

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 Central Grade School

other names/site number Central School

2. Location

street & number 317 Market 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not for publication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:

X 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 of the Keeper

A. O. J. Jr.

Date of Action

3/6/12

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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

Central School, located at 317 Market Street, is a two-story, Gothic Revival style building situated on the east half of the block bounded by Market Street at the east, Walnut Street at the west, Wabasha Street (7th Street) at the south and E. Broadway (6th Street) at the north. Constructed in 1930, it was designed by the architecture firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, of Winona and La Crosse, Wisconsin. Local contractor Seidlitz-Schwab & Co. constructed the building at a cost of \$168,000. The flat-roofed, I-plan building has reinforced steel and concrete framing with poured concrete floor slabs. The exterior is clad in brown brick, and the building rests on a smooth, buff limestone, "Winona travertine" foundation. It is ornamented with buff limestone at the entrances, cornice and at the second floor stringcourse. Carved Italian stone plaques, donated by local philanthropist Paul Watkins, are placed across the exterior elevations and interior corridors. The building retains excellent interior and exterior historic integrity despite the brown brick, two-story elevator addition (2002) at the west elevation. Much of the surrounding nineteenth and early twentieth-century residential neighborhood survives around Central School. The Paul Watkins House (NRHP 1984) at the south, 175 E. Wabasha Street, has been converted into Watkins Manor, an assisted living facility. Other surrounding single-family residences are more modest in scale and are situated on single lots.

Narrative Description

East Elevation

The main entrance at Market Street is centered between the four wide bays; the bays correspond to the four classrooms placed on each floor at the east. (Photo #1) Poured concrete stairs lead to the two-story projecting entrance bay. (Photo #5) This three-sided bay is clad in Winona travertine laid in irregular, ashlar courses. A stone plaque with the school name, "Central Grade School," is centered above the Tudor arch; original copper light fixtures flank the double-leaf aluminum doors. The entry transom is filled with metal Gothic tracery. Window openings above the entrance bay are filled with narrow one-over-one aluminum replacement units surmounted by fixed windows. Carved stone foliate details frame the entrance and the cornice band above the entrance.

The entrance bay is flanked by single rectangular window openings and the remainder of the east elevation windows are grouped in sets of five; two groups per story correspond to the four classrooms along the eastern half of the school. Original wood, double-hung sash remains throughout the building, with six-over-one 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 aluminum storm is placed in the lower sash. This window configuration occurs throughout the building except at stairwell and entrance bay windows, which are aluminum replacement sash. All windows have travertine sills and surrounds with quoins and lintels. A travertine stringcourse replaces the second floor window lintel and travertine quoins are placed at both corners of the east elevation. The Winona travertine foundation is laid in an ashlar pattern and extends to the height of the first floor windows. Winona travertine clads the entrance and creates an entry terrace finished with aluminum handrails. The remainder of the east elevation is faced in brown brick laid in an English bond pattern. There are eight stone shields and plaques placed between the first and second stories; some are severely deteriorated.

The Winona travertine cornerstone at the north corner of the east elevation states "Erected A.D. 1930." The Winona travertine cornerstone at the south corner of the east elevation states "Boyum Schubert & Sorensen Architects & Engineers Winona Minnesota."

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South and North Elevations

The brown brick cladding and Winona travertine foundation continue at the south elevation facing Wabasha Street. (Photo #2) The two-story projecting entrance bay is centered at the south elevation. The brown brick bay features a Winona travertine foundation and quoins. The double-leaf aluminum doors have a Winona travertine surround featuring a flat header with an inset stone arch. Poured concrete stairs lead to the entry. Winona travertine surrounds the second-story paired windows of the bay and connects to the stone entrance lintel. A one-story projecting bay is placed at the east side of the south elevation. The three-sided bay is clad in Winona travertine with single windows on the sides of the bay and paired windows on the south face. Windows at the south elevation are paired except for a single window at the second story. The sash at the one-story projecting bay and above the entrance are aluminum; original wood sash remains at south elevation windows, but is obscured by an aluminum storm window system. Two stone shields are placed off-center at the south elevation.

The north elevation, facing E. Broadway, is identical to the south elevation excluding the one-story projecting bay. (Photo #3) An aluminum sign has been placed at the east corner of the south elevation and indicates the school name and on-going activities.

Octagonal, limestone wellheads are centered in the north and south grounds. They are approximately four feet high and are used as planters. (Photo #3)

West Elevation

The brown brick and Winona travertine foundation continues at the west elevation. (Photo #4) The central portion is recessed with four bays of two-story windows corresponding to the gymnasium use. A brown brick chimney is centered between the gymnasium windows and has a square base with a curved shaft. The windows have Winona travertine sills. The original wood sash remains in the lower two windows, but the upper window opening has been filled with a dark aluminum panel. Wood sash has twelve-over-twelve divided lights. At the exterior, aluminum storm windows have been placed at the lower window and an aluminum panel conceals the middle sash. Window treatment at the north and south bays of the west elevation are similar to those at the north, south and east elevations; original wood sash is concealed behind aluminum storm systems. A poured concrete terrace with an aluminum railing is adjacent to the recessed gymnasium space. This area is described as an outdoor stage in original building descriptions. The entry south of the gymnasium remains and features a Tudor arch and Winona travertine surround. In 2002, a brown brick, two-story elevator addition was erected in front of the entrance north of the gymnasium. The original door surround and second-story paired windows were moved to the facade of the addition. The elevator addition features an ashlar foundation and cast stone stringcourse. The Winona travertine cornerstone at the north corner of the west elevation states "Seidlitz-Schwab & Co. Builders Winona Minnesota."

The playground covers the western half of the block and is paved asphalt except for sand areas at the south and southwest corner. The sand areas have playground equipment. A chain link fence wraps the entire playground.

Interior

The main entrance at the east opens into a decorative lobby; offices are situated to the north and south of the lobby and two carved stone panels embellish the walls near the office entrances. The lobby features a flat stone arch supported by two carved Istrian stone columns. (Photo #6) Each is six feet in height. A decorative Italian water fountain is opposite the entrance doors on the north corridor wall and features a marble lion head fountain with a fluted marble bowl. The fountain is surrounded by an arch of blue and green glazed tiles. Carved stone shields and heralds are placed along the corridor walls above a tan glazed tile wainscot. A figurative carved stone panel is placed in the second floor library

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above the main entrance. The fountain and decorative stonework were purchased by Paul Watkins during a 1930 trip to Italy and donated to Central School.

The corridors are twelve feet wide and form a U-plan around the central gymnasium. (Photos #8, #9) They are furnished with recessed radiators. Metal lockers and metal hanging water fountains are later corridor additions (ca. 1960s). All corridors have terrazzo floors and glazed tile wainscot. Tile wainscot is four feet in height with four-inch-square tan tiles. Individual tile inserts featuring animals and decorative patterns are inserted every two feet. Decorative plaster brackets are placed at the corners of the hallway cornice. Staircases are located at both ends of the north-south corridor and feature terrazzo steps and an open metal balustrade with a wood handrail. (Photo #9) Exit doors are placed at each corridor end on the first floor. Fluorescent drop lights are centered along the hallways and first floor classrooms; second-floor classrooms have lowered ceilings and inset fluorescent lights. There are six classrooms per floor and all but one measure 22 by 30 feet. Each classroom has a cloakroom and features original wood divided-light doors, wood floors, oak cabinets and chalkboards; classrooms at the northeast and southeast corners have restrooms. Both floors have two communal restrooms at the north and south arms of the U-plan adjacent to the stairs. The gymnasium, entered in the middle of the first floor north-south corridor, has an attached kitchen at the south and a stage at the north. The gymnasium functions as the cafeteria and auditorium. (Photo #10) The stage proscenium at the north and the balcony at the south above the kitchen have been filled with drywall; education rooms and offices have been built in these areas. The gymnasium measures 60 by 36 feet. It has an exposed beam ceiling with decorative plaster brackets. A green glazed tile wainscot is five feet high and continues along all four walls. The second-floor library is located above the main entry and has maple flooring and a decorative stone insert.

Alterations

Central 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. Stained glass windows at the main entrance (east elevation) and in the stairwells and one-story projecting bay at the south were removed ca. 1975 and replaced with double-hung aluminum sash. All double-leaf exterior doors have been replaced with aluminum systems. Aluminum storm window systems were installed throughout the building ca. 1985. Despite these alteration and the addition of a brick elevator (2002), the exterior retains original materials and workmanship. At the interior, the second-floor classrooms have lowered acoustic tile ceilings and the auditorium stage and balcony were closed with reversible partitions to provide more classroom space. 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.

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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.

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

1930

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen (architect)

Seidlitz-Schwab & Co. (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1930, marks the construction of the school and the year the Winona Board of Education implemented the elementary education plan for Central 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.)

Central 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. Central 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). Central School was completed in 1930 and was the second of five new schools recommended by the School of Education. The period of significance, 1930, is associated with the year the school board implemented the building plan. Central School exemplifies Winona's adoption of national design standards, which were based on scientific study of health and increasingly "child-centered" educational principles. In this case, the design by local architects Boyum, Schubert, and Sorensen was embellished by decorative stonework and a fountain donated by local philanthropist Paul Watkins. 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 William Ittner of St. Louis, Dwight Perkins of Chicago and Arthur Hussander of Chicago. Their plans, along with

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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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 which 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), I.

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. The inventory evaluated school site, drainage, building placement and storage as well as mechanical, equipment and

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.

²¹ Neale and Severson, vii.

²² "A of C School Committee," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 January 1922, 8.

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

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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.

In the midst of an economic depression, Winona continued to follow Neale's prescribed building program. Central

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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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, which 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.

Central School

In January 1930 the Board approved the "next step in the building plan" to replace Central School at E. Broadway between Market and Walnut streets.³⁶ The existing three-story brick, Central School was Winona's oldest built in 1866 at the close of the Civil War. In 1922 it received the lowest Strayer-Engelhardt scores. William Ittner, consulting architect on the Winona Junior High, was hired to assist with the plans for the new Central School, noting that Neale's recommendations were being followed and the new school would also allow for the abandonment of Jackson School, as recommended.³⁷

The Winona architecture firm of Boyum, Schubert and Sorensen was retained to design a "fireproof and modern" school at an approximate cost of \$125,000.³⁸ It is unclear how the firm was selected, but it may have been the wish to hire a local architect for the construction and the firm had completed the parochial school, St. Martin's School, at Liberty and Fifth streets the year before.³⁹ Plans for the two-story, brick school were presented a month later and featured a "sun-parlor kindergarten" and a balcony over the "assembly room" equipped with a movie projector.⁴⁰ The school was moved closer to Market Street to allow for the old Central School to remain until the new one was complete and to afford ample space for a large playground at the west. The brick school had eleven classrooms and was designed in the "English type of architecture" with "stone trim around the windows, entrances and kindergarten room."⁴¹ The school also featured a principal's office, book storage, assembly-gymnasium, library, health room and teachers lounge. All but one of the twelve classrooms measured 22 by 30 feet, with a capacity of 40 students per class. An "opportunity classroom" was placed at the second floor for up to fifteen special needs students. A poured concrete platform was designed at the west of the school by the auditorium for use as an outdoor stage.

Upon the announcement, residential neighbor and philanthropist Paul Watkins (1865-1931), wrote to the school board while traveling in Italy and expressed his favorable view of the proposed "English" style school.⁴² His own house, across the street at 175 E. Wabasha Street (NRHP), was completed in 1927 and designed in the "English" Tudor Revival style. He expressed his wishes to assist in the design and extolled the European tradition of "beautifying edifices by inserting

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

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ "Building and Construction News," *Winona Republican Herald* 13 May 1929.

⁴⁰ "Announce Three Projects," *Winona Republican Herald*, 19 February 1930.

⁴¹ "Gerlicher Named Head of School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 24 April 1930.

⁴² "Art Objects in New School, Gift of Paul Watkins," *Winona Republican Herald*, 4 November 1931.

Central Grade School
Name of Property

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in the walls coats of arms, heraldic design in stone, and antique architectural fragments." He noted his recent purchase of "beautifully carved stone pieces" that are at the disposal of the school designers.⁴³ Twenty stone carvings were installed throughout the interior of the school and eighteen stone carvings were inserted in the brick at the exterior. Watkins also donated 22 colored glass plaques as inserts for leaded glass windows; decorative windows were installed at the stairwells, main entrance and library, but were removed in the 1970s. Paintings and etchings donated for the school walls have also been removed.

The school was completed at a cost of \$168,000 by Winona contractor, Seidlitz-Schwab and Co. Other firms supplying materials and labor were the Toye Supply Co., plumbing; L. A. Kepp (Rochester), electrical work; Bert Weaver, painting; Standard Marble and Tile Co. (Minneapolis), tile; Art and Marble Co. (Minneapolis), terrazzo; Biesanz Stone Co., stone; Crane Co., plumbing fixtures; R. D. Cone, hardware; Winona Boiler Co., boilers and steel work; Lake Street Sash and Door (Minneapolis), millwork; and Dunham Vacuum Heating Co. (Chicago), heating plant.⁴⁴ The decorative tiles along the corridors and gymnasium walls were produced by the Mosaic Tile Company (1894-1972) of Zanesville, Ohio.⁴⁵

Central School was espoused as "modern" and was designed with state-of-the-art mechanical systems. The "telephone" system allowed for direct communication with all rooms and a radio system enabled the principal to "flood the classrooms with music at certain periods given to music appreciation work."⁴⁶ A microphone system connected the auditorium and stage to the classrooms and allowed children to hear action in the auditorium while in the classrooms. Loudspeakers were also installed in the classrooms. The ventilating system in the basement circulated air through an air washer fan that washed and cooled the air before sending it back into the classrooms and eventually outside. School temperature was kept at 70 degrees with an automatic control that kept air circulating through the air washer, managing humidity.

The only difficulty during construction appears to have been the public water supply. When the State Department of Education reviewed the school plans, they attached a review from the State Department of Health stating that "the construction of the municipal water supply does not comply with the requirements of this department and is not approved for public consumption."⁴⁷ The state eventually approved the water system for Central School in August, but the school was nearing completion and this may be the reason for the lack of water fountains at the school.⁴⁸

Central School was opened to students on August 31 and a crowd of 500 attended the November 5, 1931 dedication ceremony. In October 1931, William Ittner wrote the board with his approval of the design explaining that he was engaged to inspect the work of Boyum, Schubert and Sorensen and reviewed plans on March 21 and April 23. He found "the workmanship and finish of the building is fully to modern standards" and commended Paul Watkins for the antique inserts that "added a note of interest."⁴⁹ The National Education Association (NEA) praised the outdoor stage, opportunity classroom and public address system as unique elements in elementary school design. Central School staff was invited to present at the upcoming NEA conference and assist with the next bulletin to be published by the National Advisory Council on School Building Problems of the United States Department of Interior.⁵⁰

Central School opened as a K-6 grade school, but is currently a K-4 school. In 2003 the board discussed closing Central School, but decided to close Dakota School for cost savings measures.⁵¹ The board calculated that Central School

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ "New Central School Acclaimed Model Building," *Winona Republican Herald*, 4 November 1931.

⁴⁵ Norman Karlson, *American Art Tile, 1876-1941* (New York: Michael Friedman Publishing Company, 1998), 92-94.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ "Referendum Approved by School Board," *Winona Republican Herald*, 14 March 1931.

⁴⁸ "State Approves City Water for Central School" *Winona Republican Herald*, 6 August 1931 Current wall fountains appear to date from the 1970s.

⁴⁹ "William B. Ittner Gives His Approval," *Winona Republican Herald*, 5 October 1931.

⁵⁰ "Exhibit of Central School Approved at Detroit Gathering," *Winona Republican Herald*, 24 November 1931.

⁵¹ "Board; Keep Central, Close Dakota," *Winona Daily News*, 16 May 2003.

Central Grade School
Name of Property

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building operations in 2010 were \$36,718 and closing the school would save \$269,131 in salaries and benefits.⁵² The board voted in 2010 to close Central School at the end of the 2011 school year.

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen

The architecture firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, practiced from 1928 to 1954 in dual offices located in Winona and La Crosse, WI. Benjamin O. Boyum (1884-1954) was raised in Peterson, MN 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, MN. 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

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⁵² "Study: Closing Central Saves Money, Levels Enrollments," *Winona Daily News*, 17 March 2010.

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Directories

Winona City Directory, 1867-2010, various publishers.

Maps

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

Central Grade School
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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-0230

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.07 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 609378 4878110
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

Central School occupies Lots 1-10, Block 37 of the Original Plat of the City of Winona,

Central Grade School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the city lots that have historically been associated with the Central 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: Central 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_CentralSchool_0001)

Exterior, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest.

Photo #2 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0002)

Exterior, south elevation, camera facing north.

Central Grade School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Photo #3 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0003)

Exterior, north elevation, camera facing south.

Photo #4 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0004)

Exterior, west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #5 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0005)

Exterior, east entrance, camera facing west.

Photo #6 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0006)

Interior, Lobby, camera facing west.

Photo #7 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0007)

Interior, Lobby fountain, camera facing west.

Photo #8 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0008)

Interior, second floor corridor, camera facing north.

Photo #9 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_0009)

Interior, first floor corridor, camera facing north.

Photo #10 (MN_WinonaCounty_CentralSchool_00010)

Interior, gymnasium-auditorium, camera facing north.

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

Additional Information

Central Grade School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

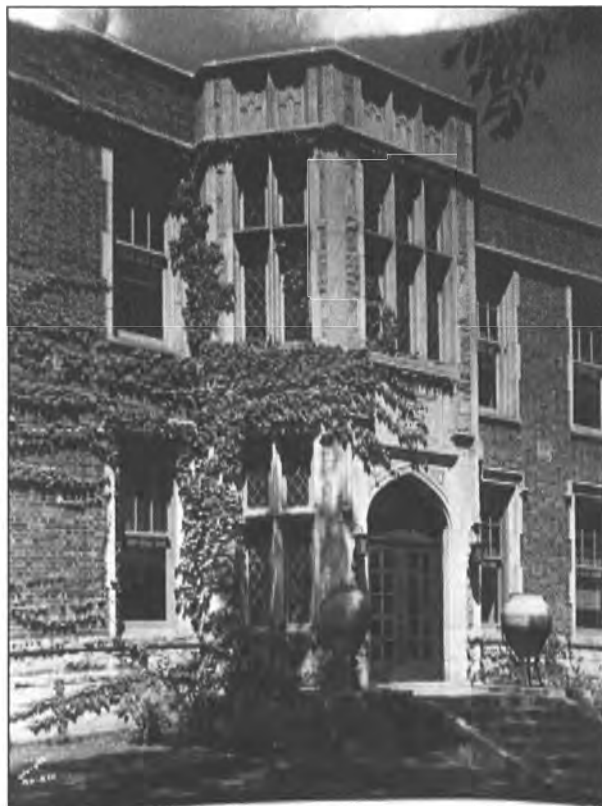


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Information

Central Grade 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

Additional Information

Central Grade 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

Additional Information

Central Grade School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

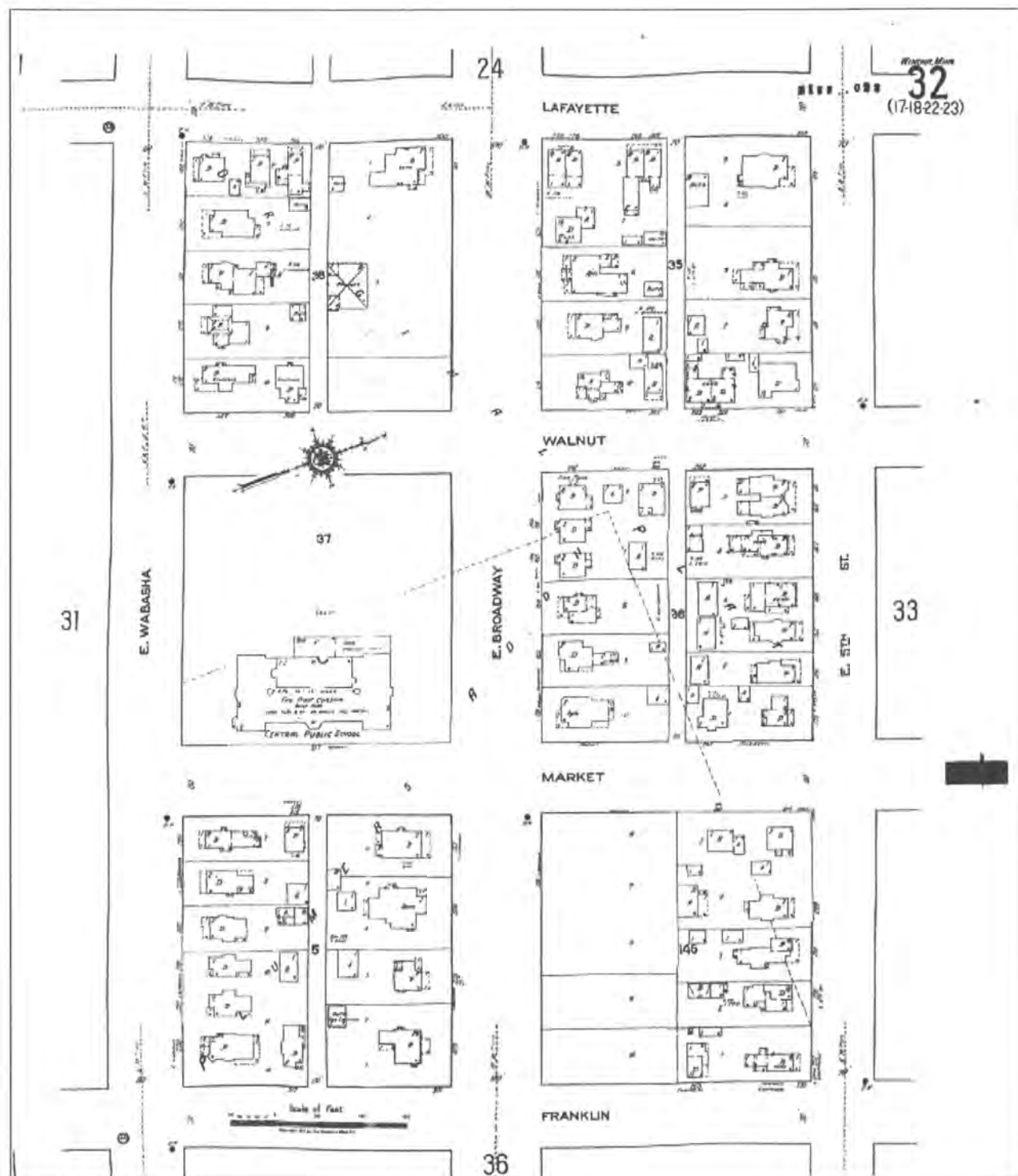


Figure 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional Information

Central Grade School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

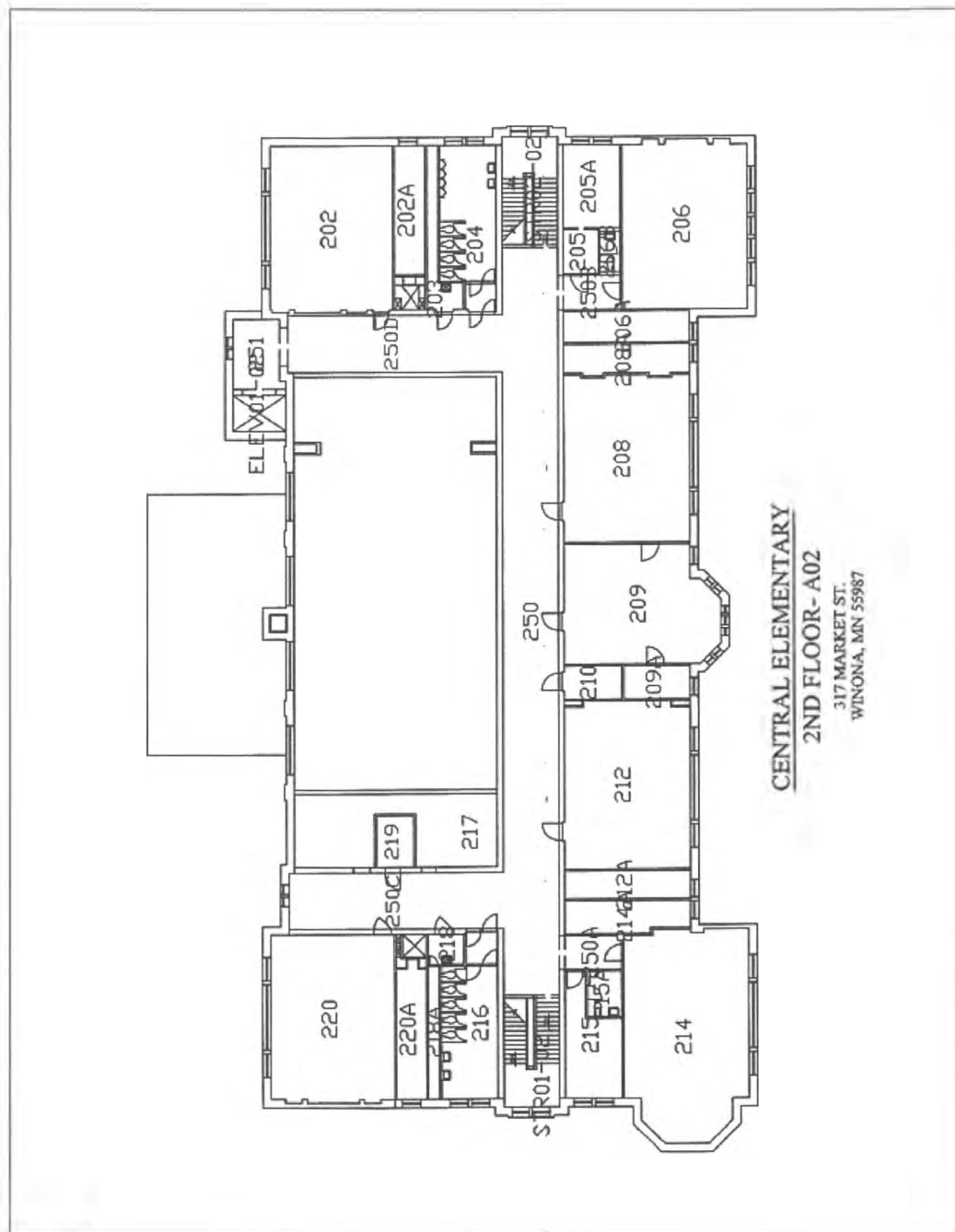


Figure 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Information

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

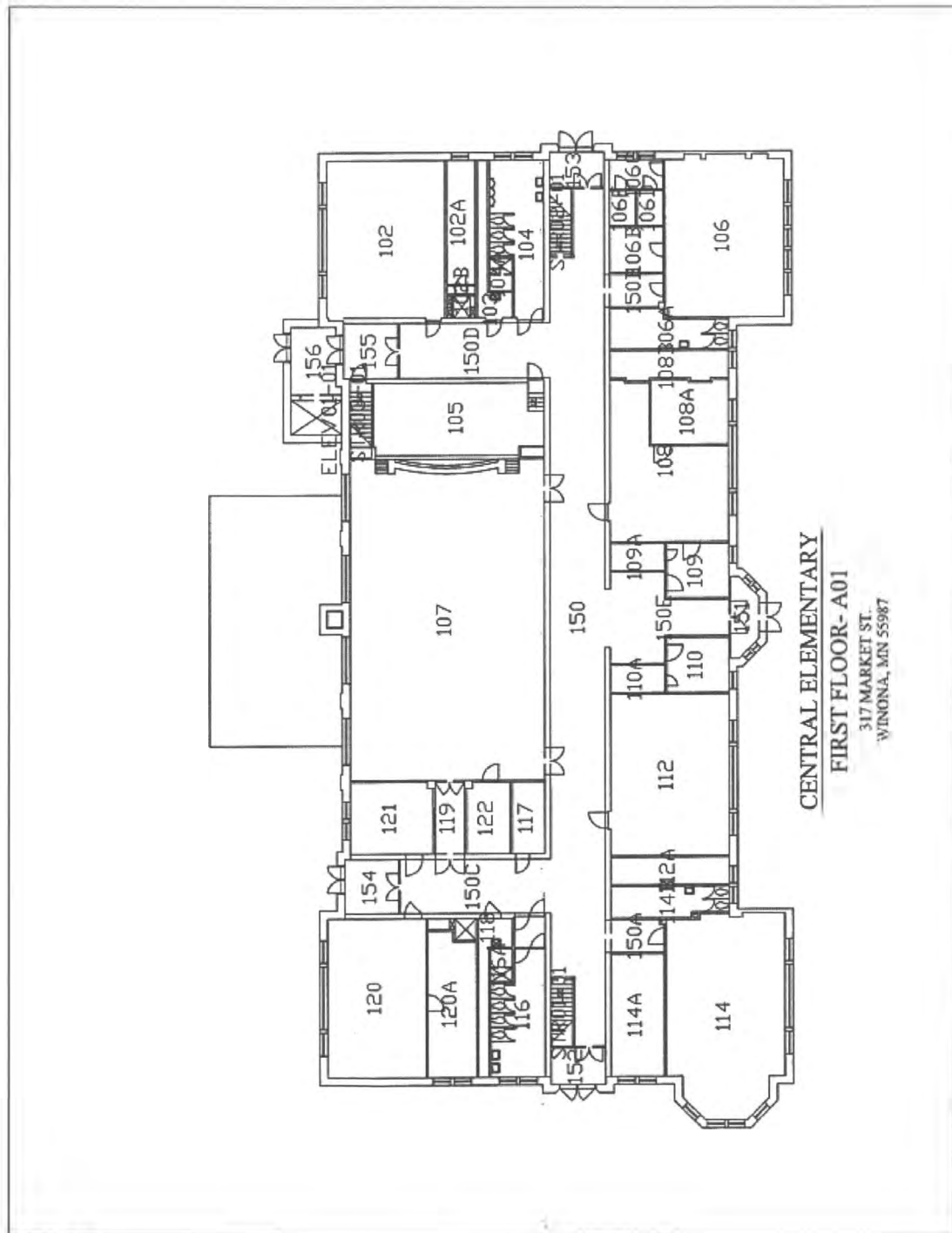


Figure 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Information

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

Figure List

Figure 1. Central School, main east elevation, looking northwest in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 2. Central School, south and east elevations, looking northwest in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 3. Central School, interior, main lobby, looking west in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 4. Central School, interior, second floor library, looking east in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 5. Central School, interior, gymnasium-auditorium, looking north at stage, taken from balcony in ca. 1935, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 6. Central School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Winona, Minnesota, 1949, Sheet 32.

Figure 7. Central School, First Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

Figure 8. Central School, Second Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional Information

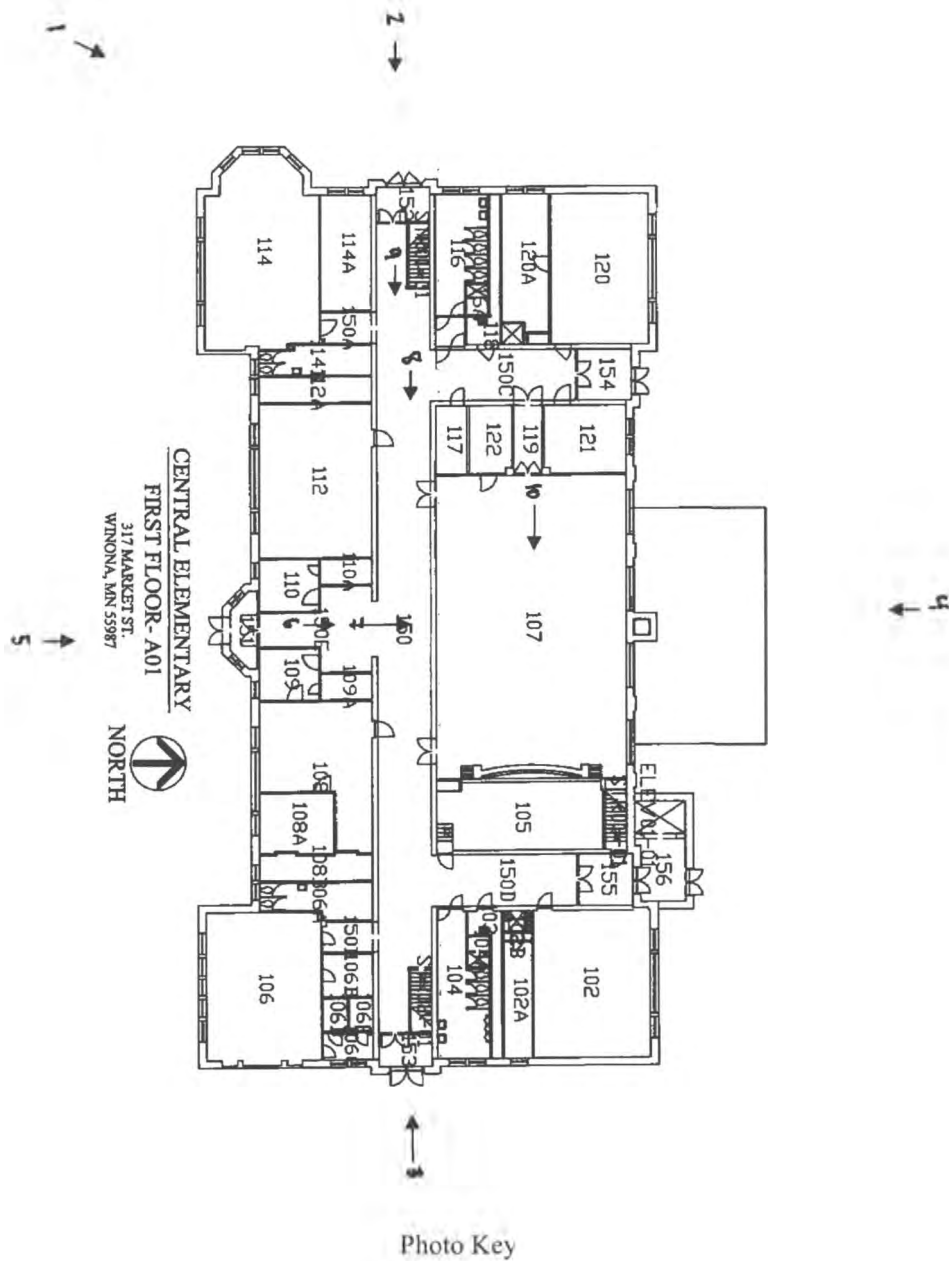
Central Grade School

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 Central Grade School
NAME:

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: 12000071

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 *[Signature]* DISCIPLINE *H/SLR*
TELEPHONE _____ DATE *3/6/12*

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 - Winona County - Central School - 0001



2 MN - Winona County - Central School - 0002



3 m/v - n's hona countn - central school - 0003



4 MN - Winona School - Central School - 0004



5 MN - Winona County - Central School - 0005



6 MN - Winona County - Central School - 2006



7 MN - Winona County - Central School - 0007



8 mnr - Yreka County - Central School - 0008



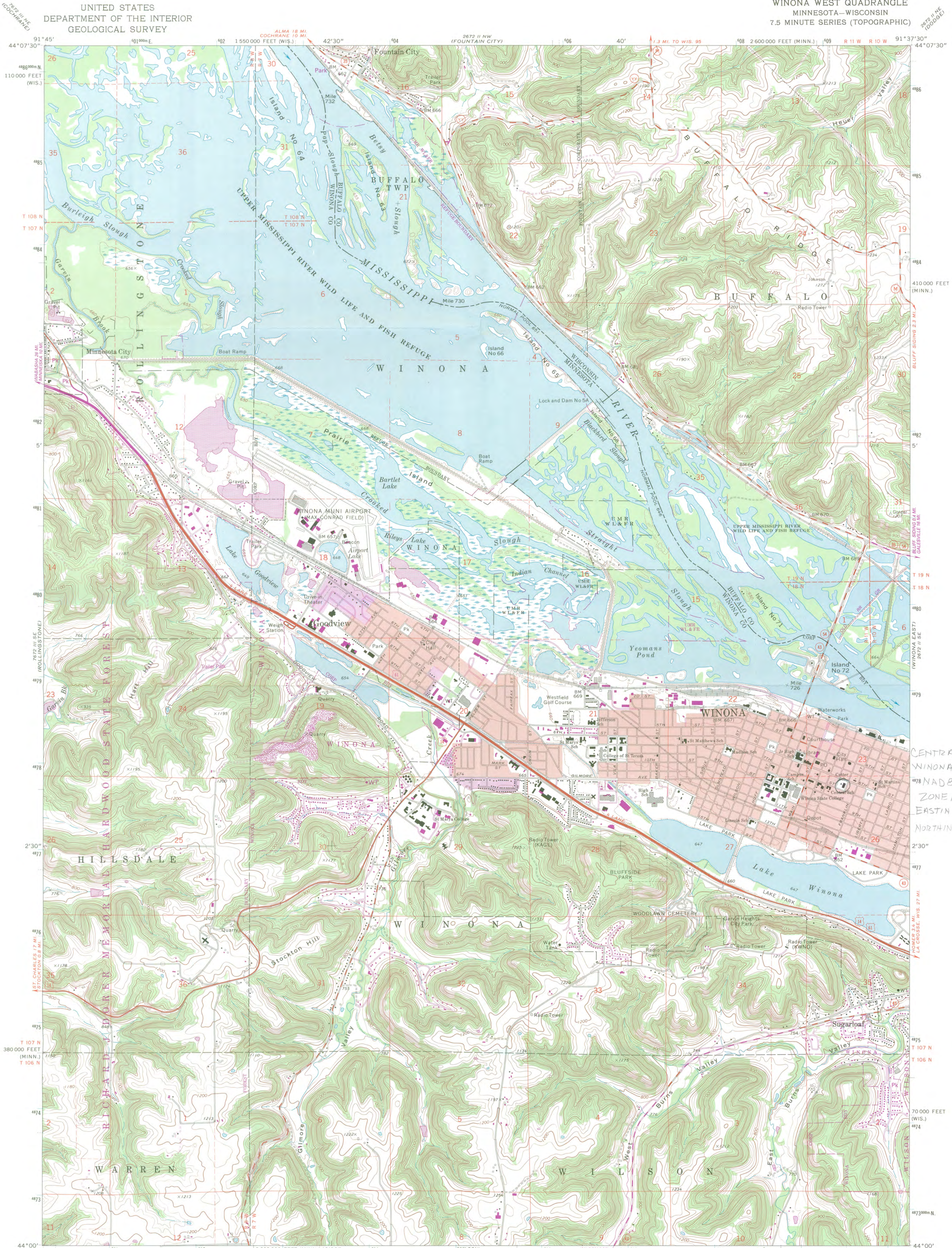
9 Wm. Wisconsin County - Central School - 0009



10 mrv-wisnonsa County - Central School - 000 b

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 NGS/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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interior—Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia—1985
1:570 000 FEET (WIS.)
1:100 000 FEET (MINN.)
1:62 500 FEET (WIS.)
1:62 500 FEET (MINN.)
WINONA WEST, MINN.—WIS.
44091-A6-TF-024
1972
REVISED 1993
DMA 7672 II SW—SERIES V872
Map edited 1993
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area



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,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mark F. Peterson".

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 stroke 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 Sebo
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

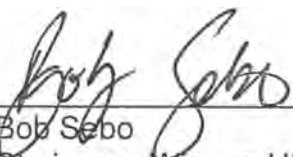
WHEREAS, said process did include opportunity for public comment; and

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: Central Grade 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).