

United States Department of the 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 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 Madison School

other names/site number Madison Elementary School

2. Location

street & number 515 West Wabasha Street

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not for publication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

Britta L. Bloomberg
Britta 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):

for
Signature of the Keeper

3/6/12
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	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)

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.)

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK; STONE

roof: COMPOSITION

other:

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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

Madison School, located at 515 West Wabasha Street, is a two-story, Gothic Revival style building situated on the north half of the block bounded by W. Wabasha Street (7th Street) at the north, Dakota Street at the west, W. Sanborn Street at the south and Olmsted Street at the east. Constructed in 1932, it was designed by the architecture firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, of Winona and La Crosse, Wisconsin. Contractor T. S. Willis of Janesville, Wisconsin completed the building at a cost of \$176,000. The flat-roofed, H-plan school has reinforced steel and concrete framing with poured concrete floor slabs. The exterior is clad in brown brick and the building rests on a buff limestone, "Winona travertine," foundation. It is ornamented with buff limestone at the entrances, lintels and at the second floor stringcourse. The building retains excellent interior and exterior historic integrity. Much of the surrounding nineteenth and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood survives around Madison School. Houses are single-family residences placed on single lots.

Narrative Description

North Elevation

The main entrance at W. Wabasha Street is centered in the recessed courtyard of the H-plan school. (Photo #2) The Winona travertine stairs have been removed and a ramp of poured concrete leads to the two-story projecting entry bay. The bay is clad in dark brick laid in an English bond pattern. Winona travertine surrounds the Tudor arch entrance and the grouping of four windows at the second-story. The quoins framing the corners of the bay are also Winona travertine. 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, "Madison School," is centered above the three aluminum entry doors. Original copper light fixtures flank the entrance.

The Winona travertine foundation is laid in an ashlar pattern and extends approximately four feet high. The remainder of the north elevation is faced in brown brick laid in an English bond pattern. (Photo #1) There are multi-colored glazed tiles arranged in a diamond shape placed along the north elevation below the second-floor Winona travertine stringcourse. The Winona travertine cornerstone at the east corner of the north elevation states "Erected A.D. 1932."

A group of three windows forms the one bay that flanks each side of the entrance bay. The west and east elevations of the recessed courtyard have four bays of rectangular windows. Each façade of the projecting wings has a centered entrance with a flat, Winona travertine door surround and Winona travertine stairs and balustrade. A group of three windows with Winona travertine surrounds is centered above the entrance. The three windows are filled with replacement aluminum sash with a fixed aluminum panel in the transom. Elsewhere the original wood, double-hung sash remains throughout the building, with six-over-six divided lights. Aluminum storm windows dating from ca. 1985 obscure the wood sash. A dark aluminum panel covers the upper wood sash and a double-hung aluminum storm obscures the lower wood sash. This window configuration occurs throughout the building except at stairwell and entrance bay windows, which are filled with aluminum replacement sash. All windows have Winona travertine sills.

West and East Elevations

The brown brick cladding, Winona travertine foundation and decorative tiles continue at the east elevation facing Olmsted Street. (Photo #4) A four-bay portion of the east elevation projects; the projecting section is off-center. There are four bays of windows at the north of the projecting section and five bays of windows at the south of the section. Some windows are paired and others are single, but all have Winona travertine sills and aluminum storm windows obscure the wood sash. The garden at the west elevation was planted in 2007.

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At the west elevation two first-floor windows have been replaced with aluminum doors and aluminum stairs. (Photo #6) The ground at the west has a chain link fence and playground.

The Winona travertine cornerstone at the south corner of the west elevation states "Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen Architects & Engineers Winona Minnesota."

South Elevation

The brown brick and Winona travertine foundation continues at the south elevation. (Photo #5) The central portion is recessed with five bays of two-story windows corresponding to the gymnasium use. A brown brick chimney is offset near the west gymnasium window. The chimney has a square base and curved shaft. The gymnasium windows have Winona travertine sills. The original wood sash with nine-over-nine divided lights remains, but is obscured by the aluminum storm system. Aluminum panels cover the upper window. Each façade of the projecting wings has a centered entrance with a flat, Winona travertine door surround and Winona travertine stairs and balustrade. The east wing has a one-story curved projecting bay clad in brown brick with a Winona travertine foundation.

The playground covers the southern half of the block and is paved asphalt. A chain link fence wraps the entire playground.

Interior

The main entrance opens at the north into a small lobby and a decorative tile arch is opposite the entrance doors; the water fountain at the arch has been removed. The corridors are twelve feet wide and form an H-plan around a central gymnasium-auditorium. All corridors have linoleum tile floors with terrazzo borders and glazed tile wainscot. Tile wainscot is four feet high with four-inch-square tan tiles. Individual tile inserts have juvenile themes including cats, ducks, fish, turtles, rabbits, elephants, trains and airplanes. Decorative plaster brackets are placed at the corners of the hallway cornice. Staircases are located at the north and south ends of the north-south corridors and feature terrazzo steps and an open metal balustrade with a metal handrail. Fluorescent drop lights are centered along the hallways and classrooms. The eighteen classrooms have maple floors, oak cabinets, cloakrooms; each of the nine first-floor classrooms have bathrooms. Communal restrooms are placed in the north and south corridors of the second floor. The gymnasium, entered in the middle of the first floor east-west corridor, has an attached kitchen at the east and a stage at the west. The gymnasium measures 36 by 66 feet and has an exposed beam ceiling with decorative plaster brackets. A green glazed tile wainscot is five feet high and continues along all four walls. There are tiles with sporting themes placed every two feet around the gymnasium. The gymnasium also functions as the cafeteria and auditorium. The stage proscenium at the west and the balcony at the east, above the kitchen, have been filled with drywall. Girls' and boys' showers are behind the stage. There are plaster friezes (1908, 1918) at the east and west second-floor corridor ends. (Photos #10, #11) There are five decorative tile areas indicating locations of water fountains; all but one of the fountains has been removed. (Photo #12)

Alterations

Madison 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. The tracery sash at the entrance bay (north elevation) and transom have been replaced with double-hung aluminum sash. All exterior doors have been replaced with aluminum systems. Aluminum storm window systems were installed throughout the building ca. 1985. Despite these exterior alterations, the exterior retains original materials and workmanship. At the interior, an elevator was installed along the west wing in a storage room. 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

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the historic tile wainscot, beam ceilings and plaster brackets. The interior possesses excellent integrity in design, materials and workmanship.

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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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1932

Significant Dates

1932

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen (architect)

Willis, T.S. (builder)

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1932, marks the construction of the school and the year the Winona Board of Education implemented the elementary education plan for Madison School.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

Madison 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. Madison 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). Madison School was completed in 1932 and was the third of five new schools recommended by the School of Education. The period of significance, 1932, is associated with the year the school board implemented the building plan. Madison School exemplifies Winona's adoption of national design standards, which were based on scientific study of health and increasingly "child-centered" educational principles. Local architects, Boyum, Schubert, and Sorensen, took the opportunity to refine the design and mechanical systems introduced in their earlier Central School (1930). The property reflects the historical patterns identified in the Minnesota historic context "Urban Centers, 1870-1940."

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 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

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.

⁴ Zellie, 14.

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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

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.

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.

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.

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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 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.

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, 8.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Cutler, 8.

²⁰ Cutler, 11.

²¹ Neale and Severson, vii.

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

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

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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 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.

²⁴ Neale and Severson, 4.

²⁵ Neale and Severson, 5.

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

²⁷ Neale and Severson, 55.

²⁸ Neale and Severson, vii-x.

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.

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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.

Madison School

Despite the stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing economic depression, the Board of Education was able to continue the school building program. By means of the 1923 10-mill levy, its "pay-as-you-go" program received \$90,000 annually.³⁶ The Board approached the State legislature in March 1931 for an additional \$100,000 bond issue to hasten the construction of Madison and Washington, but the bill failed.³⁷

In fall 1930, the Board organized a "special building committee" of its members and architect Benjamin Boyum of Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen to investigate the construction of a new Madison School.³⁸ The original, built in 1875 was "an imposing brick structure, three stories high, with a mansard roof and ornamented with cut stone trimmings."³⁹ The Madison Annex, built in 1891, was built for elementary school use and together the crowded, outdated school buildings covered much of a city block. The committee visited Cleveland School (1927, razed) in Minneapolis that the local press described "as one of the best schools in the northwest."⁴⁰ Boyum received a copy of the Cleveland School plans and noted that the new Madison School design would improve upon the Central School model.⁴¹ The Board obviously found the architectural design experience favorable at Central School and felt comfortable continuing with the same architect.

In February 1931 the Board approved the "fourth link in the chain which is to give Winona a thoroughly modern school system."⁴² The architects provided sketch plans for a new Madison School showing design enhancements based on their tour of Minneapolis' Cleveland School. Most notable is the move from the I-plan of Central to an H-plan with the auditorium-gymnasium forming the connection. The Minneapolis elementary schools found that shape created long north-south classroom wings allowing for either east or west sunlight in all of the classrooms. The school was sited closer to W. Wabasha to allow for maximum playground space at the south. The proposed design was larger than Central School with sixteen classrooms and the final design actually built eighteen classrooms.

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 "New Madison School to be Formally Opened Monday Evening," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1933, 1.

³⁷ "Olson Signs Bill for Referendum on School Bonds," *Winona Republican Herald*, 14 March 1931.

³⁸ "Plans laid to make Madison Model School" *Winona Republican Herald*, 22 December 1930.

³⁹ "City and Vicinity," *Winona Republican Herald*, 19 January 1875.

⁴⁰ "Plans Laid to Make Madison Model School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 22 December 1930.

⁴¹ "Plans Laid to Make Madison Model School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 22 December 1930.

⁴² "Madison School Now in Use to be Torn Down," *Winona Republican Herald*, 10 February 1931.

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The Board estimated Madison School costs at \$200,000, but when bids were let in March 1932 estimates were much lower.⁴³ General contractor, T. S. Willis of Janesville, Wisconsin, was the lowest of seven bidders including Schwab-Siedlitz & Co., contractors for Central School. Winona contractors received most of the sub-contracting jobs at Madison School, which included Winona Electric Co, electric, telephone, radio and fire alarm; Ryan Plumbing and Heating Co. (Davenport, Iowa), heating, ventilation; Voelker and Groff, brick; Quality Sheet Metal, roofing; Bailey and Bailey, metal works and shades; Otto Hoppe, painting; and Theodore Bambenek, hardware.⁴⁴ The school was completed at a cost of \$176,000 and was 50 percent larger than the \$168,000 Central School.⁴⁵

Due to lower prices for construction materials and lower wage rates, the Board announced that taxpayers were saving \$50,000 on Madison School construction. At the same time, it appears that the Board's added savings allowed for more expensive building materials. Madison School continued the use of Winona travertine from the local Biesanz Stone Co. quarry adding \$7,000 to the cost over Bedford limestone from Indiana.⁴⁶ The decorative tiles along the corridors and gymnasium walls were produced by the Mosaic Tile Company (1894-1972) of Zanesville, Ohio.⁴⁷

The school opened in fall 1932 with a capacity for 400 students and was praised for its design improvements over the previous Central School. The nurses' room, adjacent to the office, has a private, pink tiled bathroom. An outdoor playground was created south of the gymnasium-auditorium in the area between the wings. The principal's office housed inter-room telephone, electric clock and fire alarm systems. A boys' and girls' shower and dressing room was built behind the stage. The second floor library was larger than Central's and had adjoining restrooms. In an effort to create the most fireproof school, all interior doors, casings, jambs, floor bases and picture moldings were metal, but grained to resemble oak. The boiler was equipped with an automatic control and hot water storage tanks were installed adjacent to the boiler. Cool air was circulated around the perimeter of the basement walls and forced up to the classrooms with fans.⁴⁸

Madison School lacked the stonework decoration donated by local philanthropist Paul Watkins, but the plaster friezes from the old Madison School were inserted in the second-floor corridor wall of the new school. The three inserts in the east hallway are copies of the "Singing Gallery" by Luca della Robbia and were presented by the eighth grade class of 1908. The three inserts in the west hallway depict "Hannibal's Triumphant Entrance into Rome" and were presented by the eighth grade class of 1918.⁴⁹ It is unclear if the architects were influenced by the decorative tile water fountains at Cleveland School or appreciative that the potable water issues of Central were not repeated at Madison and therefore celebrated the water fountain. All five water fountains in the school have decorative arched tile surrounds. The ornate tile water fountains are also features of Boyum, Schubert, Sorensen's later designs including Washington-Kosciusko School (1934), Jefferson School (1938) and Winona City Hall (1939, NRHP).

Melvin E. Haggerty (d. 1937), dean of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota, delivered the principal speech at the October 9, 1933 dedication ceremony of Madison School.⁵⁰ Haggerty, author of the introduction to *A School Building Program for the City of Winona Minnesota*, was well acquainted with Winona's building program set forward by his colleague Mervin Gordon Neale.

In 2010, the Winona Board of Education showed revenues dropping 5.8 percent and recommended closure of Central School. Due to its central location, the majority of Central's students live within walking range of the Madison and

⁴³ "Madison School Bids Far Under Estimate," *Winona Republican Herald*, 8 March 1932.

⁴⁴ "Local Labor and Material Used to Building New School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1933.

⁴⁵ "New Madison School to be Formally Opened Monday Evening," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1933.

⁴⁶ "Madison School Bids Far Under Estimate," *Winona Republican Herald*, 8 March 1932, 1.

⁴⁷ Norman Karlson, *American Art Tile, 1876-1941* (New York: Michael Friedman Publishing Company, 1998), 92-94.

⁴⁸ "New Madison School to be Formally Opened Monday Evening," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1933.

⁴⁹ "New Madison School to be Formally Opened Monday Evening," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1933.

⁵⁰ "Dr. Haggerty of University to Give Talk," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 October 1933.

Madison School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Washington-Kosciusko schools.⁵¹ School consolidation and charter schools were also discussed as options for handling budget deficits, prompting city officials to assess the significance of Winona's elementary schools.

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.)

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⁵¹ "Closing Central Saves Money," *Winona Daily News*, 17 March 2010.

Madison School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

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Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

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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-0844

10. Geographical Data

Madison School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Acreage of Property 2.08 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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 Madison 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.

Madison School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Digital Photo Log-archival disc attached

Name of Property: Madison School
City or Vicinity: Winona
County: Winona State: MN
Photographer: Amy Lucas, Landscape Research LLC
Date Photographed: April 2011
Location of Original Files: 1466 Hythe St., St. Paul, MN 55108

Photo #1 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0001)
Exterior, north and west elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photo #2 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0002)
Exterior, north elevation entrance, camera facing south.

Photo #3 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0003)
Exterior, east elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #4 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0004)
Exterior, east elevation, camera facing west.

Photo #5 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0005)
Exterior, South elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #6 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0006)
Exterior, west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #7 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0007)
Interior, Gymnasium, camera facing west.

Photo #8 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0008)
Interior, First floor corridor, camera facing east.

Photo #9 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_0009)
Interior, east stairwell, camera facing west.

Photo #10 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_00010)
Interior, Second-floor corridor northeast corner, camera facing south.

Photo #11 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_00011)
Interior, Second-floor corridor, northwest corner, camera facing west.

Photo #12 (MN_WinonaCounty_MadisonSchool_00012)
Interior, Water fountain niche, first floor corridor, camera facing west.

Madison 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

Madison School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Madison School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

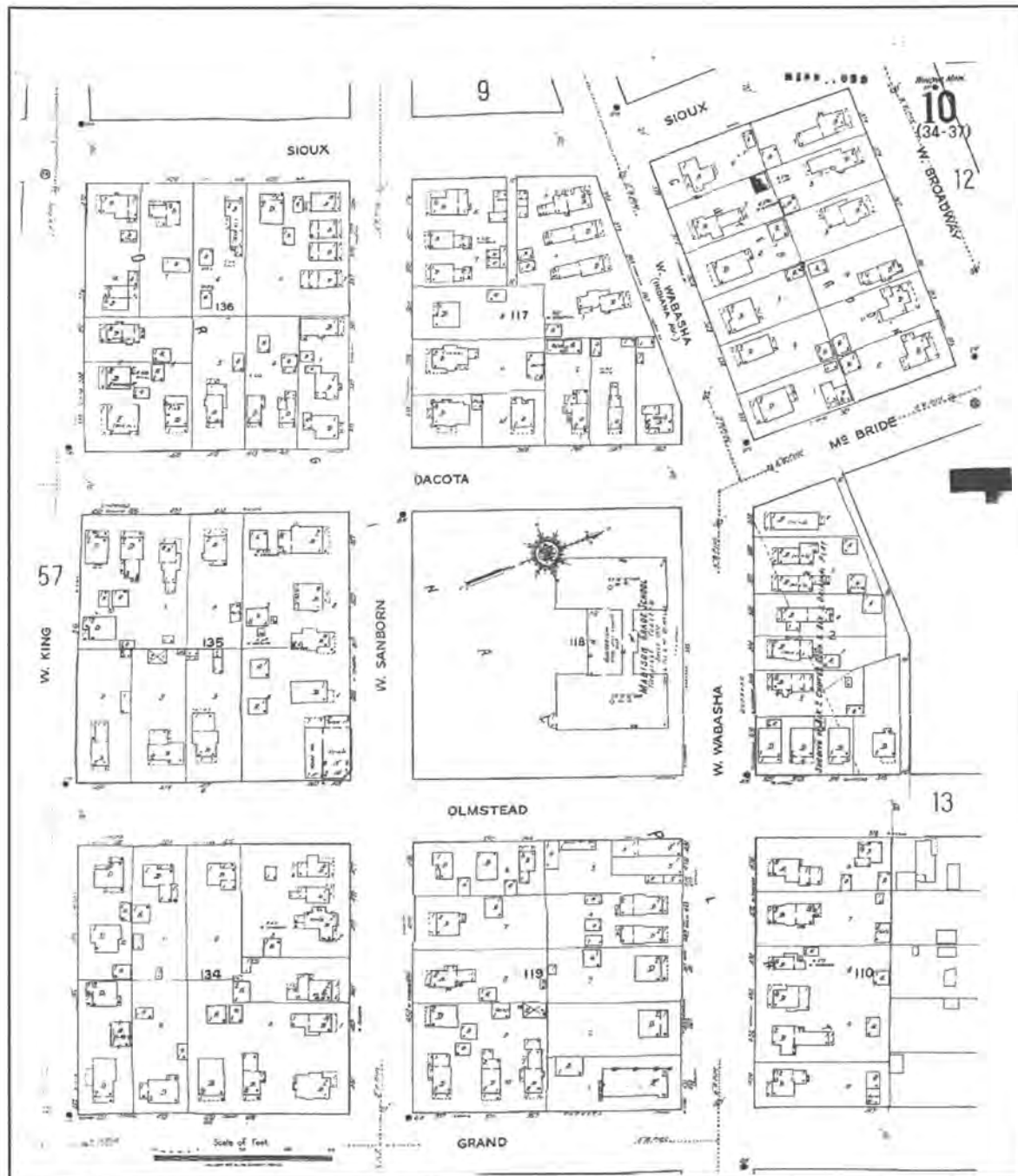


Figure 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

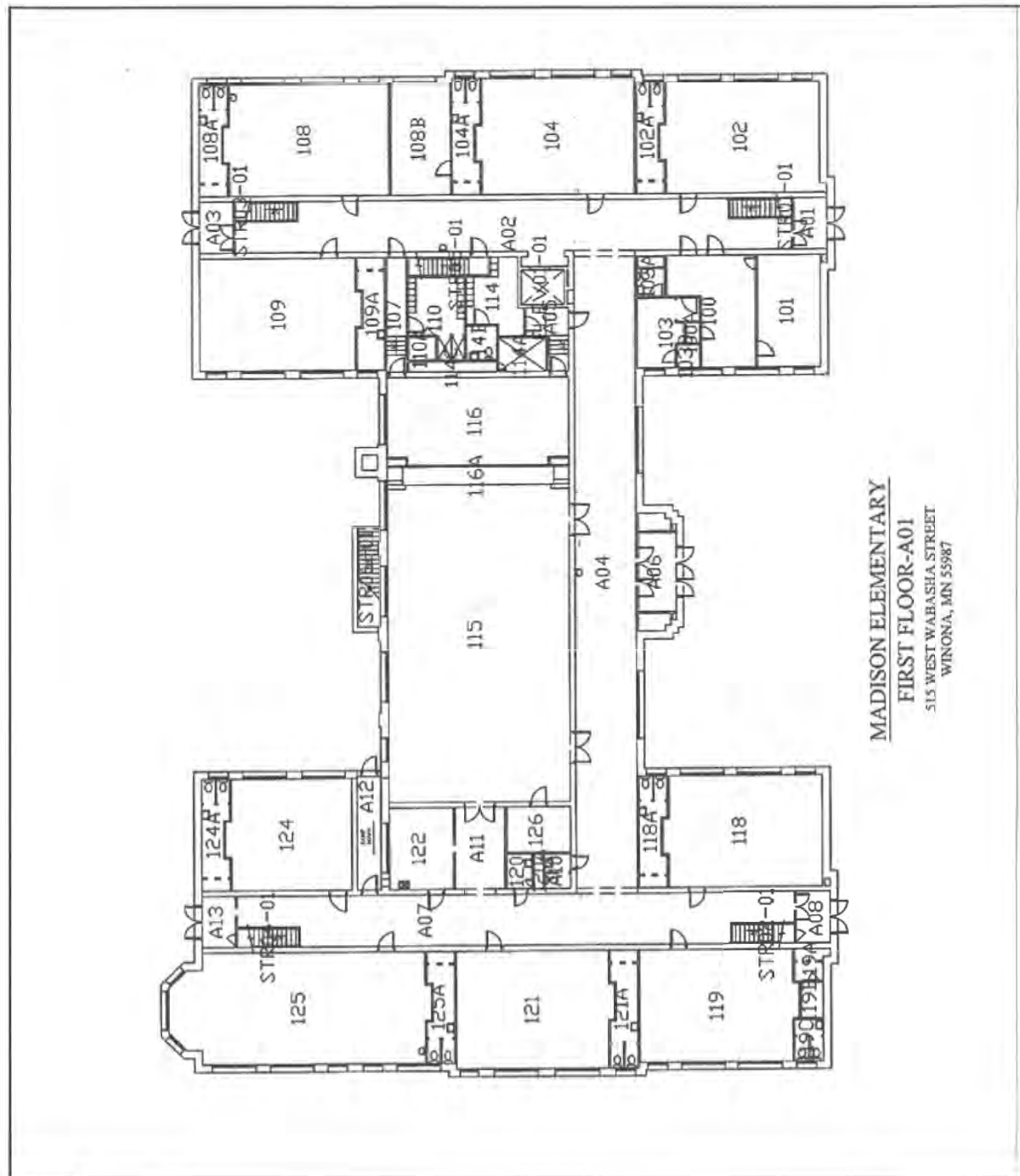


Figure 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

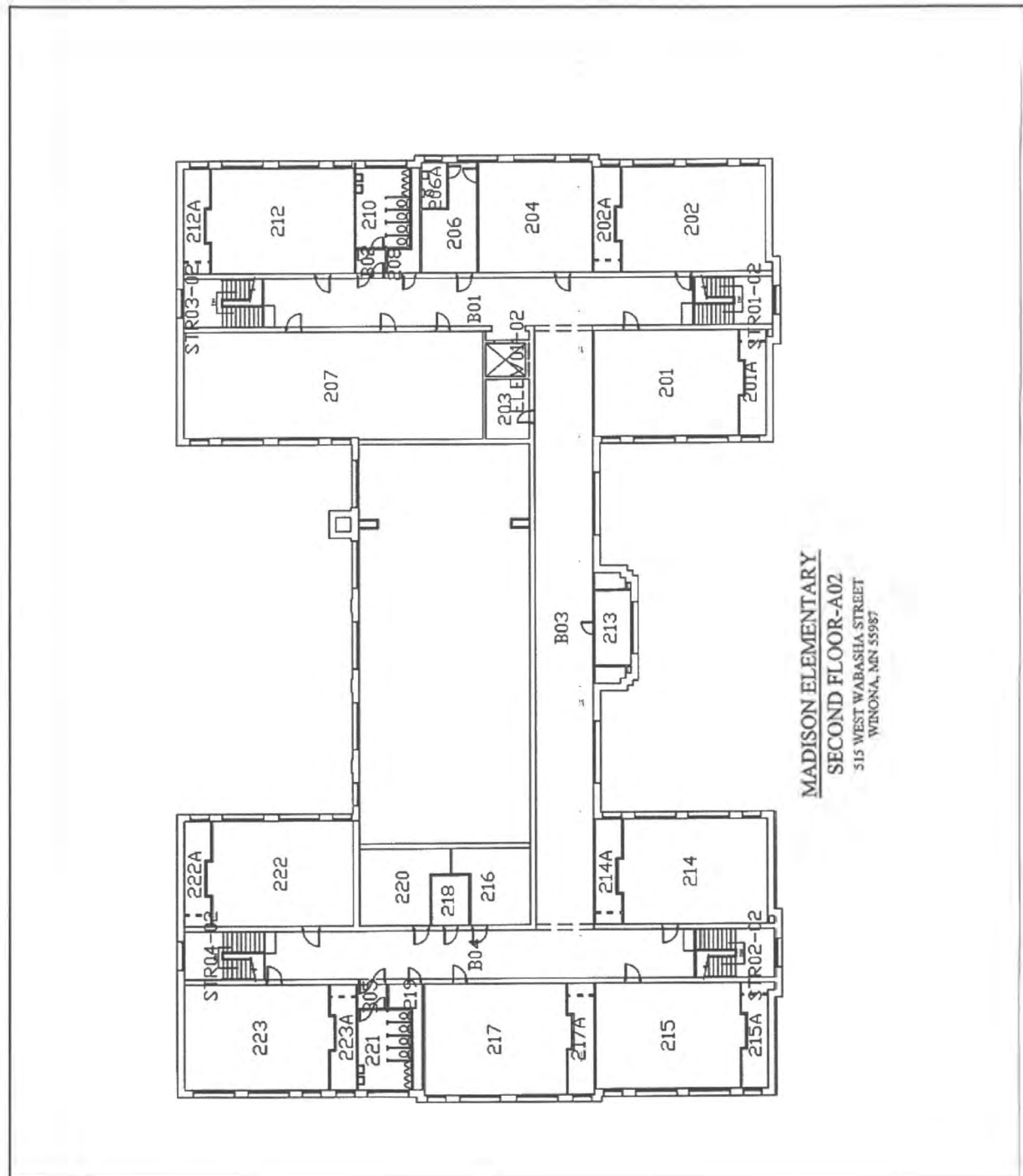


Figure 6.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Figure List

Figure 1. Madison School, main north elevation, looking south in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 2. Madison School, south elevation, looking north in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 3. Madison School, class photos, main north elevation, looking south in ca. 1955, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 4. Madison School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Winona, Minnesota, 1949, Sheet 32.

Figure 5. Madison School, First Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

Figure 6. Madison School, Second Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

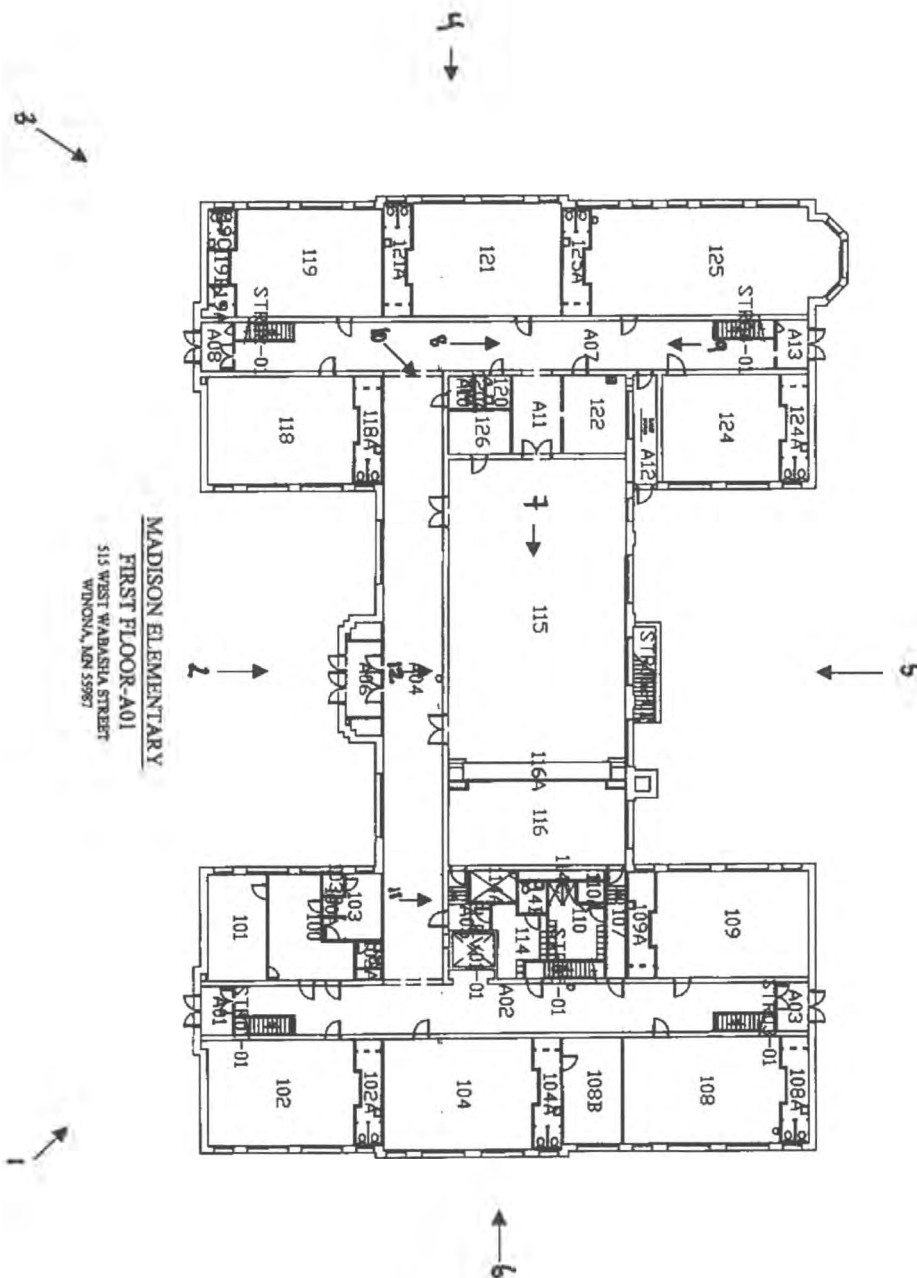


Photo Key

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Madison School

MULTIPLE
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: 3/07/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000073

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.



Photo #1 MN-Winona County-Madison School-0001



Photo #2 MR-Wj norm centy- madison school -0002



Photo 3 MN - Winona County - Madison School 0003



Photo 4 MN-Winona County - Madison School - 0004



5 MN-Wisnora County-Madison School-0005



6 MN - Winona County - Madison School - 0006



7 MN-Winona County - Madison School - 0007



8 MSV - Wisconsin County - Madison School - 000 8



at MN - Wisconsin County - Madison School - 0009



10 MN - Winona County - Madison School - 00010



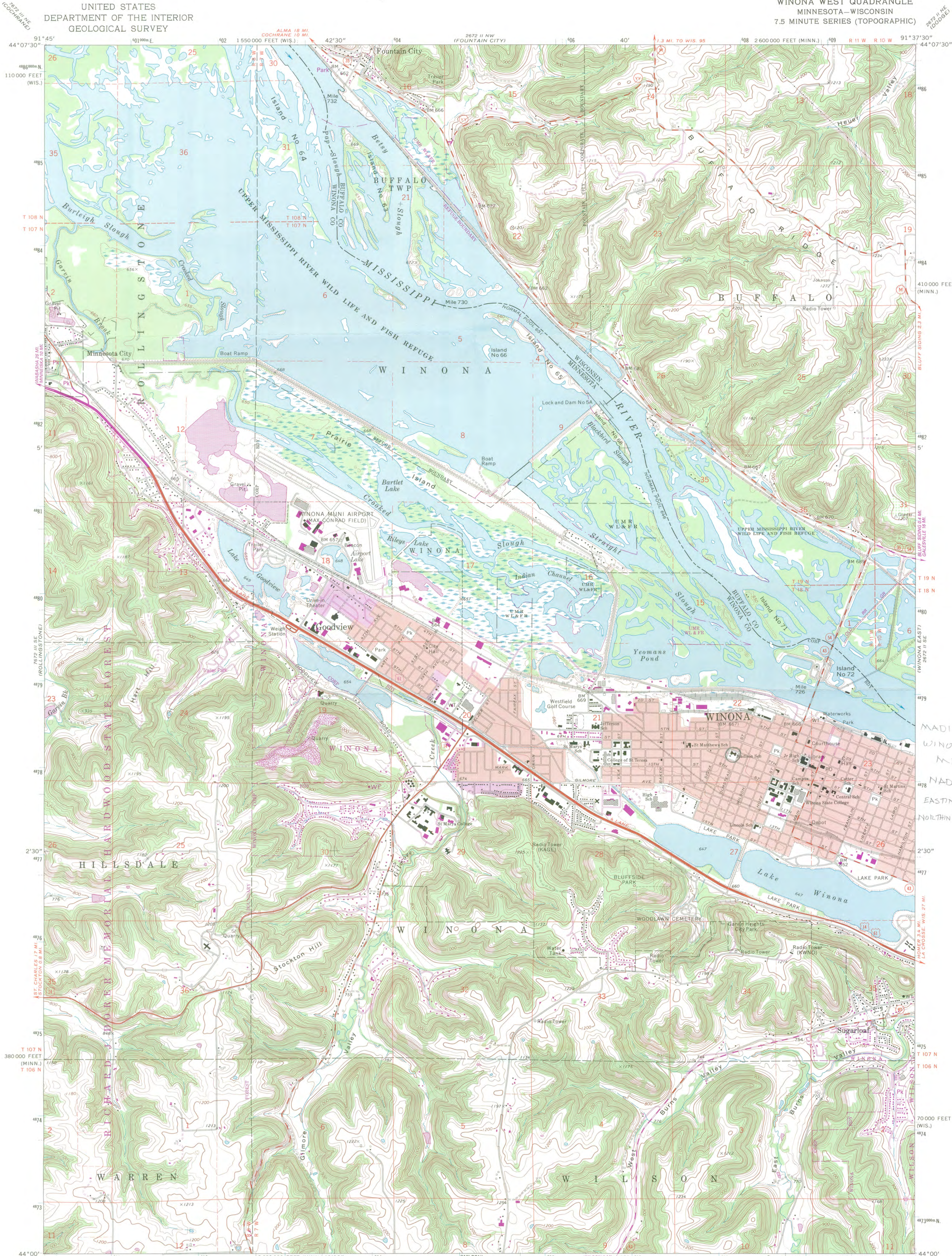
11 MV - Winona County - Madison School - 000 11



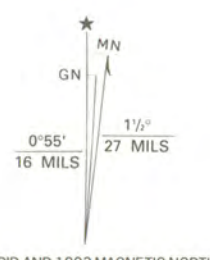
12 MV - Winona County - Madison School - 00012

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WINONA WEST QUADRANGLE
MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



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: Minnesota coordinate system, south zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks: Minnesota coordinate system,
south zone and Wisconsin coordinate system,
central 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 areas 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



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE 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
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

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 WEST, MINN.-WIS.

44091-A6-TF-024
1972
REVISED 1993
DMA 7672 II SW-SERIES Y872

MADISON SCHOOL
WINONA, WINONA CO.,
MN
NAD 87, ZONE 15
EASTING: 608072
NORTHING: 4878535



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 Directors 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, sweeping horizontal line 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

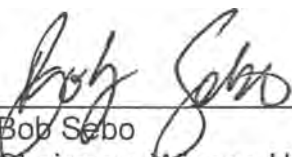
WHEREAS, said process did include opportunity for public comment; and

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: Madison 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).