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NPS Form 10-900
(January 1992)

OMB No. 10024-0018

1498

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Tomah Post Office
other names/site number United States Post Office

2. Location

street & number 903 Superior Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Tomah N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Monroe code 081 zip code 54660

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally _ statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Maria L. Cole 10/26/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying offical/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Edson H. Beall 12-7-00

✓ entered in the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet.

__ determined eligible for the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet.

__ determined not eligible for the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet.

__ removed from the National Register.

__ other, (explain:)

Tomah Post Office
Name of Property

Monroe County, Wisconsin
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
__public-local
_ public-state
_ public-federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X building(s)
__ district
__site
__structure
__ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT: post office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Tomah Post Office
Name of Property

Monroe County, Wisconsin
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

__ **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.

X **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.)

_ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

_ **B** removed from its original location.

_ **C** a birthplace or grave.

_ **D** a cemetery.

_ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure

_ **F** a commemorative property.

_ **G** less than 50 years of age achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wetmore, James A. Acting Supervising Architect
Fred R. Comb Co., Builders

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Tomah Post Office
Name of Property

Monroe County, Wisconsin
County and State

Previous Documentation on File (NPS):
X 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:
X State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State Agency
_ Federal Agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

1 1/5	7/0/0/1/2/0	4/8/7/2/2/9/0	3 /	///////	//////
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2 /	//////	//////	4 /	///////	//////
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

_ see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara M. Kooiman, M.A. .
organization Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center date 18 October 1999
street & number 1725 State Street, UW-LaCrosse telephone 608/785-6783
city or town LaCrosse state Wisconsin zip code 54601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs: Representitive black and white photographs of the property.

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

Tomah Post Office
Name of Property

Monroe County, Wisconsin
County and State

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

name Brian Buswell, All American
street & number 1201 N. Superior Ave. telephone 608/374-4200
city or town Tomah state Wisconsin zip code 54660

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

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

Section 7 -Description

Much of the following text of the description and significance is taken from a Determination of Eligibility prepared for the Tomah Post Office by Joan Rausch in 1991.

Description of physical appearance:

The United States Post Office in Tomah is situated on a flat rectangular lot, approximately 120 ft. X 200 ft., located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Superior Avenue and Monona Street in the city of Tomah. The brick post office, located on lots 9, 10 and the north 12.5 feet of lot 8 of Block 39 of the Original Plat of Tomah is sited with its primary facade facing east on Superior Street, and the north facade facing LaCrosse Street. A driveway on the south side of the Post Office and a driveway off Monona Street at the rear of the lot lead to the parking lot, as well as to the loading ramp at the rear of the building.

The Tomah Post Office is a brick building with Classical Revival features, approximately 58 feet wide by 62 feet long. The building has a stone foundation with walls laid in American bond. It is two stories tall in the front portion, with a one story rear section. The rear features a loading dock and a mail room rear vestibule, which is sheltered by a flat wooden roof supported by metal posts which extend across the three center bays at the rear of the building. The roof of the main building is hidden behind a parapet wall.

The front facade, facing east to Superior Avenue, which is red brick placed on a high base of rusticated white stone block, is ornamented in the manner of a small classical Roman temple. The three projecting center bays (pavilion) of the front elevation display a pediment with plain cornices of precast concrete stone material decorated by a row of dentils under the cornices and a plain entablature with a brick frieze and the name "U.S. Post Office" in bronze letters. The cornices, moldings and dentil trim are constructed of precast concrete stone. A plain brick and stone parapet rises above the entablature. The pediment rests on four regularly spaced colossal red brick pilasters placed on the elevated temple podium or base, which are accented by contrasting white precast concrete stone Corinthian styled capitals and bases. However, the podium is constructed of stone block rusticated by texturized concrete plaster. The architrave running along the bottom of the entablature and a stone belt along the bottom of the parapet, as well as the window sills, are constructed of dressed stone. The entablature, characterized by plain cast concrete stone cornices and dentil trim and brick frieze area, is carried around to the side elevations of the one and one-half

story front section where it rests on regularly spaced, colossal, applied brick pilasters identical to those on the face. The entablature terminates in the full length brick pilaster located at the ends of the rear elevation. The entrance, located between the brick applied pilasters in the center of the symmetrically designed facade, features a classical frontispiece and is further accented by shallow statuary niches that flank the entrance. Cast concrete stone floral plaques are imbedded in the brick work above the statuary niches. The frontispiece, constructed of cast concrete stone, features a plain projecting cornice accented by a row of dentils, a frieze ornamented with alternating classical sculptured medallions and grooves (styled to resemble Greek triglyph and metopes) and classical molding around the door opening (Tomah Post Office Blueprints, 1927). A cornerstone, located on the northeast corner of the building, is inscribed "A.W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect; 1927." The entrance is fitted with double leafed metal and glass doors topped by a transom window. Cast iron lanterns flank the stone stairway (fitted with concrete steps) leading to the vestibule on the elevated first floor.

This post office is further characterized by plain full-length rectangular fenestration with one over one windows on the lower story of the front block and plain rectangular windows on the mezzanine story, both with white stone sills and brick lintels. All of the windows are modern replacements, which were installed prior to the building's conversion to offices. Large round arched windows with brick voussoirs and a decorative brick panel at the base characterize the elevations of the rear one-story "workroom" section of the building. All of the arched windows are filled with painted wood panels except one window on the south elevation and two windows on the rear elevation, which are partially filled in. A plain stone cornice topped by a brick parapet extends along the top of the elevations of the rear section of the building. An exterior stairway to the basement fitted with iron railings is located in the southwest corner of the building adjacent to the mailing vestibule at the rear of the building. Double entrances with double leafed doors featuring windows in the upper half of the doors are located in the center bays of the rear elevation. A large brick wall chimney at the rear of the one-and-one-half story front block extends above the roof on the north end of the building.

The interior of the Tomah Post Office building displays a spatial arrangement that features a vestibule and public lobby in the center of the front block. The postmaster's office occupies the north end and the safe and customer window areas are located on the south end of the front block. The rear section of the building, which was once the mail sorting area, is now divided into offices, with a central corridor, which leads to the rear entrance and restrooms. This section of the building

has been modified extensively; however, the public areas of the building, including the entrance vestibule, the lobby, and the original doors and windows for the front offices and customer windows have been left intact. The mezzanine or second floor office rooms are located at the north and south ends of the corridor that extends along the east end of the building. A concrete stairway off the north side of the front vestibule provides access to the upper office rooms and to a rear stairway located in the southwest corner of the front block leads to the "look-out" space at the rear of the mezzanine floor.

The interior of the post office building also displays the influence of the early twentieth century Classical Revival. The public lobby, featuring a high, simple coffered ceiling and crown molding, is characterized by paneled wainscoting and polished green marble wall bases. The classical key pattern, or labyrinth fret, decorates the brass molding that outlines the post office boxes. The south and west interior walls of the lobby are divided into sections which feature a central window with multi-panes flanked by narrower windows with six panes above the post office boxes in each section on the west wall and above the customer windows on the south wall. A paneled door with clouded glass window on the north interior wall of the lobby leads to the postmaster's office. A projecting wood cornice or crown molding accents the entrance to the lobby from the front vestibule on the east wall. The interior lobby entrance is fitted with a double leafed door featuring multipaned windows. The front vestibule features wooden chair rail ornament as well as paneled wainscoting placed above polished green marble wall bases that are identical to those found in the lobby area. The floor of the lobby and of the vestibule are covered with terrazzo tile, designed in a geometric motif.

The Postmaster's office is characterized by plastered walls decorated with a wooden chair rail and trim. It also features a wooden floor and woodwork. The tall round arched windows in the rear portion of the building located on the exterior walls have been filled with wood panels, except for a partially filled window on the south and west walls. A vault room equipped with heavy iron door is located in the northeast corner of the customer service window area of the work room. An additional iron door is located on the safe located in the center of the room. The floor in the work area is currently covered with carpet. The restrooms, which are recent additions, are located at the rear of the building, and are handicapped accessible.

The mezzanine floor, originally designed as office space, features hardwood floors, chair rail trim and stained woodwork. This space has remained virtually unchanged. A north office and a south

office are located at the ends of the long hall at the front (east end) of the mezzanine area. A restroom is situated at the south end of the hall, and has new porcelain fixtures. An iron railing extends along the stairway opening located at the north end of the hallway. A door to the attic is on the west wall of the hallway.

The basement of the post office building features a semi-finished room in the southwest corner which was used originally as a lunch room, located at the rear of the workroom. It also is characterized by a painted wood chair rail, trim and woodwork. The remainder of the basement is unfinished. It is characterized by both inside and outside red brick walls, red brick support piers, and concrete floors. A coal chute is located in the north end of the rear wall and the furnace and other building maintenance facilities are located in the utilities area in the center of the basement.

The architectural character of the Tomah Post Office building has been altered mainly by the replacement of the original windows with contemporary windows that do not contribute to its historic architectural character. The original multipaned arched windows were replaced with the present wood panels in 1977. One of the south windows and one of the west windows were partially uncovered and fitted with glass panels in 1986. The original 12 over 12 windows in the lower story of the front block and the eight over eight windows on the upper story of the front block were replaced with thermopane windows by the Portage Glass Company, also in 1977. The original multipaned double leaf entrance door and multipaned transom windows were replaced in 1971 with the present contemporary styled front entrance door. A new roof was added to the building in 1990 (Tomah Post Office Blueprints, 1927; Monroe County History Room, Photograph #1475; Tomah Post Office, Office Files; Bettinghauser, Interview, 1991). These changes do not detract from the architectural significance of the building. It is hoped that the current windows will be replaced with more historically compatible windows in the future.

The Tomah Post Office has undergone renovation under the NPS Historic Tax Credit Program in 1998-99, and the owners are requesting National Register of Historic Places status in order to meet the final qualification for the tax credits. The building was determined to be eligible under a compliance project in 1991.

8. Statement of Significance:

The Tomah Post Office is locally significant under Criterion C as a well preserved example of the early 20th century Classical Revival style. This public building, built in 1927 to plans prepared by the architectural staff of the U.S. Treasury Office, exhibits the standard classical formula of the period featuring a massive basement and monumental two-story pilasters that visually support a rather plain classical entablature. Designed to suggest the appearance of a small Roman temple, this post office building exhibits architectural details such as the pavilion, Corinthian capitals, and arched windows often associated with the Beaux Arts style. The Tomah Post Office, constructed during the year 1927-1928 by the Fred R. Comb Company of Minneapolis, is one of the very few substantial extant examples of the Classical Revival style in Monroe County (Tomah Post Office Blueprints, 1927; Tomah *Monitor-Herald*, 22 July 1927; *Tomah Journal*, 27 May 1927, 5 August 1927; SHSW Preservation Office, Index File). The Tomah Post Office reflects the broadening of local government services in Tomah during the early twentieth century. In addition, this post office is an important element in the commercial district in the city of Tomah. The period of significance is 1927, the year of its construction. Presently, the Tomah Post Office is in private ownership and has recently been renovated into offices.

Historic Background

Monroe County, located in the west central area of Wisconsin, is thirty miles square. It is comprised of fertile valleys in the southwestern section, rolling prairie in the central portions, while extensive native and cultured cranberry marshes grow in the northern and eastern area of the county. A range of hills runs from the southern boundary to the northern, dividing the county and turning the course of the waterways east and west. The Baraboo and Lemonwir rivers each has its source on the east side of the range, while on the west side are the LaCrosse and Little LaCrosse rivers *[History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 616].

On March 21, 1854, an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin was approved to divide the county of LaCrosse and organize the county of Monroe. This included all the present area within the county boundary except the northern tier of townships, which were added to Monroe by an act of the Legislature in 1856. The original white settlement in Monroe County occurred when the area, as well as Jackson, Trempealeau and Buffalo counties were part of LaCrosse County. The first settler

was Esau Johnson, who located in 1842 on the Kickapoo River in the town of Sheldon. Previously, the area in the eighteenth century was occupied by the Fox tribe of Native Americans, followed by the Ho-Chunk. The Native Americans occupied the land until the Treaty of 1837 [*History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 616-617].

In the year 1849, a state road was opened between Prairie du Chien and Hudson, passing through Sparta to Eau Claire. A short time later the road constructed between Portage and LaCrosse established communication to an area where before the only means of travel were the rivers in the area. Upon the laying out of the road, post-offices were established at Eau Claire, Black River Falls, LaCrosse, and at one or two other points [*History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 617]. Transportation and communication in Monroe County were further facilitated by the early construction of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railway in 1858. An additional later railway, the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, was constructed in 1873, making Tomah its southern headquarters and terminal point [*History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 620, 644].

When Monroe County was established in 1854, there were not more than 700 people in the entire county. The population grew rapidly to 8,000 by 1860, with the aid of the wave of immigrants coming into the area. From that time, it quickly increased to 21,607 in 1880 and to 28,103 by 1900. In the mid-nineteenth century, farming was carried out the south and southwestern parts of Monroe County in Beaver Creek, LaCrosse, and Leon valleys. The general product was wheat, oats and corn, while in some localities the hop culture was quite extensive [*History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 616]. By the turn of the century, there was a great increase in dairy farming and in the development of small fruit production [Richards, 1912: 72-73].

The city of Tomah bears the name of the celebrated Menomonee Indian chief, who was assigned the French name for Thomas. Contrary to general belief that Robert Gillet was the first settler on the site of Tomah, it was actually Jesse Boorman, who first acquired title to land on which the city is situated. Boorman, a native of England, arrived in the area in 1854 by way of New York and Walworth County, Wisconsin. Gillet, born in Ohio, arrived in the Tomah area in 1855. He traded some of the land he purchased from the government with land owned by Boorman where upon he established the town site. Gillet employed William Spear, a civil engineer from LaCrosse, who made the original plat of the village settlement on the south half of Section Four, and a part of the

north half of Section Nine. The plat was completed in June of 1857. Several other additions soon followed and the settlement began to take the shape of a municipality within two years of its founding. [Richards, 1912: 3390345; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 63; Gregory, 1933: 722].

On November 13, 1856, a resolution was passed by the Monroe County Board detaching from the town of Adrian all township Seventeen Range One West and forming the Town of Tomah. The first meeting of the town of Tomah, which included the village of Tomah, was organized in 1857. The following year in 1858, the village was incorporated and by this time, a number of stores had been opened and a school established. By 1860, manufacturing interests began to come and different lines of business opened. However, the Wisconsin State Legislature did not grant the village of Tomah a charter until 1866 and by 1883 the village had progressed to the status of a city. With the early construction of railway transportation and communication facilities, Tomah became an important trading point. [Richards, 1912: 344-345, 348, 350; Gregory, 1933; 721-722; *History of Northern Wisconsin*, 1881: 643-644].

Architecture

The Tomah Post Office building is significant under Criterion C as an example of the Neo-Classical Revival influence in the city of Tomah in Monroe County, Wisconsin. This building is one of the few substantial examples of the Twentieth Century Classical Revival style in Monroe County. Two comparative examples within Tomah are the First Church of Christ Scientist, built in 1916, and the 1946-47 Veteran's Administration Hospital. While all these buildings share the use of classical vocabulary and details, the hospital and church are Georgian Revival in style.

According to Wisconsin's Cultural Resource Management manual, the Neo-Classical Revival style was popular generally in Wisconsin from 1895 until 1935. The Neo-Classical Revival style, frequently used by public institutions to symbolize stability and status in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was based more on the Greek orders than the Roman, employing linteled doorways and windows and pedimented porticoes with Greek columns rather than Roman columns and arched windows. The classical form was displayed with overwhelming success at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, becoming the preferred style expressing civic pride and corporate wealth [Wyatt, 1986, (Architecture): 2-18]. However, the trend toward the use of

classicism in architectural design in the early twentieth century was propagated by American architects, who were schooled in the French Ecole des Beaux-Arts tradition that was characterized by a mixture of Greek and Roman influences. As a result, Classical Revival buildings often became an eclectic mix of classic details, which became more casual and "less correct" as lifestyles became more informal in the earlier decades of the twentieth century.

The Tomah Post Office, the first building built specifically to house the United States Postal Service in the city of Tomah, was designed in an eclectic Classical Revival style by the architects headed by W.C. Lyon, under the supervising architect James A. Wetmore, in the office of the U.S. Treasury Department [Tomah Post Office, Blueprints, 1927]. James A. Wetmore, 1863-1940, was born in Bath, New York, and educated in New York. He began work in Washington as Court Stenographer, and later was employed by the Treasury Department in the same capacity. Later Wetmore transferred to the Architectural Department where he held the post of Architectural Supervisor of the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington for over a period of forty-five years. During this period, at least two thousand buildings were designed in his office. Wetmore retired in the 1930s [Withey, 1970: 647]. The Tomah Post Office reflects the use of standard plans and designs for post offices by the supervising architect's office. The facade of the Tomah Post Office is nearly identical to the post office located in Merrill, Lincoln County, Wisconsin, built in 1915.

The building is currently privately owned and used as business offices.

In summary, the Tomah Post Office meets the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places as a fine local example of the Classical Revival style which was popular in the early twentieth century.

8. Bibliography:

Gregory, John Goadby and Hon. Thomas J. Cunningham, eds. *West Central Wisconsin: A History.* Indianapolis, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Inc.,1933.

History of Northern Wisconsin, History of Northern Wisconsin, containing an account of its settlement, growth, development, and resources; an extensive sketch of its counties, cities, towns and villages, their improvements, industries, manufactories; biographical sketches, portraits of prominent men and early settlers; views of county seats, etc. Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1881.

Monitor-Herald (Tomah, WI), 22 July 1927.

Richards, Randolph A., ed. *History of Monroe County, Wisconsin : past and present including an account of the cities, towns and villages of the county.* Chicago : C. F. Cooper, 1912.

Rausch, Joan. Determination of Eligibility for Tomah Post Office. July 1991.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Office, Madison, Wisconsin, Index File.

Tomah (WI) *Journal*, 27 May 1927, 5 August 1927.

Tomah Post Office Blueprints, 1927.

Withey, Henry F. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased).* Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970.

Wyatt, Barbara (ed.) *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin, Vol. 1.* Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division: 1986.

10. Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description

Original Plat of the city of Tomah, Monroe County, Wisconsin, N 12.5 feet of Lot 8 and All of Lots 9 and 10, Block 39.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The verbal boundary is justified as the above-described boundary is the historic as well as the contemporary boundary of the Tomah Post Office building.

Photographs

Tomah Post Office
Tomah, Monroe County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Barbara Kooiman
September 1999
Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs.

Photo #1 of 18
Exterior, south and east (front) facades, facing NW

Photo #2 of 18
Exterior, east (front) and north facades, facing SW

Photo #3 of 18
Exterior, south and west (rear) facades, facing NE

Photo #4 of 18
Exterior, north and west (rear) facades, facing SE

Photo #5 of 18
Exterior, detail of front (east) facade, pediment and second story windows

Photo #6 of 18
Exterior, detail of front (east) facade, lamps and cartouches

Photo #7 of 18
Exterior, detail of front (east) facade, front door and brick pilasters

Photo #8 of 18
Interior, vestibule, facing east.

Photo #9 of 18
Interior, vestibule, facing SW

Photo #10 of 18
Interior, lobby area of first floor, facing west

Photo #11 of 18
Interior, lobby area of first floor, facing SW, toward customer window area

Photo #12 of 18
Interior, lobby area of first floor, facing SE, toward customer window area and vestibule

Photo #13 of 18
Interior, lobby area of first floor, facing NE, toward vestibule and Postmaster's Office

Photo #14 of 18
Interior, detail of coffered ceiling in lobby area

Photo #15 of 18
Interior, detail of Postmaster's Office, first floor, facing west

Photo #16 of 18
Interior, detail of Postmaster's Office, first floor, facing east

Photo #17 of 18
Interior, second floor, hallway to offices, facing south

Photo #18 of 18
Interior, second floor, office on north side of building, facing NW