United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section n	umber Page
	SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD
Was	illa Community Hall
<u>Mat</u> Cou	anuska-Susitna Borough Census Area AK
NRIS Reference Number: 82002072 Wasilla Community Hall Property Name Matanuska-Susitna Borough Census County N/A Multiple Name This property is listed in the Na Places in accordance with the att subject to the following exception notwithstanding the National Park in the nomination documentation. Signature of the Keeper Amended Items in Nomination: Location: Under county, the Anch changed to Matanuska-Susitna Boro This information was confirmed wi State Historic Preservation Office DISTRIBUTION: National Register property for	ciple Name
	ces in accordance with the attached nomination documentation ject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, vithstanding the National Park Service certification included
NRIS Reference Number: 82002072 Date Listed: 9/8/82 Wasilla Community Hall Property Name Matanuska-Susitna Borough Census Area County N/A Multiple Name This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentat subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendmen notwithstanding the National Park Service certification inclin the nomination documentation. When Miles Iol2/qs	Howelf Allo 10/2/qs nature of the Keeper Date of Action
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United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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	ctions in <i>How to Complete Na</i> htries—complete applicable se		Revised Aug. 10,	1982
1. Na	ame		•	
historic	Wasilla Community Ha	11 (AHRS SITE	NO. ANC-135)	
and/or comi	mon Wasilla Museum			
2. Lo	cation		* *	
street & nui	mber . 215 Main Street,	_B ox -874-	*	not for publication
city, town	Wasilla	vicinity of	congressional distric	Alaska at large
state Ala	ska code	02 county	Anchorage Divisi	on code 020
3. CI	assification		<u> </u>	
Category district buildin X structu site object	g(s) private	Status X occupied Unoccupied Work in progress Accessible Yes: restricted Yes: unrestricted No	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	X museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Ov	wner of Proper	ty		
name C	City of Wasilla			
street & nun	nber 217 Main Street,	Вох 430	·	
city, town	Wasilla -	vicinity of	state	Alaska 99687
<u>5. Lo</u>	cation of Lega	I Descripti	on	
courthouse,	registry of deeds, etc. Mat	anuska-Susitna Boı	ough Palmer Record	ling District
street & nun	nber Box B			: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
city, town	Palmer	· .	state	Alaska 99645
6. Re	epresentation i	n Existing	Surveys	
title Alas	ska Heritage Resources S	urvey has this pro	operty been determined	elegible? <u>X</u> yes no
date 1	.0– <u>12</u> ≘78		federal Xst	ate county local
depository f		vision of Parks History and Archae	eology 610 Wareho	ıse Avenue, Suite 210
city, town	Anchorage			ΛΨ 00501

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Condition		Check one	Check one	
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	_X_ original site	
X_ good	ruins	_x_ altered	moved date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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Description

_ fair

The present Wasilla Historical Museum—built in 1931 as the first (and only) Wasilla Community Hall—is a log building—rectangular in shape. The main portion of the original building is thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. It was built, as it remains, with a twelve by thirty foot porch <u>insitu</u> at the front entrance. This one—story log structure, with a sturdy concrete basement foundation, is located on Main Street, in the heart of the City of Wasilla. The building had a gable roof, which is now covered with modern asphalt roofing. Originally this was of tar-paper.

In 1967 the building's interior was fully refurbished. The exterior, however, has never been altered from its original appearance. The interior after 1967 had varnished fiberboard flooring, sheetrock ceiling covering the old rafters and paneled walls. The museum display areas, added in the past decade, are located along each wall and in the center of the one, large, original room interior.

At the time of the 1967 restoration, an outside entrance to the concrete basement was added—along with a twelve by thirty foot frame addition on the back of the building which contained a kitchen, office area, and restrooms. A well and piped in water system was also installed at this time. The building for years has been heated by an oil-fired hot air furnace. Photographs, taken in 1954, indicate that no change in exterior appearances came after 1931; nor are there any discernible other differences in the present appearance of the now-landmark structure—so fondly remembered by Wasilla pioneers as the social center of their community between 1931 and 1967.

This local landmark building is fully recognizable as being almost identical to the structure which was built through the impetus provided by the will, (and community pride) so stongly instilled by pioneer Alaskan miner and homesteader, Chris Stern. Because few log buildings were built in Wasilla after the 1920's--this structure has special significance for present-day, (as well as future generations of Alaskans). It is an exceptionally fine example of early 20th century arctic log work, and of traditional Alaskan rustic architectural design. The public accepts this excellent log structure as "a prime landmark example." Although nominated for its association in local and regional history; and for memorializing the late Chris Stern, Wasilla Community Hall might also have been designated for architectural merit—as was proposed by AIA representative, Edwin Crittenden (of the Review Board, AHRS) when they approved this for the National Register in 1981.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications	
Specific dates	1930, 1967	Builder/Architect Voluntary Citizens

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Community Hall is the oldest remaining log structure in Wasilla. Its genesis stems from the first homestead established at Lake Wasilla by Chris Stern, pre-dating the founding of Wasilla. Threatened with razing in the 1960's, the Community Hall building was saved through efforts of the Alaska Territorial Centennial Commission. Restored in 1967, it became the home of the Knik-Willow-Wasilla Historical Society, and for the past decade has been a public historical museum. Much of the social history of the lower Matanuska Valley is associated with this landmark structure.

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Chris-Stern, a Swedish immigrant bachelor, came to Alaska about 1898 to pioneer Alaskan ranching and to mine and prospect for gold. He was among the first to homestead (318 acres) in what was then the Wasilla Wilderness on the shores of Lake Wasilla. This was early in the 1900's. Soon thereafter, the small community named Wasilla began to develop. Progress was slow until the building of the Alaska Railroad started in 1915. Wasilla then grew to be a thriving center—not only for the Alaska Railroad, but for miners and farmers arriving in the area. With the advent of the New Deal Matanuska Agricultural Relief Colony in 1935, the area really began to grow and develop from Palmer to Willow.

When Chris Stern died in 1927, his will stipulated that all of his property was to be sold, with the proceeds used for the benefit of the Wasilla community. Through the efforts of Garrit Snider--another pioneer homesteader, and executor of Stern's estate--these stipulations were carried out to build a community hall.

Thus in December, 1930, work was begun on the original Wasilla Community Hall. Virtually everyone living in Wasilla at the time participated in the volunteer project. Logs were cut locally and hauled to the building site. The Stern estate funds provided for manufactured doors, windows, and some other building materials. When this money ran out, local storekeepers were asked to donate additional materials in order to complete the ambitious effort. At this time there were only about 25 families living there.

Local women began to serve meals to the volunteer work crews when they resumed work during the summer of 1931. The cement basement was actually dug as a local WPA project. By late 1931 the Wasilla Community Hall was completed and in use.

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WASILLA COMMUNITY HALL

Continuation sheet (AHRS SITE NO. ANC-135)

Item number

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Miller Bart Garage

The Wasilla Community Hall thereafter was in constant demand—and this continued for the next 35 years. The first Wasilla public school began to use the hall for plays, Christmas programs, basketball games, and even commencement exercises. Fraternal groups, veteran's organizations, the Grange, local homemakers, and all other social groups found that this was a place of much use over the years—the only public hall available. Bingo parties, suppers, workshops, band practice, political rallies, funerals, dances, weddings, and political voting were functions held in this comfortable structure.

During the 1960's the now antiquated building became used less and less—as other facilities had become available. The Community Hall had deteriorated badly with lack of care. Some citizens even suggested that the old building be torn down and used for fire wood. In 1967, however, the local Alaska Centennial Committee urged restoration of the building. Subsequently the Wasilla-Knik-Willow Historical Society organized. They soon turned the old Wasilla Community Hall into the picturesque, attractive museum which has since provided a focal point for local heritage interpretation, tourist information and public education—with accelerated tourist visitation noted during the past decade when the Parks Highway to Fairbanks was paved and completed.

Summary statement of significance

Wasilla Community Hall is significant for integrity of location, historical association, setting, materials, and workmanship. It is the only extant structure that commemorates the life of the prominent pioneer, Chris Stern, who endowed it to the community and to the people that he loved. It is not nominated for architecture; although it is the largest and best example of log construction—as well as the most public accessible—in the region.