



**PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES**

*Note: PIFs are prepared by applicants and evaluated by DHR staff and the State Review Board based on information known at the time of preparation. Recommendations concerning PIFs are subject to change if new information becomes available.*

**DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff)** 122-6498

**1. General Property Information**

Property name: James Madison School

Property address: 3700 Bowden's Ferry Road

City or Town: Norfolk

Zip code: 23508

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: City of Norfolk

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building  Site  Structure  Object

**2. Physical Aspects**

Acreage: approximately 2.8379 acres

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban  Suburban  Town  Village  Hamlet  Rural

Briefly describe the property's overall location and setting, including any notable landscape features:

James Madison School is located within the Lambert's Point neighborhood of the City of Norfolk. Lambert's Point is a point of land on the east side of the Elizabeth River, near downtown Norfolk. Hampton Boulevard is an important transportation artery that connects Norfolk's Midtown tunnel to the Naval Station Norfolk. Development along the corridor is largely commercial, interspersed with some multiple-family housing properties. Lamberts Point, a historically diverse area, includes a mix of single-family dwellings and retail spaces. Approximately four blocks west of Madison School, the Norfolk Southern Lambert's Point railroad yard was a historically important shipping hub along the Elizabeth River's waterfront. In the school's immediate vicinity, the neighborhood is characterized by early twentieth-century, single-family dwellings along W. 35<sup>th</sup> Street, W. 37<sup>th</sup> Street, and Bowden's Ferry Road. The historic dwellings are generally examples of Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, both of which were immensely popular in Virginia's Tidewater region during the 1900s-1920s. More recent, low-density commercial development and multiple-family dwellings are located along W. 38<sup>th</sup> Street and Hampton Boulevard. A small, picturesque Gothic Revival church stands directly to the southwest across W 38<sup>th</sup> Street from James Madison School.

James Madison School occupies an irregularly shaped, roughly 2.84-acre parcel that is bounded by Bowden's Ferry Road on the west side of the parcel, W. 35<sup>th</sup> Street on the south side of the parcel, Hampton Boulevard along the parcel's east side. Directly north of the school, a large modern drugstore with a parking lot stands between the school property and W. 38<sup>th</sup> Street. The short side of the L-plan school faces west toward Bowden's Ferry Road. The building's long main block is parallel to a paved parking lot along the parcel's north

side. Another parking lot is located directly south of the school building. A paved basketball court is roughly centered in the southern part of the parcel. The remainder of the lot is grassy with ornamental street trees dispersed along all of the parcel's boundaries.

### 3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Commercial Style

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Neff & Thompson (1921 addition); John Simpson (1960-1962 conversion from elementary to junior high school)

If the builder is known, please list here: Baker & Brinkley (1921 annex); W. H. Belanga Construction Corp. (1962 renovation)

Date of construction (can be approximate): c. 1913, c. 1918 (addition), 1921 (addition), 1962 (renovation)

#### **Narrative Description (Please do not exceed one page in describing the property):**

Briefly describe the property's general characteristics, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions or other major alterations.

James Madison School is a three-story, brick building originally constructed in 1913, with multiple additions and renovations that occurred between c. 1918-1962. The building has minimal architectural ornamentation. Its rectilinear form, large windows, limited decorative brickwork, cornice, and flat roof with low parapets are reminiscent of the Industrial Commercial Style that was widely utilized during the first three decades of the twentieth century for industrial and commercial buildings throughout Virginia.

The load-bearing, red-brick walls are laid in common bond, except at the foundation level, which has a roughly four-course band of soldier bricks above grade. The west façade has two large panels defined by soldier brick courses that flank the centered entry. The panels postdate the building's 1913 construction date; a newspaper photograph from that year shows the façade's original fenestration consisted of three windows with multiple vertical-light, double hung sash at each story. The south and north (side) elevations have bands of windows on all three stories. The extant sash are replacement, metal-framed sash with horizontal lights that likely date to a 1962 renovation of the building. The window openings are highlighted by soldier brick courses and decorative small, square, concrete blocks with a stucco-like finish. The openings retain their original size. In addition to the west entry, the building has two entries along the north and south (side) elevations. Each of the entries is accessed via concrete steps with brick risers and brick cheeks laid in common bond. A utility entry is on the west (rear) elevation, along with an entry infilled with common bond brick.

A raised basement comprises the first story. The interior of the first story has an irregular floor plan that is likely indicative of the reconfiguration of some partitions. Offices, specialized classrooms, storage spaces, and areas that likely once were a commercial-grade kitchen and lunchroom are located on this level. The second and third floors have double-loaded corridors with flanking administrative offices, classrooms, and storage closets.

All of the interior finishes appear to date to the 1962 renovation of the building. The flooring throughout the building consists of linoleum tiles, some of which have deteriorated over time. Pale yellow, four-inch by four-

inch ceramic tile wainscoting clads all of the interior walls in the corridors, stairwells, and in the former cafeteria on the first floor. Above the wainscoting, the walls appear to be concrete block finished with smooth plaster. The restrooms on each floor retain c. 1962 ceramic floor and wall tile. The classrooms have drywall and smooth plaster wall finishes. The ceilings throughout the corridors and in some offices and classrooms have suspended ceilings with acoustical tiles and suspended fluorescent light fixtures. Some classrooms retain their original smooth plaster finish ceilings and have surface-mounted lighting. All of the interior finishes are characterized by their resilience and resistance to wear, and are typical of the types of interior finishes that became common in public school buildings by the 1950s.

The building's overall integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association is high. The school remains in its original location and its parcel of approximately 2.8379 acres has not changed since c. 1960. A small church once stood directly south of the school; it appears on a 1950 Sanborn map but not on a 1970 Sanborn map for Norfolk. Historic photos demonstrate that the building's minimal stylistic characteristics have characterized the building since its earliest section was erected in 1913. The subsequent additions and renovations were in keeping with this aesthetic, including the 1962 renovation that represents the latest major updates that were carried out. The materials have good to fair integrity, with some interior finishes, especially the flooring, likely deteriorated beyond repair. Replacement in kind of the materials, however, is feasible. The workmanship of twentieth-century construction methods, which, as a whole, tended to be more standardized than earlier periods, has been retained. The property has high integrity of feeling and association as a public school originally built during the early twentieth century, with multiple additions carried out to accommodate growing student enrollments. The neighborhood the school served is still extant and borders the property along its west and south sides. The school's documented association with public education in Norfolk includes the Jim Crow era of racial segregation and the mid-twentieth century Civil Rights Movement.

In a bullet list, include any outbuildings or secondary resources or major landscape features (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

- A noncontributing, paved basketball court with four hoops (two full courts) is located south of the school building within a grassy area.
- A paved sidewalk with a covered walkway leads to the front (west) entry of the building. The walkway has metal posts and framing and heavy-duty vinyl roofing.
- Chain-link fencing encloses most of the school parcel and stands along the basketball court's south edge.

#### 4. Property's History and Significance (Please do not exceed one page)

Briefly explain the property's historic importance, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property.

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

James Madison School is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education. The period of significance is c. 1913-1971, beginning with the construction of the original school building and ending with desegregation of Norfolk's public school system through implementation of a busing program. Established in 1913 as an elementary school, Madison School is associated with early waves of consolidation for schools serving White students during the racial segregation era. It stands in the Lambert's Point area, which was annexed by the City of Norfolk in 1911, and, early in its history, the school often was referred to as "Lambert's Point School" instead of James Madison School. Period newspaper articles and photographs demonstrate that the school functioned as a community anchor for which neighborhood residents advocated, including through the Lamberts Point Improvement League. During the 1920s, Madison School grew to become Norfolk's largest elementary school for White children. In 1924, the school became the site of the Madison Ward Community Center, an organization that evolved into the city's Recreation Bureau in 1943. Madison School was converted to function as a junior high school in 1961 and, during the early 1990s, was selected as the site for Norfolk's alternative school, which provided students in grades six through twelve with an opportunity to continue their education. The property's overall high integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association convey the building's historical significance as an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century, consolidated school that remained in use into the early 2020s.

#### Criterion A: Education

James Madison School dates to a time when Norfolk's public school system was in the midst of erecting consolidated schools for White students during the racial segregation era. A "Lambert's Point White School No. 1" stood at the site of the present James Madison School by c. 1898, when Willis Hutchings was appointed the first principal of the school. Between 1898 and 1910, the school's faculty increased from two teachers and Hutchings who served as a principal and instructor, to nine teachers, along with Hutchings as principal. The student enrollment as of 1910 was 383 students.<sup>1</sup> The 1898 building, which was expanded over time, is depicted on the 1911 Sanborn map of Norfolk and was razed during the 1920s. The two-story building was of brick construction and had a 10" Phoenix fire extinguisher, a furnace for heating, and electrical lighting. The City of Norfolk acquired the property on November 11, 1911, the same year that the City annexed the Lambert's Point neighborhood, where the Madison School is located.

In April 1912, Norfolk Public Schools Supervisor J. Paul Spence recommended naming all of Norfolk's public schools in honor of various historical figures, none of whom could be living at the time of name selection. In November 1912, the Norfolk School Board ordered that the city's public elementary schools be renamed to follow Spence's proposal. Originally named 7<sup>th</sup> Ward School and known as Lambert's Point White School No. 1, the James Madison School was renamed for the 4<sup>th</sup> President of the United States and a Virginia native. The James Madison School opened in February 1914 as an elementary school, "with Willis Hutchings as principal. Madison School became a junior high school in 1961 with Earl S. Braxton as principal."<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> "Lambert's Point School Now One of Best in This Section," *Virginian-Pilot*, August 21, 1910, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Henry S. Rorer, "History of Norfolk Public Schools, 1681-1968," p. 54-55.

The earliest section of the extant L-plan James Madison School building appears to date to c. 1913, when a dedication event took place on November 24. The Junior Order United American Mechanics presented a bible and an American flag to the school.<sup>3</sup> This building was constructed directly north of the 1898 Lambert's Point School. The c. 1913 building reportedly had eight classrooms, and the 1898 school apparently remained in use as an "annex" until the early 1920s.<sup>4</sup> A lunchroom was reportedly included in the building's original design. The Lamberts Point Improvement League was the local advocacy organization for the neighborhood's schools. In 1919, the Norfolk School Board advertised a request for bids to build a school at Lambert's Point. Rather than a new building, this bid apparently was for the addition of thirty rooms to the c. 1913 building.<sup>5</sup> It is not clear if this addition was constructed as originally planned. Two years later, funding for a 12-room "annex" was approved, with \$80,000 allocated to the project. At the time, enrollment had reached 855 students, and, due to overcrowding, classes were held on a "relay" basis.<sup>6</sup> The annex project grew to include an auditorium, as well as plumbing and central heating systems.<sup>7</sup> Over time, the project's estimated costs increased, in part due to the inclusion of the auditorium, which was estimated to cost \$40,000.<sup>8</sup> The extant gymnasium wing originally was the auditorium. A September 1921 newspaper article states that Madison School had two 12-room annexes constructed, along with the auditorium.<sup>9</sup> For a time, completion of the annex and auditorium made Madison School Norfolk's largest elementary school for White children.<sup>10</sup>

In 1924, the Madison Ward Community Center was founded by local residents and Madison School's principal, A. P. S. Robinson, agreed to approach the Norfolk School Board seeking permission for the organization to host activities in the school's basement. At that time, the basement primarily served as a rainy-day play area. The Madison Ward Community Center was the progenitor of Norfolk Recreation Bureau. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and a local YMCA all utilized the Community Center's space. The Norfolk Recreation Bureau assumed control of the Community Center in 1943. Norfolk's first director of its parks and recreation department, D. Paul Decker, served as the Community Center's director from 1926-1943.<sup>11</sup>

In 1925, six lots adjacent to Madison School were purchased to create additional space for a playground.<sup>12</sup> On the 1928 Sanborn map of Norfolk, the map's annotation shows that the school building dated to 1920, had the same footprint as presently, and was of fireproof construction consisting of reinforced concrete, brick, load-bearing perimeter walls, and tile partitions. A steam heating system and electrical lighting were included in the map's annotation.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> "Scene at Lamberts Point School Saturday at presentation of Bible and American flag by Junior Order United American Mechanics," *Virginian-Pilot and the Norfolk Landmark*, November 24, 1913, p. 4.

<sup>4</sup> "One and Three-Quarters of Million Being Spent in New Structures," *Ledger-Star*, December 31, 1921, p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> "Proposals to Contractors," *Virginian-Pilot and the Norfolk Landmark*, Volume 66, Number 13, 13 April 1919, <https://www.viriniachronicle.com/?a=d&d=VPTNL19190413.1.1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->, p. 11; "Confer in Vain on Budget; Find No Way to Reduce It," *Virginian-Pilot and the Norfolk Landmark*, Volume 86, Number 55, 24 November 1921, <https://www.viriniachronicle.com/?a=d&d=VPTNL19211124.1.1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->, p. 1, 3.

<sup>6</sup> "New School for Lambert's Point," *The Virginian-Pilot*, February 24, 1921, p. 14. Note that the article's title is not accurate; the approved construction was for a 12-room annex to the existing building.

<sup>7</sup> "City Council Will Vote \$142,676 for Annex to School," *The Virginian-Pilot*, June 1, 1921, p. 2.

<sup>8</sup> "Ask for Twelve School Rooms," *Ledger-Star*, April 23, 1921, p. 3.

<sup>9</sup> "Doctors will Examine All at Beginning," *Ledger-Star*, September 10, 1921, p. 3.

<sup>10</sup> "Work Progressing," *Ledger-Star*, July 20, 1921, p. 2.

<sup>11</sup> "From a Basement Gym in Madison School Grew Norfolk Recreation Program; Thousands Play," *The Virginian-Pilot*, August 21, 1955, p. 44.

<sup>12</sup> "Council in Brief," *Ledger-Star*, July 22, 1925, p. 3.

<sup>13</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Norfolk, Independent Cities, Virginia, 1867-1950. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?q=norfolk,+virginia>. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

In 1960, Madison School became a school for African American students as the City of Norfolk resisted efforts to complete desegregation of its public school system. Architect John Simpson was commissioned to plan the school building's conversion from an elementary to a junior high school.<sup>14</sup> The conversion was considered necessary, in part, to alleviate overcrowding at Smallwood School, which served African American students. The demographics of Lambert's Point had changed to majority African American. Many of the White students who attended James Madison School did not live in the neighborhood. In the school year that ended in 1960, the White student enrollment was 625 youths, the majority of whom were bused from the Camp Allen and Ben Moreell neighborhoods north of the Lafayette River. As of 1960, Madison School had 29 classrooms with a total capacity of 870 students. In contrast, Smallwood School had a capacity of 330 students, but an enrollment of 525 pupils, which meant that 286 students attended the school only part-time. Conversion of Madison School to a segregated school serving African American students was thought to be a means for relieving "desegregation pressure" on Norfolk's west side.<sup>15</sup> Earl S. Braxton served as Madison School's first African American principal.<sup>16</sup>

In July 1961, the Norfolk City Council approved \$291,165 in funding to convert Madison School from an elementary to a junior high school. The project included renovation of the early 1920s auditorium, at which time the space was converted to a gymnasium. A stage at the south end of the gymnasium provided a means for school assemblies and other events to take place, along with sporting and recreational activities. Other upgrades to the school included new shower and locker rooms, a science lab, a home economics space, a carpentry shop, and an enlarged cafeteria.<sup>17</sup>

Norfolk was an epicenter in the school desegregation process as it occurred in Virginia from the 1950s to 1970s. In 1958, 151 African American students applied for admission to Norfolk's six White high schools. A federal court ordered the admission of 17 students, soon known as the "Norfolk 17," after which then-Governor Lindsay J. Almond responded by ordering the closure of Norfolk's public schools for several months, resulting in the "Lost Class of '59." Almond's actions were permitted under the state legislative package known as "Massive Resistance," which was intended to resist all public school desegregation efforts in the aftermath of the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. The closed public schools reopened on February 2, 1959.<sup>18</sup>

After the schools reopened, however, the City of Norfolk School Board, other local officials, and residents continued to resist school desegregation, as evidenced by the 1960 decision to "turn over" Madison School to African American students. A pupil placement board, allowed under state law and not yet ruled unconstitutional by federal courts, was utilized to permit a small number of Norfolk's African American students to transfer to previously all-White schools. This tactic was utilized in numerous localities across Virginia from the late 1950s through the 1968 U.S. Supreme Court ruling, *Green v. New Kent County*, which found that use of such boards did not achieve the desegregation results mandated by the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. Consequently, most Virginia public school systems completed desegregation during the 1968-1969 or the 1969-1970 school year.

Norfolk, however, continued to delay completion of desegregation. In 1970, the NAACP and Black parents filed a lawsuit, *Brewer v. School Board for the City of Norfolk*. The City responded with a desegregation plan

---

<sup>14</sup> "Year May Stretch in Schools," *Ledger-Star*, December 23, 1960, p. 15; "3 New 'Colored' Schools Awaiting Federal Help," *New Journal and Guide*, January 14, 1961, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> "Negro Classes Given Madison," *The Virginian-Pilot*, May 13, 1960, p. 34.

<sup>16</sup> "7 New Norfolk Principals Have Had Broad Experience," *The Virginian-Pilot*, May 30, 1960, p. 25.

<sup>17</sup> "Council Unanimous: School Project Voted," *The Virginian-Pilot*, July 19, 1961, p. 11.

<sup>18</sup> Henry S. Rorer, "History of Norfolk Public Schools, 1681-1968," p. 306-309.

that would assign students to schools based on their geographic proximity to a given school. Because the city's neighborhoods continued to be racially segregated, however, the plan did not allow for meaningful desegregation of the public schools. The Norfolk School Board next turned to busing as a means to desegregate its schools. Busing began to be implemented in September 1971.<sup>19</sup>

Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property, such as deeds, census and tax records, and/or published articles and books. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

"7 New Norfolk Principals Have Had Broad Experience." *The Virginian-Pilot*, May 30, 1960, p. 25.

"Ask for Twelve School Rooms." *Ledger-Star*, April 23, 1921, p. 3.

"City Council Will Vote \$142,676 for Annex to School." *The Virginian-Pilot*, June 1, 1921, p. 2.

"Confer in Vain on Budget; Find No Way to Reduce It." *Virginian-Pilot and the Norfolk Landmark*, Volume 86, Number 55, 24 November 1921.

<https://www.virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=VPTNL19211124.1.1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->, p. 1, 3.

"Council in Brief." *Ledger-Star*, July 22, 1925, p. 3.

"Council Unanimous: School Project Voted." *The Virginian-Pilot*, July 19, 1961, p. 11.

"Doctors will Examine All at Beginning." *Ledger-Star*, September 10, 1921, p. 3.

Doyle, Mary C. "From Desegregation to Resegregation: Public Schools in Norfolk, Virginia 1954-2002." *The Journal of African American History*, Vol. 90, No. 1/2 (Winter 2005), p. 64-83.

"From a Basement Gym in Madison School Grew Norfolk Recreation Program; Thousands Play." *The Virginian-Pilot*, August 21, 1955, p. 44.

"Lambert's Point School Now One of Best in This Section," *Virginian-Pilot*, August 21, 1910, p. 8.

"Negro Classes Given Madison," *The Virginian-Pilot*, May 13, 1960, p. 34.

"New School for Lambert's Point." *The Virginian-Pilot*, February 24, 1921, p. 14.

"One and Three-Quarters of Million Being Spent in New Structures." *Ledger-Star*, December 31, 1921, p. 36.

"Proposals to Contractors." *Virginian-Pilot and the Norfolk Landmark*, Volume 66, Number 13, 13 April 1919. <https://www.virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=VPTNL19190413.1.1&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->, p. 11;

Rorer, Henry S. "History of Norfolk Public Schools, 1681-1968."

---

<sup>19</sup> Mary C. Doyle, "From Desegregation to Resegregation: Public Schools in Norfolk, Virginia 1954-2002," *The Journal of African American History*, Vol. 90, No. 1/2 (Winter 2005), p. 70-71.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Norfolk, Independent Cities, Virginia, 1867-1950.  
<https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?q=norfolk,+virginia>. Library of Congress  
Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

“Scene at Lamberts Point School Saturday at presentation of Bible and American flag by Junior Order  
United American Mechanics.” *Virginian-Pilot and the Norfolk Landmark*, November 24, 1913, p.  
4.

“Work Progressing,” *Ledger-Star*, July 20, 1921, p. 2.

“Year May Stretch in Schools,” *Ledger-Star*, December 23, 1960, p. 15; “3 New ‘Colored’ Schools  
Awaiting Federal Help,” *New Journal and Guide*, January 14, 1961, p. 4.

**5. Property Ownership** (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: \_\_\_\_\_ Public\Local X Public\State \_\_\_\_\_ Public\Federal \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property** (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: \_\_\_\_\_

organization: City of Norfolk

street & number: 810 Union Street, Room 900

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23510-2717

e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_ telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Owner's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••**

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: Lena McDonald and Ashlen Stump

organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group

street & number: 536 W. 35<sup>th</sup> Street

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508

e-mail: admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com telephone: 757-923-1900

Date: March 23, 2026

PLEASE DO NOT ATTACH CONTINUATION SHEETS TO THIS FORM. THANK YOU!



**James Madison School**  
**City of Norfolk, Virginia**  
**DHR ID: 122-6498**

 **122-6498**

**DHR** VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT  
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES



Created By: D. Bascone, 4/8/2026  
Sources: VDHR 2026, ESRI 2026, VDOT 2026, VGIN 2026  
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

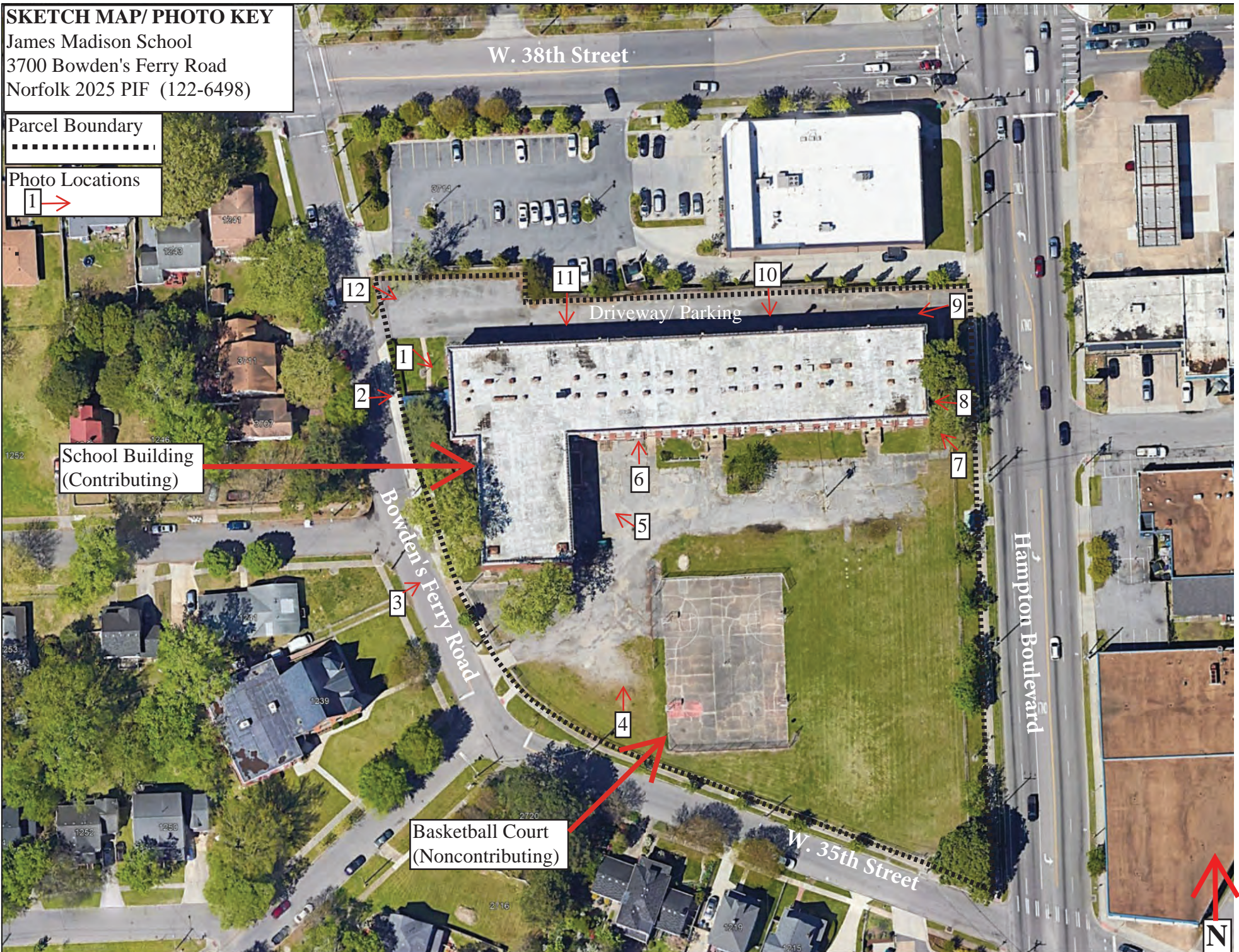
**SKETCH MAP/ PHOTO KEY**

James Madison School  
3700 Bowden's Ferry Road  
Norfolk 2025 PIF (122-6498)

Parcel Boundary

Photo Locations

1 →



W. 38th Street

Driveway/ Parking

Hampton Boulevard

W. 35th Street

N

School Building  
(Contributing)

Basketball Court  
(Noncontributing)

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

1

2

3

4

1252

3246

1251

1253

3741

3707

253

261

1239

1252

1250

2716

2720

1249

3215



MADISON

No Trespassing









NO DUMPING

NO DUMPING















MADISON

FACULTY  
&  
STAFF  
PARKING  
ONLY



MAIN  
OFFICE

NOTICE  
EFFECTIVE  
FROM SEPTEMBER 10, 2010

NOTICE  
NO SPECIAL  
SERVICES  
IN PROGRESS







































NOTICE  
NO SMOKING  
NO DRUGS  
NO ALCOHOL  
NO WEAPONS













