### **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received APR - 6 1983 date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

<b>historic</b> Wa	conia City Hall				·
and/or common	Same as above				
2. Loca	ation				
street & number		treet *		N∠	A_ not for publication
city, town	Waconia	<u>N/A</u> vicir	nity of		
state	Minnesota	code 22	county	Carver	code 019
3. Clas	sification				
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership X_ public private both Public Acquisition in process N/A being considered	Status occupied unoccup work in p Accessible yes: rest d yes: unro yes: unro	ied progress ricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation tother: (vacant)
4. Own	er of Prop	erty	× 4	an a	
name	City of Waconia	a			
street & number	233 South Oliv	e Street			
city, town	Waconia	N/A vicin	ity of	state	Minnesota
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Desc	riptio	n	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Carver County	Courthou	ise	
street & number 600 East 4th					
city, town Chaska,			state	Minnesota	
6. Repr	resentatio	n in Exist	ting S	Surveys	
title Minneso	ta Historical Si	tes Survey ha	is this prop	erty been determined eli	gible? yesX_ no
<b>date</b> 1975				federalX state	e county loca
depository for su	rvey records Minn	nesota Historic	al Socie	ety	
city, town For	t Snelling Histor	ry Center, St.	Paul	state	MN

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# 7. Description

Condition excellentdeteriorated goodruins X fairunexposed	Check one unaitered	Check one X original site moved dateN/A
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#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Messrs. Osterfeld and Wortmann completed construction of the Waconia City Hall in December, 1909 at a cost of \$12,215.

The New City Hall building designed for Waconia by Architect, Charles Sedgwick, is rectangular in plan, 50 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and two stories high, with a full basement under the entire building. The exterior facade of the building is executed in red Menominee brick.

The first floor originally contained one large room in front (north) to accomodate fire engine apparatus, and a main corner (northeast) entrance with a wide staircase leading to the basement and second story. At the rear of the engine room and reaching from the (east) side was a large room for council chambers, a lodge room and two fire-proof cell rooms. The second story contained a large public hall that accomodated an audience of five-hundred. At the further (south) end of the hall was a stage with a handsome proscenium arch and dressing rooms to either site complete with a rear stairway exit. Finally, the basement comprised a large dining room, kitchen and pantry. Also located in the basement was a large emergency cistern to supply water for the fire engines, a storage area and heating apparatus.

Prominent architectural features included the (northeast) corner tower rising 20 feet above the main roof finished with a handsome gabled roof and steel flag staff. The tower was open to all sides to accomodate a fire bell. Surpassing the tower in significance was the front of the building with its attractive Romanesque arches on the building entrances and second story windows, capped by an entablature upon which is carved "City Hall".

In 1952, with the completion of the new fire station, the City Council commissioned Architect, Edward F. Wirtz of New Ulm, Minnesota to design a new front facade and first floor plan to enable the City to more efficiently utilize the space left vacant by the move of the fire department.

The remodeling called for filling in the first level arches and the removal of the brick veneer to accomodate the construction of entry canopys. The upper-most portions of the second story window arches were also filled-in at this time and new windows installed. Interior improvements made included the creation of several offices in the space once occupied by the fire department.

The alterations made in 1952 remain to this day, however, close examination of the struc-- ture indicates that the arches and key stones are intact beneath the 1952 face brick. Evidence of this is attached.

#### R eha bilitation Program

The City of Waconia through its Housing and Redevelopment Authority has commissioned the firm of Redevelopment Resources, Inc. in cooperation with Ankeny, Kell and Associates, Architects to undertake a rehabilitation program that will ultimately remove the 1952 front facade modifications and restore it to its original appearance circa. 1909.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of SignificanceC	heck and justify below		
prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	<ul> <li>archeology-prehistoric</li> <li>archeology-historic</li> <li>agriculture</li> <li>architecture</li> <li>art</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>landscape architectur</li> <li>law</li> <li>literature</li> <li>military</li> <li>music</li> <li>philosophy</li> <li>X politics/government</li> </ul>	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
		······································		

Specific dates 1909

Builder/Architect Charles Sedgwick

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Waconia City Hall served as a center of community activity from 1909, when it was first occupied, until its vacation in 1976.

In addition to housing the village offices and fire department, the Waconia City Hall was home to the library and the senior citizens center. Perhaps the most significant social functions were those that took place in the cavernous public hall located on the second level. Such activities included fine plays and dances and most notably, the firemen's annual masquerade ball, where a good time was had by all.

Beyond the social significance of the Waconia City Hall, its architecture and appurtenances were also unique to Waconia. The tower bell that served as a beacon to all in times of emergency and as a warning to the young that curfew was near; the Romanesque arches and the Menominee brick are all the last of their kind in Waconia.

The Waconia City Hall continues to serve as a reminder to the community of its political, social and cultural heritage.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Carver CountyHistorical Society

Waconia Patriot Newspaper - Issues: Dec. 21, 1909, Dec. 24, 1909, Jan. 21, 1910 Jan. 28, 1910, March 10, 1910

10. (	Geograpl	nical Da	ta				
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Northerl Naconia,		10 & 11, Bloo	ck 16		2 1 <b>17</b> 		
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state	N/A	code		county		code	
state	N/A Form Pre	code		county	N/A	code	N/A
organizatio street & nu	on Housing & Re Imber 233 Sout	developmentAu h Olive Stree		ty of Waco	telephone	eptember 15, 1982 (612) 448-5215	
city or tow	<b>n</b> Waconia				state	MN	
12.	State His	toric Pr	ese	ervatio	on Offic	cer Certifi	cation
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For NPS I here Keeper Attest:	s use only eby certify that this <i>Mulurif</i> of the National Reg Registration	property is includ	ed in the		the	date 3/4 date	83