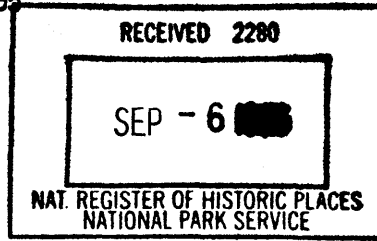


NOV - 9 1995

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Klondike Hotel

other names/site number Park Hotel

2. Location

street & number 332 Third Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Manilla

N/A vicinity

state Iowa

code IA.

county Crawford

code 047

zip code 51454

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.)

Patricia Whelan
Signature of certifying official/Title

9-3-96
Date

State of 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 certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson F. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

10-3-96

Entered in the
National Register

Klondike Hotel
Name of Property

Crawford County, Iowa
County and State

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
- site
- structure
- 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 is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/hotel

Commerce/restaurant

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Asbestos

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for 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)

Transportation

Period of Significance

1897-1945

Significant Dates

1897

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Kopak, H.J.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Klondike Hotel
Name of Property

Crawford County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than an acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 314640 4639840
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
 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 Carole Chapman, Project Director and Crawford County CLG Commissioner

organization Manilla Area Historical Association date May 1, 1995

street & number 412 Ninth Avenue Box 55 telephone (712) 654-8542

city or town Manilla state Iowa zip code 51454

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 Manilla Area Historical Association

street & number 412 Ninth Avenue, Box 55 telephone (712) 654-8542

city or town Manilla state Iowa zip code 51454

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

The Klondike Hotel is a large, rectangular, two story building located at 332 Third Street (Highway 45) in Manilla, within a block to the north of Main Street. Third Street was named Railway Street in early Manilla. The hotel faces to the west . . . toward the railroad tracks and a remaining small railroad building, toward the spot where the bustling Manilla Depot, now non-extant, once stood. An access roadway once led from the Depot directly to the Klondike, connecting with Railroad Street in front of the Hotel. The roadway has long been closed, but the Railroad Crossing sign which cautioned those who traveled it, stands yet today . . . not far from the Klondike Hotel. Some newer buildings affiliated with the grain industry also lie to the west near the railroad tracks. To the south of the hotel, is a narrow parking area, next to which is a large, inviting flower garden with perennial flowers and shady trees. The garden is reminiscent of the hotel's era of significance. The front of the hotel is near the city sidewalk. To the east, across the street, is an older, smaller home of the variety that was commonly erected for railroad workers. To the back of the hotel is yard area and a large parking building erected during recent years by the town's banking corporation.

The hotel, which exhibits characteristics of the Italianate style, is a wood frame building erected in 1897 by H.J. Kopak¹. It had clapboard wooden siding which remains today under the visible asbestos shingle cladding which was applied in the 1940s. The hip roof, with its decorative bracket supports, indicative of Italianate styling, remains mainly intact and has asphalt shingling. The original foundation of brick can be seen in the basement but has been covered for repair purposes on the exterior. The porch with its decorative trim, runs the length of the hotel front, and appears to be original. Its flat deck with balustrade is covered with asphalt shingles as was the original fish-scale shingles. The wooden board flooring of the porch was replaced in later years with a poured concrete foundation and with concrete steps to each side replacing original board steps.

Climbing the open stairway to the second story of the Klondike Hotel gives one the feeling of stepping into the late nineteenth century. This upper level is very intact, with the addition of a metal shower stall being virtually the only alteration since the 1905 addition was constructed to the east end of the hotel. This addition added one sleeping room, a bathroom area, and a linen closet. Water was piped in that same year and hot water installed in 1907. The long central hallway runs the length of the building with six sleeping rooms lying to the north side, and five sleeping rooms to the south side. The small size of the sleeping rooms would suggest single occupancy like that of a lone passenger or a train crew member. The woodwork is of a plain, practical type, the walls of gypsum. The combination washroom and toilet is located to the southeast end of the hallway. The linen closet is just off the hallway by the washroom. Unique features include the transom windows over the doors which open inward off the hallway, fire escape ropes fastened to a ring which is attached to the mopboard, and numbers on the doors which identify to which room the patron was assigned.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

Upon entering the front door of the Klondike Hotel, one steps into the foyer, a short hallway extends straight ahead within which is an open stairway leading to the second floor. There are room entry doors to the left and to the right of the foyer. The walls of the foyer have been altered with the application of a wallboard type of covering being applied over the original gypsum. The original front door has been replaced but some doors remain stored in the basement. To the left of the foyer lies the former lobby area. This room remains fairly intact with its original woodwork and wainscoting. An alcove, not shown on early photos but none-the-less an early addition, is intact. A small washroom in the southeast corner has been enlarged in later years to add a toilet using open space under the open stairway. The ceiling has been lowered. This room is presently used as a combination kitchen and living room of the first apartment. The windows, walls, and door are also intact. This room and the foyer could easily be restored to close-to-original condition. Through the right door from the foyer, one would have walked into the original living room, now used as a bedroom of the first apartment. This room is very intact with original woodwork, walls, windows, and ceiling.

Leaving the foyer through the short hallway leads us east to the large dining room which extends the entire width of the hotel. The ceiling has been lowered, woodwork and doors replaced, and windows to the south replaced. From the dining room, one enters through a door eastward to the original culinary area which was enlarged by the 1905 addition to the hotel. It continues to be used as a kitchen today but is smaller in area. The ceiling has been lowered, a chimney for the old cooking range and a support pole boxed in with wood, a small window replaced an original smaller one, a newer style sink and metal cupboards and built-in cupboards installed. The present day living room/dining room (originally the dining room) and the rooms that lie to the east are presently part of the second apartment.

A partition wall was constructed to create a small laundry area to the east end of the kitchen. To the southeast, an original small bathroom was enlarged by moving the partition wall a short distance to the north. The bathroom lies to the south of the laundry room. Ceilings were lowered and a window replaced in each of these rooms. A bedroom to the north of the kitchen has had the ceiling lowered but is mainly unaltered. Another bedroom in the 1905 addition lies in the northeast corner of the main floor, north of the laundry room. This room has not been altered with the exception of a door being blocked with a built-in bookcase which could easily be removed. Alterations made to the interior main floor are not major and restoration to near-original state would be possible.

A 14x14 foot shed-like addition originally had a dirt floor and no windows and was used for laundry purposes in earlier years (it is unknown when this addition was constructed). It was remodeled into a sunroom in 1954 with the addition of new floors, walls, woodwork, and windows. This room is entered from the kitchen and is attached to the southeast corner of the main floor of the hotel. There is an attic and a dirt floor basement. The small building constructed to serve as a restaurant was sold in 1971 after having been converted into a rental home some years previously. Documentation on when the restaurant

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

building was constructed has not as yet been found. It is probable that it occurred when the culinary department was enlarged in 1905. Velma Offineer Oakes, granddaughter of F.M. Offineer, stated in a 1985 interview, that the F.M. Offineer family were proprietors of the Park Hotel, serving meals in the dining room and at their cafe in the building east of the hotel.

¹Velma Offineer Oakes; History; Manilla Community Folks and Facts, 1986; pp. 274, 275.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

The Klondike Hotel is locally significant under criterion A because it is one of the few surviving commercial buildings with sufficient integrity to call attention to the building and economic boom brought to Manilla by the Milwaukee Railroad. The Milwaukee Railroad Company's strong association with this town was long lasting, to the end of the railroad's "Golden Age". Because this industry was crucial to the creation and development of this town, and because the Klondike (Park) Hotel had a strong association with the railroad, it has great potential for and would be a fitting site to house a railroad museum. The second floor of this 1897 hotel is, in the words of historian Rebecca Conard, "Incredibly intact!" This upper level would make an excellent museum with 75 per cent of the space to be left unaltered and 25 per cent to be developed into an interpretive area. The original foyer and lobby area on the main level are certainly restorable to be developed as part of the museum. Plans for the rest of the main floor would be possibly the development of a housing unit or units and a community room.

The junctioning of two Milwaukee Railroad lines caused Manilla to grow into a boom town. Almost the whole population of Aster, a small village two miles to the west, placed their homes and businesses on skids and had them pulled by oxen or horses to resettle in the new town. The economic development of this new town was synonomous with the growth of the railroad industry. A June, 1887 Denison Review article reports, "Manilla is growing rapidly", and so it did. "The Board (of the Milwaukee Railroad Company) intended to build a major rail line from Manilla to Chillicothe, Missouri. There it would connect westward with the Milwaukee's extension into Kansas City and also with the Wabash from Chillicothe eastward into St. Louis and points East." The Interstate Commerce Commission put a hold on this plan, "the yard at Manilla was designed for rapid expansion as necessary."¹ The Missouri line was never built but the Milwaukee did build a Pacific extension beginning in around 1904 from Manilla to South Dakota to Washington state. "The Manilla point was known as the Iowa and Dakota Division."² "Manilla came into being as a potential major western terminal and soon became the busiest small terminal on the system."³ It was not just another small town with a railroad running through it.

In 1897, these accounts of Manilla were printed in a special edition of the Denison Review newspaper, "Manilla's Finances: The excellent railway facilities . . .justly entitles Manilla to the enviable fame she has won all over Northwestern Iowa as a booming city abundantly supplied with a circulating capital" . . ."the excellent reputation the town has as a trading and marketing point."; "Their elevator is one of the largest along the Milwaukee between Perry and Sioux City"; "The lumbering interests are exceptional in Manilla"; "It is a junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, but on the Main line crossing the state. The road branches here, one line going to Sioux City and the other to Council Bluffs, thus giving the city excellent market facilities"; "A round-house with 12 stalls is located here costing \$50,000"; "Four passenger trains arrive at the depot everyday each way, besides 15 freight trains". "Passengers were coming on trains from East and West and changing at Manilla to trains taking them to the great prairie country which was opening up in Northwest Iowa and the Dakotas."⁴

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

Also from the Denison Review, it was reported that in 1890 there was the Depot Hotel, rooms on the second floor of the depot; and mention of a City Hotel. In March, 1892, Union House now used for extra rooms in conjunction with the Depot Hotel; Manilla House leased to Marshall Newlin. Another account told of homeowners putting up sparerooms for rent as sleeping rooms as the need for them was such in demand. The main reason for the excessive need for sleeping rooms was the fact that those passengers and train crew members arriving on the evening trains had a layover until the next morning before they could take a departing train and continue to their destination; that and also because it had become a town with excellent trading and marketing facilities. (None of the beforementioned hotels are now extant).

Such was the town setting in 1897 as F.M. Offineer directed lots to be prepared at the corner of the park and made arrangements with Mr. F.J. Kopak to build the Klondike Hotel, one block from the depot. In August of the same year, the Railroad Company, in conjunction with the town, graded the road to the depot,⁵ (directly across and running in a straight line from the hotel to the depot). This access road would facilitate dray service from the depot to the hotel to carry the passengers and their baggage.

"Klondike Hotel nearly completed." "Business improving every day in our little city and the merchants couldn't be happier"⁶ ". . .the Klondyke (Klondike) located one block from the depot, when opened November first, will receive its share of patronage."⁷ "There was a night layover for passengers wanting to take the early train to Omaha or Sioux City. Orla and his brother Byron (sons of proprietor F.M. Offineer) met the trains and helped the passengers with their luggage. Once every few months a dentist came and stayed at the hotel, taking care of the dental work for residents of the community. The F.M. Offineers were proprietors, . . .serving meals in the dining room and (in) their cafe in the building east of the hotel until the parents passed away," told by Velma Offineer Oakes, granddaughter of F.M. Offineer.⁸ Several Omaha opticians also came to the hotel.

As the town's economy ballooned during the boom times and slowed during the down times of the Milwaukee Railroad Company, so also was the case with the Park Hotel (Its name had been changed in 1903). Not only did it depend on the passengers' patronage for their hotel sleeping rooms but also for the services of their dining room and for the restaurant building behind the hotel. And with not as many passenger trains running, it also meant a decrease in patronage of the train crew members. Through the boom years, the hotel was prosperous, during the slow years of the railroad company, the hotel's business declined. In 1917, it was offered at auction with no bidders. Through the 1920s and 30s, there were many changes of management of the hotel and also attempted purchases which resulted in its being reclaimed by the mortgage holder, usually the previous owner.

But as the Milwaukee fought to continue business, their connection with the hotel continued. In an interview with Clare McSorley, now alert and in her 90s, she tells of

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

remembering passengers and railroad personnel as patrons of the hotel in the 1920s. She has lived in the Manilla area all of her life. Phyllis Olberding Wenzel, daughter of proprietor, Mary Olberding, recalls the same through the 1940s while working as a teenager in her Mother's cafe. In 1942, Mary Olberding purchased the hotel and owned it until the 1980s when she turned it over to her daughter Virginia Sievertsen, who is the present owner. Mary told in a 1985 history book article, "This was a busy place because people who came into Manilla on the 10:00 p.m. train had a layover until 6:00 a.m. the next morning. The hotel was usually full. Later the railroad rented half of it as a bunkhouse for firemen and engineers." According to daughter, Phyllis Wenzel, the railroad workers who spent layovers there during the 1930s and 1940s were the "upper echelon" of the train crew members.

An important artifact remaining on the second floor of the present day Klondike (Park) Hotel is a metal, slotted coin box attached to a lap-type desk with a lift-up top. The railroad personnel were to put the money owed for their overnight board into this box which was then collected by the Railroad Company. The company in turn paid rent for the rooms. A sign found in the lapdesk read something to the effect that "To be a man, you must pay the fee you owe" and appeared to have been posted above the coin box to encourage payment of the due amount. Six of the large antique commodes, one of which was originally in each room, remain in the upper level. The size of the sleeping rooms suggest single occupancy as that of the lone train passenger or train crew member. The antique fire escape ropes, attached to a ring on the floor mopboard are unique and intact. Yes, climbing the open stairway to the upper level of the Klondike Hotel is like entering an earlier era, the beginning the "The Golden Era" of the Milwaukee Railroad Company and of the Klondike Hotel.

¹Harry McMahon; "Railroad History"; History of Crawford County; Curtis Media Corp.; 1987; p. 92.

²Harry McMahon; "Railroad History"; Folks and Facts, Manilla Centennial Book; 1986; p. 125.

³Ibid; p. 114

⁴Henry R. Pease; correspondence; Folks and Facts, Manilla Centennial Book; 1986; p. 121.

⁵Denison Review; August 5, 1897.

⁶Ibid; September 29, 1897.

⁷Ibid; October, 1897.

⁸Velma Offineer Oakes; Family History; Folks and Facts; Manilla Centennial Book; 1986; p. 275.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

CHRONOLOGY

- March 3, 1892-Union House now used for extra rooms in connection with Depot Hotel
October 30, 1895-H.J. Depon leased Manilla House to Marshal Newlin who will take charge.
July 23, 1897-F.M. Offineer is preparing lots so he can build a new hotel located at the corner of the park.
August 4, 1897- Railroad Company in conjunction with town is grading street leading to Depot.
August 11, 1897- Railroad unable to secure enough laborers, have brought in 50-60 Italians to help operate the railroad.
August 25, 1897- Business on Milwaukee is rushing; 22 crews necessary to run Sioux City Div.
September 29, 1897- Klondike House is nearly completed.
- Business improving everyday in our little city, the merchants couldn't be happier.
June 30, 1898- Hans Sieck running Manilla House Hotel.
July 7, 1899 -Railroad laying new steel at this point.
August 8, 1899- Three hotels in 1899, City, Depot, and Klondike.
August 11, 1899- 12 engines to be built for CM&SP Railroad, 10-wheel compounds, etc.
August, 1899- F.M. Offineer, Klondike Hotel advertisement in Manilla Times.
September 15, 1899- Present railroad in town has absorbed all the idle men and caused importation of many from the south. This has raised wages and benefited the economy.
September 22, 1899-Pat Bieine of Vail drove car load of cattle to Manilla to ship by rail to Chicago.
September 23, 1900- Milwaukee to double track its Mainline into town.
October 26, 1900- Milwaukee has 50 locomotives under construction.
June 6, 1901- Milwaukee to run excursion to Spirit Lake, round trip, \$2.65.
July 18, 1901-Milwaukee put waterworks in at stockyards.
November 6, 1902- Theft at Klondike Hotel-thief takes F.M. Offineer's clothes and valuable gold watch.
November 13, 1902- Milwaukee to put in new 70 ft. long turntable at roundhouse
December 18, 1902- hotels: Klondike, Sieck, Depot, Gardner.
January 8, 1903-Milwaukee to have 10 passenger trains a day through Manilla.
April 9, 1903- Milwaukee Road to put in park on property directly East of Depot
May 14, 1903-Milwaukee made three different surveys leading into Manilla.
June 4, 1903- Offineer changes name of Klondike to Park Hotel.
June 9, 1904- Round trip to Chicago \$12.25 if you are able to attend Republican Nat'l Convention.
September 29, 1904- West branchline from Manilla to Sioux City terminates at Chamberlin, S. Dakota to be extended to the coast.
October 13, 1904- Milwaukee proposed to spend \$50,000 here on new depot, new freight depot, all new yards.
November 10, 1904- Offineer back in possession of Park Hotel.
November 23, 1904- Dr. J.W. Chapek, optician of Omaha will be in Manilla 2 days to examine eyes free of charge at the Park Hotel parlors.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

- September 21, 1905- F.M. Offineer adds addition to Park Hotel, four new rooms, toilet, and will enlarge culinary department.
- November 9, 1905- Water now piped into Park Hotel
- September 13, 1906- Increase in business from this point to Dakotas makes necessary for Milwaukee to borrow 30 coaches from the Burlington Railroad.
- September 20, 1906-Work crews begin to remodel depot and make bigger.
- March 7, 1907-New depot completed, brick platform all around.
- May 2, 1907-Offineer to put hot water in Park Hotel.
- September 24, 1908-Old City Hotel building on Main Street being torn down.
- October 15, 1908-Milwaukee reaches Butte, Montana.
- April 20, 1911-Milwaukee names one of their Pullman cars "The Manilla".
- December 7, 1911-Manilla has two hotels, the Park (Klondike) and Gardner.
- February 6, 1913-O.E. Stern and son lease Park Hotel Cafe, (building behind the hotel).
- July 23, 1914-Turntable at roundhouse being made larger.
- July 30, 1914-Mention of a McLeod Hotel.
- October 4, 1917-Park Hotel offered at auction-no sale as there was no buyer.
- November 29, 1923-Work of graveling on Lincoln Highway to begin East of Denison.
- March 27, 1924-New rail line built from here to Council Bluffs.
- August 23, 1924-Mrs. Perkey and daughter of Des Moines take charge of Park Hotel from Miss Lena Heitman.
- September 25, 1924-Mr. and Mrs. B.F. Burwinkle of Des Moines buy Park Hotel. Rates: \$2 a day.
- June 3, 1926-Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad in receivership.
- November 25, 1926-Milwaukee Railroad sold at public auction for \$140 million; greatest foreclosure proceedings in history.
- July 4, 1928-Mrs. Grace Carney who has been operating Park Hotel sells out to Mrs. Mary Gardner who in turn leased the building and equipment to Mrs. Mate Chinburg
- February 20, 1930-Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad depot totally destroyed by fire
- February 4, 1932-Old Milwaukee freight house torn down
-Mrs. Maria Steckelberg running Steckelberg Hotel.
- September 27, 1934- Mrs. Mary Gardner sells hotel to Mrs. Maria Steckelberg and son, Mr. and Mrs. Max Wendorf had been running it.
- January 2, 1930-Ad for Park Hotel, \$1.25 per week.
- 1936-Milwaukee's new streamline the "Midwest Hiawatha" passed through Manilla for the first time.
- April, 1938-Carl Steckelberg, owner of the Park Hotel buys citrus grove in Texas
- August 22, 1990-Mr. and Mrs. Walt Laurinatt of Manning take over management of Park Hotel from Mr. and Mrs. Earl Akers.
- March 6, 1941-Mrs. Earl Akers again managing Park Hotel.
- October 2, 1941-Mrs. Mary E. Olberding of Denison buys Manilla Cafe.
- September 7, 1944-Mary E. Olberding buys Park Hotel from Carl Steckelberg.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

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Denison Review; microfilm; Norelius Community Library; Denison, Ia.; June 1887, October 1897, 1890, March, 1892, September, 1897, August 5, 1897, September 29, 1897.
Manilla Times; Manilla Times Office; Manilla, Ia.; June 4, 1903, June 8, 1903, September 1904, April 9, 1903, September 25, 1905, April 20, 1911, November 25, 1926.
McMahon, Harry; "'Railroad History"; History of Crawford County Iowa; 1987; p. 92.
Ibid, Manilla Community Folks and Facts, 1986; pp. 125, 114.
McSorley, Clare; Personal Interview, May 4, 1995; Interviewer, Carole Chapman.
Oakes, Velma Offineer; Granddaughter of Original Proprietor F.M. Offineer; Family History Submitted, 1986; Manilla Community, Folks and Facts; 1986.
Olberding, Mary; Submitted Family History, 1986; Manilla Community, Folks and Facts; 1986.
Pease, Harry; Correspondence from Family Collection, 1891; Manilla Community, Folks and Facts; 1986.
Sievertsen, Virginia Olberding; Daughter of Mary Olberding, Proprietor of the Hotel; Personal Interview, April 24, 1995; Carole Chapman, interviewer.
Treasurer's Office; Property Tax Records; Crawford County Courthouse; Denison, Ia.; Town of Manilla Tax Records.
Wenzel, Phyllis Olberding; Daughter of Mary Olberding, Proprietor of the Hotel; Personal Interview, April 24, 1995; Interviewer, Carole Chapman.

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Continuation Sheet

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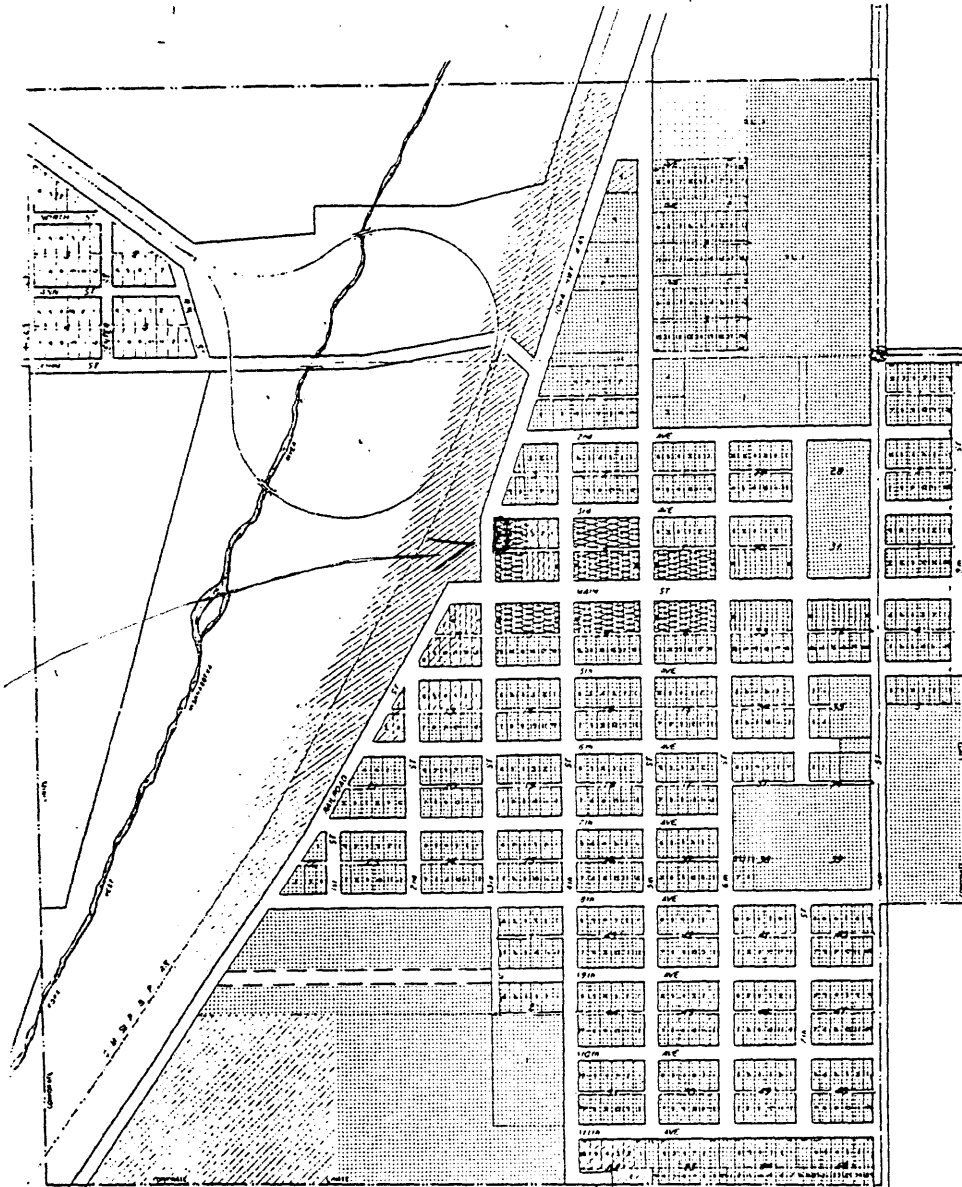
Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

ZONING MAP



Block 5
Lot 6 &
West half of
Lot 5

Klondike Hotel



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS IS THE OFFICIAL
ZONING MAP REFERRED TO IN THE ZONING ORDINANCE
OF THE CITY OF MARSHALL, IOWA
MAYOR Arthur L. Carstensen
ATTEST Bar. Burdell

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Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

5x2 ft. alcove
(very early addition)

Building, 54 x 33 ft. not including alcove,
porch, or sunroom

Former Lobby/Waiting Room of Hotel
(now kitchenette/living room, Apt. #1)

Hotel Bedroom (Bedroom, Apt. #2) Hotel Bedroom, 1905
Addition (Bedroom, Apt. #2)

Front
Porch

Bathroom

Hotel Dining Room
(Now Living Room/
Dining Room, Apt. #2)

4x33 ft

Foyer

Open Stairway

Former Culinary Area
(Now Laundry Room)
Apt. #2
1905 Addition

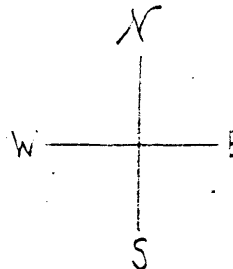
Former Culinary
Area
(Now Kitchen,
Apt. #2)

Hotel Parlor
(Now Bedroom, Apt. #1)

Hotel Bathroom
(Now enlarged bath-
room, Apt. #2)
1905 Addition

Parking Area

Former Hotel Laundry
(Now Sunroom, Apt. #2)
14x14 ft. addition



Lawn and
Flower Garden

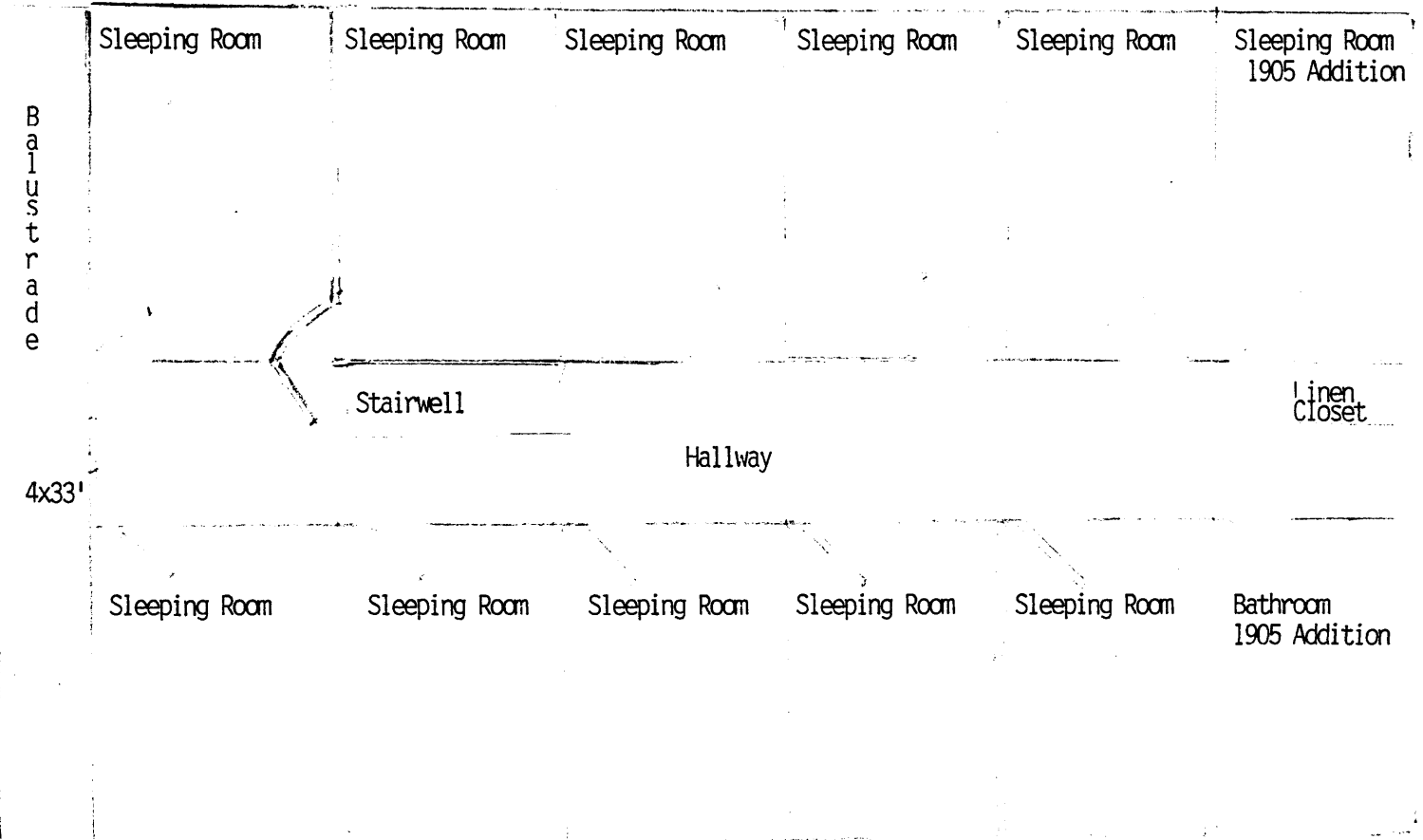
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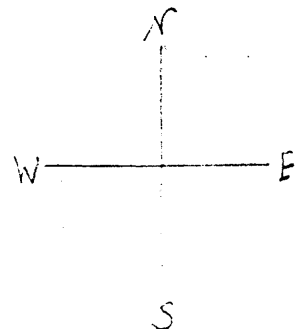
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Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

Upper Level of Hotel



Sleeping Rooms--approximately 9 x 13 1/3 ft.
Hallway --6 1/3 ft. x 54 ft.



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Klondike Hotel
Crawford County, Iowa

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the enclosure of the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot five and all of Lot six in Block five in the town of Manilla, Crawford County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

The boundary as stated includes the hotel and the available portion of the original hotel property.