NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

934

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
NOV 13 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Turner School
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1410
Broadway

City or town: Rockford State: IL County: Winnebago
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___**A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

DSHPO 11/6/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

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:) _____

for Edson R. Beall 12.29.15

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

[ ]

Site

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Education/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late Victorian/Romanesque
Late 19th/Early 20th Century Revival Styles

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __Brick, Limestone_____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Turner School is a 2-½ story building with a raised basement of limestone and brick construction. The 1898 Richardsonian Romanesque school with Classical Revival influences features large round arches over the entrances on the south and west facades, rough-hewn limestone, and a hipped roof with a gabled pediment. A one-story, brick gymnasium was added on the rear of the property at the northeast corner in 1952. The addition is not visible from the front elevation. The non-contributing building is a temporary garage located in the parking north of the building. Turner School has undergone little alteration since its original construction and maintains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Description

Turner School was constructed in 1898 to serve the 6th Ward in Rockford, Illinois. The building is located at 1410 Broadway, about 1½ miles southeast of downtown in a neighborhood that remains a blend of residential and small businesses. The school occupies 6 lots on the south end of the block measuring about 200 feet by 330 feet; sidewalks are on the south and west side of

the lot, and an alley is on the east side. An asphalt parking lot is directly behind the school. The school is set back about 42 feet from the street; the front entrance is accessed by a 10-foot wide sidewalk which connects to a semi-circular walk off of the public right-of way. Mature trees line the east and west sides of the school.

Exterior

The school is a good example of late nineteenth century/early twentieth century revival style architecture with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. The 2-½ story brick building with limestone foundation has a rectangular floor plan, measuring about 115 by 80 feet, with a one-story, rectangular brick addition with a flat roof, measuring roughly 50 by 75 feet, on the northeast corner. The building has a hipped roof, clad with asphalt shingles, with a central front gable and two dormers on the south facade and a central dormer on the east and west facade. There is a central louvered, octagonal cupola on the ridge-line. A plain brick chimney was added at a later date. The windows all have wood frames and are a mixture of double-hung and fixed. The foundation has eight courses of rusticated limestone with a smooth-faced limestone water table. Basement windows in the foundation have metal screens protecting them.

The primary (south) facade shows a hipped roof with a protruding gabled pediment in the center, creating three distinct units. The pediment has slightly flared returns and is adorned with brick dentils beneath the eaves. Below the roof peak is a Palladian window with a stone lintel and sill. The center double-hung window is flanked by a fixed window on the east and a louvered window on the west. Two belt courses divide the pediment from the second story. The second-story has triple round arched windows directly beneath the Palladian window. The brick arches are capped with limestone trim and have limestone sills. This band of windows is flanked by a rectangular window with brick lintels and stone sill.

The first floor entrance in the centered gable is adorned with a round arch of smooth –faced limestone. The voissoirs have “Turner” and “School” etched on either side of the keystone. The center of the arch has been filled in with glass and stone panels. The springline of the arch rests on the stone watertable and is adorned with organic details. Stone medallions flank the arch with the date of the construction: “18” on the west and “98” on the east. The double-doors with transom and sidelights beneath the arch are glass with aluminum frames. The arched entrance and medallions are beneath a stone cornice and brick frieze and architrave resembling an entablature with brick dentils and pilasters. Tall double-hung windows above the stone water table flank the entrance.

The units adjacent to the centered gable are nearly identical with only slight variations in the fenestration. Each has a gabled wall dormer with round arched windows centered on the roofline and accented by brick piers capped with finials. All of the windows on the first and second floors have flat brick arches and limestone sills. The windows on the raised basement level have stone lintels.

The unit to the east has four double-hung, one-over-one windows, symmetrically placed, on the second floor with identical fenestration on the first floor. Each basement window is directly beneath the upper floor windows. The unit to the west has three smaller fixed windows the second floor, equally spaced with the easternmost directly beneath the dormer, which are followed by a double-hung, one-over-one window that is closer to the centered gable. The windows on the first floor have an identical pattern.

The west elevation is similar to the south minus the centered gable. A parapeted, gabled dormer is in the center above the cornice, above three tall double-hung windows on the second floor. Beneath these is the entrance arch with eight rows of brick voissoirs with limestone trim. Organic limestone accents are on the springline and the peak of the arch. The center is filled with stone panels like those of the main entrance on the south elevation; the aluminum double doors are also identical to that.

There are three tall double-hung windows on the third floor over the central arch. At the south end of the west facade are four windows on each floor, square again on the first floor; tall, double-hung on the second and third. The north end of the west facade has three square windows at each level. The top edge of these windows align with the other windows of the elevation. As on the south facade, the windows of the first floor have a limestone lintel; on the second and third floors they have limestone sills and brick flat arches.

The north facade is utilitarian, the first floor is obstructed by a one story brick addition to house the school's mechanical system, a garage, and the gymnasium addition. The window placement on the second and third floor is reminiscent of the other facades, window size is the same, rhythm is different, obviously to allow as much light as possible into the classrooms. There are no dormers on the north elevation. The gymnasium addition (1952) was constructed of blond brick, similar to the original school. Square windows of the same size of the school are used on the gym addition.

The fenestration of the east facade are opposite of the west facade on the second and third floors. From the north are four tall double-hung windows, then three double-hung windows centered on the facade. At the south end are three square windows aligned with the top of the other windows. The difference is on the first floor of the east facade. Square windows are covered, and a small brick structure is located at the southeast corner with an access door on the south end. There is a single dormer centered on this facade mirroring the west side.

Originally when entering the school there was an open staircase leading to both the raised basement and the first floor. On each of the levels was an open central hall. The basement consisted of two classrooms at the front (south) of the building, a large washroom along the west end north of the stairwell and mechanicals along the north end of the level. The first and second floors also featured the open central hall with stairwells centrally located on the south and west ends. Classrooms, office and workrooms were accessed from this central hall. The first floor contains five classrooms, a small office centered on the east end, a small workroom and closets.

The second floor consists of seven classrooms. The floors and ceilings are beadboard. The doors are ornately trimmed and feature a transom window.

Integrity
Few alterations have been made to the original structure. Most obvious is the filling in of the primary and secondary entrances on the south and west facades. The original decorative limestone and brick work is still visible, the recessed entries have been filled with metal and glass doors. Several of the windows on the east and north facades have been covered with wood panels; the original limestone sills and lintels are still visible.

Gymnasium
When the gym addition was built in 1952 it was connected to the original school at the northeast corner. A connecting hall was created to adjoin the gym and original structure. The gym is a barrel roofed single room with an exposed steel joist ceiling. There is small elevated stage at the east end of the structure. Access to the original building is through a small hall to the west of the stage. The clerestory windows are the size of the square windows featured on the original structure. The exterior is brick construction close to the brick color of the original structure.

Interior
The primary (south) entrance to the building opens to a staircase leading to the first and second floors. The secondary (west) entrance gives access to the basement and the first and second floors. The basement has a central open room and two large classrooms along the south elevation. There is a large bathroom in the northwest corner and mechanicals occupy the remainder of the basement. The first and second floors have similar floor plans; both offer a central hall/room which offers access to the rooms around the perimeter. Most of the original classrooms on the first floor are intact. A small hallway was created at the northeast corner to allow access to the gymnasium. The second floor classrooms are apparent, although they have been broken up into smaller offices.

Integrity
The stairwells, centered on the west and south ends of the building; were altered in 1959. Floor to ceiling walls have been put up on the second and third floors, without removal of the original structure. These partition walls are non-weight bearing. Many of the transoms and wood trim have been painted over but are still visible. Many of the classrooms still contain original molding and blackboards. Several of the rooms have drop ceilings and light fixtures installed; however, the grooved wood ceiling is visible in several of the rooms. The original floor plan is more apparent on the second floor than the third. The original interior detailing characteristic of schools of that era is still apparent. The attic is intact and was never used as an occupied space. There are open joists and the original wood floor. Some mechanicals and conduit run along parts of the attic floor. The interior of the school has been altered without destroying the original floor plan. Other than updating of mechanicals there are no changes to the basement.

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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1898

Significant Dates
1898

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Bradley & Carpenter

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Turner School qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C for architecture as a good local example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, a style made famous by H.H. Richardson, with Classical Revival influences. The school, designed by Bradley & Carpenter in 1898, has had little alterations over time and retains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The school is a good representation of the architectural trends that were popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, specifically a blend of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture and Classical Revival styles.

Classical Revival architecture gained popularity after Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893, for which prominent architects designed the complex almost entirely based on ancient Greek and Roman architecture. Like Colonial Revival architecture, the Classical Revival style remained popular through the middle of the 20th century. Classical Revival examples are defined by symmetrical facades, dentils or modillions, two-story porches, and columns with classical capitals. This style was also used for domestic and commercial architecture, but more commonly was found on institutional buildings.

Turner School also shows characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. This style was created and made popular by H.H. Richardson (1838 - 1886). Richardson continued the tradition of classicism in American architecture. The style is defined by heavy stone massing, rough cut stone, large semi-circular arches. Trinity Church in Boston, Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh and the Glessner House in Chicago are three existing examples of Richardson's work. Many architects of the era designed in Richardson's dramatic style, and it became known as Richardsonian Romanesque. The style became very popular for public buildings.

Turner School has the following identifying characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style: round heavy stone arches marking the entryways, gabled dormers with parapets, grouped windows with round arches, and mixed masonry, such as brick and limestone. The organic motifs on the entrances are specific to the style. The hipped roof with gables is typical for schools built at that time in the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles. The Classical influences include the symmetry of the elevations, the centered gable with pediment, the cornice with returns on the eaves and dentils, and the pilasters and entablature surrounding the front

entrance. The heavy massing of the building is characteristic of both Classical Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

There are only two extant schools, Freeman and Garrison, remaining in Rockford that were built in the same era as Turner. Freeman School has distinct Richardsonian Romanesque rusticated stone arched entrances and, like Turner, has blond brick with limestone trim. It was built in 1893 and is a local landmark. Other than the replacement windows, the building has had few alterations to the exterior. Garrison was built in 1887 and is similar in massing but has more characteristics of the patterned masonry Queen Anne. Blake School (1899), Franklin School (ca. 1890s), Lincoln School (ca. 1880s), Brown School (1893), Highland School (1893), Church School (Hall School (1892), Wight School (1889) and Kishwaukee School (1896) were also built with Victorian Era/ Revival style features; all have been demolished. Turner School is one of the few remaining and intact schools in design and detailing. The historic integrity of the building is apparent; the building still dominates the end of the block. The limestone decorative detailing is prominent, and only the northeast corner (rear facade) is obscured by the gym addition.

Additional Documentation

Turner School was built in 1898 and named for J.M. Turner who was an alderman. The school was designed by the firm of Bradley & Carpenter, Rockford's oldest and still operational architectural firm. George Bradley began offering design services in conjunction with his sawmill in 1855. Following the closing of the mill, George and his son, C.W., opened Bradley and Son in 1887. In 1887 they designed Garrison School in the Queen Anne style; it is listed on the National Register in 2011. George retired in 1897, and C.W. partnered with Frank Carpenter until 1904. During this partnership, Turner School was designed, as was Memorial Hall. Memorial Hall is a veteran's memorial designed in 1903 in the Classic Revival and is listed on the National Register in 1990. C.W.'s son joined the firm in 1922, and it became Bradley and Bradley. In 1937 Bradley and Bradley designed the Art Deco, National Guard Armory, which was listed on the National Register in 2000. Bradley and Bradley is still one of the leading architectural firms in Rockford today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Accept the School," The Rockford Daily Register-Gazette, 6 December 1898
"They would not Rescind," Rockford Daily Republic, 24 May, 1898
"Decide on the Design," The Morning Star, 5 April, 1898
Sanborn Fire Maps, Winnebago County, 1928
Leon, Th. L., de Tissander's Atlas of the City of Rockford and Vicinity,
Bradley & Bradley, www.bradley&bradley.net
Great Buildings, www.greatbuildings.com
American National Biography, www.anb.org

Rockford Reminisce, www.rockfordreminisce.com/Rockford_Public_Schools.html

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
__x_ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __1.37_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.25295 Longitude: 89.074833

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

Turner school sits at the southern end of a block facing Broadway, the west boundary is 10th Street, and the east boundary is an unnamed alley. An asphalt parking lot extends to the north boundary of the property. The block extends north to 12th Avenue, the north half of the block is residential.

Lots Thirteen (13) and Fourteen(14) in Block Seventeen (17) as designated upon the Plat of Woodruff's Second Addition to the City of Rockford, being a part of the West part of the Southwest Quarter (¼) and the South part of the West part of the Northwest Quarter (¼) of Section 25, in Township 44 North, Range 1 East of the Third Principal Meridian, the Plat of which Addition is recorded in Book 58 of Deeds (Plats) on Page 212 in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois.
ALSO
Lots One (1), Two(2), Three(3), Four(4) and Five (5) as designated upon the Subdivision of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of Block 17 Woodruff's Second Addition to Rockford, the Plat of which Subdivision is recorded in Book 3 of Plats on Page 48 in said Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois;
ALSO
The vacated alley running East and West, lying South of and Adjacent to Lot 1, and North of adjacent to Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 as designated upon the Subdivision of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Block 17 Woodruff's Second Addison to the Rockford, the Plat of which Subdivision is recorded in Book 3 of Plats on Page 48 in said Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois; situated in the County of Winnebago and State of Illinois.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the school, the garage, and the land historically associated with it.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Valerie Olafson
organization: South Main Shopping Center
street & number: 422 South First Street
city or town: Rockford state: Il zip code: 61104
e-mail vjolafson@gmail.com
telephone: 815-988-1940
date: August 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Turner School

City or Vicinity: Rockford

County: Winnebago State: Illinois

Photographer: Valerie Olafson and Frank St. Angel

Date Photographed: February - May of 2015

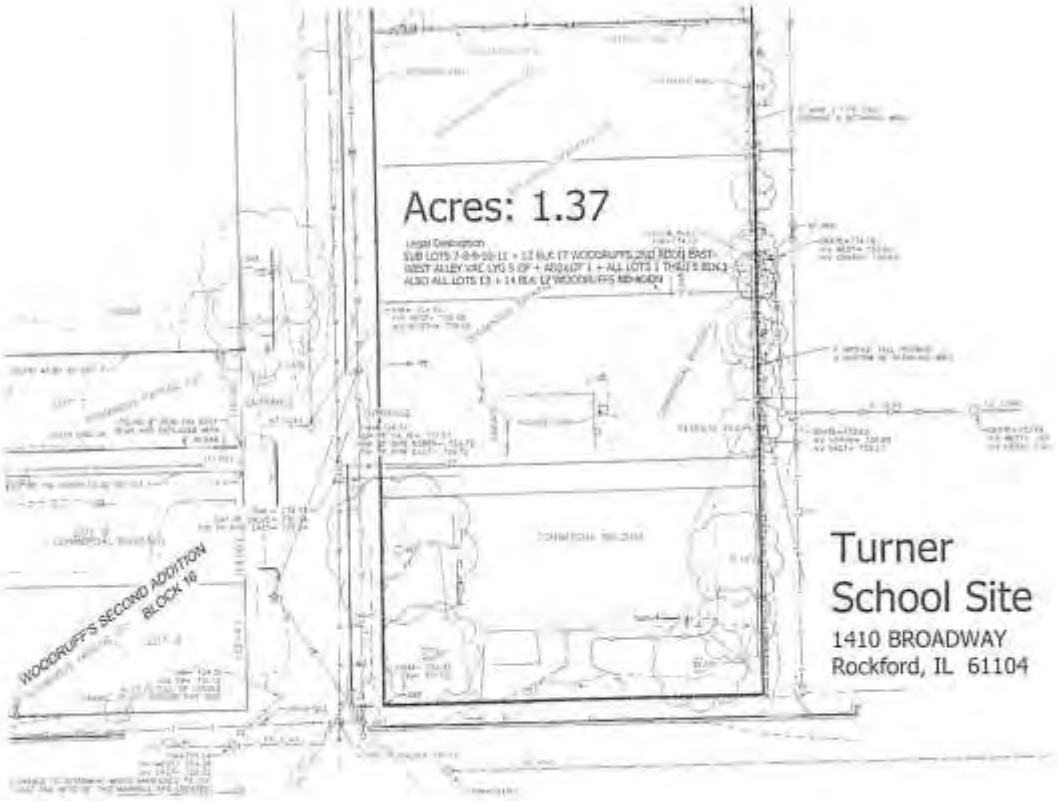
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

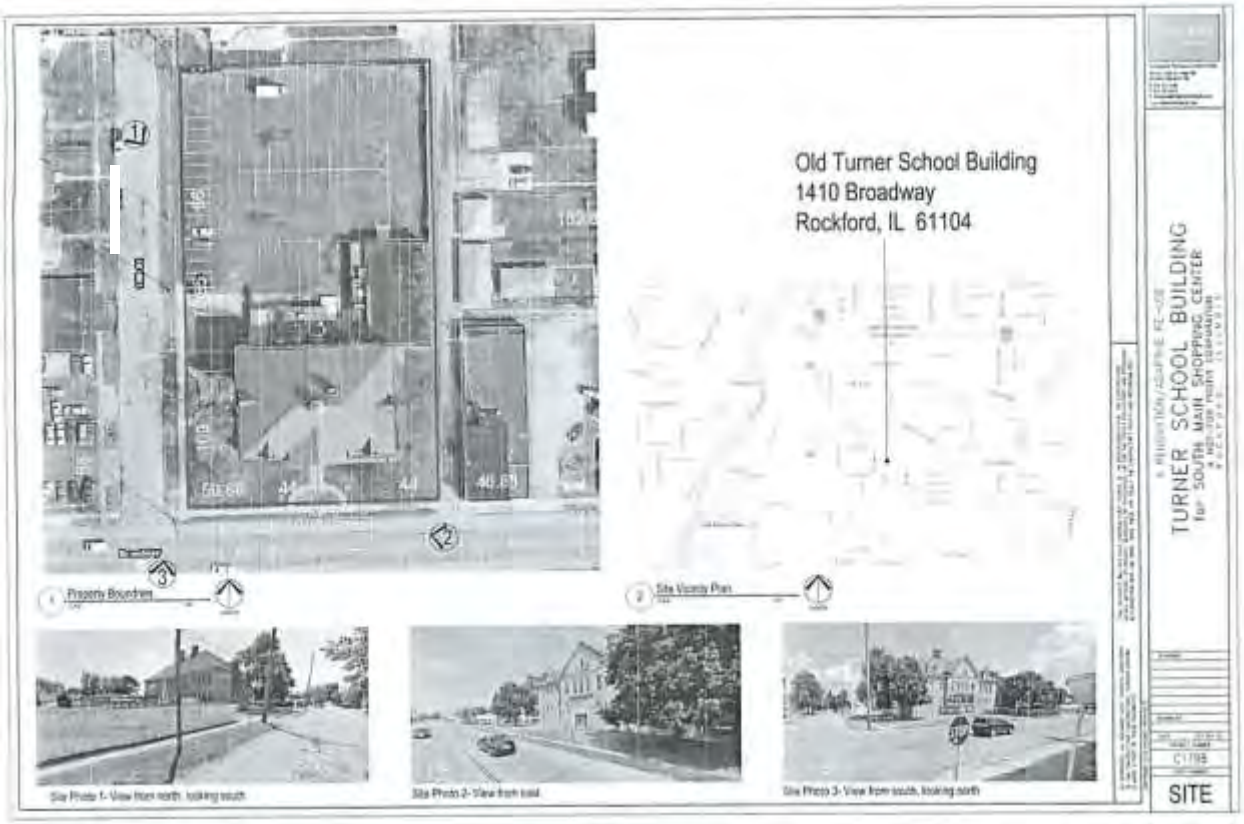
1 of 15, South Elevation, facing north
2 of 15, South Elevation, Entrance Detail, facing north
3 of 15, West Elevation, facing east
4 of 15, West Elevation, Detail facing east
5 of 15, North Elevation, facing south
6 of 15, Northeast Elevation, facing southeast
7 of 15, East Elevation, facing northwest

8 of 15, Gymnasium Interior, facing northeast
9 of 15, Attic Interior, facing east
10 of 15, Northwest Classroom, second floor, facing west
11 of 15, Southwest Classroom, second floor, facing south
12 of 15, Southeast Classroom, second floor, facing east
13 of 15, Hallway, first floor, showing classroom doors, facing north
14 of 15, Southwest Classroom, first floor, facing east
15 of 15, Hallway, first floor, facing northwest

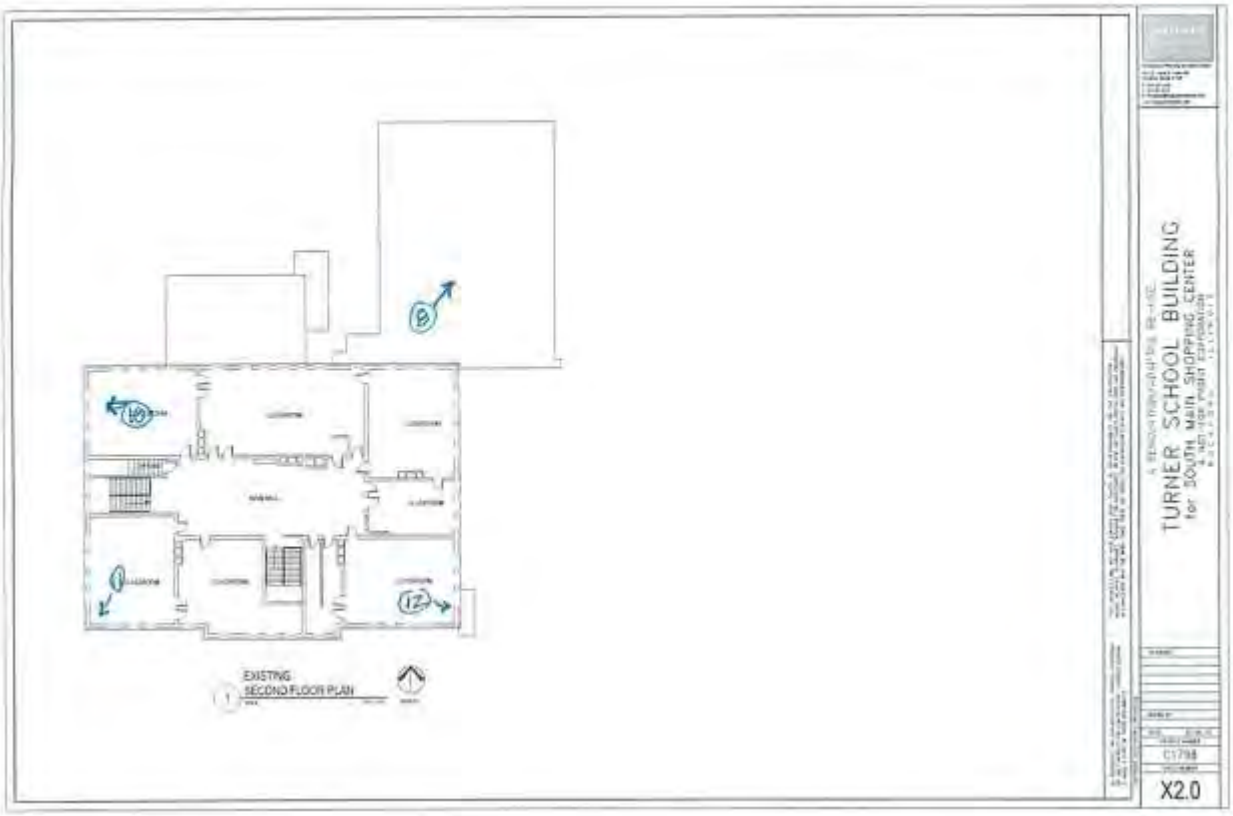
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

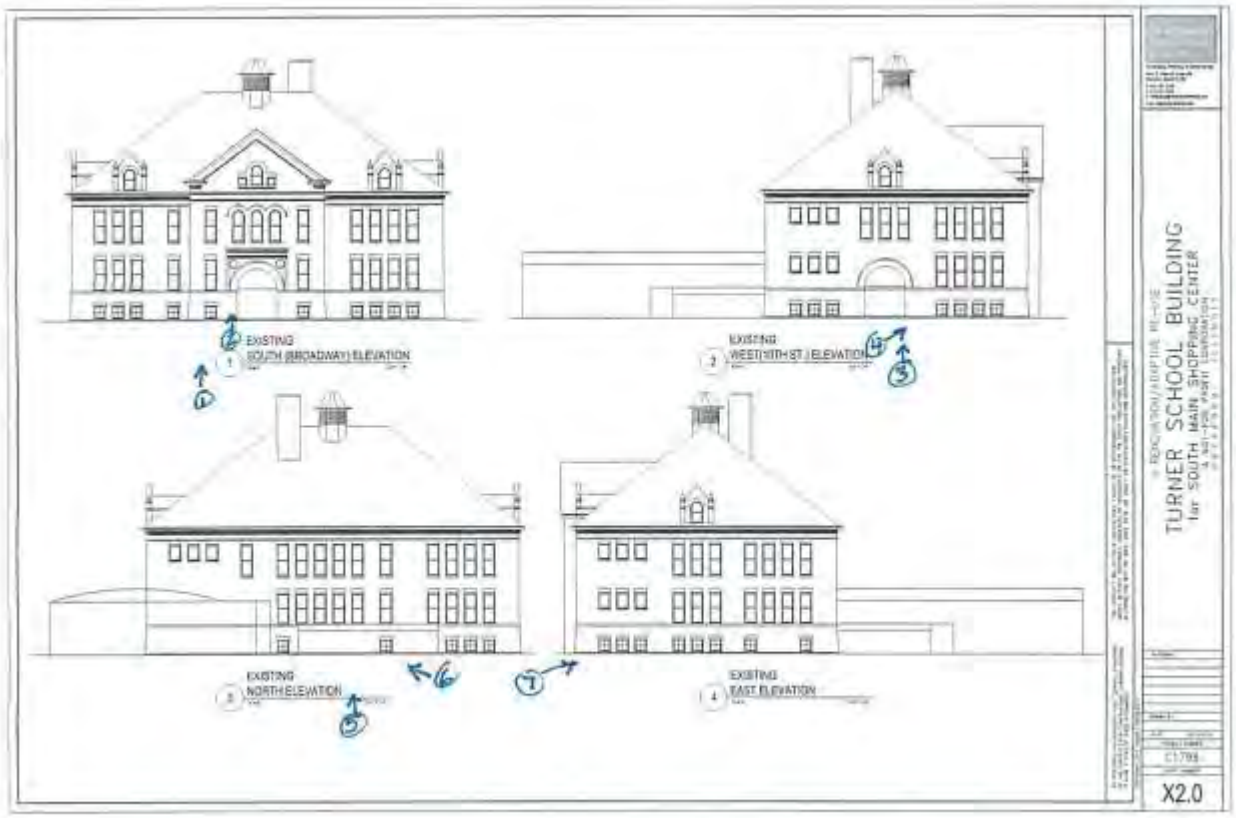
12th Ave
Parmele St
10th St
Broadway
N


Acres: 1.37
WOODRUFF'S SECOND ADDITION
BLOCK 16
Turner
School Site
1410 BROADWAY
Rockford, IL 61104


Old Turner School Building
1410 Broadway
Rockford, IL 61104
Property Boundries
Site Vicinity Plan
Site Photo 1- View from north, looking south
Site Photo 2- View from east
Site Photo 3- View from south, looking north
TURNER SCHOOL BUILDING
for SOUTH MAIN SHOPPING CENTER
SITE

EXISTING
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
EXISTING
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
TURNER SCHOOL BUILDING
for SOUTH MAIN SHOPPING CENTER
X1.0


EXISTING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
TURNER SCHOOL BUILDING
for SOUTH MAIN SHOPPING CENTER
X2.0


EXISTING
SOUTH (BROADWAY) ELEVATION
EXISTING
WEST (10TH ST.) ELEVATION
EXISTING
NORTH ELEVATION
EXISTING
EAST ELEVATION
TURNER SCHOOL BUILDING
for SOUTH MAIN SHOPPING CENTER
X2.0

Turner School, Rockford, Ill.

Google earth

Page 1

Turner School
1410 Broadw ay Rockford Winnebago County, IL Lat: 42°15'9.75"N Long: 89° 4'29.38"W

18
98
TURNER SCHOOL

NO SMOKING
NO TRESPASSING
VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED

HEALTH SERVICE

Clinic
Upstairs
HEALTH SERVICE