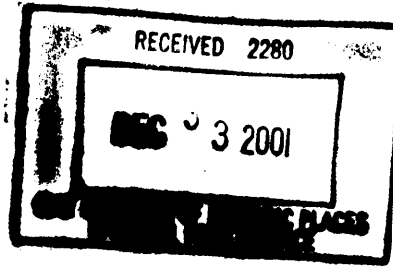


United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service



1474

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 Independence City Hall  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 23688 Adams Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Independence N/A vicinity  
state Wisconsin code WI county Trempealeau code 121 zip code 54747

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 J. Corbett*  
Signature of certifying official/Title

*November 12, 2001*  
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

Independence City Hall

Trempealeau

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**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. Beall*

*1.27.02*

*[Signature]*

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	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

RECREATION/auditorium

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/city hall

RECREATION/auditorium

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Metal

other Wood

**Narrative Description**

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

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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**Section 7 - Description**

The Independence City Hall is located in Independence, a small city of 1,041 population which sits on the banks of the Trempealeau River, in west central Trempealeau County. Founded in 1876, the city features a small commercial area along Highway 93, and a wide mixture of interesting, vernacular homes, many constructed of the local red brick. While the community was legally a village at the time of the building's construction, the edifice was always referred to as the city hall.

The Independence City Hall, located at the northeast corner of Adams and Second streets, one block north of the central business district, is surrounded by a city park. The City Hall sits right on the corner of the intersection, with no setback. There is open green space in the lot to the east of it, and the former Fire Station building is located directly north of it. The green space expands into a small city park which fronts the lake, behind the city hall.

The City Hall building, constructed originally in 1902, is a Romanesque Revival style building, constructed in red brick with rusticated stone. It is two stories tall with a square combination bell and clock tower on the southwest corner of the building. The front, south, facade features symmetrical fenestration, with two arched, inset doorways, one at both the east and west sides, and a row of five windows on the first floor, between the doors, each with flat, stone sills and flat, stone lintels. The second story fenestration arrangement are dictated by the two entrance sections. Over each entrance there is a window with squared lintel, then a second full-sized arched window over that. Between the entrance sections, there is a row of five arched top windows.

The cornice is decorated with brick corbeling which culminates in the clock tower section on the southwest corner. At the center of the cornice is a pediment with the name "Independence" made of metal in bas-relief style in the stone, which is centered in the pediment, and on the southeast corner is a small pediment situated in front of a pyramidal tower cap, which is clad with a metal roofing material.

The west side of the building, which faces Second Street, is the secondary facade. Historically, it featured the entrance for the fire and police departments. The interior of the building was remodeled in recent years to remove the fire department, and now that entrance is used by the city offices. The first floor of the west facade features a double wood door with transom and flat stone lintel, which

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Section 7 Page 2 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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is accessed by six steps up, and it is slightly recessed into the wall. This door leads to the rear stairs of the second story Opera House. To the south of this entrance is a larger opening with a larger wood door, with four over two panes of transom, flat stone lintel, and was most likely the original opening for the fire wagons and trucks for the original fire station. Today this is the entrance to the city offices. To the south of this larger door are five one-over-one sash windows with flat, stone lintels. A small one-over-one sash window lights the west facade of the entry to the library. The second story of the west facade has five brick arched top windows. The roofline is flat except the southwest corner, where the clock tower is located.

The east, side facade which faces the park is simpler than the south (front) and west (secondary) facades. It exhibits the stone foundation, and a sheer brick wall with one door on the ground level., three windows on the second story, and three small, arched top windows above those.

The rear, north facade is simple as well. It faces the one story brick fire station which is situated directly behind the city hall building. There are four window openings spread asymmetrically across the second floor, and one wood, double door which is the door for the stage, for moving heavy props to the second story.

The bell/clock tower is the most distinctive portion of the building. On the southwest corner of the roof is a square tower, with square, brick piers which support the conical shaped tower, which features the four 6-foot diameter clock faces, one facing in each direction. The four columned "room", which is open, encases a brass bell which rings on the hour and half hour. The conical roof which caps the clock tower is covered with metal roofing material.

The two front doors lead to different parts of the interior. The door on the right (east) of the front facade, which says "City Hall" over the door, leads to the stairs for the Opera House upstairs. The door to the left of the front facade, which says "Public Library" above the door, still leads to the public library, which was heavily remodeled in 1960. Most of the original furniture, circulation desk, bookshelves and tables have been removed, and though there are some original doors, windows, columns, and woodwork, the room has been altered significantly. A wall was opened that once led to the city hall offices, which are now in the rear of the first floor of the building.

The city hall offices are accessed through a smaller door on the west side of the building, which

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Section 7 Page 3 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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replaces the larger doors that originally accessed what was the fire equipment room. They were extensively remodeled in the 1970s, with paneling, dropped ceilings and painted woodwork.

The Opera House, which has been recently renovated with the help of volunteers from Independence, is the most intact part of the interior of the City Hall. The main entrance is on the east end of the south facade, through the arched doorway. The double doors have been restored to match the original design. One enters the doors, and ascends the carpeted stairway to the top of the stairs, where a ticket booth stands at the top of the stairs, with double doors to the left which lead to the Opera House.

The open floor of the Opera House reveals a highly polished wood floor, an open stage with lights around the floor and both sides. A mezzanine/balcony is to the left and above. The high, plastered walls have been painted an eggshell white, and replica stencils have been painted at the tops of the walls near the ceiling. The ceiling features a white painted pressed tin, which has been repaired in one section. The mezzanine, which is reached by stairs at the southeast corner of the room, are tiered, and though there are folding chairs in the tiered sections now, will soon have the newly reupholstered theater style seats back in position. A small projection room is located in the southwest section of the mezzanine, and a door leading to the clock maintenance room, and access to the clock tower is located behind the projection room, to the west.

The stage area is also extremely intact. The backstage area has never been painted, and features original doors, some props, and equipment as this stage has been used for class plays and community theatrical productions for decades, the tradition of the cast and crew writing their names on the walls of the backstage has been continued. The walls are covered with hand written cast lists for a wide variety of productions, which give the backstage a feeling of historical importance.

The basement, which is accessed from the rear of the city offices, is a full basement with stone walls, concrete floors, and the south/front section was renovated many years ago for use as a meeting hall and kitchen for the American Legion. In more recent years it had been used for a senior citizens center, and is now vacant. The rear/north section of the basement is unfinished, and has apparently been used as work space for city maintenance crews.

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The overall integrity and fabric of the Independence City Hall remains extremely high in spite of some interior renovations which have been made in recent years. The Independence City Hall is arguably one of the most significant pieces of architecture in the city of Independence, 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

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1902-1950

**Significant Dates**

1902, 1906

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Maybury & Son

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

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Section 8 Page 1 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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**Section 8**

**Statement of Significance**

The Independence City Hall, located at the northeast corner of Second and Adams street, was built in 1902 as the governmental seat, public library, and opera house for the, then, Village of Independence. While the community was legally a village at the time, the building was always referred to as city hall. The building is locally eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its importance to the local government as a multi-functional municipal building, originally housing the village/city hall, police station, jail, fire station, public library, and opera house. Designed by well known regional architects Maybury & Son of Winona, Minnesota, the Independence City Hall is locally eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a good example of a Romanesque Revival style in a governmental building, exhibiting a high level of physical integrity.

**Historical Background**

Independence, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, is located at the confluence of Elk Creek and the Trempealeau River. It is situated on a plain in the valley, surrounded by rolling, wooded hills.

Trempealeau County was formed in 1854, six years after Wisconsin became a state. The first Euro-American to purchase land in Burnside Township (which surrounds present-day Independence) was William S. Werden who filed a land claim in 1855. The township was actually formed in 1863, and was named in honor of Ambrose E. Burnside, a general for the Union Army during the Civil War.

In 1873, the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company, later known as the Green Bay and Western, had decided to build a rail line through the Trempealeau Valley and through Burnside Township. However, the next few years the people of the valley debated on whether or not to give the railroad company assistance by aiding in the construction of a depot. The cost was not so much a factor as was the location. Finally, by 1875, it was agreed by the local people and the railroad company that the depot would be constructed between Elk Creek and Traverse Creek, with the amount of \$5,000 raised through subscription to pay for the new depot.



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Section 8 Page 2 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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When the depot location was finally agreed, David M. Kelly, one of the promoters of the railroad, purchased acreage near the depot location and had it platted in 1876. The new village was to be named Independence, in honor of the country's centennial observance of the Declaration of Independence. The village plat was filed with the Trempealeau County Register of Deeds on 26 May 1876. The east and west streets were designated as Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, while the north and south streets were numbered First through Sixth (*100 Years*, 1976: 15).

The first lots were offered for sale in Independence on 25 May 1876, and a few were purchased immediately, for the construction of houses as well as businesses. Some of the earliest businesses in Independence included the post office, a saloon/store/public hall building, a drug store, a general store, a hardware store, a harness shop, and several small hotels. By 27 September 1876, additional land was platted south of the railroad tracks, known as the "Centennial Addition", adding Warren, Greene, Wayne, LaFayette and Putnam streets (*100 Years*, 1976: 15).

Independence grew at a moderate pace, and, in 1885, became an incorporated village, with a population of 350 people. The survey set the boundaries of the new village to include 565 acres of land. Early issues that the new village board dealt with was to pass ordinances requiring animals such as cow, horse, mules and hogs, to be confined in village boundaries, the issuing of liquor licenses, and setting fines for speeding on village streets. The streets were graded dirt until 1914, when the village took advantage of state highway programs, and put brick and macadam pavement on their high-use streets (*100 Years*, 1976: 25, 36 ).

Independence had constructed an electric plant in 1903 (using some of the same bond money that was allocated for the new municipal building), constructed on the lot now occupied by the fire station, behind City Hall. The October 1903 tornado damaged the new electric plant building; however, it was quickly repaired, and Independence had electricity by December of that year. By 1920, as more power was needed, the village granted a franchise to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Power and Light Company (*100 Years*, 1976: 34). On 6 January 1942, the village of Independence became a city.

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Section 8 Page 3 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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### City Hall

#### **Government**

The first village hall in Independence was an existing two story commercial building purchased from the property owner in 1886. Discussions began about the fact that the community needed more room for village services, including a library and auditorium/opera house space. Then, in 1902, the village voters, by a margin of 79 to 18, approved an eight thousand dollar bond issue to construct a new village hall and an electric plant. The site chosen for the new city hall was at the corner of Adams and Second streets, where the existing village hall stood. According to the June 9, 1902 Independence Village Board minutes, the old village hall was to be sold at public auction that month, and moved off the site prior to the end of the month ("Proceedings of Independence Village Board," 9 June 1902.).

Neither the local newspaper, nor the village board meeting minutes, reveal precisely why the village decided to build a new hall and power plant. Presumably the existing village hall space was becoming too small, inadequate for the growing village's needs, and possibly too run-down. The *Independence News-Wave* apparently favored the modernization of Independence in this way, emphasizing to voters that the bonds for the projects would not add to local taxes. They encouraged the villagers to "take a broad view of the matter and look to the improvement of the village and its interests." (*Independence News-Wave*, 28 April 1902).

The original design, executed by Winona, Minnesota architecture firm Maybury and Son, showed that the first floor accommodated a public library on the west side, the city hall and council rooms on the east side, the jail and the police station on the north end, and the fire department equipment in a north central section of the building, with an auditorium including mezzanine/balcony on the second story. According to village meeting minutes, the village board decided to make the building slightly smaller than originally planned, being 10 feet shorter, the first floor six inches shorter, the second floor eighteen inches shorter, and leaving out details such as a rail in the council chambers, and using lesser grade lumber, and common plaster. The council expected the building to have a roof by December 1, 1902, and to be completed by June 15, 1903. Presumably, the people of Independence wanted a beautiful new city hall, but felt it necessary to keep the costs under control ("Proceedings of Independence Village Board," 19 July 1902).

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Section 8 Page 4 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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By the summer of 1902, the village board had solicited bids for the construction of the new city hall. Receiving seven bids, they selected H. & F. Roettiger of Fountain City, Wisconsin, who submitted the low bid of \$11,100 to complete the work. The cornerstone of the city hall, with a time capsule situated inside, was laid on October 24, 1902, with work quickly progressing after (*Independence (WI) News-Wave*, 23 Aug 1902; 1 November 1902).

By the early twentieth century, it was not uncommon for villages and small cities in the Midwest to pay for municipal government buildings with bonds. Multi-functional buildings, with village or city offices, police, and jail were becoming a popular trend. Though opera houses were found in many small Midwestern towns, and often privately financed, many communities who felt the need for such entertainment space, frequently agreed to incorporating opera houses into their municipal buildings (Atherton, 1954: 142).

Just as the building was being completed, but prior to the addition of the clock in the tower, a tornado hit Independence in 1903, and destroyed most of the second floor of the new building except the south facade and the clock tower. Nonetheless, the building was quickly repaired and completed, providing Independence with many decades of municipal, library, and auditorium space for their community.

**Public Library**

Incorporated in the design of the Independence City Hall were two rooms for the public library, though at the time of construction, Independence did not officially have a library. In 1908 the village board legally established a public library and a library board was designated to govern it. A librarian was hired with an annual salary of \$50.00, and regular hours were established. Through the years, more books, magazines and audio-visual equipment have been added to their traditional library collection.

**Social/Entertainment**

Due to the tornado, the second floor interior of the city hall was not completed and opened until 1906, described at the time as being "the largest and finest hall in this section of the state." The community used the auditorium/community hall for a variety of uses over the years, including live performances and plays, chorals and instrumental concerts, sports events, community parties and dances, graduation and reunion ceremonies and events, motion pictures, to name a few. The

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Section 8 Page 5 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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community hall was first opened to entertainment such as traveling companies. A group to appear in the first season was the Swanee Jubilee Singers, described as a “program of genuine African melodies.” Vaudeville acts, movies, plays, sports events and Christmas programs utilized the space over the next several years. Often these shows, particularly the vaudeville acts, ran to full-houses (*Independence News-Wave*, 23 May 1903).

The holidays tended to be active times for the auditorium. Between 1910 and 1916, the *Independence News-Wave* reported 32 holiday events which were open to the public in the auditorium. Entertainment such as an opera singer, a hypnotist, a quartet, a professional theater company, and a song and dance troupe filled the auditorium. Winter sports such as professional boxing, wrestling, and high school basketball were common. The school did not have its own gym until around 1920 (*Independence News-Wave*, 2 December 1999).

Movies were first shown in the auditorium in April 1907. By 1915, movies were regularly scheduled, and by the 1920s, the American Legion installed commercial theater projection equipment in the mezzanine, in an enclosed room (*Independence News-Wave*, 2 December 1999).

Through the 1920s and 30s, the Junior Class Play became a regular event, and they often performed to a “packed house” according to the local paper. The students took on the tradition of listing the name of the play and the list of actors after each performance on the bare wood walls of the back-stage area, and these names remain on the walls to this day.

The demise of many opera houses in small communities was the coming of the movie theaters by the 1910s, and school auditoriums, which were more common by the 1920s. Independence was a small enough town that a separate movie theater was never built, further emphasizing the importance of the auditorium space in the city hall. Though the school did build a gymnasium by 1920, school plays and programs continued to be performed in the auditorium in City Hall for several decades. (Atherton, 1954: 142).

### Architecture

The Independence City Hall was designed in 1902 by architects Maybury and Son of Winona, Minnesota, in the Romanesque Revival style. The Romanesque Revival style became highly

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popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886) in the early 1880s, by taking traditional Romanesque features, such as the rounded arch window and door openings, masonry construction usually accented with rusticated cut stone, and often have towers of some sort. The Romanesque Revival style, though used in the United States for some larger houses, found its greatest popularity in commercial and public/government buildings (Francaviglia, 1996: 38).

The Independence City Hall exhibits some of the major features of the Romanesque Revival style, with its arched doorways, some arched top windows, and the square, corner clock tower, built in brick and stone. The stone foundation is rusticated, while the brick is smooth, red brick with the buff white stone lintels to accent the red, thus utilizing the Romanesque Revival style's tendency toward smooth brick juxtaposed against rough-cut stone.

**Architects**

Charles Maybury, architect of the Independence City Hall, was born in Solon, New York on 13 January 1830. His father was a stone cutter who had worked on the construction of the Erie Canal. After Charles Maybury's public school education, he was apprenticed to a prominent contractor and builder in New York State for nearly five years, after which time he became a partner in the firm. Three years later the company dissolved, and Maybury went into business as a draftsman and builder. Two years later, in 1856, he moved to Winona, Minnesota, which was a fledgling river town at the time, where he continued his work as a contractor/builder. In 1865 another local architect, Abraham Radcliffe, left Winona, and sold his office and contents to Maybury, after which Maybury concentrated on architecture rather than contracting. In 1881, Charles Maybury's son, Jefferson Nichols Maybury, who had trained in St. Paul for one year, became a partner in his father's architecture firm, which was known as C.G. Maybury & Son. Charles Maybury, then the firm, designed several of the larger houses and business blocks in Winona, and one of their largest commissions was the Winona County Courthouse in 1888 (Maybury File).

By 1903, Jefferson Maybury was appointed as a specifications writer for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, and stayed for at least a year, then eventually moved to Seattle. Charles Maybury died in Winona on 9 February 1917. Jefferson Maybury died on 5 May 1928 in Seattle (Maybury File).

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Section 8 Page 7 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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In the vicinity of Independence, Wisconsin, C.B. Maybury & Son, also designed the Home Bank building in Blair, Wisconsin in 1900, and a house in Arcadia, Wisconsin in 1900. Maybury & Son also designed the Independence State Bank building in downtown Independence in 1901. It may have been Maybury's design and work on the Independence State Bank which got him the commission for the Independence City Hall. The bank's owners, Sprecher and Senty, were also the first two names appearing among signatures on the petition for the new village hall and electric light plant. The bank was also designed in the Romanesque Revival style, which may have influenced the decision for choosing that style in executing the Independence City Hall. It now houses a barbershop on the lower level and apartments on the upper floors ("Proceedings of Independence Village Board," 9 April 1902).

**Conclusion**

In summary, the Independence City Hall is a good example of a Romanesque Revival style, multi-function municipal building, constructed with a City Hall, Police Station, Fire Station, Library, and Auditorium incorporated under one roof. It is significant under Criterion C as a local example of the Romanesque Revival style, as seen in the use of rounded arches, the asymmetrical tower placement and the contrast between color and texture of the materials. Independence City Hall is further significant under Criterion A in the areas of Government and Entertainment/Recreation. The incorporation of other municipal agencies into the city hall building represents the expansion of public services, including police and fire protection. The multi-function municipal building, which consolidated services into one building, was a popular building type in villages and small cities throughout Wisconsin in the early twentieth century. Here, as in other examples, a library was included. With the exception of the fire department, which moved to a new building in the late 1990s, the building continues to house all of its original functions. In addition to providing public services, the Independence City Hall was for many years the nucleus of social and entertainment venues in the community. Though other locations in Independence were adequate for social events such as dances, parties, plays and movies, the citizens of Independence chose to utilize the highly functional and attractive City Hall auditorium for several decades for these events.

This building exhibits a high degree of physical integrity, and has seen a recent re-birth with the support of the Friends of City Hall. Their efforts include rehabilitating and restoring the second floor Auditorium, as well as taking responsibility for seeing that this National Register

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designation is accomplished.

Independence City Hall

Trempealeau

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**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:  
Independence City Hall

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

1 <u>1/5 6/2/5/8/2/0 4/9/1/2/5/8/0</u> Zone Easting Northing	3 _____ Zone Easting Northing
2 _____ Zone Easting Northing	4 _____ Zone Easting Northing <input type="checkbox"/> 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	Barbara Kooiman		
organization	Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center	date	6/2001
street & number	1725 State St	telephone	608 785-6783
city or town	La Crosse	state	WI
		zip code	54601



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**Section 9**

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**Section 10**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The legal boundary description of the Independence City Hall is Lot 4, Block 10, Original Plat of the city of Independence, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary encompasses the entire Independence City Hall as it was sited historically. The boundary excludes the non-historic fire station which stands immediately behind the building to the north, and the surrounding city park.

Independence City Hall

Trempealeau

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

**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.)

<b>name/title</b>	Rebecca Marsolek, City Clerk	<b>date</b>	6/01
<b>organization</b>	City of Independence	<b>telephone</b>	715 985-3055
<b>street&amp;number</b>	PO Box 188	<b>zip code</b>	54747
<b>city or town</b>	Independence	<b>state</b>	Wisconsin

**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.

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(Rev. 8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photos Page 1 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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**Photographs**

Independence City Hall  
Independence, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin  
Photographs by Barbara Kooiman Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC)  
May 2000  
Negatives at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo # 1 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, south and west facades, camera facing northeast.

Photo #2 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, west and north facades, camera facing southeast.

Photo #3 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, north and east facades, camera facing southwest.

Photo #4 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, east and south facades, camera facing northwest.

Photo #5 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, detail of clock/bell tower.

Photo #6 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, detail of cornice and name plate on south facade.

Photo #7 of 17  
Independence City Hall, exterior, detail of City Hall door, which now leads to stairs for auditorium,  
camera facing north.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photos Page 2 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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Photo #8 of 17

Independence City Hall, exterior, detail of Public Library door, camera facing north.

Photo #9 of 17

Independence City Hall, exterior, detail of City Hall/Police Department door on west facade, camera facing east.

Photo #10 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, stairwell to Auditorium, camera facing north.

Photo #11 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, inside doors to Auditorium entrance and chandelier, camera facing south.

Photo #12 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, Auditorium, southeast corner, camera facing southeast.

Photo #13 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, Auditorium, stage, camera facing north.

Photo #14 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, Auditorium, detail of balcony chairs which have been re-upholstered, ready for installment.

Photo #15 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, Auditorium, detail of balcony and pressed tin ceiling, camera facing south.

Photo #16 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, detail of back-stage, camera facing west.

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(Rev. 8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photos Page 3 Independence City Hall, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin

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Photo #17 of 17

Independence City Hall, interior, detail of interior library door, exhibiting 1960s renovations to interior, camera facing south.