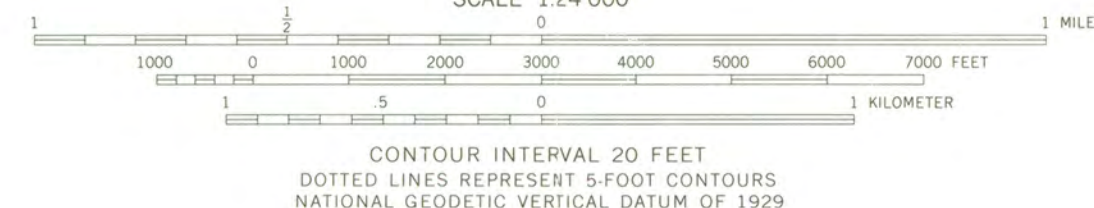
12 MN - Winona County - Washington - Kosciusko School - 00012

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WINONA EAST QUADRANGLE
MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 WINONA 15' QUADRANGLE



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1972. Field checked 1972
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate
system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks: Wisconsin coordinate
system, central zone and Minnesota coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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

WINONA EAST, MINN.-WIS.
SE/4 WINONA 15' QUADRANGLE
44091-A5-TF-024

1972
REVISED 1993
DMA 2672 II SE - SERIES V872

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80226, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in
cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from
aerial photographs taken 1991 and other sources
Contours not revised. This information not field checked
Map edited 1993



Welcoming All Learners

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

903 Gilmore Avenue • Winona MN 55987
507/494-0861 • Fax: 507/494-0863

October 18, 2011

Secretary
State Review Board
State Historic Preservation Office
345 Kellogg Blvd. W.
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

To Whom It May Concern:

On October 6, 2011, the Winona Area Public School Board voted in favor of supporting the listing of three of WAPS elementary schools (Jefferson, Washington-Kosciusko, Madison) and the recently closed Central Elementary School on the National Register of Historic Places. While the board is supportive of the listing at the national level, they wanted it made perfectly clear that a majority of the board has reservations regarding any such designation at the local level, in particular.

The board's reservation about local designation is this: Winona's heritage-preservation ordinance would impose restrictions that could make those properties less desirable to prospective buyers should Winona Area Public Schools at some future point find it advisable or necessary to sell any or all of the buildings.

The board is also concerned that local designation of four buildings would impose restrictions on more than half the properties Winona Area Public Schools owns in the city of Winona.

The board realizes that national and local designations are separate processes, but it is possible that national designation will be used as evidence in support of local designation. This letter is the board's opportunity to register its concerns in the context of the national designation.

The Winona Area Public Schools is proud of the aforementioned buildings. Their current condition is a testament to the on-going support and care the district provides to maintain all of its facilities.

WAPS values historic preservation but is concerned about limitations that local designation could impose on Winona Area Public School's ability to carry out our constitutionally mandated responsibility of delivering a quality education to every child in our district.

If you have any questions regarding this letter and its intent, or would like more information, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott M. Hannon
Superintendent

Gregory Fellman
Board of Education Chair

cc: School Board
Winona Historic Preservation Commission
Winona City Council



CITY HALL

207 Lafayette Street
P.O. Box 378
Winona, MN 55987-0378
FAX: 507/457-8212

October 19, 2011

Ms. Britta Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Minnesota Historical Society
345 Kellogg Blvd. West
St. Paul, MN 55102

Dear Britta:

I have reviewed the research material compiled on the four elementary school buildings in Winona being considered for inclusion on the National Register and feel they are of significant historical interest. I would encourage you to forward them to the National Park Service for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. I am the Executive Director of the Winona County Historical Society and serve in the capacity on the Commission as the local historian.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark F. Peterson", written over a horizontal line.

Mark F. Peterson
Heritage Preservation Commission Member



WINONA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
160 Johnson St. • Winona, MN 55987 • Phone (507) 454-2723 • Fax (507) 454-0006
E-mail info@winonahistory.org • www.winonahistory.org

October 19, 2011

State Review Board
c/o Britta Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
MHS
345 Kellogg Blvd. W.
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

Dear Britta and members of the State Review Board,

At the regular board meeting of the Winona County Historical Society Board of Director's on October 18, 2011 it was unanimously moved to support the nomination of the four Winona elementary schools (Jefferson, Madison, W-K, and Central) to the National Register of Historic Places.

All four of these buildings have been extensively researched and found to meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. We are proud of these buildings and feel it would be an honor to have them listed along with the many other historic buildings in our county and the three historic districts already listed.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mark F. Peterson
Executive Director



CITY HALL

207 Lafayette Street
P.O. Box 378
Winona, MN 55987-0378
FAX: 507/457-8212

October 24, 2011

Ms. Britta Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Minnesota Historical Society
345 Kellogg Blvd. West
St. Paul, MN 55102



RE: Certified Local Government Comment – Nomination of Winona City Elementary Schools to the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Bloomberg:

Pursuant to your notice of August 22, 2011, the Winona Heritage Preservation Commission has reviewed final National Register Registration Forms for Washington-Kosciusko, Central, Madison, and Jefferson Schools, all located within the City of Winona. Following this review, the Commission has adopted the enclosed resolutions supporting the State Review Board's nomination of these schools to the National Register of Historic Places. Also enclosed is a letter from Mark Peterson, Executive Director of the Winona County Historical Society, and a Commission History Representative, recommending support of the nomination.

The Winona Heritage Preservation Commission looks forward to the listing of these properties on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark Moeller", with a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Mark Moeller
City Planner

RESOLUTION # 39

WHEREAS, the City of Winona, Minnesota, by and through its Heritage Preservation Commission (the Commission), has overseen the process of preparing a National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the:

Jefferson School, 1268 West Fifth Street, Winona, MN; and

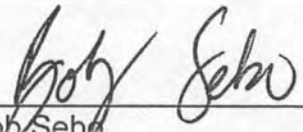
WHEREAS, said process did include opportunity for public comment; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has received notice that the Minnesota State Review Board will consider the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Heritage Preservation Commission, of the City of Winona, hereby supports the nomination of Jefferson School, 1268 West Fifth Street, Winona, MN to the National Register of Historic Places,


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this support is granted pursuant to Commission findings that the nomination meets National Register Criteria (a) and (c).

Dated this 19th day of October 2011.



Bob Sebe
Chairman, Winona HPC

Attest:



Mark Moeller
City Planner

RESOLUTION # 40

WHEREAS, the City of Winona, Minnesota, by and through its Heritage Preservation Commission (the Commission), has overseen the process of preparing National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms for the:

Central School, 317 Market Street, Winona, MN
Madison School, 515 West Wabasha Street, Winona, MN
Washington-Kosciusko School, 365 Mankato Avenue, Winona, MN; and

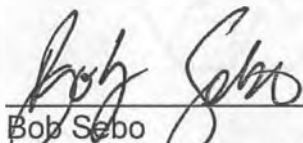
WHEREAS, said process did include opportunity for public comment; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has received notice that the Minnesota State Review Board will consider nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Heritage Preservation Commission, of the City of Winona, hereby supports the nomination of Central School, 317 Market Street, Winona, MN, Madison School, 515 West Wabasha Street, Winona, MN, and Washington-Kosciusko School, 365 Mankato Avenue, Winona, MN, to the National Register of Historic Places,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this support is granted pursuant to Commission findings that these nomination meet National Register Criteria (a).

Dated this 19th day of October 2011.



Bob Sebo
Chairman, Winona HPC

Attest:



Mark Moeller
City Planner

Minnesota Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
345 Kellogg Blvd West, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
651/259-3451



TO: Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Denis P. Gardner

DATE: January 6, 2012

NAME OF PROPERTY: Washington-Kosciusko School

COUNTY AND STATE: Winona County, Minnesota

SUBJECT: National Register:

- ☒ Nomination
- ☐ Multiple Property Documentation Form
- ☐ Request for determination of eligibility
- ☐ Request for removal (Reference No.)
- ☐ Nomination resubmission
- ☐ Boundary increase/decrease (Reference No.)
- ☐ Additional documentation (Reference No.)

DOCUMENTATION:

- ☒ Original National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
- ☐ Multiple Property Documentation Form
- ☒ Continuation Sheets
- ☐ Removal Documentation
- ☒ Photographs
- ☒ CD w/ image files
- ☒ Original USGS Map
- ☒ Sketch map(s)
- ☒ Correspondence
- ☐ Owner Objection
 - The enclosed owner objections
 - Do ☐ Do not ☐ constitute a majority of property owners

STAFF COMMENTS:

This is one of four Winona, Minnesota, public school buildings being nominated to the National Register at this time (Central Grade School; Jefferson School; Washington-Kosciusko School; Madison School).