

0071

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JAN 24 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sauk City High School  
other names/site number Madison Street School

2. Location

street & number 713 Madison Street  not for publication  
city, town Sauk City  vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Sauk code 111 zip code 53583

3. Classification

|  |   |                                     |                  |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Ownership of Property                            | Category of Property                            | Number of Resources within Property |                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing                        | Noncontributing  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <u>1</u>                            | _____ buildings  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State            | <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | _____                               | _____ sites      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal          | <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | _____                               | _____ structures |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> object                 | _____                               | _____ objects    |
|  |   | <u>1</u>                            | <u>0</u> Total   |

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
[Signature] Date 1/12/89  
Signature of certifying official  
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
[Signature] 2/23/89  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

~~EDUCATION-school~~  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vacant-not in use  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation Concrete  
walls Brick  
  
roof Asphalt  
other Stone  
Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Sauk City High School is a 2½ storey brick building, 80' by 60', built in 1916 in Spanish Mission style. Except for a small movie projection booth on the south wall and the forward extension of two pavilions to form the twin bell towers characteristic of Mission style, the building is a simple rectangle. The 80' front facade faces east on Madison Street, on the western edge of the original plat of the village of Sauk City (1988 population approximately 2500.) The neighborhood remains residential. Once surrounded by lawns and large trees, and flanked on the south by St. Aloysius Church and on the north by the 1891 Sauk City school building, with a one-storey, 1877 building in front of it, the high school sits today in an expanse of asphalt paving surrounded by a chain-link fence. Behind the 1916 school a one-storey addition, constructed in 1954, occupies the entire southwest corner of the block. The 115' by 160' addition contains a gym/auditorium and several classrooms. This part of the building is used as a community center; it is joined to the southwest corner of the basement of the original high school by a passageway.

The twin "towers" at the north and south corners of the facade are its principal feature. They project approximately 5' from the plane of the facade and contain the entryways and staircases of the building. Each tower is decorated with a tall narrow window over the first floor entry. These windows end in round arches with radiating brick voussoirs and stone keystones, and overlook small cantilevered balconies. On each floor is a row of nine flat arched windows, closely spaced between the towers. The roof is flat. There is a 2½ foot overhanging eave running across the facade between the towers, supported by massive brackets simulating extended roof beams; this horizontal line is repeated by a continuous stone sill below each row of windows. The towers are topped by curved parapets trimmed with carved stone copings. The entryways and balconies are also decorated with carved stone. The Spanish Mission theme expressed on the facade is seen on the north and south walls only in curved parapets which surmount them. The careful composition of the front wall is abandoned on these walls in favor of a functional window arrangement. The rear wall is a single plane except for an overhanging eave corresponding to the one which connects the towers on the front wall. The tower theme is expressed by curved parapets matching those of the front pavilions, and by window placement.

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The facade of the building is structurally unaltered from its original appearance; even the opalite balls with brass mountings, which accentuate the entryways, are described in the architect's specifications. (The plan is in the files of the Sauk Prairie School Board.) The fluted stone pedestals which support the ornamental balconies and the arched stone lintels over the entryways are particularly fine.

Inside, the upper two floors comprise 8 classrooms and 4 special purpose areas arranged along hallways running parallel to the front facade. In the basement are sanitary facilities, a gym/auditorium which retains its stage and proscenium arch at the north end of the room, and a room designated in the plan as a manual arts classroom. (Damp has always been a problem in the basement. Shop classes were held in the 1877 building. In 1941 a concrete block building was built on the northwest corner of the block to house a farm shop. Both the 1891 and the 1877 buildings are long since demolished. The concrete block building and a heating plant, built about 1941, are not included in the area nominated. Construction of the heating plant was the occasion for installation of steam pipes and radiators in the high school.)

The ventilation and heating system originally installed in the building, although advanced in concept, never worked very well. A large fan in the northeast corner of the basement drew warm air from a heating plant in the 1891 school building and forced it through vents to the classrooms. (This equipment and vents are still in place.) A fresh air intake, in place next to the north wall, could be controlled with a manually operated damper. Another advanced feature of the building was the projection booth. Its importance is seen in the use of massive roof beams, identical to those on the main building, on its diminutive roof. Movies had been shown to the public in the 1891 building as early as 1914. The new facility was a windowless room reached by a small stair from the gym/auditorium. By the 1930s it had been rendered obsolete by portable projectors which could be set up in the classrooms. (Ganzlin interview)

The Sauk City school system was heavily impacted by the rocket powder plant established north of the village during World War II. The original high school building had been designed for 150 students; during the 1930s enrollment was 110 to 120. By the 1950s upwards of 250 students were in attendance. The State Superintendent recommended in 1951 that the district build more facilities, and added that in the meantime remodeling was imperative. (Correspondence on file at the Sauk Prairie School Board.) Accordingly the floor of the gym/auditorium was raised 5' in an effort to combat the dampness, and the area was then used as a classroom. A first floor assembly room and the connecting library were

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partitioned into three classrooms. On the second floor a wall between the science lab and adjacent classroom has been removed to form one large room across the front of the building; this may have occurred at this time. In 1954 the addition was built. The gym/auditorium was partitioned to create a passageway across the south end of the basement, leading from the hallway to the new addition. (Ganzlin, Leahy interviews.) In spite of the addition of the two partition walls and the removal of a wall, the woodwork and original door and window openings on the first and second floors are intact. In the basement the stage and proscenium arch are intact but the original function of the room is somewhat obscured by the raised floor, and partition across the south end. The halls and stairways are in their original condition, except for floor tile, lowered ceilings and fluorescent light fixtures which were installed in 1968.

The building program of the school district expanded in the 1960s and by 1964 a new high school had been built. The Sauk City High School was closed. However in December 1965 a junior high building in Prairie du Sac burned and the high school was re-opened to house grades 7 and 8. In 1968 the glass transoms were replaced with plywood, plumbing fixtures were replaced, new wiring installed and floors and ceilings were covered with tile and carpeting. Fluorescent fixtures were installed in the lowered ceilings. Until the mid-1970s the building housed grades 4, 5 and 6 for the consolidated district. It was then boarded up, except for the 1954 addition. (Piernot interview, records on file at the Sauk Prairie School Board office.)

Despite the 1951 alterations and the 1968 renovation, the interior retains its original character. The most striking features of the rooms are their many windows, extending nearly to the original ceiling, and the massive, dark woodwork. Much of the wall space is given over to blackboards and cork boards, framed in the same un-ornamented woodwork as the doors and windows. A chair rail extends the line of the sills and chalk trays around the rooms. The structure of the building can be seen in pillars and ceiling beams which form bays at 13' intervals along the north/south axis. The stairwells are lighted by the single tall windows of the front "towers," and by spherical opalite balls which match those in the exterior entryways. The proportions of the stairwells are quite handsome. The massive wooden front doors are paired to span the 6' wide entry. At the front on the first floor are the principal's office, teachers' lounge, domestic science room and a small serving area. To the rear are three classrooms, originally a connected assembly room and library. On the second floor are three classrooms to the rear and the science lab, originally partitioned into lab and a classroom.

While not all of its innovative features succeeded, the building was and is of obvious quality in its design, materials and workmanship. Except for the mostly cosmetic alterations of 1968 it has been virtually unaffected by 60 years of use and a decade of disuse. The floor plan

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is largely intact. The windows have been covered from the outside with particle board, but the frames and mullions, encasing openings approximately 3' by 7', with six-over-six panes, are seen from the inside to be in original condition, as are the three-by-eleven paned tower windows and the outside doors.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916-1938

Significant Dates

1916

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Clas, Alfred C.\*

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Sauk City High School is locally significant under Criterion A because it represents an increased commitment by the village to secondary education at an important period in the development of the state and university role in secondary education. It is the only school building dating from this period in the twin villages of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac or in the wider area encompassed by the consolidated school district. The history of Sauk City as a center of progressive thought and the early establishment there of secondary education were components of the "progressive reputation" cited by the school board as it sought voter approval of the building. The date (early in 1916) is significant because in 1915 over 30 years of development in secondary education culminated in expanded state aid, together with inducements to follow a state curriculum which included a wider variety of applied and technical subjects. In addition to its decorative and stylistic interest, the building is also of interest for the inclusion in its design of such "advanced" features as special facilities for domestic science, manual arts, science, physical education, drama and the showing of motion pictures, together with a motor-driven ventilation system and ceiling height windows.

The building is also significant under Criterion C as representative of the Spanish Mission style, of which it is the unique instance in Sauk City. The architect, Alfred C. Clas, was the son of Adam Clas, an early settler in Sauk City. The building was designed near the end of a long and successful career, in the Spanish Mission style which acquired new popularity following the Panama-California Exposition of 1915. The style is rare in Wisconsin and its use by Clas is indicative of the eclecticism both of the period and of Clas' career.

\* Clas is identified as the architect on original plans in the files of the Sauk Prairie School Board.

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The period of significance extends from the construction of the school in 1916 to a point 50 years prior to the date of this nomination. Soon after the latter date (1938) began a period of change in which both the school building and the community it served were impacted by the construction of the massive Badger Ordnance plant on the prairie to the north of the village.

## EDUCATION

Sauk City's strong educational tradition goes back to its founding. The village is unique for having been dominated during its first century by German freethinkers and their descendants. The freethinkers were mostly urban intellectuals who brought a steady stream of lecturers and performers to their hall in the village. These public events and the parties and performances held there by members of the Freie Gemeinde, which were open to the public, made the hall (still standing and listed in the National Register) a natural focus of educational activities. School commencements, picnics and other events were held there from its construction in 1884 to the construction of the high school in 1916. Cultural resource management in Wisconsin Vol. 3 "Education" 3-4,5 notes that effective state aid to secondary education began in 1875 with the payment of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the cost of a high school, up to \$500 annually. In 1881 the University set out the first standard 3 and 4 year curricula, and requirements for teacher training. In 1885 an inspection system, by the University of Wisconsin, was established. In 1900 the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges successfully promoted automatic college entrance for graduates of schools it had accredited. A map (pg 3-9) showing the distribution of high schools in 1900 puts Sauk County among 18 in the state having more than five high schools. A history of education in Wisconsin (Patzner) emphasizes the development of accreditation and the growth of state influence and control. A state high school manual was issued in 1893. School attendance of at least 6 months annually became mandatory in 1907, unless the child was employed. Longer school terms, funded by special state aid, were promoted in 1915. In the same year a state board of education was established. Whether the growth of the education profession's power and prestige was the cause or the result, high school attendance rose dramatically during this period. When the meeting to consider the need for a new building was held in Sauk City on Tuesday, February 22, 1916, the argument was made that enrollment had already gone from 22 to 48 and would within 5 years be 70. Lest anyone doubt it, said the call, "On the evening of the meeting a list of the students who will be in the high school next year will be placed upon the blackboard

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so that any doubting Thomas may see for himself." Moreover, it went on, the "high school inspector" had already stated that the present building was inadequate and expressed the hope that Sauk City would "follow the example" of Prairie du Sac and build a school. (The real status of the high school at the time is revealed in the statement that "the room" had a capacity of 54.) Further, the argument ran, still more students would attend if there were more variety in the offerings, and besides, the community needed a gymnasium and an auditorium. (Sauk County News February 16, 1916, unpagged) Secondary education was relatively well established in Sauk City nonetheless. The architect of the new building graduated there in 1875, and the famous surgeon Albert Ochsner taught high school in the village in 1879. A long-time principal was Charles F. Viebahn, who came to the village from Germany in 1852 and became the first teacher to be certified by the State of Wisconsin. Before construction of the new building the alumni of the high school had organized the Sauk City Literary Society, which met in the 1891 school building. According to M.T. Buckley, principal, "The assembly room of the high school became the forum where children and adults met to declaim, sing, play and debate...getting together developed community consciousness and cooperation and the university recognizing these essential characteristics of community advancement pioneered its first community institute here. It was such a success that it became the model of other institutes throughout the state...Harper's Weekly declares 'What Sauk City aims to do is to make the school house the shining center of all things communal.'" (The above is taken from 125th Jubilee Album, section on education, see bibliography) The quote serves to illustrate both the local enthusiasm for education and the increasing role of the state and university at the time the building was constructed. The building represents the end-point for a long series of developments both in Sauk City and in the relationship of the village to the developing education establishment in Madison, including the State Superintendent and the University.

In the new building the high school continued to produce some prominent graduates. Frieda Schroeder, descendant of pioneer freethinkers, taught English composition there to the theologian Marcus Back and authors Mark Schorer and August Derleth. (Anecdotes from their high school days appear in Derleth's Village Daybook of 1947 and Schorer's Pieces of a life, 1977.) The geneticist John Laughman was also a graduate. Graduates who have played important roles locally include: realtor and Freie Gemeinde president Ralph Marquardt, lumberyard owner Carl Lachmund, and teacher Carl Ganzlin.

## ARCHITECTURE

Like the freethinkers' hall, the high school was designed by native son Alfred C. Clas. The 1884 hall was designed at the beginning of Clas' career, when he was a partner of the Milwaukee architect James Douglas.



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Soon after designing the freethinkers' hall he formed a partnership which became the best known architectural firm in the state. Ferry and Clas designed many buildings and parks in Milwaukee, and acted as advisor to the State during the construction of the State Capitol. The firm won gold medals at expositions in Chicago in 1893, Paris in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904. The high school dates from near the end of a career which encompassed a number of different styles. (The State Historical Society building, in Beaux Arts style, is a product of the Ferry and Clas firm.) Clas designed the high school in Spanish Mission style in the year following a large exposition which probably served to increase its general popularity. The style is noted in Cultural resource management in Wisconsin Vol 2 "Architecture" 2-32, to be rare and poorly understood in Wisconsin. The rustic character which is a feature of the style is expressed on the high school only in the massive wooden "roof beams" below the eaves. Virginia and Lee McAlester observe that the style may be seen as the California counterpart of the eastern Colonial Revival of the same period, 1905-1920, at least in residential design. They note that only a few landmark examples (among residences) actually include the twin bell towers and arcades typical of the California missions. The style was succeeded, according to the McAlesters, by the "Spanish Eclectic" a more academic mode drawing upon all the sources of Spanish architecture. Thus the window and door treatment on the towers of the school, the small ironwork balconies, the rope colonettes at either side of the tower windows, the double-hung doors and the carved stone ornamentation on the towers and parapets suggest the latter style, while the towers and shaped parapets which give the school its overall form and outline suggest the Spanish Mission style. The building is the unique example of these influences in Sauk City and is locally significant for this fact, while it also adds to our limited experience of the style in Wisconsin.

## LOCAL HISTORICAL CONTEXT

World War I was a hard time for German-speaking Sauk City. German language textbooks were publicly burned. A hint of the conflicting loyalties which must have been at work can be found in newspaper accounts of events such as the presentation of a bust of the German poet Schiller to the high school by the class of 1914, followed soon after by a masquerade at which the winning costumes were German army soldiers and nurses. But community spirit remained despite wartime hysteria. Rivalry with English-speaking Prairie du Sac went back to the founding of the two villages, so when Prairie du Sac built a new high school in 1915 (since demolished) and the Sauk County News took note of the visit of the principal of the Sauk City High School to the new building, it is not surprising that soon after there was a public call for a meeting to discuss a new school building for Sauk City.\*

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The meeting to decide on a new school building was a success and a \$20,000 loan "from the state trust funds, payable in 15 years with interest at rate of 4 per cent" authorized. The committee to implement the decision included Principal Newlun and long time village librarian Josephine Merk. How the architect was selected is not clear, but in April, 1916 a call for bids was published, to be sent to Alfred C. Clas in Milwaukee. The bids came in high, and in July a further loan was taken for \$10,000. \$5,500 was appropriated from village funds for the first year's operating expenses.\*

Despite the projections, there was some anxiety about filling the new building. Ralph Marquardt, a member of the first graduating class (1921) recalls that Grade 7 was given a hurry-up advancement and sent to high school in the fall of 1917 to swell the enrollment. An advertisement in the fall of 1916 read "Why go off to a city and pay for what you can get better without cost at home? Please note that we teach farming, wood and metal work, drafting, cooking, sewing, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, commercial law, all practical and useful subjects in addition to what is usually offered." And it added, "We have secured suitable quarters for the new courses until the new building...is completed. We are ready for as many students as may come..." \*

Between the World Wars the high school did become the pride and joy of the community. Its Bulletin for 1922-23 noted that Sauk City had a population of 1200 (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  its present size) paved streets, 24-hour electricity and a new bridge across the Wisconsin River.\*\* The high school offered free tuition to those outside the village (it was collected from the townships) and a library with 1000 books and three encyclopedias. Moreover, the Bulletin states, "In connection with our physics lab we have a very efficient radio receiving set. Weather reports and the stock and market reports are received from the University of Wisconsin every day. These reports are posted on the public bulletin board at the Post Office." Concerts from Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Denver and Madison are also mentioned. Ralph Marquardt recalls that the basketball team drew large crowds to its games, and placed second in an area tournament, held in Richland Center. (Middleton took first.) In 1928 there were five faculty and 18 graduates. In that year a "Department of Chemistry" was begun and tennis courts built on the school grounds. (Information from 1922-23 Bulletin, Marquardt interview and 1928 annual report. The Bulletin and the annual report are in the files of the Sauk-Prairie school district.)

\*Sauk County News, unpagged. There was a weekly column of news from Sauk City. See bibliography for dates of major quotations.

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Carl Ganzlin recalls that physical discipline was common in the 1920s. The new principal, Carson Hatfield, had to contend with boys who came in from the rural areas only after the harvest, and left again for spring planting, so that an initial class of 25 or 30 might yield a dozen graduates. The country children had a choice of Sauk City or Prairie du Sac. Prairie du Sac was a largely Methodist town and its "prim little school" had no dances or prom, while in Sauk City dancing, cards and, until prohibition the saloon, were all accepted. Although allegiance to the German origins of Sauk City never fully recovered, the bust of Schiller survived the war and was noted in a 1932 insurance inventory of the school.\*\* He had been joined by Beethoven, Lincoln, Shakespeare and a lion. The building at this time was valued at \$70,682. Its equipment included "gas stove ovens" in the home economics room, 2 pianos, library books, valued at \$3680, science equipment worth \$695 and a "chinese gong in oak frame" in the principal's office. (Students in the 1950s would sell magazine subscriptions to raise money for an inter-com system.)

Teaching there in the 1930s, Ganzlin recalls that for \$900 a year he taught each day 4 classes of English and 2 of German. He also served as librarian and ticket-taker at the basketball games and produced 2 plays each year. But, he says, nobody regimented his teaching, class size was around 16, and the plays drew audiences of 200 or more. Total enrollment was about 110 to 120. William Leahy, who came to teach at the school in 1931 and was its principal from 1938 to 1964 remembers the sometimes stormy tenure of August Derleth as director of the school board. Derleth sometimes felt he should supervise the school himself, until Leahy drew the line.

Upon becoming director of the school board, Derleth undertook to solve the heating problem by building a separate heating plant. He asked his friend, Leo Weissenborn to design it, and thus provoked an inquiry from the Clas firm, now headed by Alfred's son Rubens. Derleth's letter of reply included this passage: "There is no question of prejudice, though there is strong feeling in Sauk City that the present high school building, for all its handsome appearance, was inadequately planned, showing lack of foresight, but, whether this was the fault of the then board or of the architect, we are of course not in a position to state." This, of course, only served to make matters worse, and Weissenborn wrote to Derleth, "According to my present understanding, Clas' claim for reimbursement on the original high school has not been satisfied..." Weissenborn then withdrew, telling Derleth that he ought to get a heating engineer to design and build the plant. (Information from letters on file at the Sauk-Prairie school board office)

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The heating plant was constructed, and the furnace from the old school building north of the high school was moved to it, along with a new oil burner. This freed space in the old school for a lunch room. The improvements were just in time, for the following year saw the beginning of World War II and the construction of the Badger Ordnance plant on the prairie north of the village. The annual reports during Derleth's six-year tenure include his accounts of struggles with the often unreasonable demands of the new neighbor and the vastly increased enrollment. ("In view of the rapidly changing population of the area the Board made weekly payment of tuition a requirement." --1943) Ominously, one report addresses the issue of anti-communism and censorship of text books. The board sought and obtained federal assistance against the cost of enrolling the new influx of students but, Derleth complained, "Asking and getting such aid is really a profession in itself and certainly a full time operation...countless documents, questionnaires, forms, reports...tons of red tape..." \*\*

The struggle to accomodate more students continued into the 1950s. The student body was now twice the level of the 1930s. In 1951 the state superintendent recommended a building program, and immediate remodelling of the high school. The new wing, finished in 1954, provided relief for a time, but in 1964 the school district was consolidated with Prairie du Sac and a new high school built.\*\* The Sauk City High School was closed, then re-opened when fire destroyed a junior high. Finally, in the mid-1970s, it was boarded up and abandoned. (Piernot interview)

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\*\* The Bulletin, insurance inventory, Derleth annual reports and miscellaneous correspondence is uncataloged and is stored at the offices of the Sauk-Prairie School District in Sauk City. It was obtained courtesy of the staff of the school district. Much of the information was confirmed and interpreted in the Ganzlin, Leahy and Piernot interviews.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Bruce, W.G. History of Milwaukee -- city and county Vol.2 "Alfred Charles Clas" Chicago S.J.Clarke 1922

Ganzlin, Carl Interview Prairie du Sac WI July 1988

Leahy, William E. Interview Sauk City WI July, 1988

Marquardt, Ralph Interview Sauk City WI July, 1988

McAlester, Virginia and Lee A field guide to American houses New York, Knopf 1986

See continuation sheet

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 1.8 acres

UTM References

A 

|      |   |   |         |   |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Zone |   |   | Easting |   |   |   |   | Northing |   |   |   |   |   |   |

C 

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B 

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|      |  |  |         |  |  |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zone |  |  | Easting |  |  |  |  | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |  |

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The school building occupies the south two-thirds of the city block bounded by Monroe, Van Buren, Madison and Jackson streets. The part of the block north of an east-west line 10' north of the north wall of the school, running parallel to the north wall, has been excluded.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The southern two-thirds of the block is occupied by the high school and its connecting addition. The northern one-third of the block is an asphalt-paved yard with two small buildings, both constructed after the period of significance.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jane Eiseley, consultant  
organization DiVall Real Estate Group date September 20 1988  
street & number 100 North Hamilton Street telephone (608) 251-5559  
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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### Verbal boundary description

The included property begins at the inside edge of the sidewalks.

### Boundary justification

The boundary as described contains all of the significant resources associated with the school.

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County, WI

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Photo 1 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Saug City, Saug County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley, July 1988  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Interior first floor classroom to hallway

Photo 2 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Saug City Saug County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley, July 1988  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Interior stairway from basement to entryway

Photo 3 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Saug City, Saug County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley, July 1988  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Interior stairway from second to first floor

Photo 4 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Saug City Saug County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley, July 1988  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Interior first floor classroom

Photo 5 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Saug City Saug County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley, July 1988  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Interior second floor science lab

Photo 6 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Saug City Saug County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Exterior detail of east (front) wall



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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County WI

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Photo 7 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Sauk City Sauk County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Exterior view from Northeast

Photo 8 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Sauk City, Sauk County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Exterior view from Northwest

Photo 9 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Sauk City Sauk County WI  
Photo by Jane Eiseley  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Exterior view from Southeast

Photo 10 of 10  
SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL  
Sauk City, Sauk County, WI  
Neg at WI Historical Society  
Exterior view from Southwest

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County WI

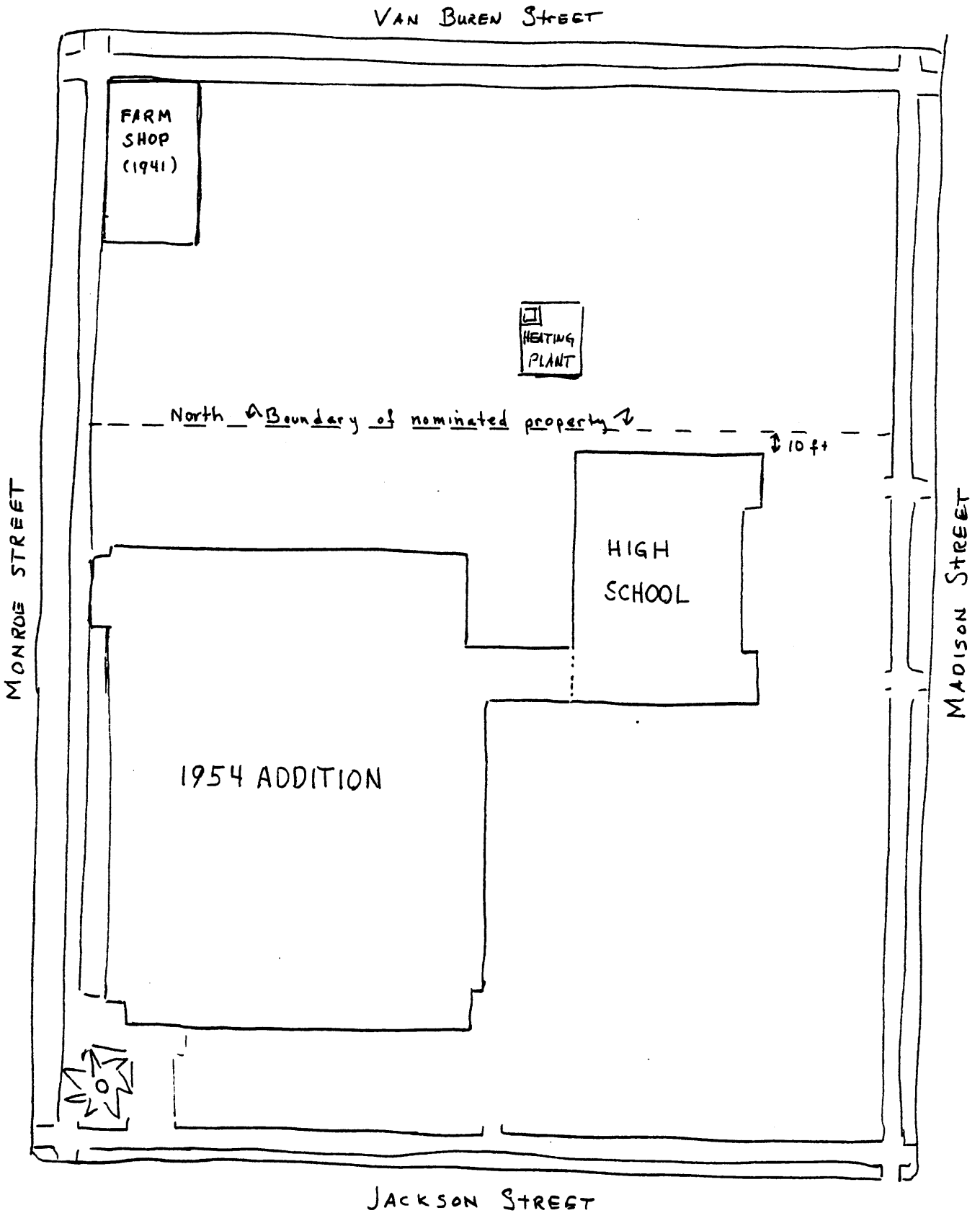
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Both sections of the school (1916, 1954) in the south two-thirds  
of Block 31, original plat of Sauk City are owned by:

Sauk Prairie School District  
213 Maple Street  
Sauk City WI 53583

Scale  
1" = 50'

N  
↑



SAUK CITY HIGH SCHOOL SAUK CITY SAUK COUNTY WI 1988

Figure 1