

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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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 Jefferson School
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1268 West Fifth Street

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Winona
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 1/6/12
Britta L. Bloomberg, Deputy SHPO, Minnesota Historical Society Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper 3/6/12
Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

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

Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota,
1933-1941

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Modern/Art Moderne

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

Jefferson School, located at 1268 West Fifth Street, is a two-story Art Moderne style building situated on the southeast corner of the large block bounded by Hilbert Street at the east, W. Fifth Street at the south, Lee Street at the west and W. Third Street at the north. Constructed in 1937, it was designed by the architecture firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, of Winona and La Crosse, Wisconsin. H. B. Kilstofte of Winona completed the building at a cost of \$426,000. The flat-roofed, E-plan school has reinforced steel and concrete framing with poured concrete floor slabs. The exterior is clad in buff brick and the building rests on a buff limestone, "Winona travertine" foundation. The building retains excellent interior and exterior historic integrity. In ca. 2002, a buff brick, two-story elevator addition was erected at the north elevation. The school sits on a thirteen-acre site. Also situated on the parcel is the Paul Giel Stadium (2010) at the west of the school and a large open field is located to the north of the school. The one-story, brick Winona Area Learning Center (WALC) and adjacent parking lot were built at the north of the open field in 2007 and are accessed off W. Third Street. Much of the surrounding twentieth-century residential neighborhood survives around Jefferson School. The surrounding single-family residences are modest in scale and are sited on single lots.

Narrative Description

South Elevation

The main elevation at Fifth Street appears as three separate buildings due to the deep setbacks between the three bays. (Photo #2) The main entrance is centered in the middle bay and is accessed by a wide staircase of Winona travertine. (Photo #3) The entrance has a smooth Kasota stone surround that also surrounds the window openings flanking the entrance. There is a curved poured concrete canopy with painted aluminum trim over the three aluminum replacement doors. A strip of six, fixed aluminum replacement windows is organized over the entry. The school name, in individual cast-aluminum letters, is applied above the second story window strip. Windows at this center bay are fixed aluminum replacement sash with dark aluminum panels at the transom.

The remainder of the south elevation is faced in buff brick laid in an English bond pattern above a Winona travertine foundation approximately three feet in height. The cornice is a smooth band of Winona travertine. The symmetrical elevation features three projecting wide bays. The bays flanking the center entrance have a centered group of three windows. The recessed bays have the same window system on the south wall. The west and east elevations of the recessed bays have three bays of paired windows. Other than the replacement windows at the entrance, all windows of the south elevation are wood, double-hung sash. The sash is divided into three-over-three horizontal lights. Aluminum storm windows dating from ca. 1985 obscure the wood windows. The storms are also double-hung at the lower portion with a fixed sash above. The Winona travertine cornerstone at the east corner states "Erected A.D. 1938." The Winona travertine cornerstone at the west corner states "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Project No. Minn. 1225 D.S. Boyum Schubert & Sorensen Architects & Engineers."

West and South Elevations

The buff brick cladding and Winona travertine foundation continue at the west elevation facing the high school track and stadium (Paul Giel Stadium) and the east elevation facing Hilbert Street. (Photo #4) These identical elevations have an off-center entrance that features a Kasota stone surround and aluminum double-leaf doors. There is a curved poured concrete canopy over the entrance. The steel sash casement windows in the square opening above the entrance have been replaced with a nine, fixed aluminum sash. Two sets of Winona travertine stairs lead to the entry.

North Elevation

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The buff brick and Winona travertine foundation continue at the north elevation. (Photo #5) The north elevation has three projecting classroom wings. Entrances are centered at the projecting north and south wings; the middle projecting wing has two single aluminum doors. Entrances at the north and south wings are similar to those at the west and east elevations. The square window openings at the ends of the projecting wings are filled with nine, fixed aluminum replacement sash. Windows in the recessed courtyards are wood, double-hung sash with horizontal divided lights and are obscured by aluminum storm windows. A buff brick chimney rises from the center of the middle projecting wing. A two-story, buff brick elevator was erected ca. 2002 in the east recessed courtyard.

The school sits on a raised terrace and Winona travertine staircases access the west, south and east entrances. The area to the north of the school is asphalt-paved and poured concrete stairs lead to the lower playground and playing fields. The land at the west of the school is occupied by the Winona High school football stadium and track, Paul Giel Field, which was constructed in 2010. The stadium features metal bleachers with amenities built underneath at the west of the field and a rubber track circles the field. A chain link fence surrounds the school at the west and north. The one-story, brick Winona Area Learning Center (WALC) was constructed at the north edge of the school parcel in 2007.

Interior

The main entrance at the south opens into a lobby, where oak trophy cases are inset at the west and east walls. (Photo #7) The lobby features a flat, stepped Art Moderne arch clad in pink and turquoise tiles. (Photo #6) A water fountain is opposite the main entrance doors on the east-west corridor wall and features a pink and turquoise glazed tile surround with a tile centerpiece of tropical fish.

The corridors are twelve feet wide and form an E-plan through the three main blocks of the school. (Photo #11, #12) They are furnished with recessed radiators. All corridors have gray and red rubber floor tiles with terrazzo borders and glazed tile wainscot. Tile wainscot is four and one-half feet in height with four-inch square pink tiles. Individual inserts featuring animals and flowers are inserted every two feet. Decorative Art Moderne plaster brackets are placed at the corners of the hallway cornice. The original acoustical tiles, laid in a herringbone pattern, remain in the corridors and auditorium. Staircases are located at the end of the long east-west corridor and at the north ends of the three projecting wings. (Photo #13) Staircases feature terrazzo steps and an open curved stainless steel balustrade. Fluorescent drop lights are centered along the hallways and classrooms. There are 30 classrooms in the school and most measure 22 by 30 feet. Each classroom has a cloakroom and features original metal divided light doors, maple floors and oak cabinets. The two kindergarten rooms have balconies with curved stainless steel railings. All first-floor rooms have adjacent restrooms and communal restrooms are placed on either side of the central balcony doors. The gymnasium-auditorium is entered in the middle of the first floor north-south corridor. (Photos #8, #9, #10) The gymnasium measures 72 by 57 feet and the balcony runs lengthwise across the south side of the auditorium. The auditorium has an exposed beam ceiling with decorative plaster brackets. The green glazed tile wainscot is five feet high and continues along the four walls. There are tiles with sporting themes placed every two feet around the gymnasium. The stage at the north measures 26 by 52 feet and exits at the east and west of the stage have terrazzo stairs and stainless steel railings. Girls' and boys' showers, clad in green glazed tile, are placed beneath the stage. There are a total of six decorative tile drinking fountains in the school.

Terrazzo stairs at the north and south wings lead down to the two basement play areas. These areas measure 22 by 80 feet and have asphalt tile floors with a terrazzo border.

Alterations

Jefferson School displays a high level of historic integrity. The building is in its original location and continues as a school with excellent integrity of feeling and association. The square window openings at the stairs were originally steel casement sash and all have been replaced with a fixed aluminum system. Aluminum storm windows were installed throughout the building ca. 1985 and an exterior elevator was placed at the rear in ca. 2002. Despite these exterior alterations, the exterior retains original materials and workmanship. The interior spaces include wide corridors with original tile wainscot, flooring, plaster ceiling, decorative brackets and sleek handrails. The classrooms retain wood floors, closets, cupboards and restrooms. The gymnasium retains the historic tile wainscot, beam ceilings and plaster brackets.

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The interior possesses excellent integrity in design, materials and workmanship. A non-contributing structure, Paul Giel Stadium, and non-contributing building, Winona Area Learning Center, have been built on the school property.

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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

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen (architect)

H. B. Kilstofte (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1938, marks the construction of the school and the year the Winona Board of Education implemented the elementary education plan for Jefferson 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.)

Jefferson 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. Jefferson 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). Jefferson School was completed in 1938 and was the last of five new schools recommended by the School of Education. The period of significance, 1938, is associated with the year the board implemented the building plan. Jefferson School exemplifies Winona's adoption of national design standards, which were based on scientific study of health and increasingly "child-centered" educational principles. These included gymnasiums and basement playrooms as well as art, vocational, and kindergarten classrooms. Local architects, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, designed all five of Winona's new schools including Jefferson, which combined elementary and junior high grades. The property reflects the historical patterns identified in the Minnesota historic context "Urban Centers, 1870-1940."

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

Jefferson School is also significant under Criterion C as a representation of the Art Moderne style, a style synonymous with New Deal civic projects. The school embodies the characteristics of the style, featuring a horizontal, unadorned exterior with a flat roof, smooth exterior surfaces and ribbon windows that contrast with a richly adorned interior. Jefferson School retains excellent historic integrity.

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 promoted the importance of early education and kindergartens.² In an effort to treat the whole child, education 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.

¹ William W. Cutler, "Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice Since 1820" (*History of Education Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 1989), 10.

² Carole Zellie, *Minneapolis Public Schools Historic Context Study* (Prepared for the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission, April 2005), 12.

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

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

Winona Public Schools

By special act of the Minnesota State Legislature, the Winona Board of Education and its three elected positions was created on March 7, 1861; one year later the board was increased to six members.⁸ The first school under the board's direction was completed in the First Ward in 1863 and was demolished in 1875.⁹ The second, Central School, at Market and Broadway streets, was a three-story brick high school building completed in 1866. By 1867, Winona's public school system had 2,181 enrolled students, many of whom were attending makeshift schools in rented locations described as "tumble-down tenements, old paint shops and deserted printing offices."¹⁰ The twelve-room Madison School at Wabasha and Olmsted streets was built in 1874 and a four-room annex was built in 1891. The Washington School, built between Fourth and Fifth Streets on St. Charles Street, 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

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

⁴ Zellie, 14.

⁵ Amy Weisser, "Little Red School House, What Now? Two Centuries of American Public School Architecture." (*Journal of Planning History*, Vol. 5., No. 3, 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, 2.

¹¹ Curtiss-Wedge, 529-531.

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

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

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

Winona's School Building Program

In December 1921, the Minnesota 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 they 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.

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

1.

¹³ Cutler, 35.

¹⁴ "Thirty Mill Tax for General School Fund," *Winona Republican Herald*, 21 December 1920, 1.

¹⁵ "Winona School Tax Bill Wins in Legislature," *Winona Republican Herald*, 3 March 1921, 10; "Winona Taxpayers Will Pay Rate of 80 Mills," *Winona Republican Herald* 14 November 1921, 6.

¹⁶ "Need of Better Schools Here is Recognized," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 January 1922, 8.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Cutler, 8.

²⁰ Cutler, 11.

²¹ Neale and Severson, vii.

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

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

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

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

School Building Program Implementation

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

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."

²⁴ Neale and Severson, 4.

²⁵ Neale and Severson, 5.

²⁶ "Recommends Large Scale Program," *Winona Republican Herald*, 3 June 1922, 11.

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, 1.

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 the 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, 12.

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(1925-1926, NRHP) was built adjacent to the Winona Senior High School (1915-1917, NRHP) in 1925 and the city's grades 7 through 9 were incorporated into one building. The Board officially moved into the 6-3-3 grade system with the construction of the Junior High. Following the recommendations, an auditorium with a capacity for 1,400 and a basement swimming pool was built north of the schools in 1928.

In the midst of an economic depression, Winona continued to follow Neale's prescribed building program. Central School, the city's oldest, was replaced in 1930 with a K-6 grade school at the same location. The board announced "at the conclusion of the program all schools in the city will be in model condition including the Jefferson and Lincoln buildings."³² William Ittner advised them that he felt Central was in the worst condition and should be replaced before Madison.³³ In 1933 the "fourth link in the chain of a modern school system" was completed with the construction of a new Madison School.³⁴ In 1935 Project Works Administration (PWA) funds assisted with the construction of the combined Washington-Kosciusko School at Mankato and E. Sanborn streets. Land was purchased west of Winona at the old circus grounds, west of Hilbert Street, for Jefferson School and the adjacent high school stadium, 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 recommendations were fully executed in 1952 when the architects of Central, Madison, Washington-Kosciusko, and Jefferson schools returned to Winona to design a new Lincoln School.

PWA Funding

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

The impact of the PWA was enormous. From July 1933 to March 1939, the PWA appropriated \$3.3 million to aid in the construction of schools, sewage treatment plants, courthouses, city halls, roads, bridges and hospitals across the nation.³⁸ The PWA was responsible for approximately seventy percent of all educational buildings built during that period and added 60,000 classrooms serving approximately 2,500,000 pupils. PWA grants assisted in the construction of 4,300 auditoriums and 3,500 gymnasiums as well as providing allotments to 662 college projects. The program developed seven PWA regional offices and forty-eight PWA state engineers provided technical assistance that led to higher standards of school building construction across the country.³⁹

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

³² "Start Work in Spring on New Grade Building," *Winona Republican Herald*, 7 January 1930, 6.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ "Madison School Now in Use to be Torn Down," *Winona Republican Herald*, 10 February 1931, 1.

³⁵ "City's School System Complete," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1937, 1.

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

³⁷ *Ibid.*

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

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 37 and 128.

⁴⁰ "New Deal Spending in County Exceeds \$1.5 million," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935, 6.

⁴¹ "Minnesota System Benefited by PWA Projects," *Winona Republican Herald*, 19 January 1940, 5.

⁴² "New Deal Spending in County Exceeds \$1.5 million," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1935, 6.

Jefferson School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

Jefferson School

Construction of Jefferson School “marks the completion of the city’s modern school building program.”⁴³ Jefferson School was the last of five schools completed under the recommendations in Mervin Neale’s report, *A School Building Program for the City of Winona Minnesota* (1922). Neale actually recommended that Jefferson and Lincoln school buildings be repaired so as to make them conform to modern standards and more land be purchased for playgrounds and athletic fields.⁴⁴ In 1935, Benjamin Boyum of Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, architects of Winona’s school program, stated that repairs to Jefferson School (1886, 1898) would cost more than a new school.⁴⁵

With a September 7, 1935 deadline for 1936 PWA projects approaching, the Board requested in August that Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen draw plans for a new school to resemble the Washington-Kosciusko School (1934). While the architects rushed to complete plans, the Board debated a new school site and settled on the purchase of the “circus grounds” at Winona’s west end. The six blocks of undeveloped land, bound by Hilbert Street at the east, Third Street at the north, Fifth Street at the south and Lee Street at the west, were owned by Dr. E. P. Clapp of Pasadena, California, an heir of Winona lumberman Matthew Norton. Clapp did not initially consent to the sale and the Board moved forward with condemnation proceedings in November 1935.⁴⁶ He eventually sold the entire site to the Board for \$27,500.⁴⁷ The purchase of the circus grounds allowed the Board to replace Jefferson School and acquire more athletic fields, thereby accomplishing two building program recommendations.

The Board had not received final approvals from the PWA in September 1937, but moved forward with complete building plans and approvals from the State Board of Health and State Board of Education. PWA grant approval was received in October and within days of receiving approval, the architects, Boyum and Sorensen, drove to the PWA offices in St. Paul to receive approval of building plans.⁴⁸

The PWA oversaw the contractor bidding process and bids were opened November 24, 1937.⁴⁹ They chose Winona contractor, H. B. Kilstofte, as the general contractor; sub-contractors included Harris Brothers (St. Paul), heating and plumbing; Draper Electric Co. (Mankato), electric; Quality Sheet Metal Works (Winona), roofing; Lumina Tile and Terrazzo Co. (Madison), tile and terrazzo; Lake Street Sash and Door (Minneapolis), millwork; Crown Iron Works (Minneapolis), ornamental iron; Corning-Donahue (St. Paul), rubber tile; Botsford Lumber Co. (Winona), maple flooring; Biesanz Stone Co. (Winona), Winona travertine; and Breen Stone Co. (Mankato), Kasota stone.⁵⁰ Three Winona companies, H. J. Willis, Groff yards and Biesanz yards supplied brick.⁵¹ The decorative tiles along the corridors and gymnasium walls were produced by the Mosaic Tile Company (1894-1972) of Zanesville, Ohio.⁵² PWA grant regulations stipulated that projects awarded in 1937 must start construction by December 6, 1937, but the federal agency did not approve bids until Saturday, December 4.⁵³ Excavation of the frozen ground began on December 6.⁵⁴

Jefferson School was completed in January 1938 at a cost of \$426,000. Under the revised PWA grant regulations of 1935, Jefferson received a 45 percent grant totaling \$146,250.⁵⁵ PWA engineer, J. L. Emery, assigned to supervise Jefferson

⁴³ “New \$436,000 Jefferson School to be Occupied January 20,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1938, 6.

⁴⁴ Neale, ix.

⁴⁵ “Board May Ask PWA Grant for Big Structure,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 August 1935, 1.

⁴⁶ “Condemnation of Circus Grounds,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 14 November 1935, 1.

⁴⁷ “Clapp Offers to Sell Entire Tract,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 17 February 1936, 1.

⁴⁸ “Boards Asks Bids for \$325,000 School,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 29 October 1937, 1.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ “Winona Concerns Had Large Part in Building of School,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1938, 6.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Norman Karlson, *American Art Tile 1876-1941* (New York: Michael Friedman Publishing Company, 1998), 92-94.

⁵³ “Kristofte Low for New West End School,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 26 November 1937, 1.

⁵⁴ “Work Started on New School,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 6 December 1937, 3.

⁵⁵ “New Jefferson School Open to Public,” *Winona Republican Herald*, 6 February 1939, 8.

Jefferson School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

School construction claimed it to be "one of the finest buildings of its kind."⁵⁶ Upon visiting the school, PWA regional director Joseph D. Evans of Omaha, stated "the building is a well planned structure of most pleasing design."⁵⁷

Built to accommodate 1,000 students, the school was larger than Washington-Kosciusko School, measuring 269 feet along Fifth Street and 144 feet wide. Like Washington-Kosciusko School, the lower grades were housed at the first floor and fifth through ninth grades were at the second floor. The gymnasium-auditorium, designed for a capacity of 750, measures 72 by 57 feet and, both the balcony and the stage run the full length of the auditorium. The stage measures 26 by 52 feet and has curved terrazzo and stainless steel stairs at the sides. The mechanical systems were state-of-the-art and included Winona's first installation of green glass blackboards. The thirty classrooms included kindergartens with balconies, domestic science rooms, tool room, paint shop, mechanical drawing room and a sewing room as well as basement playrooms and a science laboratory.⁵⁸

In compliance with PWA regulations against reuse of condemned and replaced schools, the old Jefferson School was demolished in February 1938.⁵⁹ Another PWA project, the West End Fire Station, was built on the school site.

Art Moderne

The E-plan school was one of Winona's first Art Moderne buildings, a style that was later synonymous with New Deal construction. The buff brick school was designed in the sleek style with smooth, unadorned finishes. The projecting entrance features a flat, unornamented Kasota stone surround with a simple, curved canopy. A streamlined typeface was utilized for the cast-aluminum school sign above the entrance. The windows above the entry are organized in a ribbon of nine windows.⁶⁰ Windows throughout the building are divided horizontally and echo the horizontal emphasis of the austere architectural style. The restrained exterior is in direct contrast with the colorful, tiled interior of the school as was typical of the design movement. The pink and turquoise tile wainscot with red and gray rubber tile floor runs throughout the corridors and restrooms. The six recessed water fountains feature colorful tiles and scenes of tropical fish and flying ducks. The streamlined theme is continued in the stainless steel stair railings, balcony railings and stylized door hardware.

In his guide to Art Deco architecture, art historian David Gebhard labeled the group of public buildings that followed more highly decorated Art Deco commercial structures as "PWA Moderne." These structures "assumed a demeanor of stripped classicism, with an emphasis on the monumental."⁶¹ The Winona firm, Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen, adopted the Art Moderne style with Washington-Kosciusko School (1934), but the potential of Moderne decoration was more completely realized in Jefferson School. The firm's 1939 design for another PWA project, the Winona City Hall (NRHP), utilized similar materials and design techniques including the ornately tiled interior. In La Crosse, Wisconsin the firm received contracts to design four PWA schools. The Art Moderne style Longfellow School (1939) was completed the year after Jefferson School and features a curved corner entrance.

Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen

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

⁵⁶ "Board Accepts New Jefferson School," *Winona Republican Herald*, 5 January 1939, 3.

⁵⁷ "New School Well Planned," *Winona Republican Herald*, 17 September 1938, 3.

⁵⁸ "New \$436,000 Jefferson School to be Occupied January 20," *Winona Republican Herald*, 31 December 1928, 6.

⁵⁹ "Jefferson School to be Torn Down Under PWA Rules," *Winona Republican Herald*, 5 February 1938, 3.

⁶⁰ This window opening has six replacement aluminum sash.

⁶¹ David Gebhard, *The National Trust Guide to Art Deco in America* (New York: J. Wiley, 1996), p. 7.

Jefferson School
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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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Jefferson School

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Name of Property

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Directories

Winona City Directory, 1867-2010, various publishers.

Maps

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

Newspapers and Journals

American School Board Journal, 1900-1930.

Winona Daily News

Winona Argus

Jefferson School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

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-0928

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.14 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	606540	4878550	3	15	606270	4878750
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	15	606540	4878750	4	15	606270	4878550
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	

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

Jefferson School occupies all that part of Out Lot 65, in Second Plat of Sub-division of Section 21, Township 107, North of Range 7 West, which lies North of West Fifth Street in the City of Winona excepting there from a parcel described as being bounded by lines as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the North Boundary line of West Fifth Street in the City of Winona, Minnesota with the Easterly line of Dietz and Lee's Addition to said City of Winona running thence Easterly on the said North Boundary line of Fifth Street 26 feet thence Northerly parallel with said East line of the said Dietz and Lee's Addition 124.5 feet thence Westerly and at right angles 26 feet to the East line of said Dietz and Lee's Addition, thence Southerly along said East line of said Addition 125.25 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Jefferson School.

Jefferson School
Name of Property

Winona County, MN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy M. Lucas and Carole S. Zellie
organization Landscape Research LLC date 6/29/11
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: Jefferson School
City or Vicinity: Winona
County: Winona State: MN
Photographer: Amy Lucas, Landscape Research LLC
Date Photographed: April 2010, Photos 16-18 taken Feb 2012
Location of Original Files: 1466 Hythe St., St. Paul, MN 55108

Photo #1 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0001)
Exterior, east elevation, camera facing west.

Photo #2 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0002)
Exterior, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest.

Photo #3 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0003)
Exterior, South main entrance, camera facing north.

Photo #4 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0004)
Exterior, west elevation, camera facing east.

Photo #5 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0005)
Exterior, north elevation, camera facing south.

Jefferson School
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Photo #6 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0006)
Interior, Lobby, camera facing north.

Photo #7 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0007)
Interior, Lobby, camera facing southeast.

Photo #8 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0008)
Interior, Auditorium-Gymnasium, camera facing north.

Photo #9 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_0009)
Interior, Auditorium-Gymnasium, camera facing south.

Photo #10 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00010)
Interior, Auditorium-Gymnasium, camera facing northwest.

Photo #11 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00011)
Interior, Second floor corridor, camera facing north.

Photo #12 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00012)
Interior, First floor corridor, camera facing east.

Photo #13 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00013)
Interior, West staircase, camera facing west.

Photo #14 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00014)
Interior, Typical window treatment, camera facing southeast.

Photo#15 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00015)
Exterior, Paul Giel Field, camera facing west.

Photo#16 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00016)
Exterior, Paul Giel Field, camera facing east.

Photo#17 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00017)
Exterior, Paul Giel Field and Winona Learning Center, camera facing north.

Photo#18 (MN_WinonaCounty_JeffersonSchool_00018)
Exterior, Winona Learning Center, camera facing south.

Property Owner:

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

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Additional Information



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

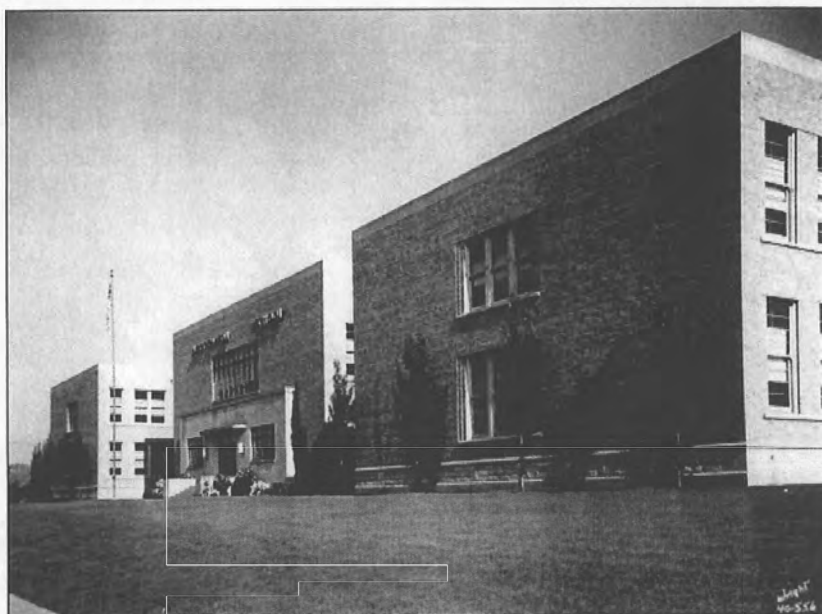


Figure 3.



Figure 4.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Jefferson School

Name of Property
Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 5.



Figure 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

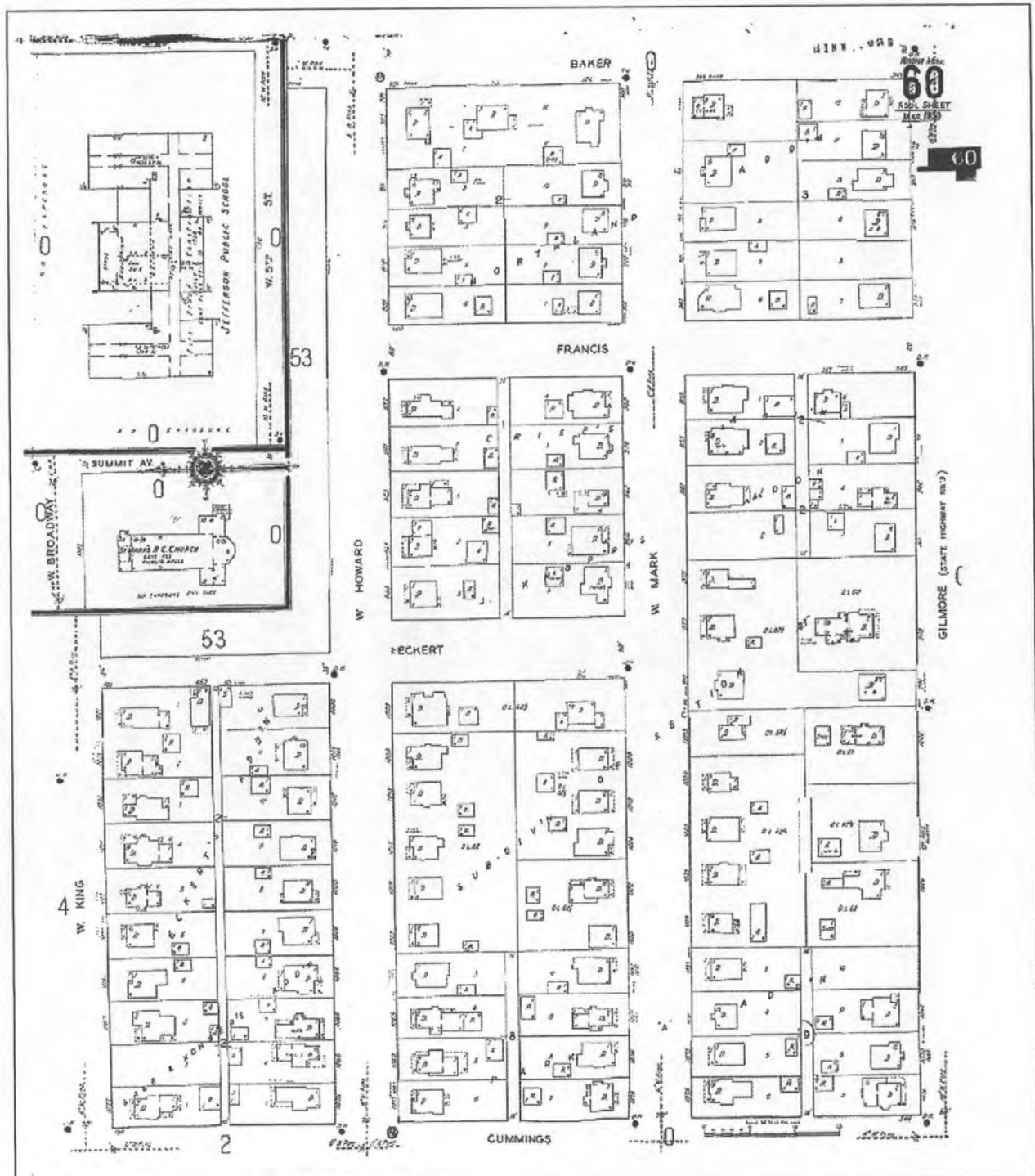


Figure 9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson School

Name of Property
Winona County, MN
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

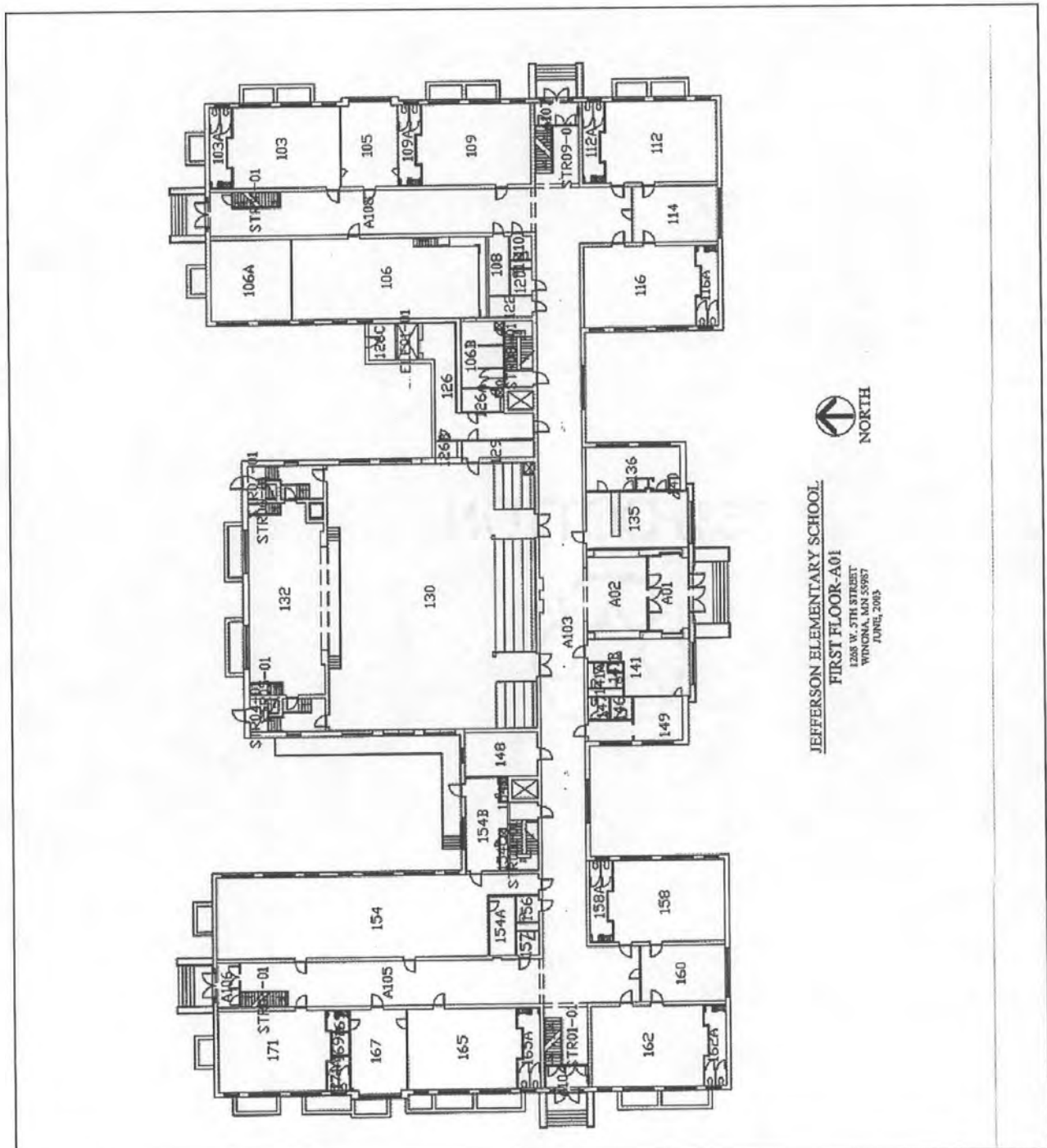


Figure 10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

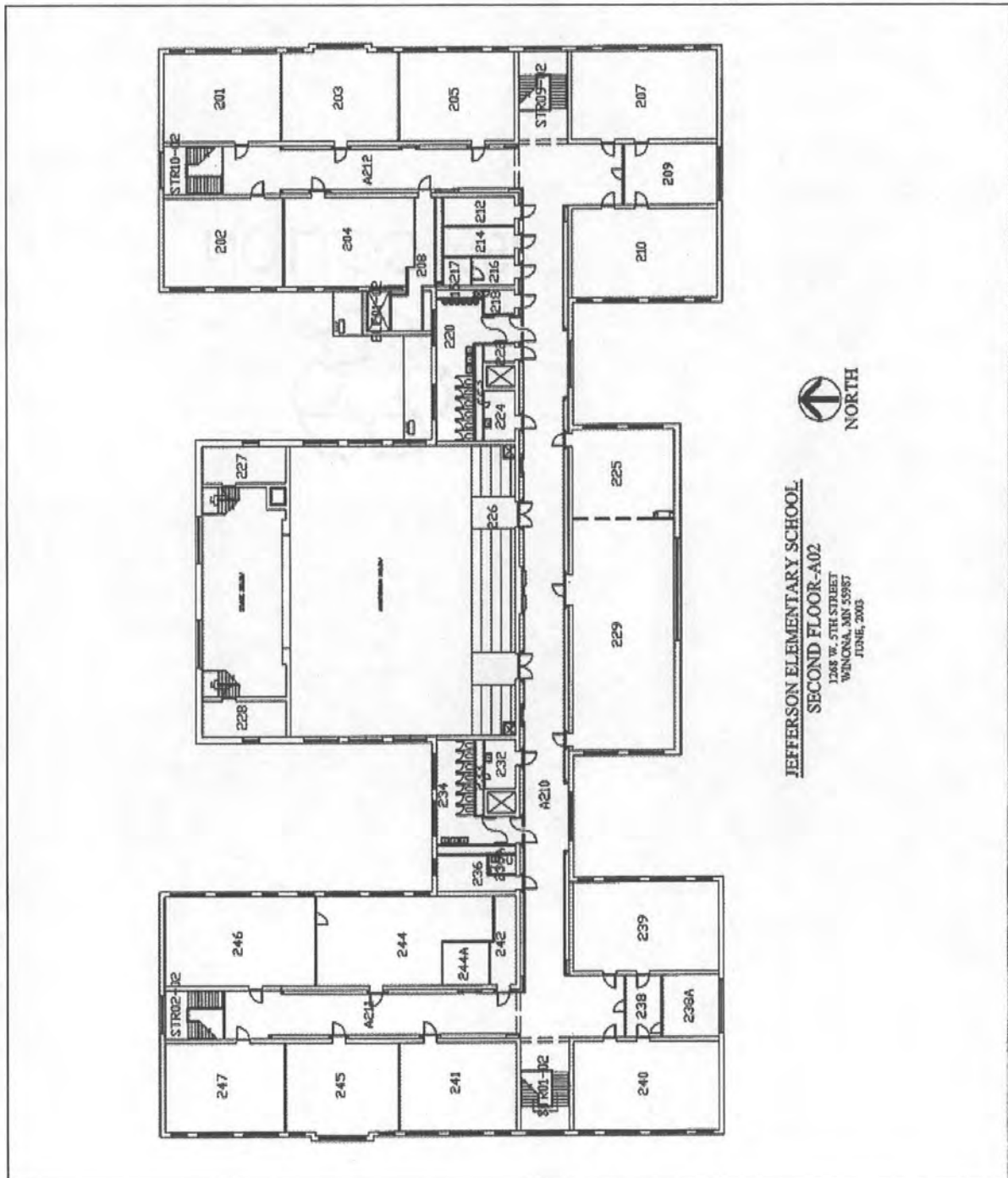


Figure 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Jefferson School

Name of Property

Winona County, MN

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

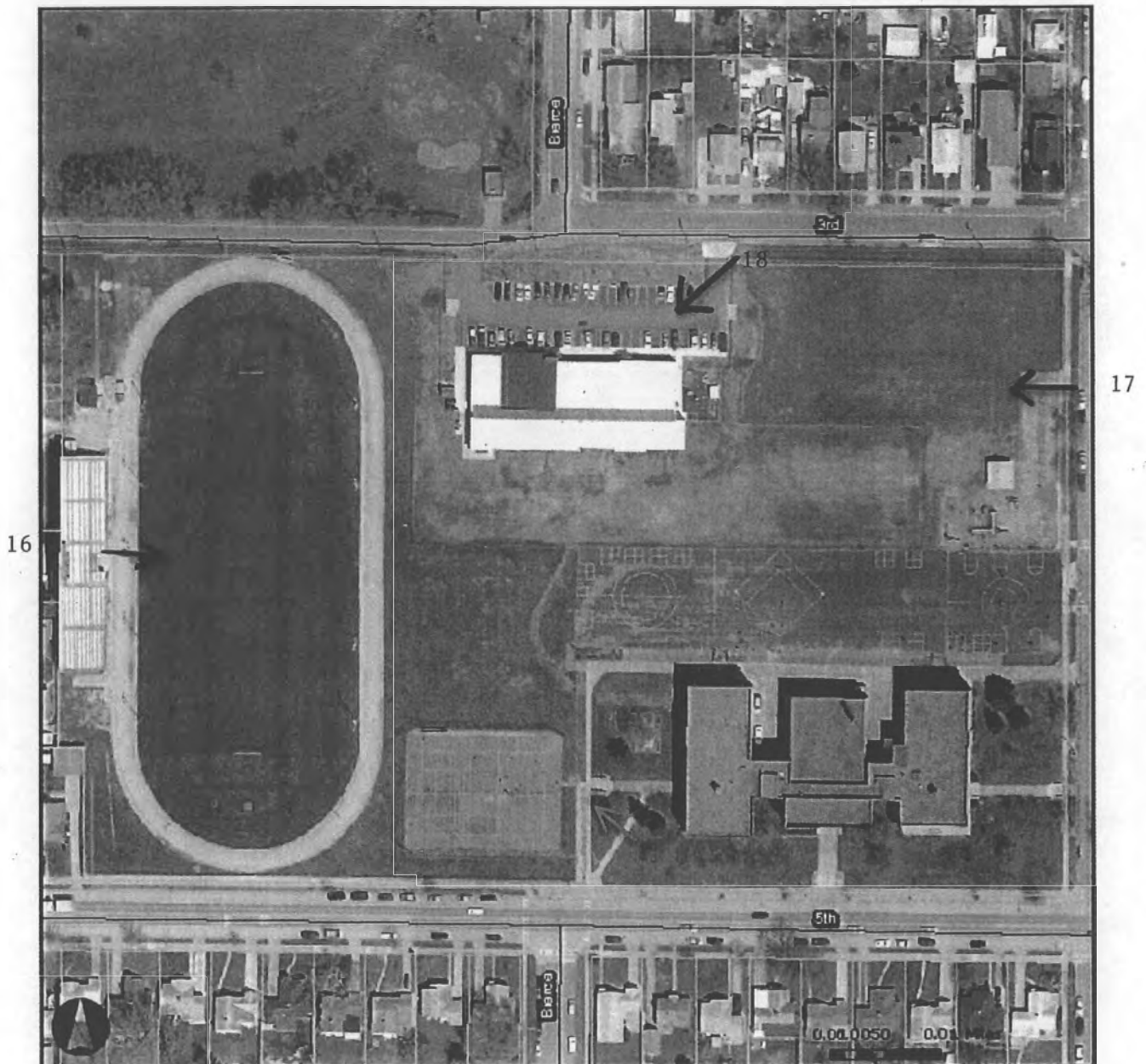


Figure 12.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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

Figure List

Figure 1. Jefferson School, south and east elevations, looking northwest in ca. 1940, Minnesota Historical Society.

Figure 2. Jefferson School, south elevation, looking north in ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 3. Jefferson School, south elevation, looking northwest in ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 4. Jefferson School, south elevation entrance, looking northwest ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 5. Jefferson School, auditorium-gymnasium, looking southwest ca. 1940, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 6. Jefferson School, classroom photo at west entrance, ca. 1958, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 7. Jefferson School, classroom photo at first floor, ca. 1952, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 8. Jefferson School, classroom photo at first floor, ca. 1960, Winona County Historical Society.

Figure 9. Jefferson School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Winona, Minnesota, 1949, Sheet 48.

Figure 10. Jefferson School, First Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

Figure 11. Jefferson School, Second Floor Plan, 2010, Winona Public Schools.

Figure 12. Jefferson School parcel map with Giel Stadium and Winona Learning Center, 2012, City of Winona.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Jefferson School
Name of Property
Winona County, MN
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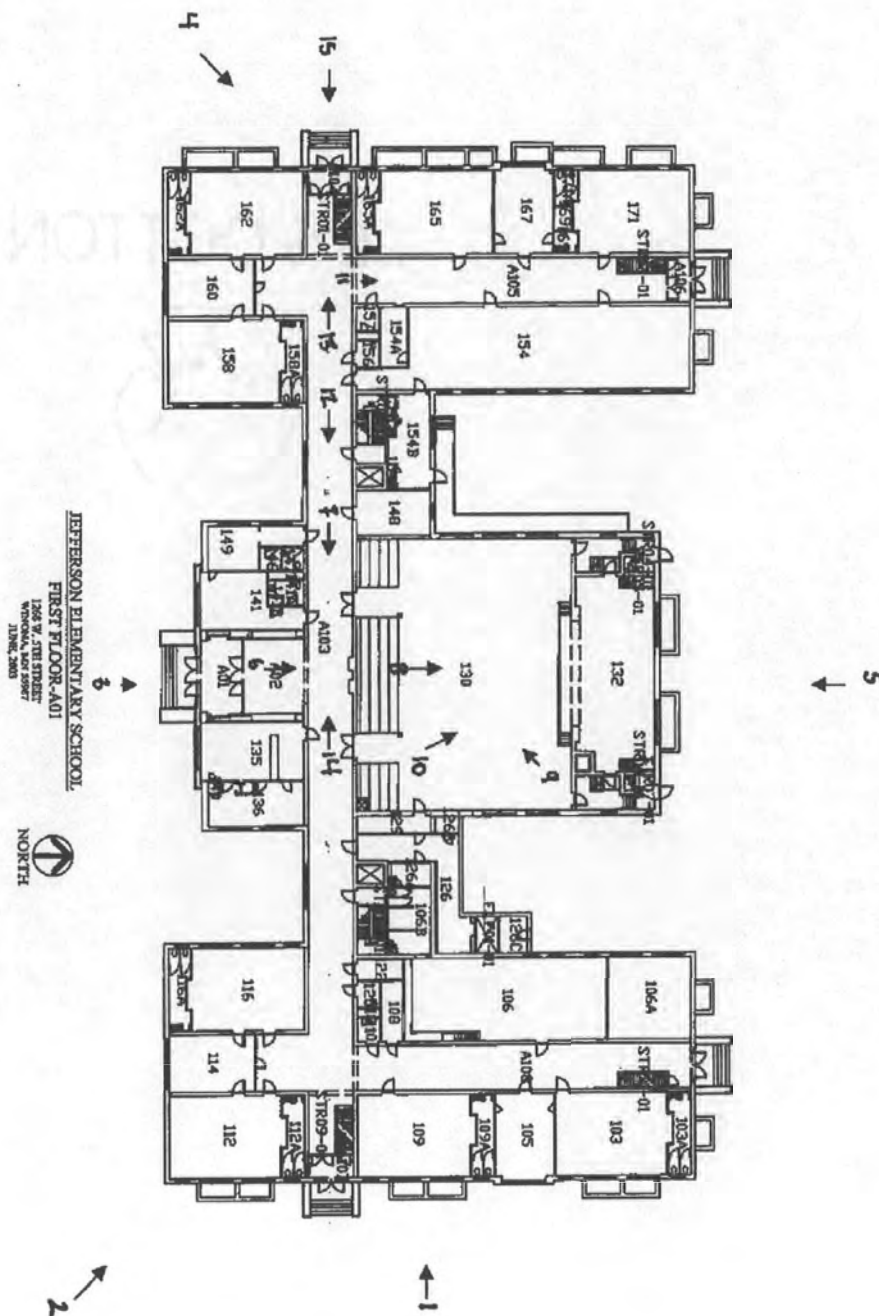


Photo Key

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jefferson School
NAME:

MULTIPLE Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota MPS
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: 12000072

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 DJW

DISCIPLINE Historic

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 Mr. Winona County - Jefferson School - 0001



2 mar - William County - Jefferson School - 0012



3 MR. - Winona Cornth - Jefferson School - 0003



4 MN - Winona County - Jefferson School - 0004



5 mar - Madison County - Jefferson School 1-0005



6 Mar-Winona County - Jefferson School - 2006



7 My - Winona County - Jefferson School - 0007



8 mr-wishonacornth-Jefferson School-2008



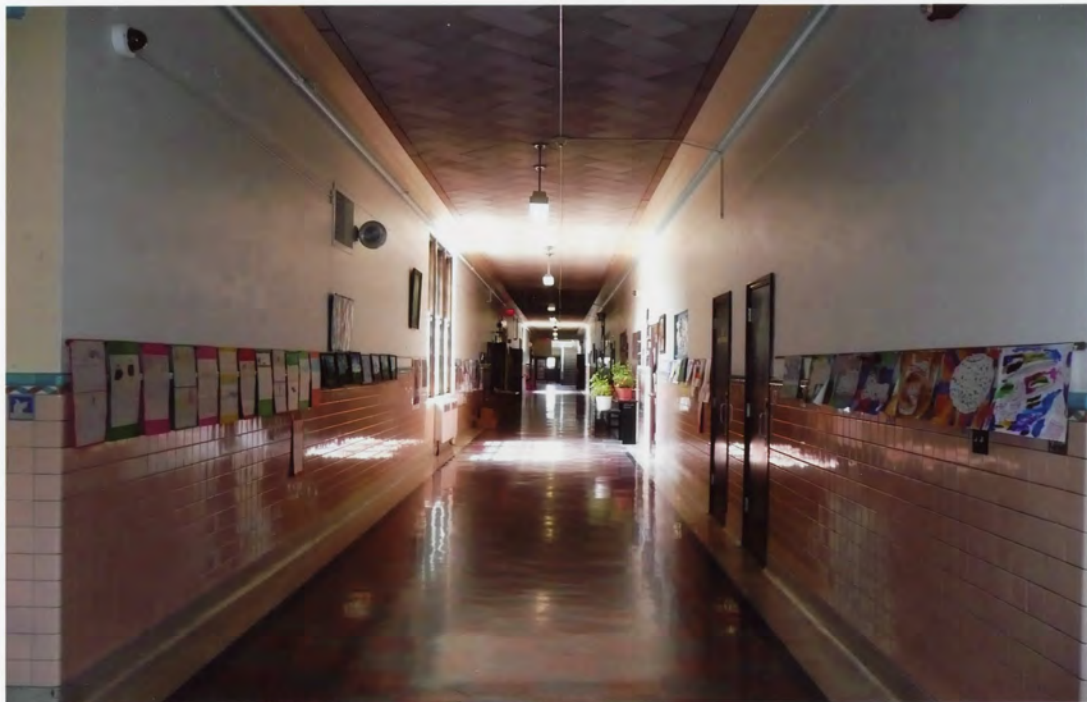
9 MN - Winona Cornish - Jefferson School - ~~2003~~ 0009



10 Mr. Winona County - Jefferson School - 00010



11 Mrs. Winona Combs - Jefferson School - 00011



12 MR - Winona County - Jefferson School - 000 12



13 MN- Winona County- Jefferson School- 00013



14 NW - Mishawaka Community - Jefferson School - 00014



15 MIN. WISCONSIN COUNTY - JEFFERSON SCHOOL - 00015



03/01/2012

MN - Winona County - Jefferson School - 00016

16

906347001 (2900790..060.jFe) 3/6

Waldgreens 2713 (> 03/05/12



03/01/2012

MN - Winona County - Jefferson School - 00017

906347001 <2900790..060.jpg> 6/6

Watergreens 2713 <> 03/05/12



COMMUNITY EDUCATION

03/01/2012

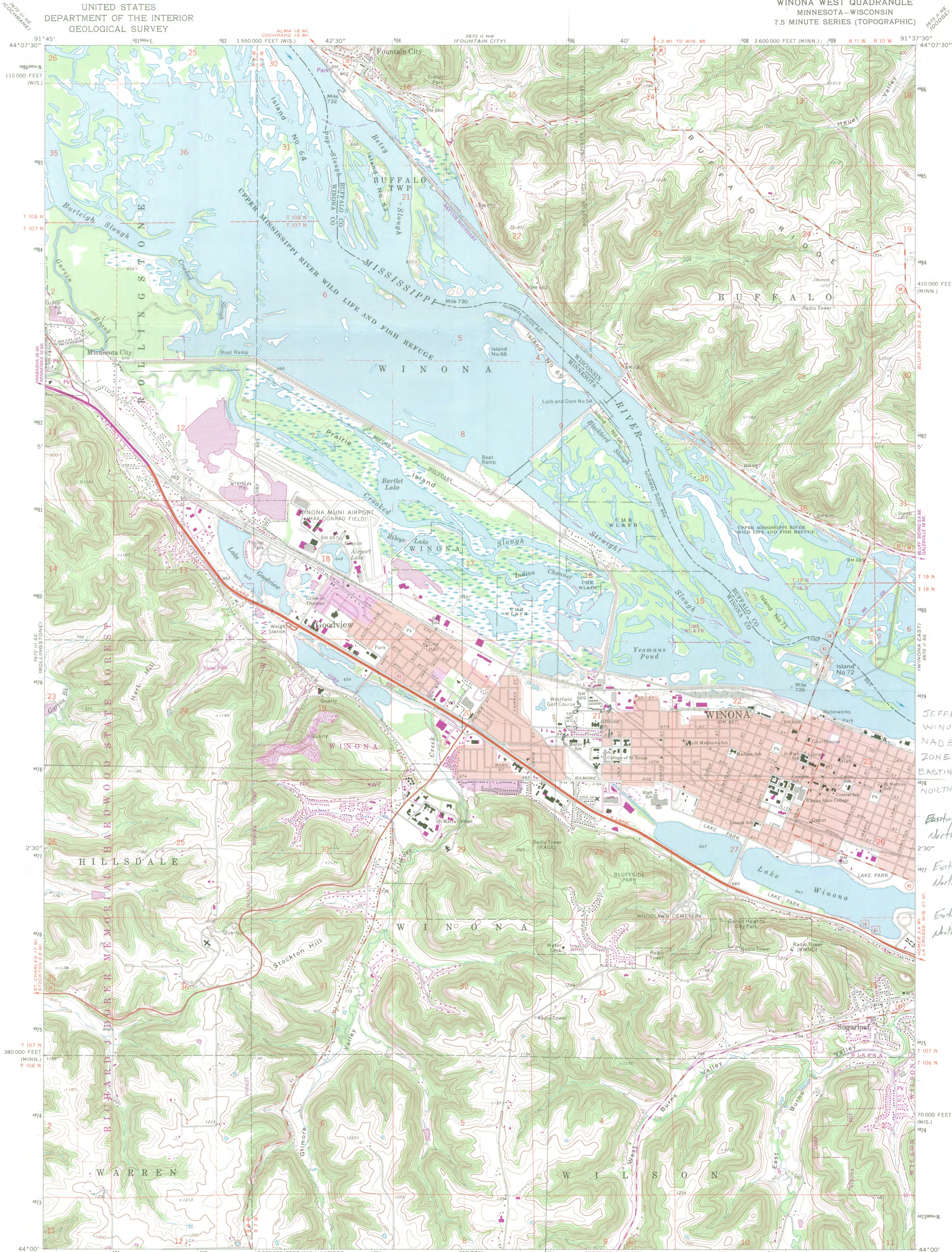
mn - Winona County - Jefferson School - 00018

906347001 (2900790,,060,jps) 2/6

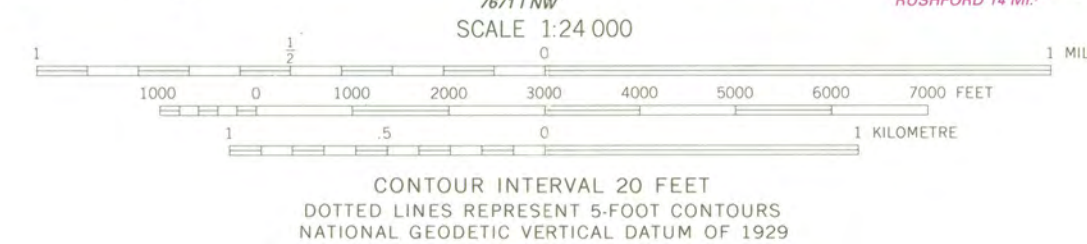
Halareens 2713 (> 03/05/12

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1972. Field checked 1972
Projection: Minnesota coordinate system, south zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
10,000-foot grid ticks: Minnesota coordinate system,
south zone and Wisconsin coordinate system,
central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1375
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



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

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in
cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from
aerial photographs taken 1991 and other sources
Contours not revised. This information not field checked
Map edited 1993
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

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

WINONA WEST, MINN.-WIS.

44091-A6-TF-024
1972
REVISED 1993
DMA 7672 II SW-SERIES V872

JEFFERSON SCHOOL
WINONA, WINONA CO., MN
NAD 87
ZONE 15
EASTING: 606540
NORTHING: 4878550
#2
Easting: 606540
Northing: 4878750
#3
Easting: 606270
Northing: 4878750
#4
Easting: 606270
Northing: 4878550



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", is written over a horizontal line.

Mark F. Peterson
Heritage Preservation Commission Member



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

October 19, 2011

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

Dear Britta and members of the State Review Board,

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

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

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mark F. Peterson
Executive Director

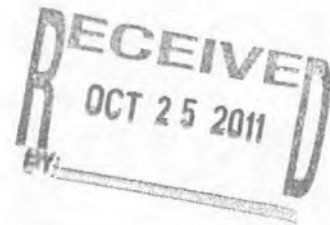


CITY HALL

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

October 24, 2011

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



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

Dear Ms. Bloomberg:

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Mark Moeller
City Planner

RESOLUTION # 39

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

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

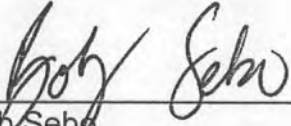
WHEREAS, said process did include opportunity for public comment; and

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

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

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

Dated this 19th day of October 2011.



Bob Sebe
Chairman, Winona HPC

Attest:



Mark Moeller
City Planner

RESOLUTION # 40

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

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

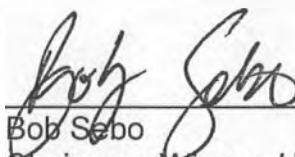
WHEREAS, said process did include opportunity for public comment; and

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

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

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

Dated this 19th day of October 2011.



Bob Sebo
Chairman, Winona HPC

Attest:



Mark Moeller
City Planner

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



TO: Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Denis P. Gardner

DATE: January 6, 2012

NAME OF PROPERTY: Jefferson 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).