

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

[REDACTED]

04/1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Linden High School

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

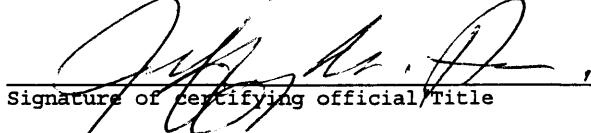
street & number 344 East Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Linden N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Iowa code 049 zip code 53553

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official/Title

9/28/93
Date

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Linden High School
Name of Property

Iowa County, WI
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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.
See continuation sheet.
 removed from the National
Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper
DeLoach Beyea

Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

11/9/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of resources within Property (Do not include listed resources within the count)
--	---	--

		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structures			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing
resources previously listed in
the National Register.
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian/Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone/Limestone

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation sheet

Section 7 Page 1 Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

INTRODUCTION

Linden High School, in the village of Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin, is a 2 storey, rectangular brick building on a raised basement designed by architect H.T. Liebert and constructed in 1913 by local contractor Thomas Cretney. Despite alterations in the 1930s and 1960s and a period of misuse and neglect in the 1980s the Linden High School presents an unusually intact example of forward-looking school design of the early 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

Situated at the southeast end of the village, on the crest of a hill pockmarked with diggings from the town's historic lead mining industry, the 62' by 78' school is the largest building in Linden. It faces south-southwest, onto a tree-shaded lawn sloping down to State Highway 39. East, west and north of the building the remainder of the triangular, 3 acre school grounds is paved. The outstanding stylistic element of the dark red brick building is its southwest facade where a decorative, shaped parapet breaks the line of the eaves over a central pavilion containing the main entrance.

The building consists of a ground floor contained in the raised basement portion of the building and two additional storeys. The entryway rises 1 1/2 stories from ground level to the floor level of the second storey. It is flanked by paired Doric columns of limestone supporting a classical entablature and cornice, also of limestone. Two large transoms above the double doors have muntins that intersect to form a star pattern that is repeated at each end of a limestone panel above the cornice. The panel reads "Linden High School." Above this panel is a row of three second-storey windows. Above these the brick central pavilion rises through the eave-line, where a smaller limestone panel is flanked by squares of raised brick. It reads "1913." To crown the central pavilion, the parapet rises almost another storey, and contains a quatrefoil window. Framed with a limestone coping, the arched

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Section 7 Page 2 Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

parapet is capped with a small limestone ornament from which a limestone "keystone" descends to the top of the quatrefoil window. At either side of the central arch, reverse curves lead to the tops of the brick pilasters that define the central pavilion from the ground to the parapet. These are crowned with large urn-like limestone ornaments.

On the north (rear) facade, above plain double doors at ground level, are paired windows at levels corresponding to the mid-floor landings of the rear interior staircase. To each side of the central pavilion on the south facade, and also to either side of the modest central pavilion of the north facade, three pairs of windows on the first and second floors are framed by brick pilasters and brick corbelling. The windows have limestone lintels, 1-over-1 light double-hung windows, and single-pane transoms. Their limestone sills form a continuous belt course on the first and second storeys. This line is continued by a limestone belt course on the east and west facades, where rows of three smaller windows are set high on either side of a central pairs of taller windows on the upper floors, lighting the axial hallways. In the place of one of these, on the second floor east, is a door to a metal fire escape. The ground floor is 1/2 storey below grade. A wide belt course of limestone makes a continuous lintel and sill course around the building above its regularly spaced single windows.

The poured cement foundation is visible only at the southwest corner, where the site slopes steeply away from the building. Two outsized brick chimneys rise through the ridge line of the pyramidal roof, which is covered with composition shingles and has wooden boxed eaves.

The ground-level entrances centered on the front and rear walls lead to staircases that descend 1/2 storey to the ground floor and rise to the intersection of transverse and axial halls on the first floor, which has a large classroom in each quadrant. The rear staircase continues to the second floor and the unfinished attic. The village high school occupied the second floor, which has an

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Section 7 Page 3 Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

assembly room, a library and a small classroom at the front of the building and a large science room and two smaller classrooms at the rear. (In the 1960s the assembly space was divided into two rooms.) The first floor classrooms housed grades 1-8. In 1938 the ground floor central hallway was partitioned to provide boys' and girls' lavatories.

In the ground floor front were two playrooms, one of which was later converted to a kitchen-dining room. At the ground floor, rear, were two large coal bins, later used for storage, and access to the furnaces that were embedded in the central axial wall of the building.¹ The two massive brick chimneys which are a striking feature of the building's exterior rise through the center of the building from the ground floor. A firebox and clean-out can be seen in the base of the west chimney. The original heating of the building seems to have been accomplished with flues, heat-exchangers and hot air ducts imbedded in the central axial brick interior wall. Air intakes are visible in the north and south exterior walls, between the first and second storeys, and the original hot air registers are intact in the interior. Next to the base of the east chimney is a boiler, part of an oil-fired system installed in 1938-39.

On the first and second floors, the ample hallways are finished to approximately five feet in stained wainscoting. Coathooks are mounted in rows down each hall. The flooring is narrow width oak, some of which has been covered with composition tile. The classrooms are furnished with slate blackboards and have dark-stained woodwork. They are well-lighted by the tall windows on the north and south walls and the smaller windows set high in the east

¹ Interview Donna Caygill, Linden, Wisconsin, February 26, March 2, 1992. Mrs. Caygill attended the Linden High School and has researched the history of Linden and the School through interviews with local residents and in school records, in addition to published sources.

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Section 7 Page 4 Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

and west walls. The ground floor has poured cement walls and floor. There are six ground-level windows in each of the south rooms, which were originally designed as playrooms. Each of the furnace and storage areas on the north side of the building has four windows. The staircases are of wood, with square newel posts and plain, solid panels in place of bannisters.

The Linden High School was sold in 1982 to a group called Organic Green. It was then used as communal living quarters and various ill-advised alterations were made, including removal of part of the ceiling in the third floor assembly room, installation of a sky light in the roof, and, on the ground floor, a hole punched through the central axial wall next to the unused east chimney. Some windows are boarded over where glass was broken. These insults to the building have not, however, resulted in any permanent loss of its historic character. It is now owned by the village of Linden, which plans to have it converted to housing in a manner that will preserve its character and significance.

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Section 7 Page 5 Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

The stylized central pavilion of the south facade, reminiscent of the Jugenstil, testifies to the German identity of the architect² as well as the prestige often attached to German learning and arts prior to the outbreak of zenophobia during WWI. It was a period when the importance of a high school education was being established throughout rural and small-town Wisconsin and standards for buildings were being promulgated. The building testifies by its size and design to the desire of the people of Linden to provide an excellent education to the children of the village.

² Zimmerman, H. Richard, Germania Building: A Milwaukee Landmark Restored, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Plankinton and Wells Co., 1982, and Hans Kramer, Deutsche Kulture Zwischen 1871 und 1918, Frankfurt, Athenaion, 1971, p. 49. According to his grandnephew, Carl Liebert of Rhinelander (Interview 4/13/92), Hans Liebert grew up in Milwaukee and probably trained in the office of his brother, Eugene Liebert, the architect of the Germania Building. The style of the Germania Building recalls that of the German Jugendstil, as for example the Kunstlerhaus in Munich, constructed in 1896-1900.

Linden High School
Name of Property

Iowa County, WI
County and State

8. Statement of Significance.

- Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)
- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
 - C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

1913-1942

Significant Dates

1913,* 1938-39**

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Liebert, Hans T.*
Cretney, Thomas *

*Iowa Co. Democrat 8/14/13

**Caygill interviews

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

INTRODUCTION

The Linden High School is architecturally significant at the local level as a fine example of pre-WWI school design. It is locally important in the development of education in the village of Linden. The citizens of Linden have shown an elevated sense of the importance of education beginning in the earliest settlement period. The high school, the second to be built on the site, is the largest building in the village. In recent years the villagers waged an unsuccessful effort to preserve the building as a school. Failing that, the village has acquired the building and hopes to preserve it as housing. The building itself testifies to the influence of German architectural styles in Wisconsin before WWI. Its size and many advanced features are indicative of the influence of increasing State aids and supervision of education and the rising importance of secondary education in the towns and villages of Wisconsin in this period.

The central pavilion of the south facade of the Linden High School is the primary feature of architectural interest. It testifies to the German identity of the architect. During this period, Germanic influence was especially evident in Milwaukee, where the architect grew up and received his training. The choice of style calls to mind the prestige often attached to German learning and arts in the pre-WWI period, when the importance of a high school education was being established throughout rural and small-town Wisconsin and standards for buildings were being promulgated.¹ German style, as evidenced in this high school building, was chosen even in areas such as Linden, which was almost entirely populated from the

¹ Patzer, C.E. Public Education in Wisconsin, Madison, State Superintendent of Education, 1924, and CRMP Vol.3 "Education." State school inspection began in 1885. The development of accreditation and the growth of state influence and control went hand-in-hand with rising enrollment. A state high school manual was issued in 1893. State aids, begun in 1875, were increased at intervals thereafter, with a special inducement for longer school terms in 1915.

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**Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI**

building, was chosen even in areas such as Linden, which was almost entirely populated from the British Isles.² Other advanced features of the building are its many large windows, allowing for natural illumination, the central heating system, and the large science lab on the third floor.

ARCHITECT, BUILDER

The High School was designed by architect H.T. Liebert, of Antigo, according to a contemporary account in the Dodgeville Chronicle.³ Paired columns and other classical elements of its entryway and decorative parapet could be said to be characteristic of the Queen Anne style.⁴ The shape of the parapet also recalls the German turn-of-the-century Jugenstil, as for example in its curves, reminiscent of the 1896 Munich Kunstlerhaus, which in turn recalls the 17th century German baroque.⁵ The pairs of columns and classical cornice of the entryway and the roof top ornaments closely resemble those found on the 1896 Germania Building in Milwaukee, designed by German-trained architect E.L. Liebert. A connection was established between the two in an interview with Carl Liebert, of Rhinelander, who explains that Eugene Liebert was his grandfather, and Hans his great-uncle. The family came to

² Linden was settled by Cornish miners; see CRMP Vol.1, "Settlement," "Cornish." This heritage has been aggressively preserved. (Interview, Donna Caygill, Linden, 2/26 and 3/2, 1992.)

³ January 24, May 2, August 8, 1913. Hans Liebert, architect, is listed in the 1913 Antigo City directory.

⁴ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, Knopf, 1986. pp 263-279

⁵ Zimmerman, H. Richard, Germania Building: a Milwaukee Landmark Restored, Milwaukee, Wi, Plankinton and Wells Co., 1982; and Hans Kramer, Deutsche Kulture Zwischen 1871 and 1910, Frankfurt, Athenaeion, 1971, p. 49

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**Linden High School
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Milwaukee from Germany in 1866 after suffering financial reverses. They were related to the Troestle family who owned a tannery in Milwaukee, and their father, Theodore, took a position as a timekeeper there. Eugene may have had some training in Germany, but also trained with an architectural firm in Milwaukee. Zimmerman (p. 10) observes that Eugene Liebert "enjoyed a local reputation of being the favorite of Milwaukee's German aristocracy." "Many of his designs reflect--like no other Milwaukee architect--the 'Jugenstil' and 'New Renaissance' movements in Germany," he adds (p. 32.) Hans, too, became an architect, and built several buildings in Rhinelander, and a church in Holton, Michigan. He was also active in Wausau, Wisconsin and Calumet, Michigan.⁶

According to the contemporary accounts in the Dodgeville Chronicle, the school design had already been executed in Upper Michigan. (The Chronicle published a picture, showing a mirror-image of the school, lacking the two large chimneys but embellished with a central cupola.) Probably it had been seen by one or more persons from Linden. Travel between the two areas has been documented.⁷ On the Keweenaw Peninsula are villages, Lake Linden and Dodgeville, named by miners from Iowa County who traveled back and forth from Iowa County to the copper mines there. Liebert was, according to school records, paid \$250 for the design.

The building was constructed by Thomas Cretney, a contractor who was already well known for buildings in nearby Ridgeway, where he reconstructed much of the village after a disastrous fire that occurred the same year.⁸ The Linden High School was regarded as their best work by Cretney and his brother Robert, who was head

⁶ Telephone interview, April 13, 1992, Carl Liebert, Rhinelander

⁷ Caygill interview

⁸ Information from Donna Caygill, who interviewed Cretney's grandson, Timothy Cretney, of Dodgeville, WI.

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Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

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carpenter.⁹ The quality of the construction can be seen in the fine woodwork of the interior, including the double staircases with wooden bannisters and newel posts, narrow-width flooring and wainscotted hallways, and the detailing of the exterior brick and ornamental limestone. Cretney, having made his reputation with work in Ridgeway and the high school building in Linden, ran for the State legislature. He served only one term, 1914-16, followed by two terms as Sergeant-at-arms. He became President of the Arena State Bank, and is said to have invented a system of traffic lights. He died in Madison at age 67. ¹⁰

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The history of the village of Linden begins in 1827 when an itinerant peddler, Patrick O'Meara, camped near the stream later known as Peddler's Creek, and in the course of his stay, discovered lead on the surface. Diggings began in earnest in 1828. Lead had also been discovered in Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Montfort and other nearby locations and a mining rush was in progress. Winnebago Indians had been recovering lead from shallow pits in the area prior to this time. CRMP Vol. 2 "Industry" indicates that the French and Indians traded in lead prior to the treaty of 1829, which opened southwestern Wisconsin to settlement. The government leasing system, begun in 1822, was too restrictive but after 1825, the ore could be delivered to licensed smelters. The Indians had profited by selling lead for shot to settlers, but by 1827 competition with white miners led to the beginning of the effort to expel them by force. O'Meara and his partner, Morgan Keogh, were soon joined by other migrant fortune-seekers. By 1830 the town had been re-located from the creek bed to a nearby hilltop. Micheal Poad, an experienced Cornish miner, emigrated to Peddler's Creek, built a house and began to sell goods in 1836. The first church

⁹ Caygill interview

¹⁰ Wisconsin State Journal April 16, 1938 "T.G. Cretney, Real Estate Man, Ex-Solon, Dies"

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Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

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was built that year.¹¹ In 1850 the Linden Methodist Church was built by Cornish masons from local limestone. (The 40 x 50 church still stands at the center of the village, several blocks from the school building. It is listed in the National Register.) The village was platted in 1855. "It was surveyed into rather irregular blocks, streets and alleys." (Memoirs of Iowa County p. 231) The irregular pattern of streets and lots persists to the present, and with the many surviving miners' cottages, preserves a sense of antiquity in the village.

The immigration of 7000 miners from Cornwall has been credited with bringing the lead mining industry of southwestern Wisconsin to a commercially successful standard in the period 1845-60.¹² The Cornish understood how to mine hard rock, divert water, build tunnels and use explosives, skills the earlier itinerant fortune-seekers did not have. Although farming was always the most usual occupation following the earliest frontier period, some areas, Linden among them, were observed by Schafer (p. 94) to be so honeycombed with mines that agriculture was compromised. (Surface

¹¹ Mineral Point Historical Society, The Story of Mineral Point, WPA, 1941; George and Robert M. Crawford, eds. Memoirs of Iowa County, Chicago, Northwestern Historical Association 1913; History of Iowa County, Western Historical Society, 1881.

¹² Taylor, Mary, An Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey of Lancaster, Potosi/Tennyson, Dodgeville, Belmont, Gratiot, Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 1985. Taylor makes extensive use of a PhD thesis by Dale R. Fatzinger, Historical Geography of Lead and Zinc Mining in Southwestern Wisconsin 1820-1920: A Century of Change. East Lansing, MI, 1971; Merk, Frederic, Economic History of Wisconsin During the Civil War Decade, State Historical Society, 1916; Robert C. Nesbit, Wisconsin: a History, UW Press, 1973, and Joseph Schafer, The Wisconsin Lead Region: Wisconsin Domesday Book, General Studies III, State Historical Society 1932, as well as the 1913 Memoirs, op.cit.

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Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

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diggings are still visible at Linden and there are mines under a large part of the village according to resident Donna Caygill.) With the depression of 1847, miners began to move to the copper areas of Lake Superior. In the 1850s a new demand for zinc, which occurs with the lead ore, made the mines more profitable. (Cornish immigration ceased, however, as emigrants from Cornwall went directly to the California goldfields.) The zinc ore had to be shipped to large smelters, and thus mining became dependent on rail lines. Between 1861 and 1870 Linden was among the state's major zinc mining areas (Fatzinger p. 89.) Linden's most prosperous period occurred just before WWI, when zinc was in demand for stamped galvanized ceilings and containers, and paint. Working conditions were poor, unions non-existent and benefits minimal, but mining paid well and the work seemed secure, according to Taylor (p. 20) Most of the miners in this period were native-born descendants of immigrants from the British Isles. After WWI the number of mines decreased from 80 to 30. Mining continued on a reduced scale until the last mine closed in the 1970s.

The first courthouse for Iowa County was built in Mineral Point in 1835. A new building was constructed there in 1843, but the following year petitions advocating Dodgeville and Linden were presented to the state legislature. (Dodgeville became the county seat.) An emphasis on education dates from the earliest Cornish settlement. The first school in Dodgeville was started in 1834. By 1849, Mineral Point boasted five schools (Memoirs, p 129) In Linden the first church building, raised in 1836, became a school the following year, enrolling 20 pupils. (1913 Memoirs p 134) CRMP notes (Vol 3 "Education") that by 1839 academies existed in Platteville and Mineral Point. By 1844 "some community schools in Grant County (adjoining Iowa County on the west) were teaching algebra and geometry..." while "By 1870 Mineral Point offered a high school curriculum..." In 1882, Linden voted, by a plurality of 3, to build a new school "on the site of the old rock school" (Memoirs p 136). Both buildings were on the present "school lot" which appears on early plats of the village. A photo of the 1882

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Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

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building exists.¹³ It was a two-storey, clapboard structure, with ornate wooden brackets. The 1885 census of Linden showed the village with a population of 510, of which 371 were US-born, 127 from Great Britain, 4 from Germany and 1 Irish (Memoirs p 229.) In 1905 the school building was expanded.¹⁴ Minutes of the school district show that the building had heating problems. In 1896 smoke was a problem, in 1908-09 \$83 was spent on the chimney and \$19 for new furnace grates. The building was valued at \$5000, and accommodated 200 pupils. It contained \$300 worth of "apparatus" and a library worth \$500.

On January 22, 1913, the school building in Linden burned to the ground.¹⁵ School continued to meet in the Methodist Church and other buildings, and the citizens began immediately to plan a new building. On May 8, 1913, it was announced that the village would build a \$22,000 school building. In addition to insurance on the old school, \$17,000 would be borrowed at 3 1/2% from the State school fund. "The people of Linden," said the Democrat, "are to be congratulated upon the public spirit which they have manifested in their determination to provide good school accomodations." On the same date the Democrat reported a fire in Ridgeway that destroyed 17 buildings, including the post office, the bank and the depot.

Linden was at the historic peak of its prosperity. On June 26th it was reported that the two Optimo Company mines at Linden had added new shafts. A Linden boy won honors at the second annual state oratorical contest in Tomahawk (June 5th.) Despite the loss of their building, 36 graduated from high school (June 12th.) On August 14th it was reported that the new high school would cost \$25,000, and would contain playrooms for children in the basement, a startling innovation: "The people in charge are to be commended for their thought in supplying the play rooms for the students, a

¹³ Iconography archives, SHSW

¹⁴ School records reported by Donna Caygill

¹⁵ Iowa County Democrat (Mineral Point) January 23, 1913

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Linden High School
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Section 8 Page 8

fixture too often overlooked by school boards. Herein lies... pedagogical ethics...namely...supplying means of amusement as well as work for the child." The story went on to note the "Splendid recitation rooms besides a laboratory and a library..." and "A system of hot air heating...as well as a toilet employing a dry closet system." "All in all," the story concludes, "the school will be among the best in southwestern Wisconsin." In a seperate item, the paper noted that the contract had been awarded to "Contractor Cretney of Ridgeway."

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE; DATES

The Linden High School acquired its significance between 1913 and 1942-43 (fifty years prior to this nomination.) From its construction in 1913 until 1960 the building served all the educational needs of the children of the village. In that year schools in four villages in Iowa and Grant counties were consolidated. The new district used the building as an elementary school. (Some partitioning, especially on the third floor, was added at this time, and a teacher's lounge was provided in the northeast corner of the basement.) In 1938-39 the Linden School District received a federal grant and a state loan to install a new heating plant, an oil furnace located in the northeast quadrant next to the central partition that contains the chimneys and heat ducts, plumbing, wiring and a kitchen-dining room in one of the ground floor playrooms. The ground floor hall was partitioned to provide lavatories. Altogether, \$21,027 was spent on improvements.¹⁶

¹⁶ School minutes, per Donna Caygill

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SUMMARY

An informal windshield survey of school buildings in nearby villages revealed that buildings in Rewey, Cobb and Montfort, which appear to have been constructed in the same general period as the Linden High School, have been severely altered, most notably by the replacement of windows with energy-efficient panels. The Linden High School is an outstanding example of school design from a significant period in the development of education in Wisconsin. It has been spared major alteration and presents its original appearance and design features. It recalls the period of Linden's greatest prosperity and has played a role in the lives of many residents. Its local importance has been attested by the successful effort of residents to force a recall election against the school board that had determined to close it.

Linden High School
Name of Property

Iowa County, WI
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

- Previous Documentation on File (NPS): Primary location of additional data
- preliminary determination of State Historic Preservation Office
individual listing (36 CFR 67) Other State Agency
has been requested Federal Agency
 previously listed in the Local government
National Register University
 previously determined eligible Other
by the National Register Name of repository:
 designated a National Historic _____
Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 acres

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

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

3 / ||||| |||||
Zone Easting Northing

2 / ||||| |||||
Zone Easting Northing

4 / ||||| |||||
Zone Easting Northing
____ see continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Eiseley, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization N/A date 10/15/92
street & number 122 E Gilman, Apt 206 telephone (608)257-1940
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53703

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

**Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI**

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Section 10 Page 1

Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A parcel of land located partially in lots 10, 11, and 12 of Smmith's partition of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 and partially in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, Section 16, all in T5N, R2E, Village of Linden:

Beginning at the SW corner of Section 9; thence North 0 degrees 09'48"W, 105.57 feet; thence S 76 degrees 56' 46" E, 534.84'; thence South 32 degrees 59' 36" W, 503.12' to the NE'ly line of S.T.H. 39 and point on a curve concave towards the NE and having a radius of 713.94' and central angle of 20 degrees 30' 59" and arc length of 255.65'; thence North 36 degrees 32' 59' W, 254.28' along the chord of said curve to the point of tangency thereof; thence North 26 degrees 05' 31" W, 67.34' to the point of curvature of a curve concave towards the SW and having a radius of 1195.92' and central angle 6 degrees 30' 46" and arc length of 135.94'; thence North 29 degrees 42' 20" W, 135.87' along the chord of said curve to a point on the NE'ly line of said highway; thence North 1 degree 42' 46" E, 54.48; to the point of beginning.

Said parcel contains 3.48 acres, more or less, including John Street and Church Streets which are not open or improved within the boundaries of this parcel and contains 3.138 acres excepting said streets.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the parcel historically associated with the high school and designated "school lot" on the plat of the village.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 1

Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

Photo #1 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL,
Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View from Southwest

Photo #2 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL,
Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of south facade (1)

Photo #3 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL,
Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of south facade (2)

Photo #4 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL,
Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Detail of south facade (3)

Photo #5 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL,
Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
View from northeast

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 2

Linden High School
Linden, Iowa County, WI

Photo #6 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL.
Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Interior: stairs

Photo #7 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL, Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Interior: classroom

Photo #8 of 8
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL, Linden, Iowa County, WI
Photo by Jane Eiseley
Neg. at State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Interior: hallway

Figure #1 of 2
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL, linden, Iowa County, WU
Detail of plat, showing survey (1984) for Iowa/Grant Schools

Figure #2 of 2
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL, Linden, Iowa County, WU
Plat of Village of Linden, Standard Atlas of Iowa County,
George A. Ogle, Chicago, 1915.

Linden High School
Name of Property

Iowa County, WI
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Village of Linden, WI, Thomas Faul, President
street & number N/A telephone (608) 623-2143
city or town Linden state WI zip code 53553

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

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

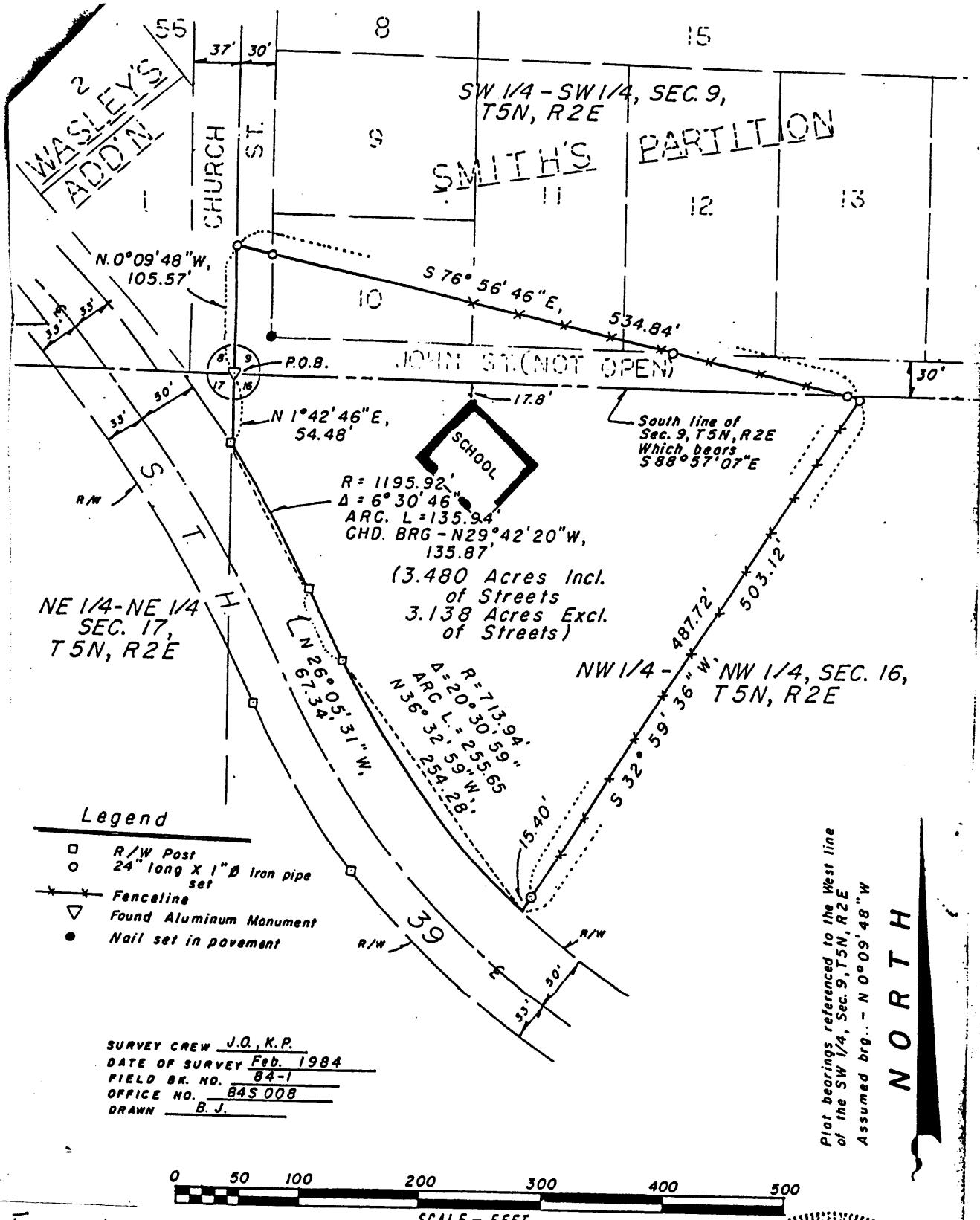
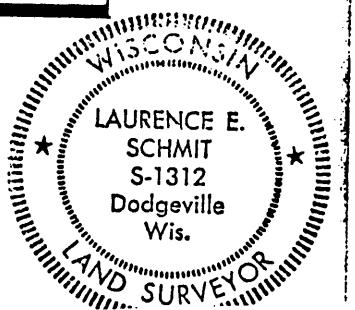


Figure 1

Linden High School
Linden
Iowa County
WI

April 27, 1984
FILED
9:00 o'clock A M
Dearyanne York
Reg. of Deeds



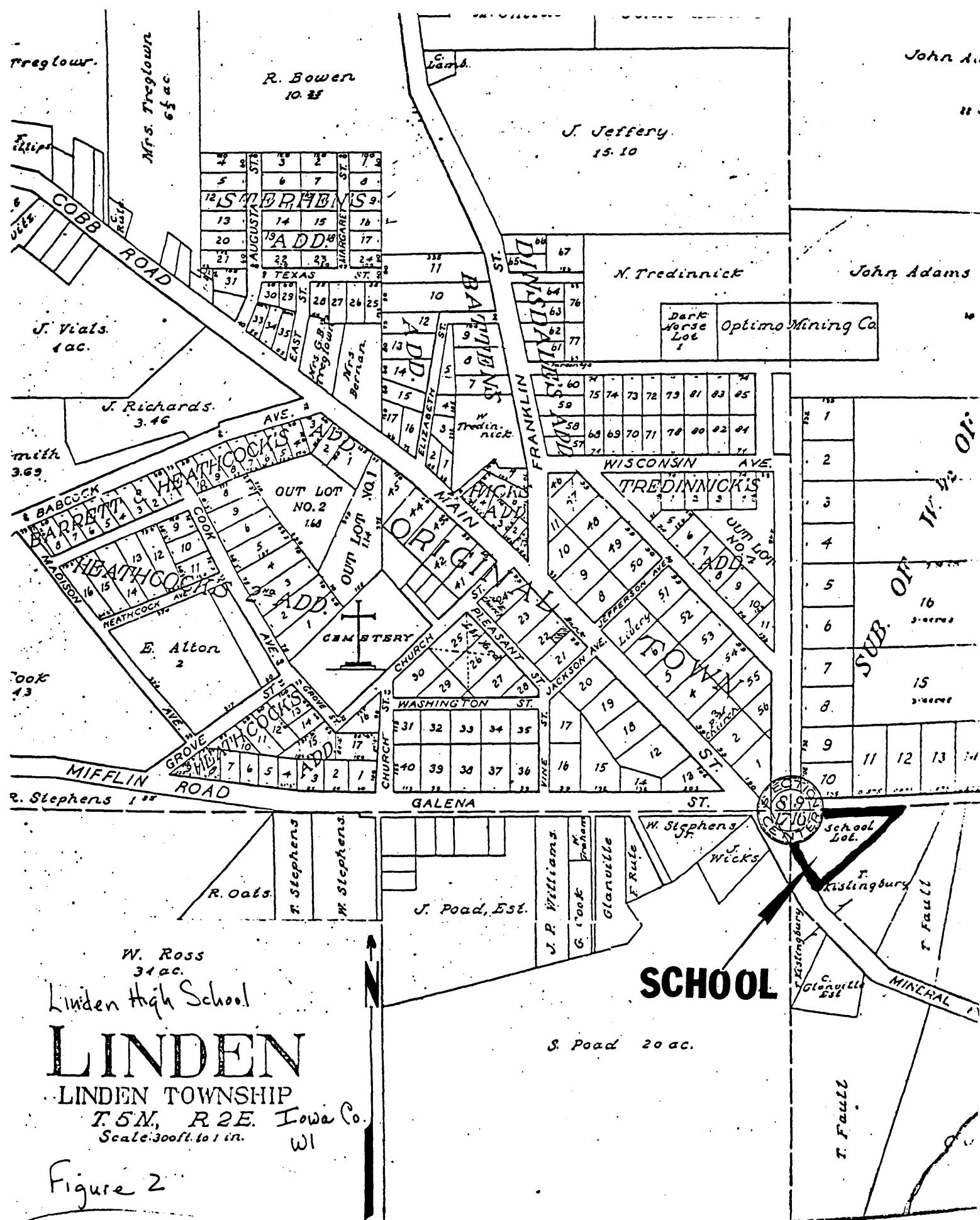
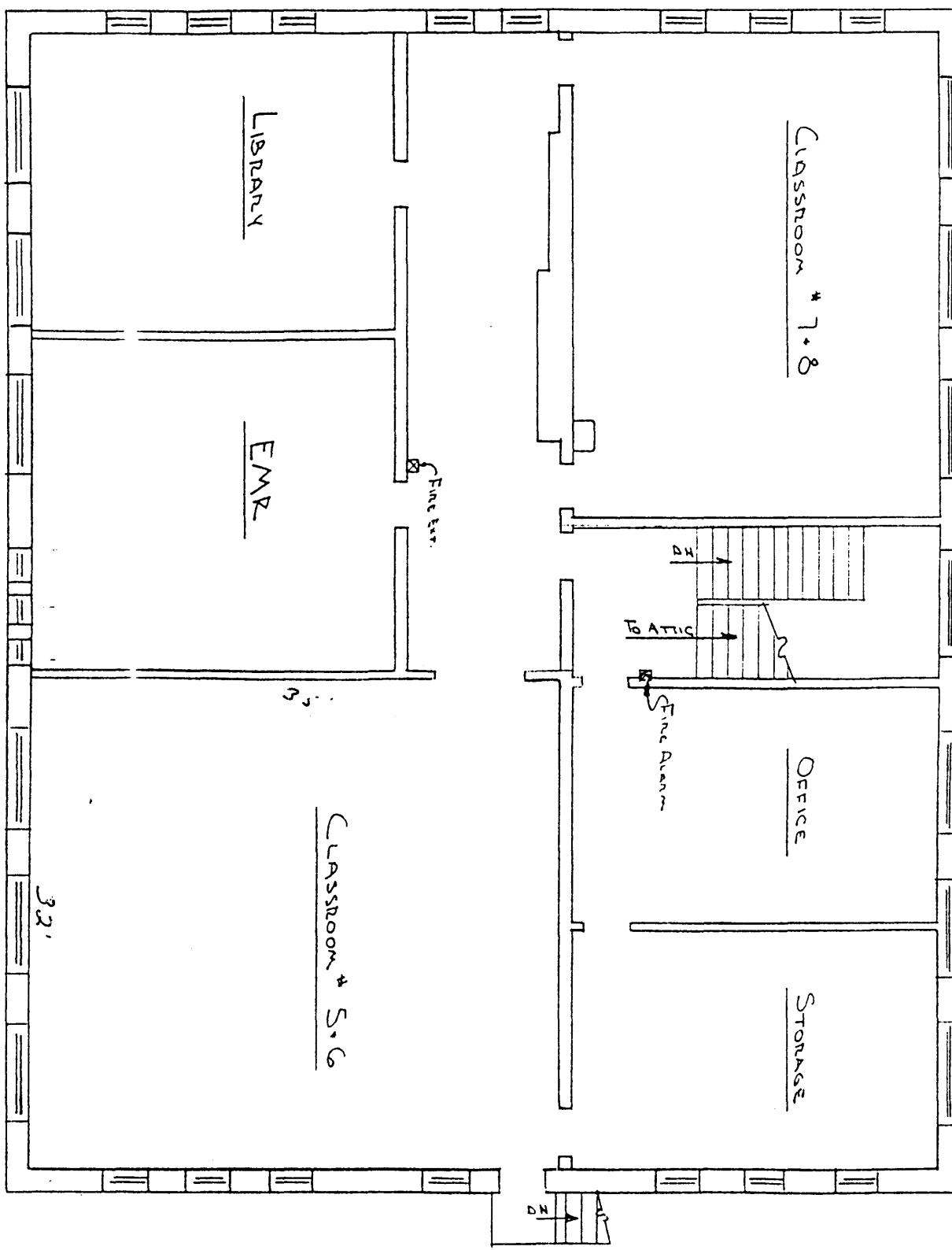


Figure 2

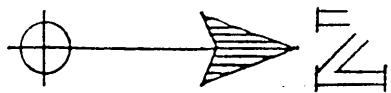


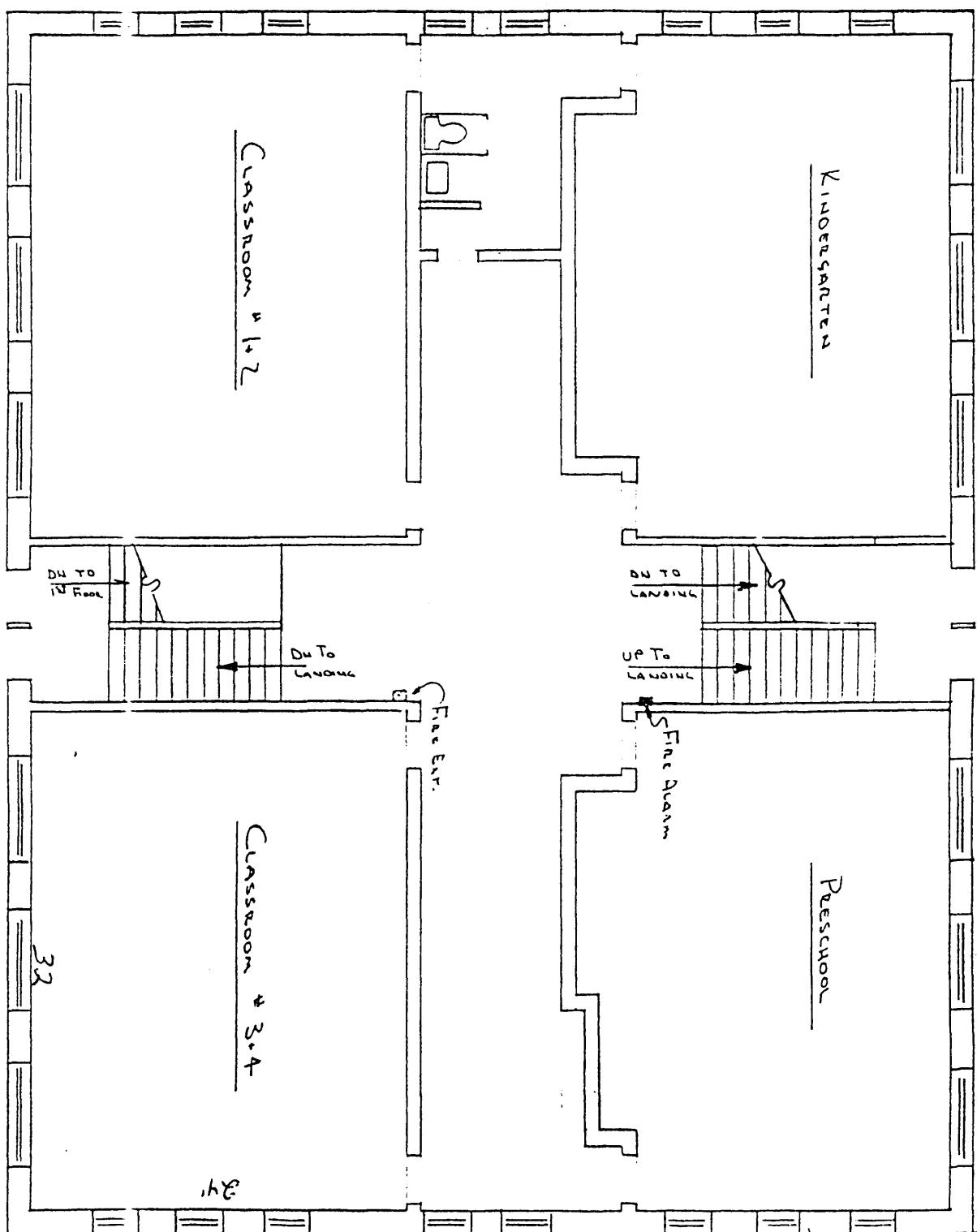
LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL

LINDEN, IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Two Floor
Linden

Scale 1" = 10'





LINDEN HIGH SCHOOL

LINDEN, IOWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

SCALE 1"=10'
SECOND FLOOR
LINDEN

