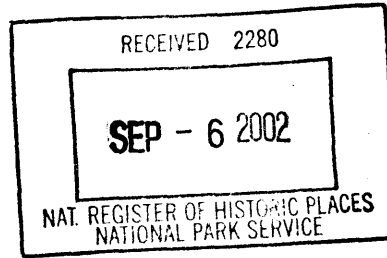


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



1186

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 Prairie du Chien City Hall
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number	207 West Blackhawk Avenue	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Prairie du Chien	N/A	vicinity
state	Wisconsin	code	WI
county	Crawford	code	023
zip code	53821		

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Alicia L. Core
Signature of certifying official/Title
August 27, 2002
Date

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 commenting official/Title
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Prairie du Chien City Hall
Name of Property

Crawford
County and State

Wisconsin

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:)

Edson H. Beal

10/16/02

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
 public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
___ district
___ structure
___ site
___ object

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

contributing	noncontributing
1	0 buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	0 total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT: city hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT: city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation STONE
walls BRICK

roof SYNTHETICS
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Architectural Description: Summary

The Prairie du Chien City Hall was constructed in 1894. The building is located west of the former Fort Crawford Hotel that was built prior to 1870 and the two buildings share a common structural masonry wall. The City Hall is situated on the interior of a downtown city block that has several commercial buildings of similar vintage and style. It rests on a limestone foundation that remained from a previous building on the site that burned in 1893. The building has structural brick walls, supporting one wood framed floor and a wood framed roof structure. The window and door openings are selected from popular styles readily available at that time. All the cornice details appear to be configured from pine lumber.

Architectural Description: Front Facade

A large cut stone at the top of the foundation forms a strong horizontal base for the front of the building. This masonry detail has been partially obscured with subsequent repairs and remodeling and also from the changes in the height of the sidewalk and street work. In the very center of the building is a massive structural masonry wall creating two sections to the first floor. Originally there was no internal connection between the two parts of the building. On each side of the support, cast iron columns create three separate bays. Those to the right have an equal spacing, while those to the left create a wider central bay. These cast iron columns are still in place, however the capitals have been removed or obscured by remodeling. There is a large structural beam running across the top of the columns separating the commercial front from the upper story structural brick. The spacing of the columns corresponded to the original use of the ground floor. The left side housed the fire department and its equipment, while the right side was used as the city office.

Originally the first floor had center entries in each of the two sections with large glass windows set on each side onto a raised panel wooden kickplate. There was a large decorative sill at the base of the pane and at the top of the raised panel kickplate.

In 1976 the City Hall was remodeled with changes to the entries. The entrance to the left section and to the second floor is now located on the far left of the building. The entrance to the right section is just to the right of the central brick wall. The limestone sill was removed here to create a wheelchair ramp. The commercial level front currently has downsized residential style casement windows. Above and below these windows is a carsing type pine board filling in the opening on top and a diagonal tongue and groove 1x4 beaded ceiling board (wainscoting) on the lower panel.

On the second story there was a tall central double hung window with two shorter double hung windows on each side. These windows have a modified arch, raised brick window hood on top and a raised limestone lintel at the sill. While the original openings and detailing remain, the windows have been replaced with glass block. In the center, above the tall window, is a rectangular limestone panel with the date "1894" in raised lettering.

The cornice is symmetrical beginning with a large plain area directly above the datestone, then there are four prominent decorative corbels on each side with a corresponding finial on the roof directly above. In between the four prominent corbels are two lesser corbels, except directly above the datestone. Between each corbel are smaller brackets that create a dentil type pattern between the corbels. The frieze board has a strong half round band running full length across the bottom. The corbels intersect this band and terminate on the surface of the brick. On the upper side there is a crown molding on top of the fascia and before the start of the roof edge. On the roof the ornamentation continues. At each corner and at symmetrically placed intervals are four pressed metal finials.

Originally, the building was capped by a balustrade that ran between the cornice finials and by a tall, open belfry. The base of this tower is still visible above the cornice. The ornamental bell tower had a balustrade connecting four corner posts. At the top of these posts were more spindled ornamentation and decorative brackets. This all supported a Second Empire style roof. This mansard roof was punctuated with round protruding windows. These windows look to have a solid panel in lieu of panes of glass, perhaps it was prepared for a possible town clock. Above this there was a short spindled rail with slightly taller corner posts. This ornamentation was set at the same degree of slope as the mansard roof. At the upper most center of the tower there was a long slender spire.

Because the building sits between other buildings in a commercial streetscape, it has only one primary elevation. The visible side and rear elevations are devoid of ornamentation and are utilitarian in appearance. The north wall was rebuilt in 1976 with concrete block. There are three masonry columns rising from the foundation to the roof. This wall has several small residential style casement windows.

Interior Detail:

As noted above, the building was constructed with an internal masonry wall dividing the first floor into two equal spaces. The left hand side contained the engine house, while the right half housed the council room. This first floor configuration remained until the fire department vacated the building in the early 1950s. The second floor contained a large hall. Sanborn maps further indicate a veneered two story extension with an iron ceiling at

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford Co., Wisconsin

the back of the building. This may have been the entry to the second floor hall; however, this area could only be reached from the back of the building through the interior of the lot. This extension is no longer extant. An interior staircase is also indicated in early Sanborn maps. It was located along the interior wall at the back of the engine house.

The interior finish of the street level of City Hall has all been remodeled in the same 1976-style décor. The walls are all paneled with a dark paneling and suspended lowered ceiling tile. An entrance from exterior street level reaches the second floor. The front portion of this floor has been divided into office cubicles with ten-foot ceilings in the same 1976 décor as downstairs. This area of reuse takes up half of the floor space. The other half is in the original condition. This is a portion of the original ballroom with 16' ceilings. The original hardwood floors are intact. There is an ornate light fixture still in place at the center of the ballroom. Two windows with wide ornamental trim still exist on the west wall.

While the building has been remodeled with some loss of architectural integrity, essential design elements remain. Enough of the character of the building remains to represent the building relating to its areas and period of significance. Remaining original elements include the window openings of the main façade with their sills and hoods. While the balustrade and bell tower have been lost, the original cornice remains in place. It is anticipated that the proposed development project for the property will restore some of the historic features of the building.

Prairie du Chien
Name of Property

Crawford
County and State

Wisconsin

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.

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

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1894-1952

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

Statement of Significance: Summary

Since its construction, the Prairie du Chien city hall building has been used for a variety of civic purposes in addition to serving as the city hall. The period of significance for the property begins in 1894 with the completion of the building, and ends in 1952, the end of the historic period. Through all these years it was the seat of city government and the site of local entertainment events. The building is significant in the area of Politics/ Government for the building's continued role as a center of municipal services in the community. The building's long term use as the police and fire station and as the community's public library contributes to its significance. The building is also significant in the area of Entertainment/Recreation as an important social gathering space for the community in the large second floor ballroom, first as the local opera house and later as the Legion Hall. It is eligible at the local level.

Historic Context:

The United States Army withdrew its troops from Fort Crawford in 1856 ending an economic influence that began in 1816; by then Prairie du Chien was almost two centuries old. Modern Prairie du Chien began to emerge with the coming of the railroad in 1857; the area's economy was no longer dependent on the influx of money from the fur trade or the military at Fort Crawford.

During the late 1860s and early 1870s the vast fort lands were sold into private hands and were being redeveloped. In 1864 the railroad decided to relocate its depot from the Lowertown site west of the fort to the St. Feriole Island site directly in front of the river.

Near the end of the Civil War, on March 31, 1864, J. George Schweizer paid Hercules Dousman \$1,000 for the land presently occupied by the city hall and the adjacent Commercial Hotel/ Fort Crawford Hotel building. The legal description in 1864 when Schweizer brought the entire property was: "The whole front of Lot one and 27½ feet of the front of Lot 2 so as to form 77½ front on the N side of Bluff Street and 150 feet on the west side of Prairie Street."¹ Important early settlers—Pierre Lessard, Pierre Pacquette, Jean Brunet, in addition to Hercules Dousman—had previously owned the parcel.

On this parcel Schweizer built a three-story business block known as the Schweizer Block on the corner and a two-story attachment to the west; the two shared a common wall suggesting

¹ Several street names in the business district have been changed since the Schweizer property took its place on the landscape. In this document the street names, which existed at the time, were used. Changes affecting this account are Bluff Street to Blackhawk Avenue in the 1920s; Church Street to Beaumont Road in the early 1930s and Minnesota Street to Wacouta Avenue in the late 1970s.

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

they may have been constructed at different times. The two-story building housed the Germania Hall on the second floor; it may have occupied the first floor in its later years. Gradually, the Germania Hall name disappeared giving way to the Opera House. Large gatherings, concerts and entertainment were featured in the spacious area. The first floor was leased to businesses, as was the larger three story Schweizer Block. By early 1870 both buildings were in use. They may have been in use a year or two previous to that. While the date of construction for Schweizer's buildings is not certain, one later reference indicates the Schweizer Block was in operation early in 1867. Clearly both were in use by early 1870 and are shown on the 1870 Birdseye Map of Prairie du Chien.

The last big event in the old facility, which had rollicked for more than a quarter of a century with the celebrations of Prairie Du Chien, was a Grand Charity Ball held the Friday night before the 3:00 a.m. Saturday fire in February 1893. Several hundred people attended at \$2.00 per couple with the proceeds to be used for charity within the community.

The February 9, 1893 headline in the *Union* informed "Opera House Burned: The Most Destructive Fire that has Visited the City in Years." A cigar stump discarded carelessly around the stage is thought to have caused the fire that destroyed the building to the west and damaged the third floor and roof of the Commercial Hotel. The Hotel had water damage throughout. Because it was bitterly cold that February morning, the hydrants were frozen, and the firemen were having trouble getting their equipment to handle the water to put out the fire.

Civic Significance: City Hall

The large parcel remained in the Schweizer family until the Opera House Fire in February 1893. In April 1893 D.F. Horsfall, C.A. Patzlaff and William Leefeldt purchased the properties from the Schweizer estate for \$1,500. Leefeldt was a builder and Horsfall and Patzlaff had a lumber company. Their intent was the rebuild the Commercial Hotel quickly and sell or lease it.

The fire also destroyed the community's social hall and almost immediately the press began to lobby for its replacement. During February and March 1893, the *Courier* called for the rebuilding of the Opera House.

There is no investment that would pay better or be more creditable to the city than a commodious properly located opera house hall. There is not a present a public hall in Prairie du Chien that any troupe can secure for a public entertainment requiring a stage and scenery, Prairie du Chien would provide a bonanza for some public spirited man who had the enterprise to build an opera house here. There is plenty of capital here; why doesn't somebody take advantage of this opportunity? [*Courier* 14 February 1893]

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

Construction of City Hall 1894

A year later in February 1894, Leefeldt, Horsfall and Patzlaff sold the west part of the property to the city of Prairie du Chien for \$300 with the understanding the city would construct a municipal building within a year. Although the current city hall and the former Fort Crawford Hotel share a common wall, their history and ownership diverged after that 1894 sale until 1981 when the city purchased the Fort Crawford Hotel building.

The new building was to be more than a social hall. In addition to a second floor ballroom, the edifice was also to house city offices. Since its incorporation as a city in 1872, the city had rented office space. Now it was to have a building that would house city offices, as well as the police and fire departments. The newspaper reported:

The city council purchased the old opera house on Bluff Street for \$300 with the evident intention of erecting a public building for city purposes. It would probably be more correct to say the site was a gift to city as the improvements made on the property are worth double the amount paid for it. The *Union* believes this move is a good one in the right direction, and it is a matter of regret that there should be anything like organized opposition from a reputable source. A city hall and police headquarters together with accommodations for the fire department ought to be a good investment. [*Union* 8 February 1894]

On March 8, 1894 the city published an official notice to contractors for a building to be done on the Opera House site according to specifications on file. By August the *Union* reported that a plate glass window was installed in the city hall. The lower rooms were being finished and would provide the city council, the fire and police departments elegant and spacious quarters. While awaiting the completion of the building the fire department and the city council met in the parlor of the Commercial Hotel. On September 4, 1894 the council accepted the new building after a report by the inspection committee.

From 1895 through the early 1950s the west side of the building was used by the fire department at the front part of the building, with the city jail in the back part. The jail cell, a 6' by 6' structure with flat iron bars, was used to detain men who were drunk and disturbing the peace. When it was no longer needed, city workers took it to the wastewater treatment plant where it was used to house stray dogs. For a number of years the fire truck had been housed at the Voth Oil Station because the newer trucks could no longer be backed into the fire station section of the city hall building. The fire truck remained at its rented quarters until 1954 when the one story fire station was completed at the corner of Louis and Prairie streets. At this time, the police department and the fire department moved from the city hall to the new facility. In 1955 the west half of the city council building was renovated with a new front and extensive

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

interior refurbishing. Then the city offices were relocated there, and city council meetings were held in the north end of the west half of the city hall building.

For most of the period of significance, the city hall also housed the public library. In January 1912 the city council took over the library making it public for the first time. The city furnished room in the council chambers with light, heat and janitor service and gave the newly appointed library board \$100 per year for operating costs and \$50 for books. At that time the library had 450 volumes.

Several times during its long stay in the city council chambers, other options for the public library were considered. However, the library remained in the city hall for 51 years. During most of that period, the library space in the council chambers was considered inadequate. Just three years after it became a public institution, the *Courier* reported: "Prairie du Chien is truly awakening, and within two years, the city should own a modern municipal building, housing its officers and library, providing for twenty years growth." [20 April 1915.]

That same year newly elected mayor F.H. Poehler voiced a similar need, but a different future for the library:

The council chambers where the library is now located is inadequate for the increased patronage of the library. I suggest that when the present lease of the Opera House above the chambers expires, that these quarters be provided to the library as it would be more agreeable for the council to use these rooms for a library than a theater and ball room. [*Courier* 4 May 1915]

However, the city council meetings and the library continued to share space in the east half of the current building. Because of a lack of space, over the years the city office was housed at two other locations on Bluff Street. At first it was the Zieprecht building on the north side of the east 100 Block; then in a building owned by F.H. Poehler (and after his death by his estate) in the east half of the building now occupied by the Panka Shoe Store on the north side of the east 200 Block on Blackhawk Avenue.

Again in 1950, the council decided the city buildings were hopelessly inadequate and planned a new two story building on the corner of Louis and Prairie streets that would house the library, the city offices, the council chambers, and the police and fire department. Opposed by a seasoned politician and local businessman, W.D. Carroll, the referendum was defeated by the same 3-1 margin that elected Carroll as mayor. While the police and fire departments moved out in 1954, the city hall remained at its current location.

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
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The library continued on at that site until January 1963 when it moved to the new library, a gift of the Joseph Wacutes family, built on the city's artesian park on the northwest corner of Minnesota and Wisconsin Street. In the half century the collection had grown to more than 15,000 volumes. From 1912 until her death in 1950 Lydia Hess was the librarian and something of an institution in Prairie du Chien. For half of the library's occupancy of city hall chambers, the city council and the fire department also regularly met in the same rooms.

The senior citizens took up residence after the library left and stayed until the oil burner exploded in December 1974 leaving soot all over everything. The senior citizens found space in the Crawford County's newly opened Satter County Building. The county invited the city council to occupy space there as well, but in 1975 the city council decided to renovate the city hall building. At that time, they knocked a hole in the wall between the east and west sides of the building and the city hall that current citizens are familiar with came into being. With the departure of the library and other groups from the building, the city council finally had its own chamber.

Entertainment/Recreation

As in many communities throughout Wisconsin, the city hall was a multi-purpose building. Not only did it house the offices of city government, its second floor provided a large hall for entertainment venues. These civic opera houses were considered critical in many small communities. The speedy response to the destruction of the original opera house on this site indicates the community's interest in having such a space. These large halls provided a space for public events and hosted travelling performers. In the days before popular mass communication, the community opera house provided a setting to bring the popular entertainment of the day to the locality.

Soon after the building opened, the Phoenix and Cataract Fire Companies gave their annual ball at the new second floor Opera House. The large floor, 44x 60 feet, with a large cloakroom and stage was used for the first time. The building was brilliantly lit with electric lights. In October 1894 the council bought scenery and stage equipment which was due to arrive in thirty days; then the Opera House would be available for the best traveling companies.

Before its official opening on the night before Thanksgiving, several troupes had performed there. October 13, Wheeler and Flom, two comedians were a hit. In early November, The Stargazer, a farce had two performances, and a week later two troupes performed to large audiences. C.F. Petrie had moved to the Commercial Hotel and was running the Opera House Exchange. On November 29, 1894 the city council had a grand ball and reception to welcome the public to their new building. The Opera House was also called the Grand Opera House and the City Opera House.

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
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In December 1894 the celebrated Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter and the Mc Cabe Minstrels were booked. Political speakers lined up to use the facility. In February there was even a Shakespeare night with an actress doing scenes from Romeo and Juliet for the 1,000th night of her stellar career.

In 1929 the American Legion leased the Opera Hall part of the building and had meetings and public events there. Prairie du Chien natives now in their sixties remember taking dancing lessons in the old hall sometime in the 1940s and earlier 1950s. City council member, Jack Kluesner, remembers roller-skating and dancing there in the late 1940s. "In those days, you had the church and the American Legion; that was it." County Board Chairman, Bob Dillman and his small combo, the Prairie Pioneers played once a month for Saturday or Sunday night dances. Dances were held once a week at least and sometimes twice. Six Legionnaires took on the responsibility of running the dances.

For decades the American Legion provided entertainment, but as supper clubs, other dance clubs like the Checkerboard and the bowling alley came on the scene, the popularity of American Legion entertainment declined.

By the late 1950s and the 1960s the large auditorium was a storage space for the civil defense gear that was an important part of city planning during the Cold War. Later it became a storage area for items that would not be ruined by the population of bats that had taken over.

Early in 2001 the city made a decision to remodel the Kozelka Building in the middle of the south side of Blackhawk between Beaumont Road and Wacouta Avenue into city hall; when this project is completed the city will vacate the current building. The city hall property on the northwest corner of Blackhawk and Prairie streets awaits a future in its third century. The construction of the Schweizer Block prior to 1870 was a catalyst to the development of Bluff Street as Prairie du Chien's downtown. With the designation of the former Commercial Hotel, being nominated concurrently, and the City Hall as a National Register properties, the community can reasonably expect this to be the catalyst for the preservation and restoration of other properties from that era.

Conclusion

A few simple numbers demonstrate how central the city hall building has been to the civic life of Prairie du Chien. Fifty-five of its sixty-five election cycles have been planned and completed from this site. Thirty of its thirty-nine mayors have been presiding over city council meetings at the West Blackhawk site for 107 years. At least six generations of Prairie du Chien people have known and used the city hall building. Throughout its period of significance, this building was

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

the seat of city government in Prairie du Chien. During this period, the building also housed the fire and police departments and the public library. These public service uses relate to an expansive period in local government that grew out of the progressive social reforms of the late nineteenth century.

In addition to the business of city government, the building has played an important entertainment role in the community. First as the new opera house, and later as the Legion Hall, the second floor of the building was the site of numerous performances, dances and other social events. The second floor auditorium played this important role in the city's social life throughout the period of significance.

Prairie du Chien City Hall
Name of Property

Crawford
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property under one acre

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

1 15 650830 4768000
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 a continuation sheet)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mark H. Ihm	date	7/28/01
organization		telephone	608-348-7283
street & number	75 Maple Court	zip code	53818
city or town	Platteville	state	WI

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

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Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

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Section 10 Page 1 Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

Verbal Boundary Description:

The current boundary for the City Hall building consists of the following two parcels:

1. "Commencing 33 feet 9 inches from the SE corner of Lot 1, Block 2, according to the Union Plat of Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, running thence 44 feet Westerly, thence Northerly 65 feet, thence Easterly 44 feet, thence Southerly 65 feet to the place of beginning."

2. "Commencing 77 feet West of the Southeast corner of Lot 1 Block 2 according to the Union Plat of the City of Prairie du Chien, thence Northerly on a line parallel to the East line of said Lot 1 a distance of 65 feet for the place of beginning, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the East line of said Lot 1 a distance of 24 feet thence Easterly on a line parallel to the South line of Lot 1 a distance of 22 feet thence Southerly on a line parallel to the East line of said Lot 1 a distance of 24 feet thence Westerly to the place of beginning. It being the intention to convey a parcel of land 24 X 22 feet lying immediately north of the West half of the certain parcel of land conveyed to the party of the second part by deed dated 2/6/1894 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County in Vol. 55 of deed on page 369."

Boundary Justification:

The boundary consists of the parcel purchased in 1894 that has been historically associated with the building, as well as an additional area added to the lot in 1955. Both are part of the original land holding purchased by John George Schweizer in 1864.

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Section photos Page 1 Prairie du Chien City Hall
Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Prairie du Chien City Hall
Crawford County, Wisconsin
Photographer Mark Ihm
Date of photos: May 2001
Negatives at the Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 4
Front façade, facing north

Photo 2 of 4
Rear façade (on right), facing south

Photo 3 of 4
Interior of ground floor

Photo 4 of 4
Interior of second floor, remodeled front portion

Prairie du Chien City Hall
Name of Property

Crawford
County and State

Wisconsin

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title

organization	City of Prairie du Chien	date	7/28/01
street&number	207 West Blackhawk Avenue	telephone	608-326-6406
city or town	Prairie du Chien	state	Wisconsin
		zip code	53821

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.