

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 1-31-2009)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Wahkonsa Hotel

other names/site number Wahkonsa Manor

2. Location

street & number 927 Central Avenue not for publication N/A  
city or town Fort Dodge vicinity N/A  
state Iowa code IA county Webster code 187  
zip code \_\_\_\_\_

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide X locally. (\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara A. Mitchell DSHPO  
Signature of certifying official

April 10, 2008  
Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title

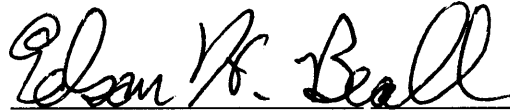
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

=====  
4. National Park Service Certification  
=====

I, hereby certify that this 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): \_\_\_\_\_



5.21.08

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of 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
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing  |
| <u>1</u>     | _____ buildings  |
| _____        | _____ sites      |
| _____        | _____ structures |
| _____        | _____ objects    |
| <u>1</u>     | _____ Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

|      |                       |      |                        |
|------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|
| Cat: | <u>DOMESTIC</u>       | Sub: | <u>Hotel</u>           |
|      | <u>DOMESTIC</u>       |      | <u>Specialty Store</u> |
|      | <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u> |      |                        |

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

|      |                       |      |                          |
|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|
| Cat: | <u>DOMESTIC</u>       | Sub: | <u>Multiple Dwelling</u> |
|      | <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u> |      | <u>Specialty Store</u>   |

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/ Italian Renaissance

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof OTHER

walls BRICK;  
CONCRETE

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1910-1958

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1910;

1917;  
1920

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Liebe, Nourse & Rasmussen

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreege of Property less than one acre

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

|   | Zone      | Easting        | Northing        | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>402669E</u> | <u>4706362N</u> | 3    | _____   | _____    |
| 2 | _____     | _____          | _____           | 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Jennifer F. Hembree, Associate

organization MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC date September 2007

street & number 1400 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW, Suite 420 telephone (202) 483-2020

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20036

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Additional Documentation

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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)

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Property Owner

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

name Fort Dodge Leased Housing Associates LLP c/o Mark S. Moorhouse

street & number 2355 Polaris Lane N., Suite 100 telephone (763) 354-5500

city or town Plymouth state MN zip code 55447

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**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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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## Description of Physical Appearance

### Summary Statement

The Wahkonsa Hotel (currently Wahkonsa Manor) is a five-story, plus basement steel and reinforced concrete building, featuring symmetrical brick facades with Italian Renaissance Revival-influenced brick detailing including quoining and relief brickwork. The building has an irregular U-shaped footprint that includes both a one-story and two-story rear extension, as well as retail spaces along its north side. Situated on Fort Dodge's historic main street, Central Avenue, and at the corner of South 10<sup>th</sup> Street, the building was developed and constructed by the City's 'Commercial' Club in 1909-10 and was claimed to be the "largest fireproof hostelry" in Iowa at the time of completion.<sup>1</sup> Designed by notable Des Moines-based architects Liebke, Nourse & Rasmussen, the building operated as a first-class hotel for over 60 years (by various owners) until 1972 when it was converted into apartment housing for low-income residents. The Wahkonsa Hotel continues to provide affordable housing, with several commercial establishments still in operation on the first floor and basement levels.

### Setting and Site

The Wahkonsa Hotel is strategically located on the corner of Central Avenue and South 10<sup>th</sup> Streets in the downtown central business district of Fort Dodge, with the Public Square located at the west end of Central Avenue and Central Avenue's community and civic buildings, as well as commercial outfits to the east. The building is specifically located at 927 Central Avenue, in FTD East, Fort Dodge Addition, Block 10, Lots 1 and 2 in the city of Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa.

The building is oriented east west with its primary entrance facing east towards South 10th Street. A second entry is located at the north side, fronting Central Avenue. Rising three stories above the buildings along the 900-block of Central Avenue, the Wahkonsa fronts commercial and retail shops to its north. The eight-story Carver Building (1918) is located to its east across South 10<sup>th</sup> Street; additional low-rise commercial and public buildings line Central Avenue eastward and westward. The west elevation is not visible from the street; it abuts the 'courtyard' area and additional Central Avenue commercial buildings further west. The south elevation abuts an alley, a portion of which is covered by the Wahkonsa's 1917 addition (which was subsequently added to in 1920), with the former Wahkonsa Annex (later Hotel Warden; now Warden Plaza) beyond.

### Structure

The Wahkonsa Hotel is a five-story, plus basement building of reinforced concrete and steel, featuring a stone foundation and brick facades. The building has an irregular U-shaped footprint that includes both a one-story and

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<sup>1</sup> *The Fort Dodge Daily Chronicle*, 19 August 1911 quoting a regional hotel trade magazine, *Midwest Hotel Reporter*.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

two-story portion as well as a small courtyard area at its rear. A four-story portion (1917 and 1920) located 13.20 feet above the adjacent alley is also featured. The Wahkonsa extends approximately 140 feet along South 10<sup>th</sup> Street and 120 feet along Central Avenue. The roof is a flat tar and gravel roof. Floors are reinforced concrete. The Wahkonsa features approximately 65,000 square feet of space. A main lobby stair provides access to the second floor. A south side stair provides access to upper floors; a third interior stair is featured in the north side with access between the second and fifth floors. The building also features several exterior fire-escape stairs. One passenger elevator and one freight elevator are also featured.

### Exterior

The street-facing or east and north elevations are similar in design and material, featuring buff or beige-colored brick facades, symmetrical upper stories, heavy stone belt courses and relief brickwork. The east and north elevations are set back from the streets – South 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Central Avenue, respectively – via a sidewalk (that of Central Avenue is of decorative brickwork). As indicated in the 1912 Sanborn map, the symmetrical east elevation has always been intended to serve as the primary elevation (historic news articles indicate that the north elevation entry was reserved for women). A main entrance with a non-historic awning is featured at the east elevation's center, with four storefronts to either side and delineated from one another by brick pilasters. This entrance originally provided immediate access to the hotel's main lobby and today provides residents with entry into the elevator/stair lobby and mailbox foyer. The four storefronts to its north are large and square with upper tripartite windows that have been painted. Lower windows have received modern tinted glazing and in some cases have received aluminum mullions dividing the glass. The four storefronts to the main entry's south are smaller in size than those to the north. Upper windows of these are also tripartite; this partitioning continues through the lower windows, with their end sections divided further into elongated multi-lights. Like those at the north, these storefronts have received modern tinted glazing and in some cases aluminum mullions dividing the glass. With the exception of a secondary entrance (added post-1950s) at the third storefront from the south, and removal of the historic main entry awning (post-1950s), the east elevation remains in-tact. Access to the basement's original (still in operation) barber shop is provided via a stair at the east elevation's north end. Due to the slope in grade, the basement at this corner is raised; basement windows at the east side have received glass block; those at the north side remain as single lights.

At the building's north elevation, a secondary first story entrance is also featured in the third bay from South 10<sup>th</sup> Street. This entry provides access to the community room (formally part of the expansive lobby). A series of storefronts lines the north elevation to either side of the secondary entry. The two storefronts to the east are similar to those at the north end of the east elevation. Those to the west accommodate commercial and retail spaces and have received modern replacement storefront systems, although historic tiling at the entry to the current trophy shop remains in-tact.

Both the east and north elevations feature a wrapped stone belt course delineating the top of the storefronts, and additional belt courses delineating the first from second stories and the fourth from fifth stories, emphasizing the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

---

building's horizontality. The first three brick pilasters from each corner of the building at the first story level of the two principal facades continue through to the fourth story with brick quoining at the building's northeast corner. Geometric relief brickwork is featured at the fifth story, which is capped by a metal cornice and brick parapet.

West and south elevations are secondary elevations, void of ornamentation and for the most part not visible from the street. These elevations overlook the alley and rear 'courtyard' space. Both are brick over concrete, however, some portions, including the parapet, have been repaired in the past and are faced in modern siding materials or concrete.

The building's upper floor windows are single-hung (one over one) windows with wood sash that are in poor condition. Windows at floors two through four feature stone sills. In some cases, lower portions of windows have received individual A/C units. Window openings of utility spaces (i.e. former kitchen and located mainly at the secondary elevations) have received glass block infill.

As mentioned above, due to the U-shaped footprint, the building features a small 'courtyard' area at its rear. The courtyard area is in poor and deteriorated condition. The courtyard's north elevation provides rear egress doors for three of the building's first floor commercial spaces. The courtyard's east elevation features a single door with associated short stair from the building's first floor kitchen. A small masonry extension is located at the courtyard's south elevation and once housed the kitchen's oven. A short drive provides access from the alley into the courtyard area.

Fronting the alley, the building's south elevation provides egress from the south side service stair, and also features a loading/rolling garage door with access to the trash room.

The 1917 and 1920 four-story addition, located 13.20 feet above the alley at the building's east elevation is also of concrete and steel and faced in matching buff and beige colored brick at its first three stories. These are capped by a stone belt course continued from the northern portion of the east elevation. Its fourth story (equal to the fifth story of the remainder of the east elevation) brick façade is of a lighter yellow-colored brick; this portion of the addition was constructed in 1920. Window design of the addition adheres to that of the north end of the hotel's east elevation.

### **Interior**

The Wahkonsa features 76 apartments, including two-bedroom, one-bedroom and efficiency units on floors two through five, with community activity and commercial/retail space located and in some cases partitioned further over time on the first floor. All upper floors feature a U-shaped corridor, with units located off both sides. The 1917 and 1920 addition features a single unit at each floor. A single door (locked and not used) – at the fifth floor only – provides access into the adjacent Warden Plaza (which is under separate ownership and not part of the nominated property.) The building's passenger elevator is located at the center-east side and a main lobby stair provides access from the first floor to the second floor. Two additional stairs provide access to upper floors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

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The basement currently provides storage lockers, storage rooms, a boiler room and mechanical equipment in the south side. The north side areas are delineated for use by the commercial tenants above, with the northeast corner utilized by a long-standing barber shop. Restroom facilities are located south of the basement's elevator/stair lobby.

The first floor lobby, current management office, card room (former dining room), and community room (former lounge) retain much of the building's historic ornamental interior fabric. White tiled flooring in good condition with intricate geometric patterns in maroon and olive are located throughout these spaces. The tiling spells 'Wahkonsa' at both the east and north side entries. The main east lobby area (although narrowed) features 16' high ceilings, heavily beamed. Tennessee marbled walls are featured in the lobby and card room. The card room also features heavy oak woodwork, although its former 16' ceilings have been lowered. A marble staircase leads to the second floor and basement from the lobby. The community room features columns faced in beige-colored Tennessee marble with green-colored bases. A green colored marble base is located at its perimeter walls. The kitchen too retains dark-red bricked flooring and ceramic tiled walls. With the exception of the lobby area, these public spaces have received dropped ceilings. Corridor floors of the second through fifth floors and in units have received carpeting and a carpeted base; unit kitchens and baths have received vinyl composition tiling. Corridor ceilings have been dropped, as have those in unit bath and kitchen areas. However full-height and hard ceilings have been retained in unit living/bedroom areas. Selected bathroom fixtures and furnishings have been replaced over time as warranted. All other fixtures, furnishings and appliances are non-historic and were replaced during the building's 1972 remodeling and subsequently since then as deemed necessary. Retail spaces are delineated as they have been since ca. 1916 (as shown on Sanborn maps) when the west end space was subdivided into two spaces. In most cases, they have received dropped ceilings and carpeting per tenant needs or changes over time.

### **Alterations and Integrity**

The distinguishing Italian Renaissance Revival-influenced features and design intent of the Wahkonsa remain intact and the building features a high degree of integrity. Exterior alterations are few. Selected retail storefronts at the north elevation have received modern siding materials and storefront plate glass has been replaced with modern tinted glazing. Original entry awnings and signage have also been removed, as have four upper floor metal balconies (as indicated by historic images). An additional entry has also been added at the east elevation. Interior alterations are limited to minimal partitioning of the main (east) lobby area and adjacent spaces, as well as guest room/unit size modifications.

As described above, in 1917 an addition to the building's southeast corner was constructed 13.20 feet above the alley along South Tenth Street. This three-story (at floor levels two through four) addition was constructed to serve as a "bridge" or a connector to Warden Plaza (formerly Wahkonsa Annex), a four-story hotel building which was

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

constructed in 1917 south of the alley.<sup>2</sup> In 1920 a fourth story (at the fifth floor level) was constructed atop the addition. (At that time, three additional floors intended for apartment rental were also constructed atop the Wahkonsa Annex.) In 1930, when the ownership interests of the Wahkonsa Hotel and the Wahkonsa Annex separated, the Wahkonsa's addition (above the alley) was sealed from the Annex.

Over time the number of guest rooms (now apartment units) in the Wahkonsa was decreased or increased as the various owner/hoteliars saw fit. Reports of the original number of guest rooms vary from 143 to over 160. By 1972, the building featured 115 units; at that time it was converted to residential apartment use. Today, the unit count totals 76, many rooms having been combined to provide one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments; however the building's distinctive U-shaped upper floor corridors have been retained throughout.

Several alterations have been made to the first floor public and retail space. In ca. 1916, the west end retail space was subdivided into two spaces. Some time after the 1950s, the main lobby was narrowed and delineated from what is now the community room/lounge. The former dining room to the south of the main lobby was also delineated after the 1950s (now providing a management office and a first floor barber shop).

Despite the alterations the Wahkonsa has received, the building remains intact with a high degree of integrity. Location and setting, including relationship to Fort Dodge's traditional central business district, specifically to civic buildings such as the Webster County Courthouse and Municipal Building, as well as various commercial/retail establishments along Central Avenue remains. The original construction materials –reinforced concrete and steel and brick facades – are intact and in good condition, as are the building's original spatial design elements, including the U-shaped upper floor corridors, the four retail spaces along Central Avenue, and the barber shop in the basement. Although the lobby and the former dining areas have been partitioned, the main elevator and stair lobby remain utilized as such today. Original interior first-floor ornamentation and workmanship including tiled flooring, marbled walls and columns, and heavy beaming remain; in units, full-height ceilings have been retained in living spaces/bedrooms. Exterior Italian Renaissance Revival-influenced design motifs as well as associated original workmanship remains legible, including a symmetrical brick façade; stone belt courses between stories; brick pilasters; brick quoining; brick relief work; and flat roof with brick parapet above a cornice. As a result of the presence of these physical features the Wahkonsa conveys its historic character and relates the feeling of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Italian Renaissance Revival-influenced first class hotel. With these physical features and a retained presence within Fort Dodge's central business district the building continues to convey its association to the city's "Golden Age." The Wahkonsa continues to convey its significance.

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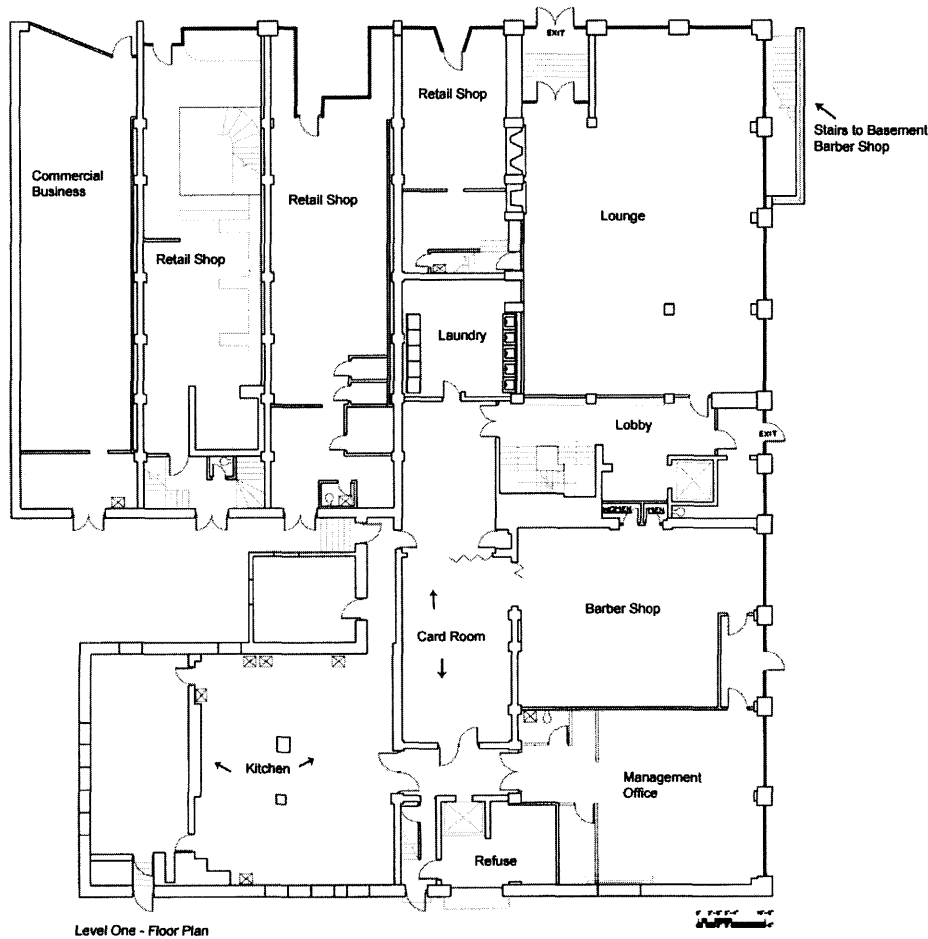
<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that the Webster County Assessor Property Card for Warden Plaza (which is inclusive of the former Wahkonsa Annex) lists its date of construction as 1914; *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle* historical newspaper articles, however, provide the dates as 1917 and 1920 as described above.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---



**Wahkonsa Hotel Existing First Floor Plan**  
*Prepared by the BKV Group and MacRostie Historic  
Advisors, LLC, 2007*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary Statement

The Wahkonsa Hotel is significant at the local level for its association with local development (community planning and development) and commerce (National Register Criterion A). It is a physical reminder of the downtown commercial development and “extraordinary construction boom” that occurred during the “Golden Age” of Fort Dodge’s central business district in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>3</sup> Specifically, the Wahkonsa was developed by the Fort Dodge Commercial Club, a local ‘booster’ club, as a first class merchant hotel to serve as the city’s “biggest advertising asset.”<sup>4</sup> Referred to as the “yardstick” by which the city was measured, it remains a symbol of the economic hub Fort Dodge was at the time.<sup>5</sup>

The Wahkonsa is significant at the local level architecturally (National Register Criterion C) as an excellent example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century fireproof commercial building employing Italian Renaissance Revival motifs. Claimed to be the largest fireproof hostelry in the State at the time of its completion (1910), the building also serves as a rare, known example of hotel design by noted Iowa architectural firm, Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen.

The building’s period of significance spans from its date of completion, 1910 to 1958.

### Resource History and Historical Context

#### National Register Criterion A: Fort Dodge Downtown Development and Commerce

*“...the Wahkonsa Hotel at Fort Dodge has the distinction of being the largest absolutely fireproof hostelry in that state. The Wahkonsa was opened less than one year ago and for construction, arrangement, decoration, equipment and furnishings it is the ‘last word’ in the hotel line from a standpoint of modern idea. Its general service is of the highest standard and its cuisine is second to that of no hotel in the west,”* ran the *Fort Dodge Daily Chronicle* on August 19, 1911, quoting a regional hotel trade magazine, *The Midwest Hotel Reporter*.

The development of the Wahkonsa can be traced to the development of Fort Dodge’s downtown commercial corridor or central business district.

The city of Fort Dodge in north central Iowa is a regional center for manufacturing, transportation, retail and agricultural industry; it is also the county seat of Webster County. Fort Dodge was founded as an army military post of the same name (originally Fort Clarke), established in the vicinity in 1850. The Fort was constructed “like a

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<sup>3</sup> Vogel, pp. 16 and 23.

<sup>4</sup> *Fort Dodge Messenger*, 19 September 1910.

<sup>5</sup> *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, 9 September 1930.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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frontier town,”<sup>6</sup> with the most significant buildings fronting what is now First Avenue North and extending from what is now Third to Seventh Streets. After the army abandoned the fort in 1853, the government property was purchased by a group of investors, led by William Williams who platted the town-site in 1854.<sup>7</sup> In 1856, Webster County citizens voted to move the county courthouse to Fort Dodge establishing it as the county seat. Initially dominated by agriculture-related industry and retail, Fort Dodge soon emerged as “a locus of industrial activity” when both coal and gypsum deposits were discovered in the county.<sup>8</sup> Then, as described in Vogel’s Historical and Architectural Survey of Downtown Fort Dodge, Iowa:

The arrival of the first train [Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad] in 1869 gave rise to the development of a compact central business district around the Public Square [between Fourth and Fifth Streets at Central Avenue], and by the 1880s, the core of the trade and shopping district had gravitated eastward for several blocks along the axis of Market Street [now Central Avenue]. The development of the electric street railway in the late-1890s gave further impetus to commercial building above Eighth Street. Until they were taken out of service in 1925, the streetcars were an imperative of downtown life and the ‘Central Avenue’ line was the backbone of the distinctive linear pattern of dense commercial development [that] continued during the great building boom which began around 1896 and lasted, with a few brief interruptions, until 1929 [and of which the Wahkonsa Hotel was a part].

Initially, retail and commercial businesses along Central Avenue were dominated by farming-related industries and goods and services needed by farm families. The subsequent arrival to Fort Dodge of four railroads (Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago Great Western and Minneapolis & St. Louis) by the turn of the century, however, as well as the exploitation of nearby coal and gypsum deposits stimulated industrial production in Fort Dodge and contributed to its “rapid rise as a regional commercial center.”<sup>9</sup>

As a result, in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century through the early ‘teens, downtown Fort Dodge experienced explosive development; the development encompassed its public works projects, population, and construction. Federal and state census figures indicate substantial population increases during this period, with the population increasing by more than half between 1900 (12,162 residents) and 1915 (19,370 residents). The population leveled off by 1920 at 19,347.<sup>10</sup> Meanwhile, the City of Fort Dodge was conducting major public works improvements. In 1905 the first brick pavers-over-concrete streets were laid downtown and some streets were laid with bituminous asphalt; cement and sandstone curbstones replaced old brick curbs downtown between 1902 and 1905.<sup>11</sup> A ca. 1913

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6 Roger Natta. Tour of Discovery: A Guide to Historic Downtown Fort Dodge. (Fort Dodge, Ia.: Kepler & Clark Printing Company, 1993), p. III.

7 Robert Vogel. Historical and Architectural Survey of Downtown Fort Dodge, Iowa. (unpublished report) (Spring Grove, Minn: Pathfinder CRM LLC, September 2006), p. 5.

8 *Ibid.*, 10.

9 *Ibid.*, 10.

10 *Ibid.*, 16. Refer also to Bob Dunsmoor. Early Tenants of Buildings on Central Avenue. (unpublished duplicated material, May 1986), p. i.

11 Dunsmoor, pp. 20-21.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

pamphlet noted in fact that Fort Dodge had expended an average of one to one [and a] half million dollars on [public works] improvements each year for the previous six years.<sup>12</sup> An “extraordinary construction boom” was also manifesting.<sup>13</sup> Numerous new businesses were established on Central Avenue and local downtown landmarks were constructed.<sup>14</sup> During that time, Central Avenue boasted milliners, jewelers, confectionaries, tailors, office supply shops, grocers, tobacco and news shops, drugstores, and furniture stores, as well as photo studios, a business college and ‘moving pictures.’<sup>15</sup> These establishments were all located within one or two blocks of the Wahkonsa site. The post office was located one block south; the Fort Dodge High School was one block north on South Tenth Street and an ear and eye hospital was situated across Tenth Street. Entertainment venues were near, including the Air Dome (an outdoor venue) situated diagonal, and the Princess Theatre on South Ninth Street. Central Avenue’s 600-block saw the rise of the National Register-listed Beh Building (formerly the First National Bank, later the State Bank and designed by Liebke, Nourse & Rasmussen and extant) in 1907, as well as the Sears Building (1916). The Webster County Courthouse (1902 and extant) replaced the original courthouse on the 700-block; and the home of the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle* was completed nearby in 1906 (and is extant). The 156 office-room Snell Building (1913 and designed by Liebke, Nourse & Rasmussen) arrived at the 800-block, as did the 1914 A.D. McQuilkin Furniture Company building. In 1908 a new post office replaced the existing one at the 900-block of Central Avenue. An electric supplies store, stationery shop and photo studio also arrived in a new building on the 900-block by 1912.

As evidenced by the above, the downtown central business district was booming. Moreover, as a further result of being serviced by and accessible to four major railroads, as well as being a regional economic hub, Fort Dodge was receiving on average, some **1,900** visitors per day (as reported by the railroads) in the early ‘teens.<sup>16</sup> Clearly, many of these temporary visitors were traveling salesmen and businessmen who required appropriate lodgings during their stays.

Although no formal study of the hotel options available prior to the Wahkonsa has been made, exclamations of the Wahkonsa as the “largest fireproof hotel in Iowa” as well as the city’s “biggest advertising asset” at the time of construction indicate that its first-class, luxury and large-scale lodging (approximately 65,000 square feet, with 143 guest rooms) was monumental, if not a first for the city.<sup>17</sup>

The Wahkonsa Hotel had its inception in the city’s ‘Commercial Club’ when C.V. Findlay, a director, made a motion for the president, Mr. McQuilkin to appoint a committee of three to investigate the possibility of interesting capital in the building of a hotel in the city. The motion succeeded and the Fort Dodge Hotel Company was formed

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12 “Fort Dodge – County Seat Webster County,” ca. 1913 pamphlet, available at the Webster County Historical Society, Fort Dodge, Ia.

13 Vogel, p. 16.

14 Dates of construction and building names from Natte, 1993. See also Sanborn maps, 1907 and 1912.

15 See Sanborn maps 1900, 1907, 1912, 1916.

16 “Fort Dodge – County Seat Webster County.”

17 *Fort Dodge Messenger*, 20 September 1910.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

---

by the Commercial Club in May of 1909. With capital stock of \$175,000, the members --local Fort Dodgers-- O.M. Oleson, A.R. Loomis, A.D. McQuilkin, John Hower, George W. Mason, T.H. Wright and W. F. Carver, established the company "to acquire and own real estate upon which to erect a building for hotel, store room and office room purposes in Fort Dodge..."<sup>18</sup> The involvement of the Fort Dodge Commercial Club in the establishment of the Wahkonsa Hotel is local evidence of the broader national arena of 'boosterism,' which was ongoing and prevalent throughout the United States at the turn of century and during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Boosterism was a civic philosophy, with a message of "luring outsiders to the community," that intended to advertise cities and towns by promoting economic development, local tourism, as well as in general, increase local civic pride.<sup>19</sup> Commercial development --such as the construction of the new first class Wahkonsa Hotel-- was believed to lead directly to improvements of all aspects of life in a city or town.<sup>20</sup> During this period, business groups such as chambers of commerce, local trade associations, and the Fort Dodge Commercial Club, for example, played an increasingly larger role in improving the business climate of their respective communities. In 1909, with Fort Dodge experiencing a population, public works and construction boom, as well as some 1,900 daily visitors, the Fort Dodge Commercial Club would have anticipated that the (business) services offered by the new Wahkonsa Hotel would move Fort Dodge even further 'forward' and assist in the overall economic prosperity of the city. It was exclaimed in fact, that the Commercial Club and associated Fort Dodge Hotel Company would soon give Fort Dodge "one of its biggest advertising assets it ever had."<sup>21</sup>

Construction began on the Wahkonsa in August 1909, with the upcoming severe winter forcing a stop-work until the following spring when the hotel was completed. The building was named for Fort Dodge's first hotel (no longer extant at the time), which had opened in 1854 and was referred to as the Wahkonsa House. The Wahkonsa House (named for a local Sioux) was the scene of the city's first murder trial and the settlement's social center. It is fitting that the new Wahkonsa Hotel was named for that pioneer hotel, it too serving as a pioneer in the city's "Golden Age" of development, as well as a pioneer in the city's provision of new first-class hotel services for the business community (both locals and those from afar).

The Wahkonsa's grand opening occurred over three days in September, 1910. On September 18<sup>th</sup> an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 people inspected the hotel. Opening for business at 8pm that Saturday, it was anticipated that "the late trains [would] bring many who will sleep in the new hotel for the first time."<sup>22</sup> Twenty-six guests, in fact, registered to spend the 'first' night. A formal reception on September 20<sup>th</sup> included some 800 people in attendance in evening gowns and suits. Refreshments were served and an orchestra performed. *The Fort Dodge Messenger* published these words of approval by visitors on September 20, 1910:

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18 "Articles of Incorporation, Fort Dodge Hotel Company," May 28, 1909, available at the Webster County Courthouse Assessor's Office.

19 Carol Kammen and Norma Prendergast, *Encyclopedia of Local History*. (New York: Altamira Press, 2000), 59.

20 "America 1920-1929: Lifestyles and Social Trends History: Boosterism," in Thomson Gale's *American Decades*. 2005-06. Online at *Bookrags.com*. Accessed 12/01/07. <<http://www.bookrags.com/history/america-1920s-lifestyles-and-social-trends/sub5.html>>.

21 *Fort Dodge Messenger*, 19 September 1910.

22 *Fort Dodge Messenger*, 19 September 1910.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

*"It's the finest hotel in the state and I've been in practically every [town] in Iowa." (Robert Healy)*

*"There is no better hotel anywhere." (Al M. Adams of Humbolt)*

*"I was certainly surprised to come out into middle Iowa for the first time ...and drop into a hotel like this. It's great." (A Chicago man)*

Over the course of the next year, hotel trade magazines, such as the *Midwest Hotel Reporter* (quoted above) ran features on the Wahkonsa; *Hotel Monthly* ran a several page spread of the luxurious hotel, including illustrations.

Having been designed by notable Iowa architects Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen (see below) the accolades and praise the Wahkonsa's service and design received were well-deserved.

The Wahkonsa proved a success and maintained pinnacle status above other subsequent luxury hostelries in Fort Dodge. Subsequent hotels included, for example, the Wahkonsa Annex and the Warden Hotel and Arcade, both constructed by T.G. Warden. Warden bought the lease to the Wahkonsa Hotel in 1915, and constructed (in 1917) a new four-story hotel (named the Wahkonsa Annex) on the two lots south of the Wahkonsa. (The Wahkonsa's new three-story addition located above the alley between the two buildings was intended to serve as a 'bridge' between them.) Shortly thereafter (in 1920) Warden added three residential apartment stories to the Wahkonsa Annex (with one-story added to the Wahkonsa's addition). The Warden Hotel and Arcade followed the Wahkonsa Annex by ca. 1925 (as indicated on Sanborn maps). Unlike the Wahkonsa, these two later luxury buildings appear to have served primarily long-term residents, rather than merchant/business transients. In 1919 when the additional floors were planned for the Wahkonsa Annex, it was expected that the new upper floor units would be utilized as apartments to accommodate the "demand among families small enough to get along with such limitations of space."<sup>23</sup> In 1930, it was noted that the Warden Hotel and Arcade would "continue to be operated as an apartment building."<sup>24</sup>

In 1930 when the ownership interests of the Wahkonsa Hotel and the Wahkonsa Annex were divided, the new owners (Tangey & Tangey) of the Wahkonsa Hotel stated, "*The [Wahkonsa] hotel is the yardstick by which the city is measured – the mirror of the town – and we want to be that for Fort Dodge.*"<sup>25</sup> At that time, the Wahkonsa's addition was sealed from the Wahkonsa Annex; the Annex (known today as Warden Plaza) remains sealed from the Wahkonsa and under separate ownership today. The Wahkonsa Hotel's history after 1930 includes hosting the February 1937 meeting of 18 Iowa farmers who represented nine Iowa rural electric cooperatives. At the hotel, the Iowans met with John M. Carmody, deputy administrator of the U.S. Rural Electrical Administration (REA); Carmody read the REA proclamation that allotted funds for the construction of two generating plants in Iowa to

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<sup>23</sup> *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, 16 January 1919.

<sup>24</sup> *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, 9 September 1930.

<sup>25</sup> *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, 9 September 1930.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

serve REA-financed distribution cooperatives in the northwest and north central parts of the state.<sup>26</sup> The historical significance focus of this nomination has been only the building's association with Fort Dodge's "Golden Age." As indicated by the above, there may be potential, however, for a future case (with research) in regards to any role it may have played in the establishment of rural electric cooperatives and the electrification of northwest and north central Iowa.

Later history of the Wahkonsa Hotel includes a remodeling in 1947 (new plumbing fixtures and kitchen conveniences were installed) and transfer of ownership in 1949 when the Fort Dodge Hotel Co. sold the property to Boss Hotels Company. In 1970, ownership was transferred to Hotel Wahkonsa, Inc. and subsequently again in 1972 to Wahkonsa Manor. The building was then converted into affordable residential apartments, as it remains today.

National Register Criterion C: Architectural Significance

The Wahkonsa Hotel is an excellent example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century fireproof commercial building employing Italian Renaissance Revival motifs. Claimed to be the largest fireproof hostelry in the State at the time of its completion (1910), the Wahkonsa is representative of the national move to construct fireproof buildings by employing fireproof materials, in particular steel and reinforced concrete. The Wahkonsa Hotel also stands as a rare, known example of a Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen hotel.

As admitted to in the 1905 publication International Library of Technology, the term fireproof is in fact a fallacy, because "the fireproof building as constructed does not possess immunity from fire."<sup>27</sup> However, it was known at the time that a building could be constructed so as to employ fireproof methods and materials that would protect its structural framework in the event of a fire, thus preventing collapse. The push to fireproof buildings and prevent building collapse during the rise of urban centers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century stemmed from community fears of conflagration or city-wide fires that paralyzed and some cases nearly destroyed certain cities during that time (i.e. the 1871 Great Chicago Fire) and even in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (i.e. the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904). Efforts to find a suitable material replacement for flammable wood and therefore provide for the construction of noncombustible floors and roofs were continuous and were of high priority at the time of the Wahkonsa's construction. Although in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century it was found that masonry vaults (a barrel-shaped, load-bearing span that supported the floor above) were a suitable solution, this design typically blocked light and was considered too costly. By 1850 builders instead relied upon a system of iron beams and girders in between brick arches. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the notion of fireproof expanded and fireproof building materials were determined to be refractory materials that would not transmit heat; such materials included clay products like brick and terra cotta, as well as monolithic materials

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<sup>26</sup> Harold Severson. Corn Belt - Enthusiasm Made the Difference: A History of Corn Belt Power Cooperative, Humbolt, Iowa. (Humbolt, Iowa: Corn Belt Power Cooperative, 1972), 9-10.

<sup>27</sup> International Library of Technology. (Scranton, Penn.: International Textbook Company, 1905), Chapter 22, p. 3. Information on fireproofing history also drew from Sara E. Wermiel. The Fireproof Building: Technology and Public Safety in the Nineteenth-Century American City. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

(i.e. concrete) either reinforced by steel or iron, or supported by a center composed of metal ribs and wire lathing, terra cotta or composition forms.<sup>28</sup> With the accompanying advent of the skeletal frame or steel-cage structure (beginning in the 1880s), the use of structural steel and concrete soon become the standard for the modern fireproof commercial building. Because the Wahkonsa Hotel was developed by the local business association, the Commercial Club, and would serve as Fort Dodge's 'biggest advertisement,' it is evident that the use of the most modern fireproof materials was desirable. Listed as a fireproof building on the 1912 Sanborn maps, Wahkonsa Hotel stationery too denoted the importance of fireproof technology and its own fireproofing at the time; the 'teens stationery declared succinctly, "*The Wahkonsa: one of Iowa's most modern fireproof hotels.*"<sup>29</sup>

The Wahkonsa Hotel was designed by Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, based in Des Moines and a "major early twentieth-century Iowa" architectural firm.<sup>30</sup> Nine (9) Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including the First National Bank in Fort Dodge. Although the number of hotels designed by the firm is not known, no hotels attributed to the firm are currently listed in the National Register, nor are any hotels attributed to the firm in Shank's, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*.<sup>31</sup> As described above, after its opening, the Wahkonsa received publicity in various hotel trade magazines, even up to a year later. Described as having "attractive architectural lines" by *Hotel Monthly*, the building features Italian Renaissance Revival-influenced details -- its street-facing elevations are buff or beige-colored brick facades, with large evenly-spaced storefront windows between brick pilasters. Symmetrical upper stories are featured with heavy stone belt courses between floors, as well as relief brickwork and brick quoining. Typical of downtown commercial design, the varied architectural detailing of the upper stories from the lower stories maintained the distinction between the public first floor (or retail space and public dining room/restaurant) and the upper floors reserved for hotel guests. A brick parapet with slim metal cornice is also featured above the roofline. On the interior, the Wahkonsa was acclaimed for the large amount of space devoted to public rooms.<sup>32</sup> Upon completion, the lobby aggregated some 100 linear feet on two streets and was hailed as "one of the lightest and most cheerful hotel lobbies in the country."<sup>33</sup> The lobby's heavily beamed 16-foot ceiling with its Tennessee marbled walls and white and marooned tiled floor made a "superlatively good impression," and continues to do so today.<sup>34</sup>

Henry Frantz Liebbe (1851-1927) was lauded in his obituary as the 'father of Iowa architecture.'<sup>35</sup> In 1883 he became partners with William Foster, forming Foster & Liebbe. The name changed to Foster, Liebbe & Co. in 1895, with a brief third partner (Oliver O. Smith) present in 1896. In 1899 Foster withdrew and Liebbe formed Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen with Clinton C. Nourse (1863-1950) and Edward Frank Rasmussen (1870-1930). At

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28 *International Library of Technology*. (Scranton, Penn.: International Textbook Company, 1905), Chapter 22, p. 6.

29 "The Wahkonsa" stationery, ca. 1910-1919, available at the Webster County Historical Society, Fort Dodge, Ia.

30 Wesley I. Shank. *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999), p. 123.

31 *Ibid.*, pp. 105-6, 123, and 136-7.

32 *Fort Dodge Messenger*, 26 May 1911.

33 *Ibid.*

34 *Fort Dodge Messenger*, 20 September 1910.

35 *Ibid.*, 105.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

the same time, Liebbe was appointed architect for the Board of Control of State Institutions (and was soon referred to as Iowa's State Architect by virtue of his position on the Board). He did not make a distinction between his State-associated and private practice.

Although neither Liebbe, nor Nourse nor Rasmussen joined Iowa's chapter of the American Institute of Architects, they were prolific designers in Iowa. As quoted in Gebhard and Mansheim's Buildings of Iowa, "While a few of these [early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Iowa] buildings were designed by non-Iowa architects...most were designed by the larger Iowa firms such as Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen, and Proudfoot and Bird...or by Josselyn and Taylor."<sup>36</sup> Some of buildings to the firm's credit include: the President's House at Iowa State College (1900-1901) (referred to as 'The Knoll' and extant) in Ames; Boone National Bank (ca. 1908) (extant); and Ericson Public Library (1900-1901) (National Register-listed in 1983 and extant) in Boone; Citizen's National Bank Building (ca. 1904) (razed); First National Bank (ca. 1899 or as late as ca. 1911) (status unknown); and Municipal Building (1909-1910) (National Register-listed in 1977 and extant) in Des Moines; High School in Fairfield (ca. 1912) (burned in 1938); and First National Bank of Mason City (1911) (National Register-listed in 1997 and extant).

It appears that Liebbe and Nourse ended active participation in the firm in ca. 1913 (Liebbe was occupied with his State job and Nourse moved to Los Angeles). Rasmussen however carried on alone using the firm name until ca. 1928.

The Wahkonsa stands in Fort Dodge's historic downtown and central business district, a five-story (former) luxury hotel and once was claimed to be the largest fireproof hostelry in the State. Developed by the city's Commercial Club to serve as the city's 'biggest advertisement,' and symbolizing the Fort Dodge "Golden Age" of development that occurred along Central Avenue during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building became a 'yardstick' by which the city was measured and remains a reminder of the economic hub Fort Dodge was at the time.

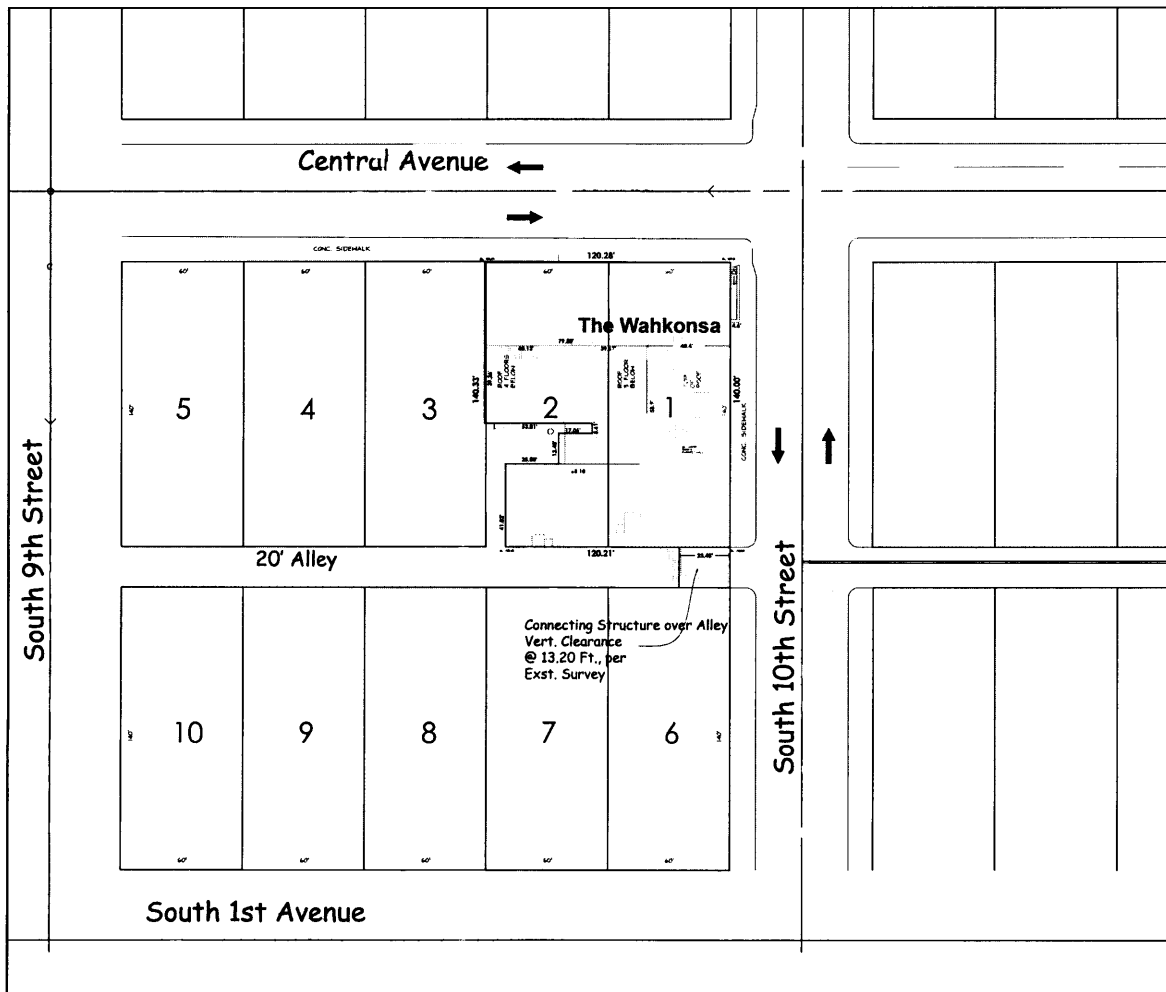
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<sup>36</sup> David Gebhard and Gerald Mansheim. Buildings of Iowa. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), p. 29.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

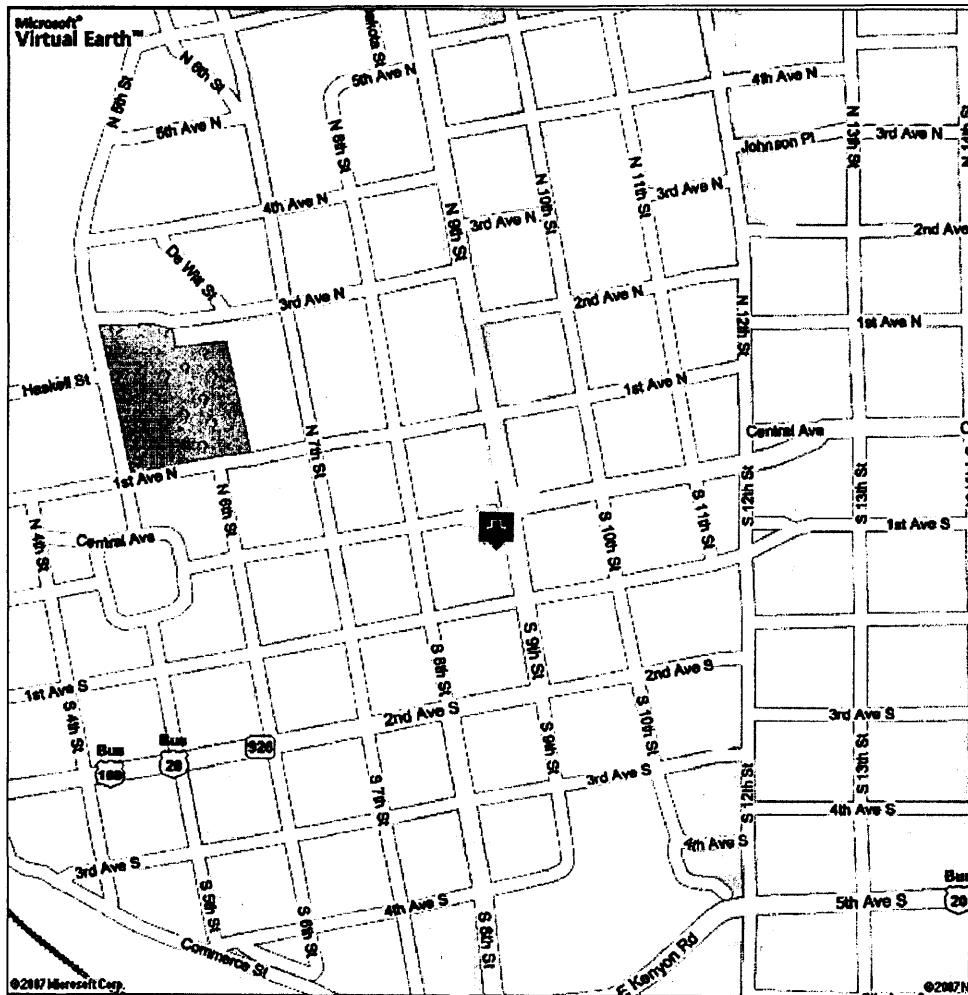


**Wahkonsa Hotel - Site Plan**  
*Prepared by the BKV Group and MacRostie Historic Advisors, LLC, 2007*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state



**Street-Map Showing Location of Wahkonsa Hotel**  
927 Central Avenue, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
*(from Microsoft-Virtual Earth, 2007)*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 17 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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*Fort Dodge Daily Chronicle*

*Fort Dodge Messenger*

*Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*

Gebhard, David, and Gerald Mansheim. "Buildings of Iowa." New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

*Hotels-Wahkonsa*, Vertical File (historical newspaper clippings and images), available at the Webster County Historical Society, Fort Dodge, Ia.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 18 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

*Wahkonsa Hotel Iowa Site Inventory Form*, dated July 2006.

*Wahkonsa Manor (Wahkonsa Hotel) Iowa Site Inventory Form*, dated 1973.

Webster County Records (Webster County Assessor's Office, Fort Dodge, IA): Land Records (deeds) and  
Miscellaneous Records (articles of incorporation), 1903-present.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 19 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The Wahkonsa Hotel is located at 927 Central Avenue in Fort Dodge, Iowa. The building occupies the southwest corner of the intersection of South 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Central Avenue. The legal description of the property is: FTD, East Fort Dodge Addition, Lots 1-2, Block 10.

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

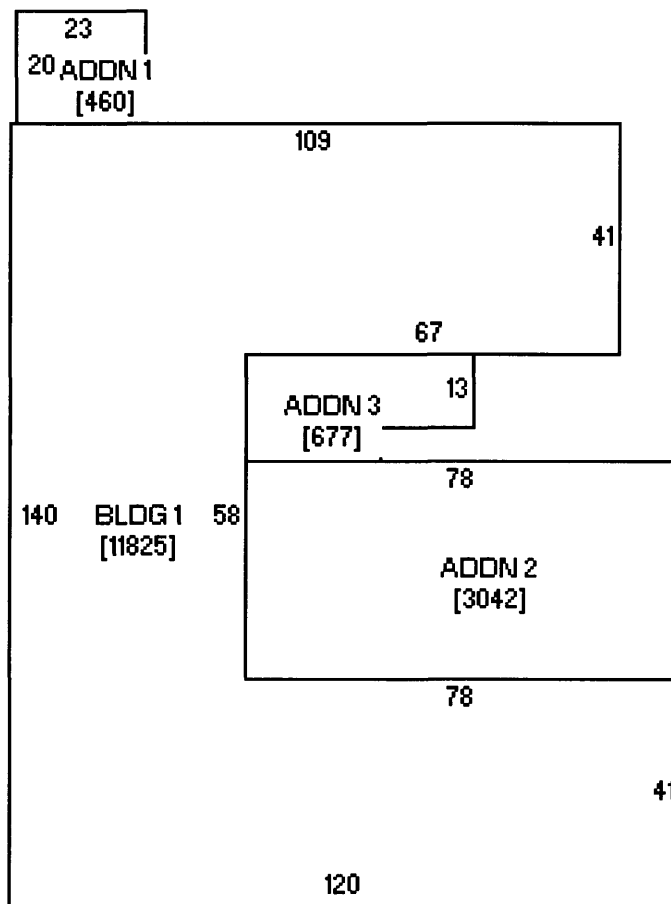
Since its construction, the Wahkonsa Hotel has been associated with Lots 1 and 2 of Block 10. The boundary is limited to Lots 1 and 2, which excludes the Wahkonsa Annex (now Warden Plaza). The Wahkonsa Annex is not included because the recognized legal boundaries of the property, as determined by the Webster County tax assessor, include only the Wahkonsa Hotel and its addition. (Refer to Section 10-Page 20 below.) Furthermore, the Annex is not included based on the nominated property's historic significance. As noted under Criterion A, the Wahkonsa Hotel was developed by the Fort Dodge Commercial Club, a local 'booster' club that intended to provide the city with a first-class merchant hotel which would advertise the city and contribute to the city's development boom. The Wahkonsa Hotel is believed to be the only hotel development project in which the Commercial Club was involved. The Wahkonsa Annex hotel on the other hand was developed by an individual, T.G. Warden. Finally, the Wahkonsa Hotel is significant under Criterion C as a hotel design by Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmusson. Both Liebbe and Nourse left the firm by ca. 1913, before the Annex was constructed.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 20 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---



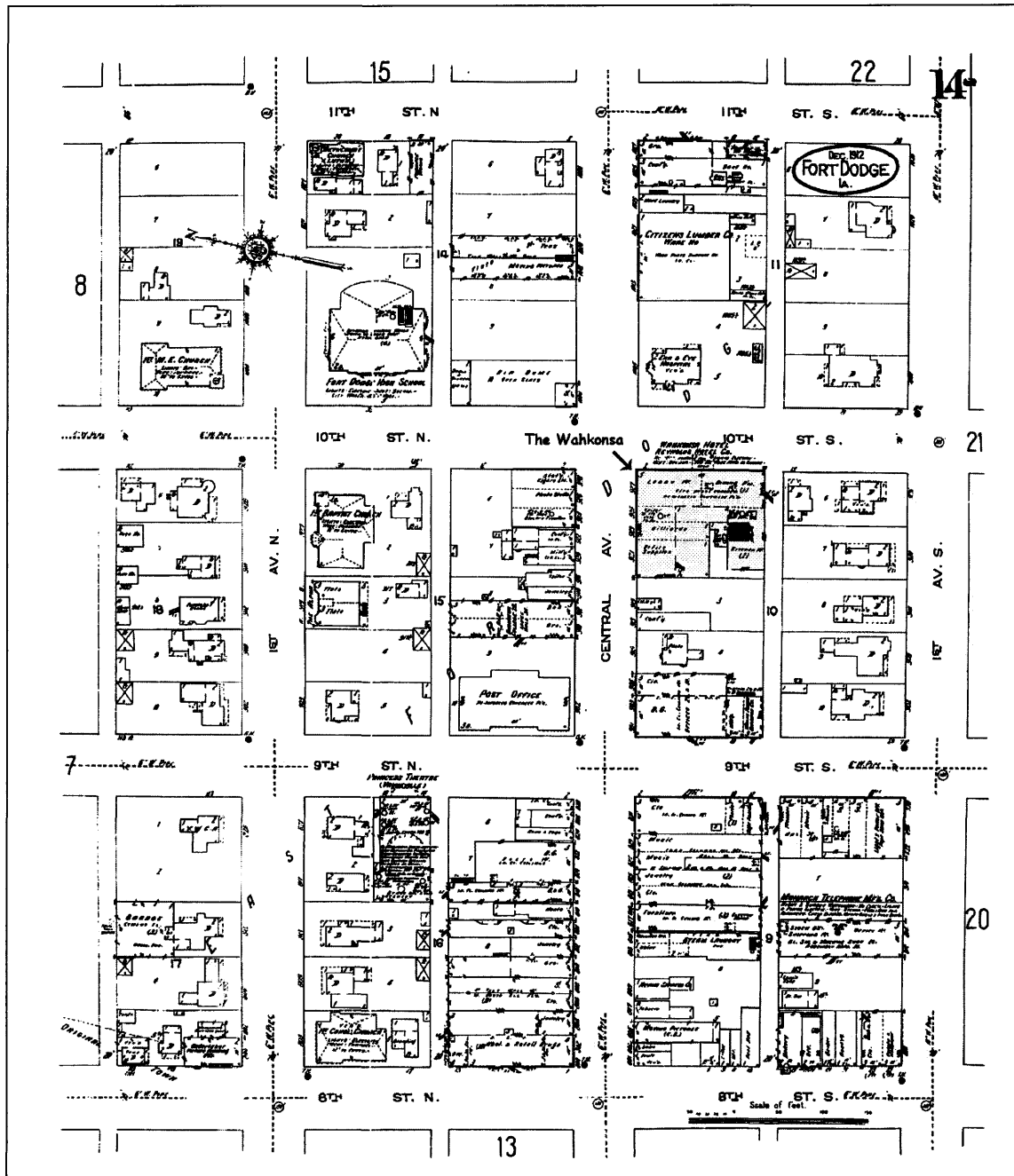
**Tax Assessment Map 2007**

(<http://www.webster.iowaassessors.com/parcel.php?gid=17645>)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Maps Page 21 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

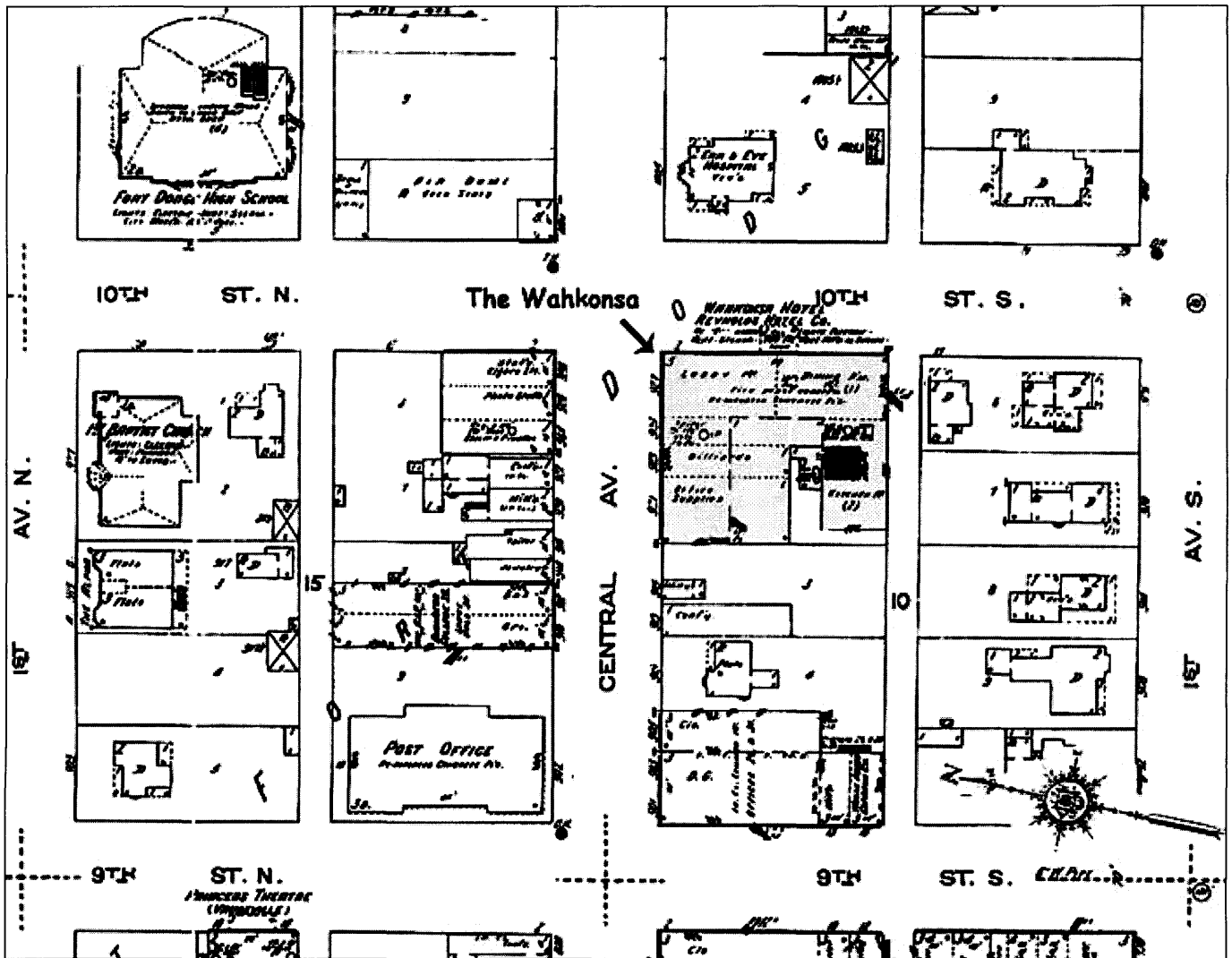


1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 14 - indicating Wahkonsa Hotel  
(shading and arrows by MacRostie Historic Advisors, LLC)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Maps Page 22 Wahkonsa Hotel  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state



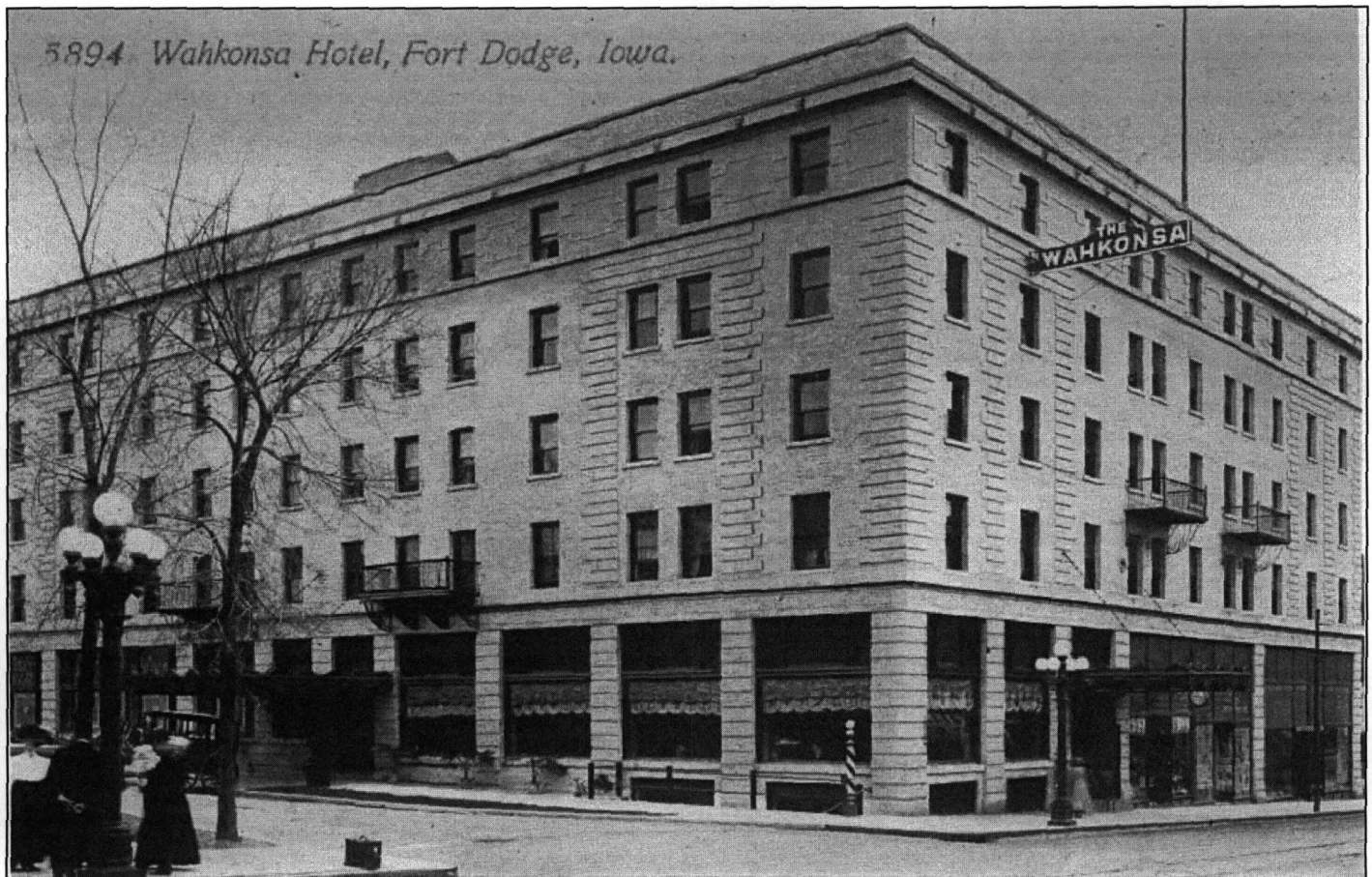
**Detail from 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 14**  
**indicating Wahkonsa Hotel**  
*(shading and arrows by MacRostie Historic Advisors, LLC)*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Historic Images Page 23 Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and State

---



**Wahkonsa Hotel**  
**Circa 1912 Postcard**  
*(Webster County Historical Society)*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Historic Images Page 24 Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---

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**Wahkonsa Hotel**  
**Circa 1950s Photograph**  
*(Fort Dodge Leased Housing Associates, LP files, Plymouth, MN)*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Historic Images Page 25 Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

---



**Wahkonsa Hotel**  
**Circa 1950s Photograph**  
**View southeast in Community Room**  
**(Former lobby lounge area)**  
*(Fort Dodge Leased Housing Associates, LP files, Plymouth, MN)*



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 26      Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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Date of Photographs: May 2007

Photographer: Jennifer F. Hembree  
MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
1400 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Suite 420  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 483-2020

Photograph 1 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
East and north elevations, looking southwest  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 2 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
North and west elevations, looking east along Central Avenue  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 3 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
North elevation, looking south  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 4 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
East elevation, addition and alley access at left, looking west  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 27      Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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Photograph 5 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
East elevations, main entrance detail, looking west  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 6 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
North elevation, cornice line detail, looking southeast  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 7 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
West elevation, looking east from South 9<sup>th</sup> Street  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 8 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
View toward north elevation of 'interior courtyard,' first floor roof in foreground, looking northwest  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 9 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
South elevation of building, looking northeast from alley  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 28

Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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Photograph 10 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
First floor, tile floor 'Wahkonsa' at center east entry  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 11 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
First floor, southeast corner space (management office), looking southwest  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 12 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
First floor, northeast corner community room, looking southwest  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 13 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
First floor, card room, looking south  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 14 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
First floor, main lobby at east side, looking east  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 29      Wahkonsa Hotel (Wahkonsa Manor)  
name of property  
Webster County, Iowa  
county and state

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Photograph 15 of 17:

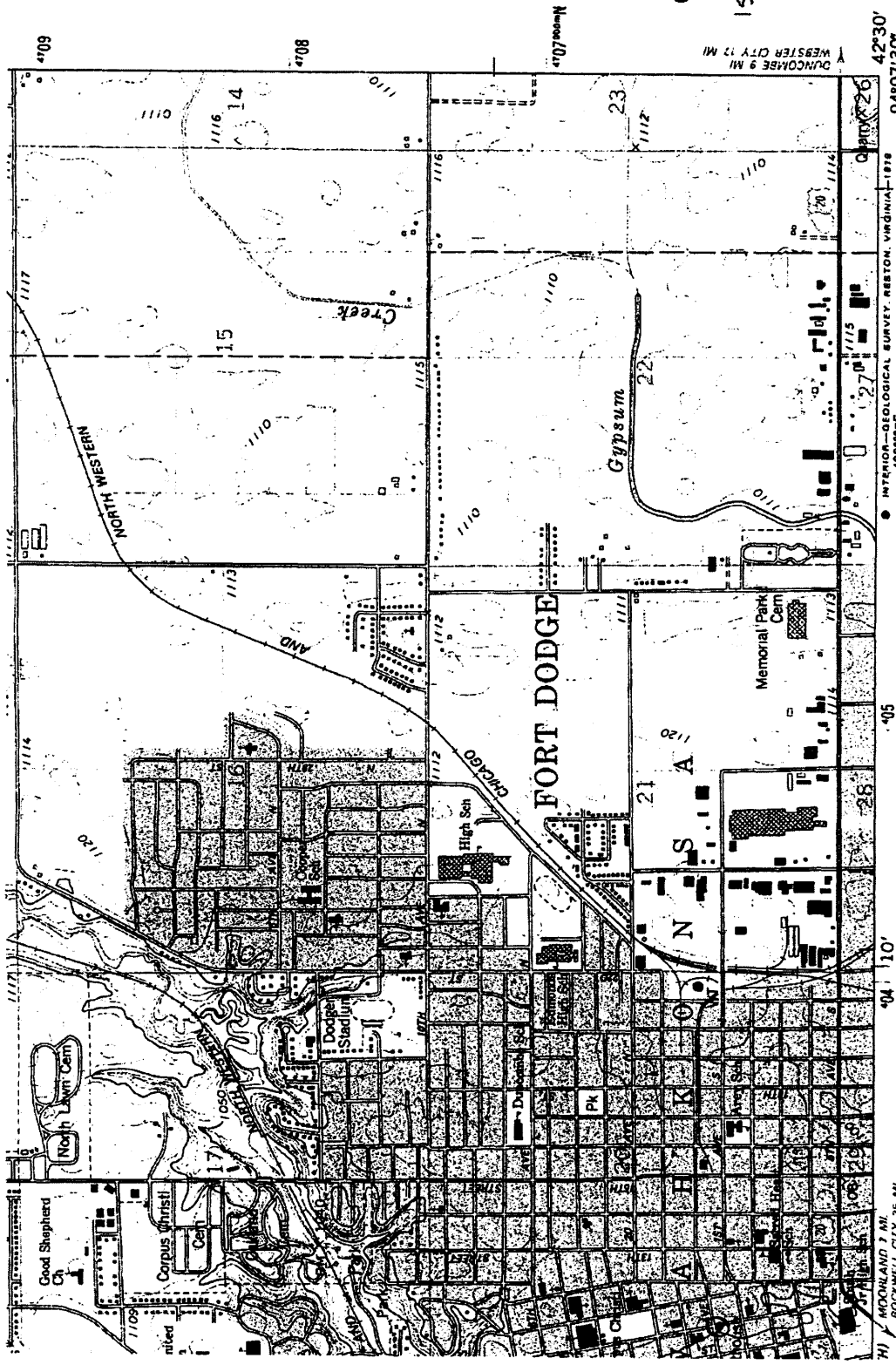
MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
First floor retail space (westernmost), view looking south  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 16 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
Fourth floor, looking north down east corridor from elevator (typical corridor)  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper

Photograph 17 of 17:

MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC  
05/07  
CD-R # 91  
Fifth floor, unit 514, living area and kitchen area at right (typical unit), looking southeast  
Epson UltraChrome ink; Epson UltraChrome paper



WAKONSA HOTEL  
(WAKONSA MANOR)

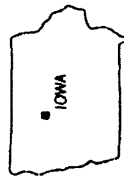
15 402 661E 4706302N



EVANSTON  
7166 1 AE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

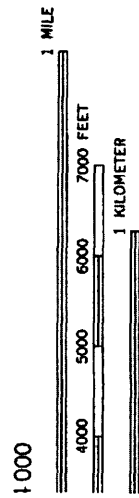
FORT DODGE NORTH, IOWA

SW/4 FORT DODGE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4230-W9407.5/7.5

1979

AMS 7169 II SW-SERIES V876

L MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
RVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
ID SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



AL 10 FEET  
5-FOOT CONTOURS  
CAL DATUM OF 1929