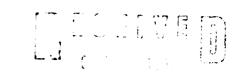
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



NATIONAL

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

1. Name of Property				
historic name	Oskaloosa Cit	v Hall		
other names/site number				
2. Location				
street & number	NE corner S.	Market St & 2nd	l Ave E	not for publication
city, town	Oskaloosa			vicinity
state Iowa	code IV col	unty Mahaska	code 12	3 zip code 52577
3. Classification		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Ownership of Property	Category of Pro	nerty	Number of Res	ources within Property
private	building(s)	porty	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local	district		1	buildings
·				
public-State	site □ structure			sites
public-Federal	object			structures
	object		1	objects () Total
Name of related multiple man	anti liatina		Number of some	
Name of related multiple prop Architectural & Histo	-	Onlen looms TA		ributing resources previously tional Register1
ATCHITECTURAL & HISTO	rical resources of	OSKAIOOSA, IA	iisted iii tile iva	tional Register
4. State/Federal Agency	Certification			
National Register of Histori In my opinion, the property Signature of certifying official State Historical So State or Federal agency and b	meets does not mo	ocedural and profess eet the National Regis	ster criteria. 🔲 See	set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. continuation sheet. Date
In my opinion, the property	meets does not m	eet the National Regis	ster criteria. See	continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or or	her official			Date
State or Federal agency and t	ureau			
5. National Park Service	Certification			· · ·
I, hereby, certify that this prop				mtered in the
entered in the National Re See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the Register. See continuation	gister. National on sheet.	Seloru	Byen	Jational Registre
determined not eligible for National Register. removed from the Nationa other, (explain:)	Register.			
		Signature of the	Көөрөг	Date of Action

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)		
GOVERNMENT/City Hall		
Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
foundation Concrete walls Brick		
roof Tile		
other Stone Trim		
Steel Truss Roof		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Oskaloosa City Hall is a two story brick building on a high brick foundation, located on the northeast corner of Market Street and Second Avenue West. The building is treated as free-standing, with a primary facade facing Market, and two secondary facades, one facing Second, and the other facing the alley along the north side of the building. On the east side, the City Hall is attached to the Fire Station. The exterior is of dark brown brick, laid in a running bond. Stone is used for quoins, the watertable, a string course just below the corbelled brick cornice, and above the jack-arched windows. The facade is symmetrical, with double doors flanked by brick pilasters, with stone bases and capitals. Windows throughout are jack-arched, double hung on the two lower levels, and triple hung on the top floor where the court room/council chamber is located. The hip roof is of red tile. The City Hall matches the Fire Station in both design and building materials (dark brown brick, stone trim, tile roof). With the high foundation, quoined corners, and jack-arched windows, it is a good example of Renaissance Revival design executed in brick. The bell tower which links the two buildings is of similar design.

The City Hall and Fire Station originally faced two other Wetherell designed buildings at the corner of Market and Second: the Lacey Hotel (non-extant) was on the northwest corner; and the Oskaloosa Public Library is on the southwest. The intersection is one block south of the Square. Both the City Hall and Fire Station are included in the City Square Commercial Historic District.

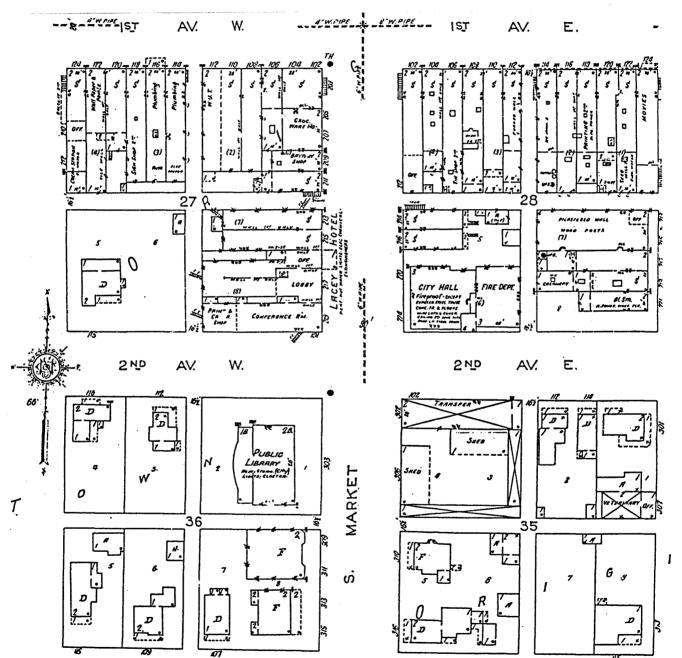
Records indicate that tracings exist for both the Oskaloosa City Hall and the Fire Station in the files of Wetherell and Ericsson in Des Moines. Only the drawings for the Fire Station could be located for this project. However, the similarity of design, scale, proportion, and building material, leave little doubt that this is a Wetherell design.

This project has dealt primarily with the exterior of the Wetherell buildings, and the nominations are based on exterior significance and integrity. The only apparent exterior alteration has been the installation of one new door at the lower level, just south of the main entrance on Market Street.

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This map shows the relationship of City Hall to the Fire Station, to the Oskaloosa Public Library diagonally across the street, and the non-extant Wetherell designed Lacey Hotel.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in ationally starts		
Applicable National Register Criteria A B C	. ·	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	D DE DF DG	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1911	1911
	Cultural Affiliation N.A.	
Significant Person N.A.	Architect/Builder Wetherell, Frank E. (Archi Sinclair, S.B. (attributed	

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

The Oskaloosa City Hall is significant under Criterion C as a good example of Wetherell's public buildings from the early 20th century, and demonstrates his interest in a variety of styles, using Renaissance Revival here, and Neo-Classical and Tudor Revival for other public buildings (as noted in the "Works of Frank E. Wetherell: 1892-1931" context). This is an example of phased construction. It was designed to be built after the Fire Station, adjacent to the east, but the two buildings match in terms of style and materials. There has been some confusion over the years as to who the architect was for these two buildings. Locally, the City Hall has been attributed to S.B. Sinclair, an Oskaloosa contractor who sometimes advertised himself as an architect. Drawings for the Fire Station dated 1908 by Frank E. Wetherell indicate that he was the designer of that building. Due to the similarity of both design and materials, and the fact that Wetherell executed drawings for both buildings in 1905, it appears fairly certain that Wetherell was actually the architect for City Hall when it was finally built in 1911.

While many Renaissance Revival buildings were constructed of stone, it is logical that brick was used for this building. Often in smaller county seat towns, the public buildings, like the library across the street, were of brick rather than stone. Brick was commonly used for fire stations, and the similarity of design called for similarity of materials in this instance.

Wetherell had been involved with the design of this building since 1905, about the time he moved to Des Moines. His original plans called for a building to cost approximately \$40,000. He offered to superintend the construction, as well as provide the plans for a fee equal to 4% of the cost of the building, 1% less than the normal

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architect's fee. The city council thought it was too much, and after much discussion, Wetherell finally unwillingly accepted a flat fee of \$1,200. S.B. Sinclair was a member of the city council at that time, and he is said to have called for many changes. It was always anticipated that the Fire Station and City Hall would be built at two different times, but why construction did not start on City Hall until the fall of 1911 is uncertain. It is interesting that Wetherell was still very involved with major projects in Oskaloosa during his first years in Des Moines.

The Oskaloosa City Hall meets the integrity requirements set out in the Multiple Property Document for Wetherell related works.

Oskaloosa Weekly Herald, 2 February 1905, p.8 24 February 1912, p. 26 December 1913, p. Tracings in the files of Wetherell & Ericsson	17, c.1. 2, c.3.
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency X Local government University Other Specify repository:
10. Geographical Data Acreage of property Less than one acre. UTM References A 1 5 5 9 7 8 0 4 5 7 1 2 1 0 B Zone Easting Northing C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Zone Easting Northing
Verbal Boundary Description Original Plat, Blk 28, S 1/3 Lots 5 & 6, City	of Oskaloosa.
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
This is the area that has been traditionally	associated with this resource.
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant	(515) 682-2743
organization Oskaloosa Historic Preservation Com	nm. date June 1991
street & number City Hall, P.O. Box 1010	telephone <u>(515)</u> 673-8361
city or town Oskaloosa	state IOWa zip code _52577

9. Major Bibliographical References