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Nat. Register of Historic Places
by SHPO National Park Service

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" on the appropriate line 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 FORT DODGE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

other names/site number North Junior High School, Phillips Middle School

2. Location

street & number 1015 5th Avenue North N/A not for publication

city or town Fort Dodge N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Webster code 187 zip code 50501

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
[Signature]
State Historical Society of Iowa

Date
25 Aug 2015

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of 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)

Signature of Keeper
[Signature]
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

10-13-15

Fort Dodge Senior High School
Name of Property

Webster County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property **Category of Property**
(Check as many lines as apply) (Check only one line)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	CONCRETE
walls	BRICK
	TERRA COTTA
roof	SYNTHETICS/rubber
other	GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Fort Dodge Senior High School
Name of Property

Webster County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all the lines 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)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1922-1965

Significant Dates

1922

1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ittner, William B.

(See continuation sheet)

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

9. Major Bibliography 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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historical Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository _____

Fort Dodge Senior High School
Name of Property

Webster County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.055 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 4 02650 | 4706999 |
Zone Easting Northing

2 | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

3 | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

4 | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

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 William C. Page, Public Historian
organization William Colgan Page, Inc. date December 1, 2014
street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue telephone 515-243-5740
city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313-5017

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 FB Phillips, L.L.C.
street & number 8201 NW 97th Terrace telephone 816-746-9100
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64153

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 Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Fort Dodge Senior High School stands near the north side of downtown Fort Dodge, Iowa, on a full city block in a transitional area between commercial and residential land use. The immediate area is level. The topography tapers downward slightly to the south and the downtown and falls off rapidly to the west toward the Des Moines River flood plain. First Presbyterian Church is situated directly to the east of the school and, like that building, occupies an entire city block. The siting of these two institutions lends a commanding presence and dignity to the surrounding neighborhood.

The neighborhood to the north of the school building is an established residential section of single-family dwellings. Many of these are large homes dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some of these houses have been converted to apartments. An historic and prestigious automobile suburb in Fort Dodge is situated in a park-like setting several blocks to the north of the schoolhouse.

A gymnasium and a sports field are situated in the city block directly south of the school. (This property will be excluded from the National Register nomination of this property because the gymnasium dates from the fourth quarter of the 20th century and the sports field is owned by another entity than that of the school building.)

Poured concrete pedestrian walks edge the Fort Dodge Senior High School on all four elevations. The pedestrian walks bear the signature of the contractor who laid them. "L. E. Winger & Co., Fort Dodge, IA." is impressed into the concrete in various places along all four runs to identify him.

EXTERIOR

The Fort Dodge Senior High School features two components: the main block, built between 1921 and 1922, and an addition, built in 1947. The primary façade of the property faces north at 1015 5th Avenue. Secondary façades face east on North 10th Street and west on North 11th Street. A tertiary façade faces south on South 10th Avenue. The primary façade of the building pays respect to the residential neighborhood beyond it to the north.

Originally constructed as a completely symmetrical floor plan, the one story addition at the southwest corner made the plan slightly non-symmetrical. The main block rests on a poured

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

concrete foundation. Each façade is faced with comb-faced brick in a random blend of three to four colors, including tawny brown, medium dark brown, and purplish brown. Brick is laid in modified Flemish bond with a header brick laid between three stretcher bricks in each course. The main block is 3-stories in height, except on the south elevation where it is 1-story. The entire building is covered in a flat roof with membrane and gravel ballast.

North Elevation

The north elevation serves as the primary façade of the building. Three stories in height, it features a flat roof with decorative parapet detailing and is symmetrical in massing, number of bays, and fenestration patterns. The façade is broken into five sections. The center projecting section is divided into three bays, each highly decorative with numerous smooth cut and carved limestone elements. The center bay projects beyond the center section of the façade and is completely comprised of smooth cut stone wall panels and highly decorated cut limestone details. The first floor has an entrance loggia containing smooth limestone floor slabs and wall surfaces with carved recessed arch top niches.

The center section of the north façade slightly projects from the main block and features its most elaborate exterior architectural design. This section includes the building's main entrance, which is situated in a loggia. This vestibule includes a stone plaque on its east wall reading "ERECTED A.D. 1921" along with a facsimile signature of "Wm B Ittner, Architect," the building's original architect. A set of paired pilasters with Doric capitals flank each side of this vestibule and center niches void of decoration. The vestibule is surmounted by a French balcony, which is framed by cut limestone mullions/pilasters projecting up to the parapet. The parapet is capped with a highly decorative carved limestone projected curvilinear cap with carved relief panels of human figures in classical design. Between the pilasters are windows separated by limestone mullions at the second and third floor. The two bays on either side of the center entrance bay are symmetrical and contain limestone belt courses, French balconies at the second floor, quoins, window mullions, and a parapet balustrade.

The east and west sections, which flank the center section of the north façade, contain three window bays each with four windows in each bay at all three floor levels. The remaining north façade sections at the furthest east and west are one bay in total width and project the furthest out from the façade. They contain limestone quoins, belt courses and at the parapet level, have decorative tile panels outlined by brick and a smooth cut limestone surround. The element is capped with a highly decorative carved limestone projected curvilinear parapet cap.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

East Elevation

The east elevation features the three-story main block and a 1-story section at its rear.

The east elevation of the main block is divided into three sections. The north section features two bays, the center section features three bays, and the south section features one bay. The north and the south sections project slightly from the center section. Each bay is filled with ribbon windows. The east elevation of the main block repeats many of the same architectural elements and detailing as the north façade: limestone belt courses, quoins, and a decorative entry. The east entrance to the main block is situated on the first floor of the south section flanked by limestone pilasters, an entablature, and a carved inscription reading “WISDOM HATH BUILDED HER HOUSE.” A pair of windows directly above the entablature feature limestone mullions, surrounds, and a florid cornice.

The 1-story section of the east façade abuts the main block. It features five bays, each with paired windows separated by brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals, and is covered with a flat roof. Other portions of the edifice visible from the east elevation include various other wings of the building, each with fenestration patterns unique to their interior building use.

South Elevation

The south elevation features three one-story sections—east, center, and west—and portions of the main block at the rear of them. Each of these components exhibits a variety of heights and fenestration patterns unique to their interior use.

The east section repeats the design of the school’s east façade but is six bays wide instead of five. This section alternates its bay openings with paired windows and overhead garage doors.

The center section is utilitarian with simple fenestration, as needed for the mechanical room functions it houses. Centered on the parapet, which edges this section, the parapet rises and partially hides a tall, metal smokestack rising behind it.

The west section of the south elevation was built in 1947 as an addition to the school. Its south elevation features seven bays, with one bay containing a door framed by cut limestone. The brick used for this addition is slightly lighter in color than that used for the 1922 building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

The portions of the main block, which rise at the rear of these 1-story sections, feature irregular shapes and heights according to the interior use. Notable among them is the three-story portion (the original gymnasium). This portion is four bays in width. Three of the four bays contain original two-story window openings with limestone mullions. The window openings have been covered with solid metal panels. An exterior mechanical shaft covers the remaining bay.

West Elevation

The west elevation features the three-story main block; a 1-story section abutting it to the rear (built in conjunction with the main block in 1922); and another 1-story section (built in 1947). This nomination often refers to the 1947 section as "the addition."

The west elevation of the main block is divided into three sections, each repeating the design of the main block's east façade, except that the inscription above the west entrance reads "FOR THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY."

The west elevation of the 1-story section (1922) features five bays and corresponds in detail to the architectural treatment of the 1-story section at the rear of the building's east elevation.

The west elevation of the 1-story section (1947) features four bays and matches the adjacent 1922 one-story section in fenestration pattern and size, pilaster detailing, and belt course detailing. The brick in the 1947 section is slightly lighter in color than the 1922 section.

Fenestration

A few original window/door openings have been infilled with a compatible brick (unknown date). A majority of the window sills are brick. All of the original exterior doors have been replaced with metal doors and frames at an unknown date. In a majority of instances they fill the original masonry opening.

All of the original windows have been replaced with an aluminum window system in 1979. The replaced windows fill the original masonry openings in their overall width, height, and number of window units per opening. Based on historic photographs, the original windows appear to have been double hung windows with a 1/3 upper portion and 2/3 lower portion. In most instances the original wood mullions have been removed and replaced with aluminum mullions. The limestone

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

mullions still exist in the projecting center bay of the north elevation, the windows above the east and west entrances, and the south elevation at the original gym (current music rooms). The new windows are a double-hung window in the lower half or third, depending on the location, with fixed metal panels in the upper portion. In a few instances the original window openings have been infilled with glass block. At the center bay of the north elevation, the second- and third-floor windows have a decorative divided light pattern resembling the original window lights.

The building was originally constructed with approximately 21 skylights throughout the building allowing light to infiltrate all floor levels. Most of these skylights feature 4' x 25' dimensions. The original openings can still be seen in numerous locations from the interior and exterior, but all but two of them have either been removed in their entirety, infilled, and/or roofed over. All the skylight frames are evident on the roof, but have been entirely wrapped with new roofing materials. The two skylights that still exhibit the original opening configuration and window light pattern (as viewed from the interior) are in the third floor classrooms above the auditorium.

EXCLUDED RESOURCES

This nomination excludes an athletic field and a gymnasium located to the south of the Fort Dodge Senior High School.

At the time of the school's original construction, an architect drawing of the site included the depiction of an athletic field to be located in the city block immediately to the south of the schoolhouse. (See Figure #5.) The drawing also suggested the vacation of 4th Avenue North, the corridor separating the school grounds proper from the depicted athletic field.

The establishment of this athletic field was never implemented as depicted. Into the 1970s, private residential properties remained on the south side of 4th Avenue North adjacent to the schoolhouse. (See Figure #4.) When the community school district did construct an athletic field, including an oval track, this field was located to the south of these houses and on the south side of the city block in which they stand. (See Figure #5.) In the 1980s, a poured concrete recreation center was constructed on the northeast corner of this block. All of this land is presently owned by the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic parish of Fort Dodge.

The exclusion of this athletic field and recreation center is justified because the athletic field was noncontiguous to the schoolhouse historically, and the construction of the recreation center postdates the period of significance of the schoolhouse and the National Register's 50-year rule.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Fort Dodge Senior High School has retained its original plan configuration, its central 2-story auditorium, main corridors at each side of the building leading to classrooms along the exterior façades, and utilitarian spaces toward the interior. The building retains a majority of the historic finishes, predominantly in the entrances, main corridors, auditorium, and classrooms.

The 3-story portion of the building contains offices at the first floor north entry area and classrooms at each floor level along the entire perimeter. Main hallways articulate the floorplan on the north, west, and east and connect to southern hallways at the rear of the building. Between a few of the classrooms at each floor level are original teacher's restrooms adjacent to the classrooms. At the north hallway there are two large open stairways that flank the auditorium on all three floors. At both the east and west hallways, there are first floor entrances that connect to stairways at all three floor levels.

First Floor

The main building entrance is centered at the north hallway of the first floor. The entrance is through an exterior loggia and interior foyer. The foyer contains two memorial plaques given to the original high school. In the north hallway entry, adjacent to the main foyer, there is an historic clock given to the high school in 1929 by the Class of 1929. Two large glass display cases, which originally contained sports trophies but which are now empty, are situated nearby. A large, historic photographic view of the building hangs on the north wall of this corridor to the east of the front entry.

The auditorium is a 2-story space that is 95% intact. The seats were replaced circa 1975 at the same time that a new color scheme was installed. All of the original plaster and wood detailing and light fixtures remain intact throughout the space. A large classroom is situated directly adjacent to the auditorium at its west and at its east on the first floor. (See Figure 15.) These classrooms originally contained large skylights. The roof of these two large classrooms forms the base of the upper story interior light well courts.

Adjacent to the classrooms, to the north are the boys' (at the east) and girls' (at the west) restrooms, which stack vertically at all three floor levels. They have been altered with new plumbing fixtures, toilet partitions and masonry privacy partition walls. Directly to the north and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

south center portion of the auditorium are two interior hallways, which were originally constructed as separate large spaces with large skylights to house the boys' and girls' lockers. These spaces have since been converted into interior rooms, hallways, office, and a new elevator. The southern portion of the first floor contains many rooms and uses.

The southeast section is one story in height and originally contained "auto mechanics and metal work" and the "mill and bench work" classrooms. This large open space has since been converted into four separate rooms to house a teacher's lounge, classrooms, and maintenance areas. The southwest section is one story in height and originally contained the "lunch room and kitchen." It currently serves as the cafeteria, with the kitchen remaining in its original location. The walls of the kitchen retain their original white glazed brick on two walls.

Directly to the south of the cafeteria is a one-story 1947 addition, which originally was constructed to house a large study room, hallway, and two classrooms. The partitions dividing these spaces have been removed, and the space now houses an expanded cafeteria. This addition also added a small room (connecting to the 1922 portion) to the east for the "agriculture laboratory" and an "office." These spaces now hold a shower room and reconfigured office space.

The center portion of the first floor, at the west side, originally was constructed to house an indoor pool and seating area with adjacent "pool shower and dressing room" and interior stairway leading up to the original second floor "girls gymnasium and "girls shower and locker room." These spaces have been converted into a music locker room and an office. The pool has been covered over with a floor structure and is now used as a small gymnasium. The concrete seating area still exists. The "pool shower and dressing room" have been converted to a storage room. The space to the south of the pool was originally constructed to house the two-story coal storage room but has since been changed with what appears to be the addition of a new floor structure, with mechanical storage being used at the sub-basement level and the first-floor level being converted into a locker room.

The center portion of the first floor at the south portion was originally constructed to house the mechanical/ventilation and boiler rooms. These rooms still function in this capacity, with the ventilation room being 100% intact with its original configuration and equipment. Adjacent to the ventilation room (under the pool seating area) access to the under-slab mechanical tunnels beneath the entire building can be reached.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Second Floor

The original "boys' and girls' gymnasium," located on the second floor, was originally constructed as a 2-story space with a temporary partition dividing the space into two halves. The northern portion of the space had a full width spectator-seating balcony that was accessed from the third-floor level. The gymnasium space has been changed significantly and has been converted into two separate large spaces to house music rooms. All of the interior walls of the gymnasium have been built over with new construction. The large two-story windows on the south façade are also currently covered over. The balcony has also been altered. The original interior dividing wall at the north side of the balcony has been completely removed, and the balcony has been covered by a new floor structure. The original stepped concrete balcony floor structure is intact. The originally exposed structural truss and steel beam system also remain intact, but currently covered over, except for a few locations.

The remaining portion of the second floor, in the three-story section of the building, contains the exterior façade-lined classrooms along the entire west, north, and east façades. There is a library at the north, above the main entrance. It contains three historic bas reliefs hung above the doors and the original stone fireplace surround and tile hearth. The upper portion of the auditorium and the entrance to the balcony of the auditorium can be reached from the north hallway. Directly to the west and east of the auditorium are two-story light well courts. The roof of these areas show the original covered over skylights of the first floor roof. An elevator, accessed through the eastern skylight of the west light well, was installed in 1993. The north stairways, restrooms, and the west, east, and south hallways all line the light wells with a series of windows along their entire length. The six stairways from the first floor extend up to this level. The two main boys' (at the east) and girls' (at the west) restrooms stack at this floor level.

Third Floor

The third floor of the building contains its original classrooms lining the entire west, north, and east façades. The center portion of the north hallway originally featured the "art corridor" with three skylights constructed in a shallow arch following the profile of the ceiling. (See Figure 12.) The ceiling at this location is currently covered with a modern drop ceiling with acoustical tile. The condition of the original skylights is unknown.

There are a series of rooms above the auditorium on this floor. An open flight of stairs leads up from the center of the north hallway to what was originally the "home economics department." A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

central hallway in this area accessed a “store room” at the south end, two “sewing rooms” and a “cooking room” at the east end, and a “cooking room” and a “model apartment” on the west. The model apartment contained an “entry, living room (with fireplace mantel), dining room (with fireplace mantel), office, bedroom, bath and closet.” (The are the names of these spaces as they appear on original floorplan drawings of the building.) Nine skylights provided natural light to these spaces. Two of them exhibit the original opening configuration and window light patterns.

Although the center hall above the auditorium remains intact, the rooms accessed by it have changed over time by the conversion of the cooking room and model apartment into classrooms. This included the removal of the apartment walls, which formed its living room, dining room, and entry. Only one fireplace mantel and hearth remain intact in the erstwhile model apartment. There is a new entrance into the elevator at the west side of the space.

The light wells at the west and east of the auditorium are also visible from the third floor level. The north stairways, restrooms, and the west, east, and south hallways all line the light wells with a series of windows along their entire length. The six stairways from the first floor extend up to this level. The two main boys’ (at the east) and girls’ (at the west) restrooms stack at this floor level as well.

Basement

A basement is situated under a portion of the south section of the building. It includes a boiler room, mechanical storage, mechanical ventilation equipment, and the foundation for an original swimming pool. The boiler room is accessed from a flight of stairs from the first floor to its two-story volume space. Two small rooms adjacent the boiler room were originally constructed for “shop storage” and the “janitor.” The storage room is now a classroom. To the north of the janitors’ room is another interior stairway leading up to the east side of the original second floor “boys’ gymnasium” and the “boys’ shower and locker room.” These spaces have been converted into one classroom.

Other Features

The building retains its original floor finishes. The hallways feature linoleum floor tiles bordered by terrazzo with integral base, tile expansion joint detailing. The secondary hallways, some classrooms, and the auditorium floor are all smooth sealed concrete.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

There are historic drinking fountain locations with decorative wall tile located at numerous locations in the building. There are six on the north hallway (two at each floor) and two on the south hallway of the first floor. The tile is in good condition but has been altered by the installation of new drinking fountains.

All of the six historic stairways are intact and retain all of their original materials, details, and configurations. The two northern and the east and west entry stairs have terrazzo flooring with tile expansion joints, terrazzo risers, and concrete treads. The southeast and southwest interior stairs have concrete floors, treads, and risers. All of the stairs have low wall railings with wood caps and wood handrails.

A majority of all of the historic doors, transoms, and sidelights are intact and in working condition. Some transoms have their original working hardware. A majority of the historic doors have all of their original hardware (hinges, push plates, pulls and locks). There are also numerous locations where the doors and/or transoms have been removed and replaced with non-historic doors and infilled transom panels.

The original classroom configurations, black slate chalkboards and railings, and the wood casework remain intact in a vast majority of instances. There are numerous casework items located throughout the classrooms, some being in their original locations and some historic casework having been moved to new locations for their continued use. Picture rail trim is in intermittent locations, and, where it exists, it is in good condition. The tongue and groove wood floors remain in a majority of rooms and are in good condition, with some exceptions. Some floors have been covered with vinyl composition tile or carpet.

The building contains its original plaster walls and ceilings in almost its entirety. In some locations the original plaster ceilings have been covered over with either a new acoustical ceiling tile glued to the plaster or a new lowered acoustical ceiling tile grid system with modern lighting. Where the plaster is exposed, it has been maintained and is in excellent condition.

There are interior wall partitions with borrowed light transoms and wood trim in several locations: at the front main entrance foyer (original), adjacent to the southeast and southwest stairways at the first floor (these areas were added later than the building's original construction. These two locations were originally drawn as the locker rooms and have been constructed directly below original skylight locations), and one second floor classroom, originally a "typewriting room." (See Figure 14.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 11

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

There are no original light fixtures in the building, except in the auditorium and a lantern hanging from the ceiling of the loggia on the north elevation.

DATES OF CONSTRUCTION

The construction date of the Fort Dodge Senior High School is documented by newspaper accounts as indicated in the bibliography.

SELECTION OF HISTORIC NAME

This school has borne several names over the years, including Fort Dodge Senior High School, Fort Dodge Junior High School, North Junior High School, and Phillips Middle School, reflecting changes in the building's educational function. The most appropriate historic name remains "Fort Dodge Senior High School," the original name given to the building.

PRESENT CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Condition

The condition of the Fort Dodge Senior High School remains fine with a few exceptions, as mentioned above.

Integrity Considerations

The Fort Dodge Senior High School retains character-defining features that embody the distinctive characteristics of its design, site, environment, and seven aspects of its integrity.

Because the Fort Dodge Senior High School remains on its original site, its level of integrity as it relates to *location* is excellent.

The integrity of the building, as it relates to its *design* is very good. All elevations of the building retain their early-20th century brick and stone surfaces. Although most of the original exterior windows have been replaced with aluminum windows, these replacements feature configurations compatible with the originals and fit within the original window openings. The interior of the building retains its historic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 12

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

surface finishes, woodwork, and cabinetry. Although the home economics classrooms and a few other areas have been changed, the vast majority of the building's floorplan remains as built in 1922.

The integrity of the Fort Dodge Senior High School's *setting* is very good. The city block on which the building stands remains intact with its original parking areas adjacent to the streets landscaped in lawn. Although the athletic fields associated with the school have been excluded from this nomination, they remain intact and without noticeable encroachment to the south. The surrounding neighborhood remains largely residential, as at the time of the building's construction.

The integrity of Fort Dodge Senior High School as it relates to *materials* is fine. Highly durable and quality materials were used at every stage of the building's construction both for its exterior and interior. The conscientious maintenance of these materials over the years has preserved them in good condition. While most of the building's windows and exterior doors have been replaced, their original openings remain intact. The original colored glass windows in the library remain intact. Most of the classrooms in the building retain their original oak doors, transoms, and cabinetry, all with natural finishes now mellowed to a rich color. The decorative plasterwork, stage, and seats in the auditorium remain intact and in good condition.

The integrity of the building's *workmanship* is fine. The masonry and plasterwork on the exterior and interior is of a high standard. The interior woodwork and cabinetry reflects careful regard to quality.

The Fort Dodge Senior High School retains an excellent *feeling* of its historic function. Viewers today immediately perceive its originally intended purpose as an educational institution.

The Fort Dodge Senior High School retains a high level of integrity as it relates to *association*. Visitors from the building's period of significance would readily recognize the property today.

FUTURE PLANS

In 2014, the Fort Dodge Independent Community School District sold the former Fort Dodge Senior High School to a private developer, who is presently planning an adaptive reuse and rehabilitation of the school. Federal and state historic preservation tax credits will play an important role in this rehabilitation, which must adhere to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 13

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

The adaptive reuse of Ittner school buildings has already begun in St. Louis, his hometown, where, by 2012, at least six of his buildings had become apartments or condominiums. (Collins: 2)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 14

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

(continued)
Keffer & Jones
Damon, E. O., Jr.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1921 and 1922, the Fort Dodge Senior High School is significant, locally and under Criterion C, because it calls attention to William B. Ittner, its architect and one of the most influential American designers of school buildings during the early 20th century. Based in St. Louis, Missouri, Ittner's designs and particularly his publications set a high standard for public school districts across the nation to emulate. The Fort Dodge Senior High School provides a tangible reminder of many of the principles he espoused, including commitments to safety, efficiency, health, and practicality. In its employment of historic architectural design precedents, the exterior of the building clearly expresses Ittner's allegiance to the precepts of Beaux Arts styling. Local architect E. O. Damon assisted Ittner in this effort. A small addition to the building, designed by the Des Moines firm of Keffer and Jones and constructed in 1947, conforms in design to the original building.

The Fort Dodge Senior High School is significant, locally and under Criterion A, because it calls attention to the early 20th century educational philosophy of comprehensive education for children. Reflecting the progressive tenets of this era, the building features facilities for a wide-range of educational instruction, including academics, vocational and commercial training, and a junior college for post-graduate education in business. The building also contains numerous architectural features to promote efficiency, health, and convenience—key tenets of the progressive philosophy underlying its design. These features include mechanical systems, abundance of natural light, wide hallway corridors, spacious classrooms, and built-in conveniences such as bookcases, slate blackboards with chalk trays, and storage units to promote utility.

WILLIAM B. ITTNER

The Fort Dodge Senior High School is a good, representative example of William B. Ittner's architectural conception for an educational facility. As Ittner's son wrote of his father:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 15

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Mr. Ittner's school architecture, in which beauty of design was combined with plan efficiency, brought him wide renown. (Ittner, Jr.: 316)

The Fort Dodge Senior High School calls attention to both these aspects of Ittner's accomplishments, which made him nationally prominent in the field of school-building design.

Background

William B[utts] Ittner (1864-1936) was born in St. Louis, Missouri. He grew up in the construction industry; his father owned a brick factory. (Collins: 1) After education at Washington University in St. Louis, Ittner enrolled at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, in 1887, where he studied a special course in architecture. After a period of travel and study in Europe, Ittner returned in 1888 to St. Louis, where he began a career in the architectural firm of Eames & Young. Ittner soon established his own practice. In 1897, he was appointed Commissioner of School Buildings in St. Louis. This position led to advancement in 1910, when he was promoted to the position of Architect of the Board of Education. For the next six years, Ittner oversaw the design for all school buildings in that district. Continuing in private practice, Ittner designed during his career some 500 buildings, located in 115 communities and in 29 states. Although educational facilities comprised most of his assignments, Ittner also designed other public and commercial buildings, including the Continental Life Building, Scottish Rite Cathedral, and Missouri Athletic Club in St. Louis. A biographical sketch written by his son, William B. Ittner, Jr., in 1940 provided much of this information. Ittner remained as the head of the architectural firm he founded, William B. Ittner, Inc., until his death in 1936. (*Ibid.*: 316-317) In addition to the Fort Dodge Senior High School, Ittner is known to have prepared designs for West Side High School in Waterloo and a ward school building in Dubuque, Iowa. (*American Contractor*: 74)

The publication of Ittner's *High School Buildings and Grounds*, a bulletin issued in 1922 by the U. S. Bureau of Education, vouchsafed his national prominence within this field and further disseminated his ideas across the nation. According to this 59-page bulletin:

... there are certain universal principles applicable to all school buildings, such as safety, adequate natural light, ventilation, practical economy, and impeccable architecture. (Ittner, 1922: 1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 16

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Ittner followed up on this bulletin in 1928 with a book, written in conjunction with F. R. Harris. Entitled *The Complete School at Greenfield, Ohio*, this publication used this building as a model to provide further guidance for the planning and construction of modern schools.

In 1999, the American Institute of Architects held a conference focusing on the renovation of early and middle 20th century schools. The location of this conference in St. Louis, Ittner's hometown and site of his greatest concentration of work, honored this man's contribution and continued influence on American public education. (American Institute of Architects)

"Beauty of Design"

Much of the "beauty of design" of Ittner's school buildings is evident on their exteriors. They typically feature dark-colored brick, symmetrical front façades centered on projecting and often prominent main entrances, extensive fenestration, liberal use of limestone detailing, and historic stylistic references of such ilk. By way of contrast, the interiors of these buildings are often notable for their practicality and efficiency.

Although Ittner did not attend the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris as a student, his travel in Europe undoubtedly included England, France, and, perhaps, Italy. This experience introduced him to the heritage of Western civilization, and, as so many other Americans of his generation, profoundly influenced the rest of his life. As many of Ittner's designs show, he continually referenced historic European buildings in planning his school buildings, particularly their exteriors. (Collins)

The front entrances of Ittner's schools generally feature his most elaborate architectural detailing. Clay School at 3820 North 14th Street (constructed 1904-1905) in St. Louis features a massive, classically inspired portico with four Ionic columns supporting a denticulated pediment. The main entrance to Yeatman High School [Central High School] at 3616 North Garrison (constructed 1902-1903) in St. Louis resembles the English Jacobean country house with twin towers flanking a Renaissance-influenced façade. A 5-story tower in the Italianate taste marks the main entrance to the Patrick Henry School at 1220 North 10th Street (constructed 1905-1906) in St. Louis. These three different examples illustrate Ittner's capacity to exploit historically derived detail successfully and with restraint.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 17

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Noticeable, given the plethora of windows through most of the Fort Dodge Senior High School, are the solid walls on the north elevation's two projecting wings. These walls break the powerful visual rhythm set in motion by the many ribbon windows across this and other elevations of the building. True, Ittner places pediments, accented by pattern-worked polychrome brick to surmount these solid walls and these devices do pull the viewer's eye upward, but, in this author's opinion, these visual foils fail to tranquilize a sense that something is missing on these walls.

"Plan Efficiency"

The Fort Dodge Senior High School nicely illustrates how William B. Ittner implemented his desiderata for a well-organized and efficiently functioning educational facility. The challenges he addressed in this building and practical solutions he proposed for them addressed siting, lighting, ventilation, heating, safety, circulation and egress, and specialized curriculum, among others. These solutions provided a safe and pleasing environment for learning at the Fort Dodge Senior High School.

Ittner believed that a level site offered the ideal location for a school building. Students could enter the building directly on grade without climbing steps to reach the building. This concept flew in the face of traditional school architecture, where often a school's main floor stood raised as a *piano nobile* above grade on a podium. At Fort Dodge Senior High School, only one step stood between the pedestrian approach to the building and the front door. (An inclined plane has since been installed to eliminate this step.)

The employment of abundant natural light hallmarks another aspect of Ittner's career. Fenestration played a major role in Ittner's design, and an evolution in his usage of it is evident. Ittner's early school designs tended to employ single, double-hung windows (Eliot School at 424 Grove [constructed 1898]; Monroe School at 3641 Missouri Avenue [constructed 1899]; Marshall School at 4342 Aldine [constructed 1900] all in St. Louis). As Ittner's career advanced, he came to favor strongly ribbon windows—and lots of them—as the Fort Dodge Senior High School demonstrates. Even when employing colored glass for decorative effect (as in the library windows at this school), the glass remains translucent rather than opaque.

Ceilings provided Ittner another source for natural light—"top light," as he called it—which he liberally exploited. Generally speaking, Ittner preferred flat roofs edged by parapets for his school buildings, although exceptions exist. The flat roof facilitated the use of skylights, which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 18

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

became another of Ittner's favored devices. The Fort Dodge Senior High School originally included at least 21 examples of skylights above the building's first and third floor ceilings. (See "Description of Physical Appearance" above.) Infill and other cover-up materials now mask these skylights, and their condition is presently unknown.

The interior design of the Fort Dodge Senior High School promotes cleanliness and health. Plain and simple surfaces and finishes—walls, floors, ceilings, and woodwork—all feature smooth surfaces to facilitate cleanliness. (The auditorium with its ceiling medallions is one of the sole exceptions to this, proving the rule.)

Of course, a building's floor plan profoundly affects the disposition of natural light within it. According to Ittner:

There are two general types of building plans—the "open" and the "closed" plan. The "open plan" has its corridor open to natural light on one side, while in the "closed plan" the corridor is lined with classrooms on both sides, depending on windows at the ends of the corridors, the sash along the inner walls of the rooms, and glass in doors for its light. Owing to the disposition of the classrooms in relation to corridors, stairways, and exits, and on account of the limited areas open to fire or panic hazard, the "open plan" affords maximum safety. The diversity of opinion in regard to the two plans is really due to the difference in cost, the initial cost of the "open plan" being somewhat greater. The saving in cost in this instance, however, is at too great a sacrifice, since it militates against maximum safety and service. Where the open plan is not attainable, a semiopen plan may serve as a compromise. This plan is possible by a partial opening of the corridor to outside light or by placing the stairways along the sides instead of at the ends. (Ittner: 2)

The limited site available for the Fort Dodge Senior High School and the building's large size predisposed Ittner to choose the "semiopen" plan for the building's layout. Classrooms are located on the perimeter of the building enjoying abundant natural light from ribbon windows, while the corridors face light wells in the building's core. As indicated in the above quote, the stairways in the building are situated on the sides of the building so that windows can supply light at the ends of the corridors. Some corridors on the south side of the 3-story main block face the street in deference to the open plan.

The Fort Dodge Senior High School's circulation and egress layout nicely illustrates Ittner's emphasis on safety. Ittner specified minimums of 12 to 14 feet for primary corridors and ten feet for secondary corridors "while no fixed rule can be dictated." (*Ibid.*: 3) Primary hallways in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 19

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Fort Dodge Senior High School (north side of building) feature widths of 14'. Hallways on the east and west side of the building feature 10-foot widths, while those on the south measure 8' and 7'. These dimensions conform to Ittner's published specifications to avoid crowding and facilitate emergency evacuation.

As to staircases and their locations, Ittner notes:

Stairways, ample in number and so located as to reduce horizontal travel distance from classrooms to stairways and exits, are necessary to safety. And they should serve definite groups of rooms. Then in an emergency, a natural division of students into smaller groups may be formed and congestion avoided. The required number of stairways and exits may be determined by calculating the number of students on each floor and the number of floors to be served. It is a problem for each building. All that can be given is a working rule suggested by practice and experience: Namely, that 120 persons in lines two abreast, can pass a given point in less than 1 minute. And if the building can be emptied in 3 minutes or less without confusion or congestion, it may be considered safe as far as its circulation and exits are concerned. (*Ibid.*: 2-3)

This quote gives an idea of the level of specification provided in Ittner's 1922 publication. As such, it helped standardize requirements set by school districts across the nation for new school construction. Upon analysis, the Fort Dodge Senior High School conforms to the standards as he outlined above.

AMERICAN BEAUX ARTS

The Fort Dodge Senior High School calls attention to the influence of Beaux Arts styling and how William B. Ittner manipulated historical architectural precedents for its design. This influence is most apparent on the building's exterior, particularly its front and side entryways.

Popular from the 1870s through the 1920s, Beaux Arts styling in the United States employed many architectural styles derived from a variety of historical precedents. As a profession, architecture had developed in the 19th century from earlier training by apprenticeship to formal education with the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris—with its rigorous five-course curriculum—standing as the most prestigious institution for such education.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 20

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

William B. Ittner's career paralleled that of many American architects of his generation during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, whose education was heavily influenced by the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It is likely that Ittner's special course at Cornell included the teaching of this architectural philosophy by the school's alumni. Ittner's travel to Europe undoubtedly included England and France and perhaps Germany and Italy and reinforced his appreciation of Western civilization's architecture. The rest of Ittner's career paid homage to those landmarks, which he saw and experienced on this trip and which had become widely available by the early 20th century through illustrated books and publications. Reinforcing this influence, the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 at Ittner's doorstep extensively employed such classically inspired designs.

The front entryway to the Fort Dodge Senior High School exhibits most dramatically the building's indebtedness to Beaux Arts styling. Centered on and projecting slightly from the front façade of the building, this 3-story limestone entryway resembles a French Renaissance prototype. Paired pilasters flanking fluted and shell-capped niches support a cornice surmounted by a French balcony (repeated on flanking bays). The upper two floors feature five bays. The plaque surmounting the third floor features a classically inspired scene of human figures indebted to the ancient world for its design.

A SCHOOL FOR COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION

Designed under the principles of comprehensive school design, the Fort Dodge Senior High School calls attention to the philosophical tenets of comprehensive public education emerging in the United States during the early 20th century. This philosophy advocated for training in vocational and commercial fields, as well as for education in academic subjects. Also known as a "city school," a facility designed for this type of education offered very specific and specialized subjects and required rooms built to accommodate these specific subjects. The Fort Dodge Senior High School features numerous such spaces designed to house auto mechanics, metal work, mill and bench work, mechanical drawing, shop printing, art and craft room, music, typewriting training, commercial rooms with a bank, art and free hand drawing, home economics, and laboratories for biology, chemistry, and physics—all this in addition to classrooms for other academic subjects, an auditorium, and separate gymnasias and lockers for boys and girls. Further, the Fort Dodge Senior High School's mechanical systems support this modern educational concept by providing heating, ventilation, abundant natural and artificial light, and all of the necessary requirements for a sanitary and fireproof building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 21

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Fort Dodge Senior High School originally housed the school district's 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades beginning at its opening on September 18, 1922. The building also served as the Fort Dodge Junior College, the city's first institution of this sort, founded in conjunction with the high school's opening in 1922.

The Fort Dodge Senior High School was originally constructed to accommodate nearly 1,000 students. However, the enrollment at the high school and junior college continued to grow and alterations were made from 1933 to 1936 to some of the rooms to accommodate additional classroom spaces. In 1937 the ninth grade was moved to the Fort Dodge Junior High School to help alleviate overcrowding. An addition to that building had been erected for this purpose that same year.

Over the years, the enrollment in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades and junior college continued to grow. To accommodate this growth, a new high school was constructed with its opening day on December 3, 1958. Over the ensuing eight months, the now former Fort Dodge Senior High School underwent extensive cleaning, maintenance, and some remodeling in preparation for its new use as a junior high school building. In the fall of 1959 the building reopened as North Junior High and housed the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades.

The school district made restructuring changes in 1984, adopting the middle school philosophy. As a result, the Fort Dodge Senior High School was converted into a middle school to house the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades. The name of the facility was also changed at this time to "Phillips Middle School." Then, in 1990, the school district made district-wide grade reconfigurations, changing the function of the building, this time to house only the 7th and 8th grades. The building served in this capacity until June 2013. In the fall of that year, the district relocated its middle school to a new school building, leaving the Fort Dodge Senior High School vacant. It has remained vacant to the present day.

KEFFER AND JONES

The Fort Dodge Senior High School is of architectural interest because it calls attention to the firm of Keffer and Jones, the architect of the 1947 addition to the building. Correspondence between the firm and the Fort Dodge Independent School District reveals the status of new school construction in Iowa in the years immediately following World War II. This correspondence also reveals a vastly different concept for the addition's design between the firm and client.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 22

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

The Des Moines firm of Keffer and Jones, Architects & Engineers, enjoyed a statewide practice in Iowa during the first half of the 20th century. Wesley I. Shank's *Iowa's Historic Architects* provides a biographical sketch of its principals, Karl K. Keffer, Earl E. Jones, and their practice and notes:

. . . the firm designed more than twelve major buildings at the Iowa State Fairgrounds and received a large number of school commissions from the Des Moines Public School District between 1921 and 1939. The firm "worked well with school boards and county supervisors" [according to a contemporary observer, ed.]. (Shank.: 95)

In 1946, the firm submitted a proposal to the Superintendent of Schools in Fort Dodge for the construction of its new high school. In a cover letter to the proposal and an accompanying document—"A List of All Iowa County Seat Junior or Senior High School Buildings Erected 1921-1940"—the Keffer and Jones firm provided a *tour d'horizon* of construction activity among Iowa's institutions of secondary education. (Keffer and Jones List)

This item is a list of county seat Junior and Senior High School buildings erected 1921-1940 and gives the architects for each building. This list was made in 1941. Very few school buildings have been erected in Iowa since that time. (*Ibid.*, Letter of Correspondence)

From this report by such an *au courant* firm, it is reasonable to conclude that the addition to the Fort Dodge Senior High School figured among the early school construction projects undertaken in Iowa following World War II.

The Keffer and Jones list also makes clear (as intended) to highlight the prominent role the firm played historically in this field. The list includes 45 junior and senior high school buildings erected in Iowa between 1921 and 1940. Of them, Keffer and Jones had designed 24. The remaining 21 buildings were "Designed by TWELVE other architects," showing in even greater degree the prominence of the Keffer and Jones firm among its competitors. Although this list does not include elementary school buildings, of which many were constructed in Iowa during this period, the dominant position of Keffer and Jones within educational architecture remained obvious.

This list also offers an insight into the design preference of the Keffer and Jones firm for such buildings. A noninclusive survey of these buildings reveals that this firm frequently used a

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 23

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

modernist idiom for its school building designs. Examples include the Fairfield Senior High School and Ottumwa Senior High School, both in Iowa.

Research undertaken for this nomination reveals that the Keffer and Jones firm initially proposed a similar modernist design for the addition to the Fort Dodge Senior High School. (See Figure 8.) The Fort Dodge school officials must have disagreed with this proposal because the as-built addition conforms to William B. Ittner's Beaux Arts styling.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

In 2002, architectural historian Camilla Deiber of The Berger Group, Inc. prepared a draft Multiple Property Listing (MLP) entitled "Public Education for Iowa: Growth and Change, 1848-1966." This draft MLP served as a cover document for a draft nomination of the Fort Dodge Senior High School to the National Register of Historic Places, submitted to the National Park Service. The nomination contained only one paragraph justifying the building's historical significance. The National Park Service returned this nomination to the State Historical Society of Iowa for technical reasons. (McClelland)

Deiber and colleague Peggy Beedle subsequently prepared a booklet entitled "City Schools for Iowa." (Deiber and Beedle) This booklet explicates the historical significance of this type of public school and its presence in Iowa cities like Fort Dodge.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Although the site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated, there appears to be little in this regard. Excavation for the construction of this and previous buildings on the site substantially have compromised this potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION

E. O. Damon, Jr., the assistant of William B. Ittner for the design of the Fort Dodge Senior High School, subsequently prepared the design for that city's junior high school. A National Register nomination of this junior high school is being prepared at this time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 24

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 25

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

HISTORIC DRAWINGS

All of the following documents from the archives of the Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

1. **1920 Original Drawings** (William B. Ittner Architects)
 - a. Blueprints – Ground, First and Second Floor Electrical Plans, Tunnel Plumbing and Mechanical Plans, Attic Mechanical Plan, Radiator Plan, Mechanical Schedule and Details, Boiler Room Details, and Full Scale Wall Detail – 10 sheets
 - b. Server – Ground Floor Plan, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, Roof Plan, Exterior Details, Sections, Elevations, - 7 sheets
2. **1947 Addition Mechanical Plans** – Tunnel and Ground Floor Plans (Keffer and Jones Architects) – 1 sheet
3. **1961 Renovation** – Swimming Pool, Wrestling Room and Dressing Rooms Plans and Mechanical Plans (The Griffith Company) – 7 sheets
4. **1968 Home Economics Renovation** – Existing/New Plans, Electrical and Plumbing Plans (The Griffith Company) – 5 sheets
5. **1977 Music and Physical Education Facilities Renovation** – Site Plan, Floor Plans, Roof Plan, Sections, Elevations, Schedules, Mechanical and Electrical Plans (The Griffith Company) – 23 sheets
 - a. The Buildings original boiler was replaced at this time
6. **1979 Window Replacement** – Elevations and Details (Associated Engineers, Inc.) – 4 sheets
7. **1992 Elevator Addition (Concept – both schools)** – Plans and Sections (Allers Associates Architects, PC) – 3 sheets
8. **1993 Elevator Addition** – Plans, Sections, Elevations, Details, Schedules, Structural and HVAC Plans (Allers Associates Architects, PC) – 11 total sheets, PMS sheets 6-11
9. **1998 Dishwashing Area Renovations** – Existing/New Plans and Mechanical and Electrical Plans (Allers Associates Architects, PC) – 2 sheets
10. **2000 Boiler Replacement** – Mechanical and Electrical Plans (Pulley and Associates, Inc.) – 4 sheets
11. **2003 Roof Renovation** – Demo and New Plans and Details (Allers Associates Architects, PC) – 2 sheets
12. **Second Floor Lighting Renovation** (B.E. Landes – Consulting Engineer) – 1 sheet

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 26

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

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1953 "Whole Community Works Together to Draft a \$2,050,000 School Plan for Fort Dodge." October 1, 1953.

Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle

1920 "Plans Accepted for Fort Dodge's New High School." February 4, 1920.

Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle

1921a "Far Cry From Log Cabin School To \$650,000 Edifice." December 11, 1921.

Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle

1921b "Night School/It Is a Busy Place and a Variety of Subjects are Taught; Three Hundred Persons Enrolled." December 11, 1921.

Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle

1923 "K. D. Miller Writes Early History Of Fort Dodge Schools." March 2, 1935.

Fort Dodge Messenger

1930 "Fort Dodge's New High School Building; Formally Opened to the Public Tonight." February 22, 1923.

Fort Dodge Messenger

1950 "Junior College A Community Institution." April 20, 1959 (date unclear on newspaper clipping).

Fort Dodge Messenger

1958b "New High School to Be Dedicated Sunday." November 28, 1958.

MAPS

Sanborn Map Company

Fort Dodge, Iowa: 1916, 1925.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 27

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 28, East Fort Dodge, Iowa, an Official Plat now included in and forming a Part of the City of Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register boundary contains all land historically associated with the Fort Dodge Senior High School except an athletic field located in the city block to the south of the school building. This athletic facility is excluded because the property is owned by another entity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 28

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Front facade looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
2. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Front facade looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
3. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
West elevation looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
4. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
1947 addition looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
5. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Rear of building looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
6. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Library looking west
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
7. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Detail of library colored glass window looking north
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 29

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

8. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Staircase looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
9. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Classroom looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
10. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Corridor looking east
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
11. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Auditorium looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
12. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Classroom door looking north
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
13. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Auditorium looking SE
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014
14. Fort Dodge Senior High School
1015 5th Avenue North
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
Library looking NW
William C. Page, Photographer
October 7, 2014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 30

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

Continuation Sheet 38

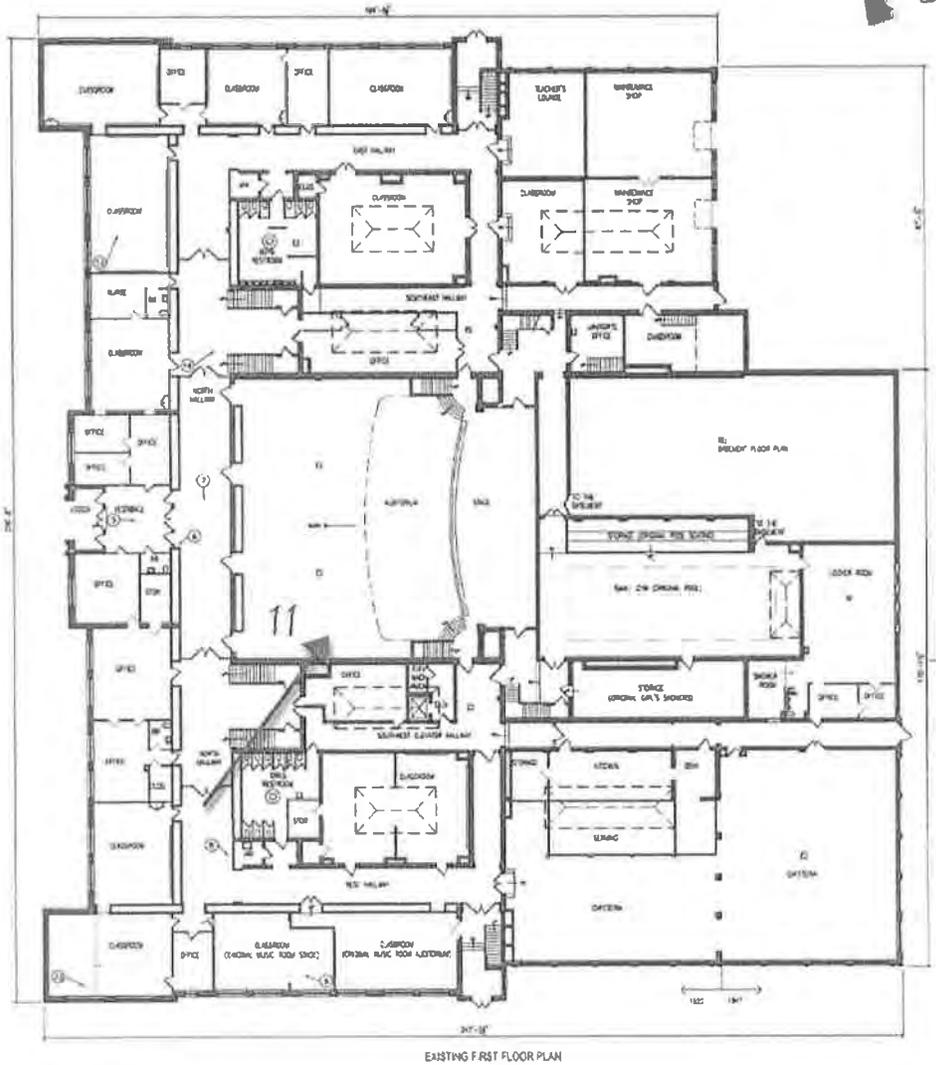


Figure #18

Photo Log First Floor

Source: Foutch Brothers, L.L.C., 2014. North to left.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 31

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

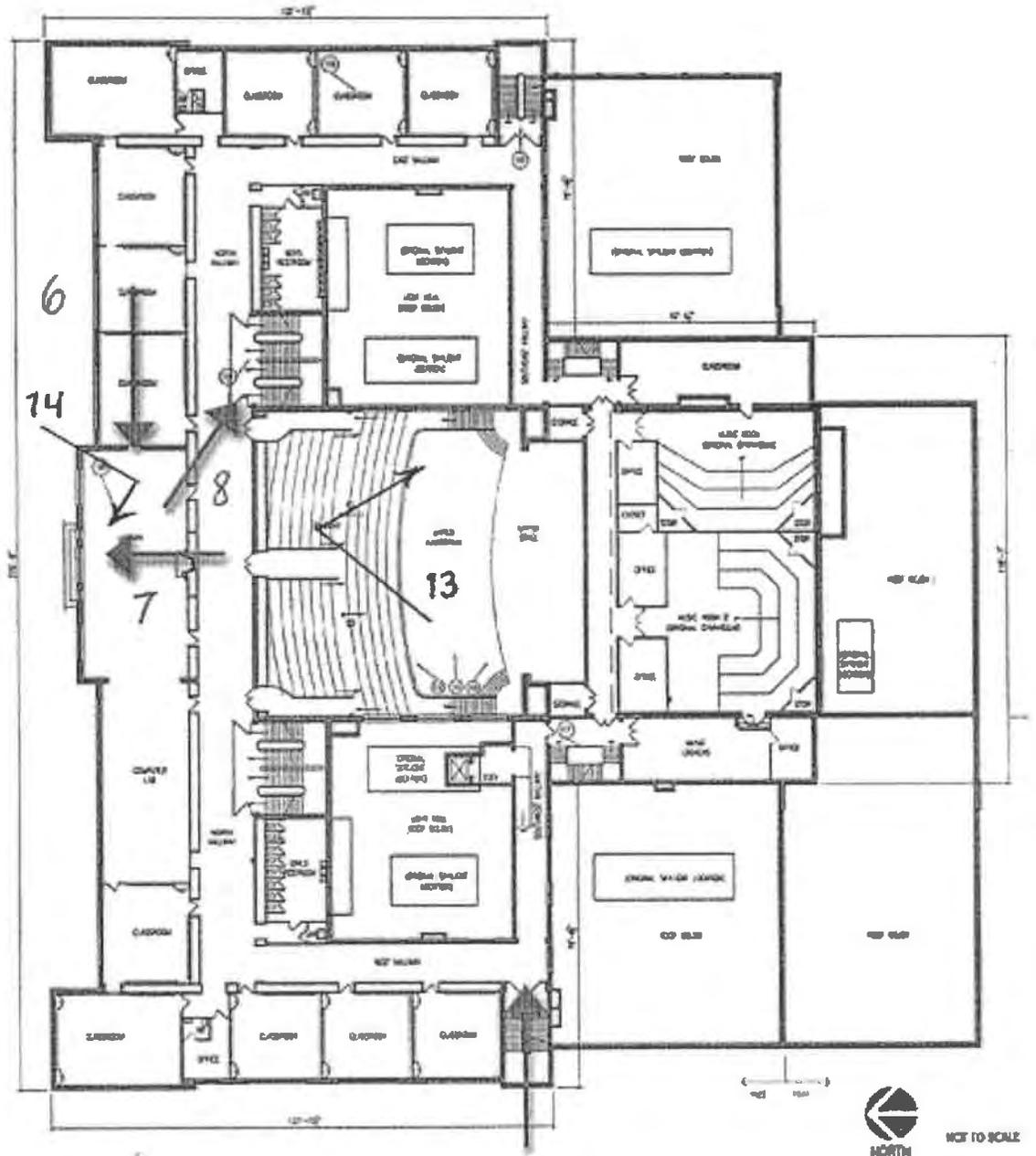


Figure #19

Photo Log Second Floor

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 32

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

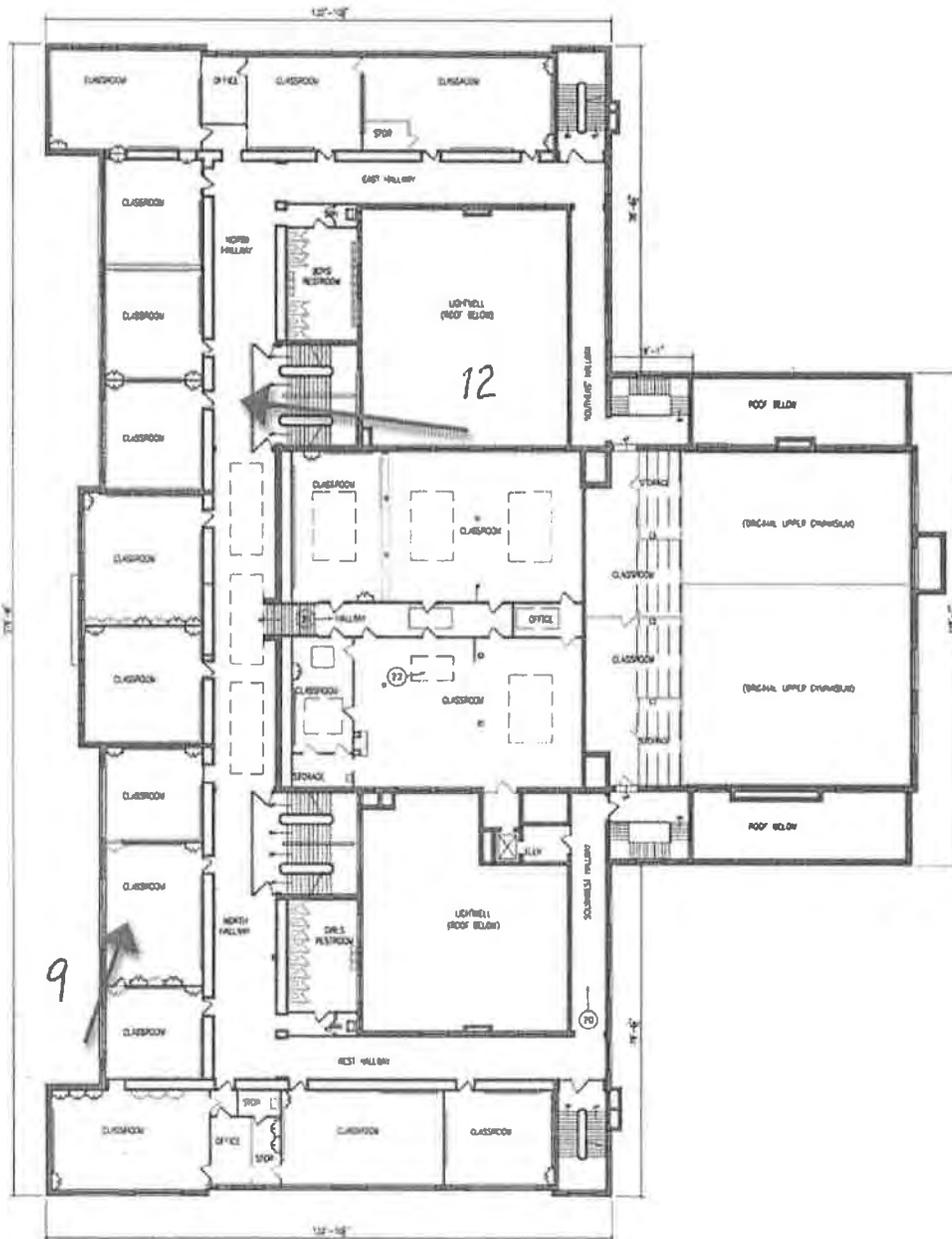


Figure #20

Photo Log Third Floor

Source: Foutch Brothers, L.L.C., 2014.



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 33

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

SITE LOCATION



Figure #1

Arrow locates the boundary of the Fort Dodge Senior High School: Block 28 in the plat known as East Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Source: Google Earth, 2014.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 34

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

FIRE INSURANCE MAP 1916

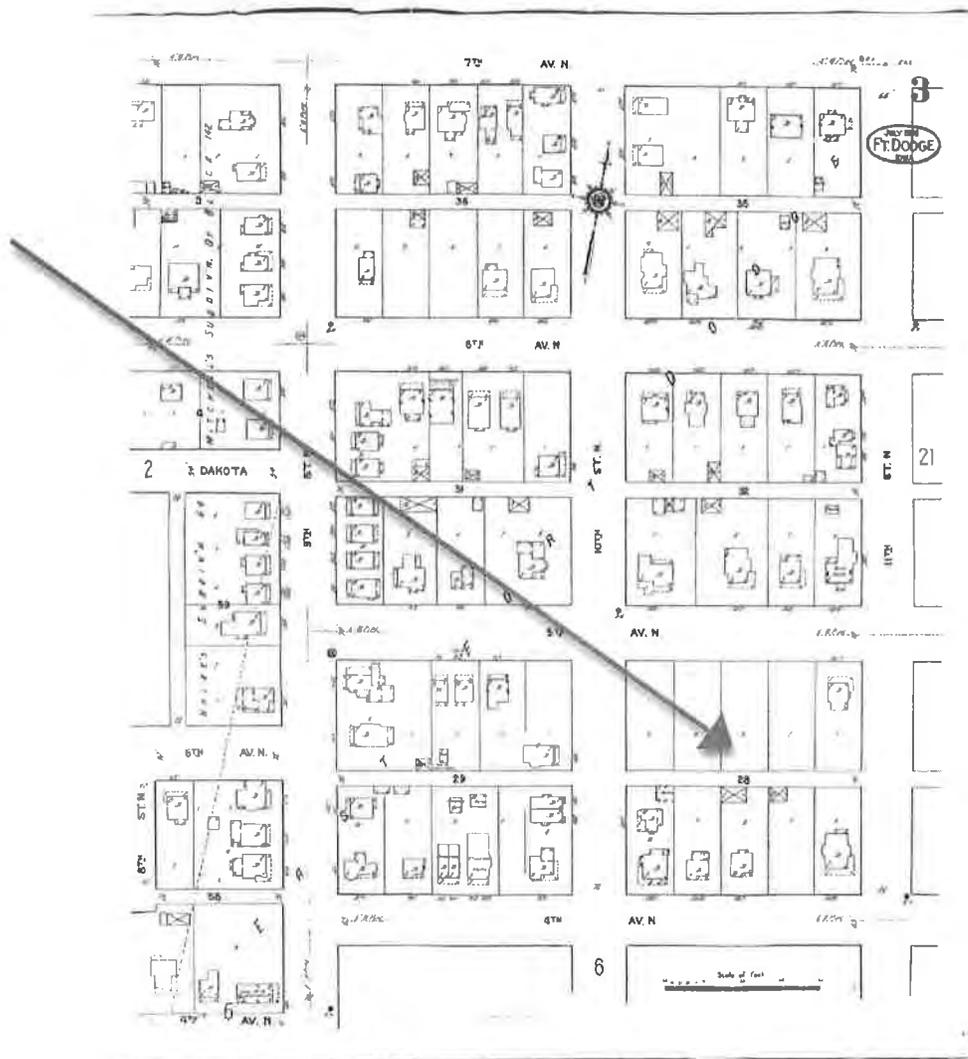


Figure #2

Arrow locates improvements on the city block site before the construction of the Fort Dodge Senior High School.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, July 1916.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Embedded Images Page 35

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

FIRE INSURANCE MAP 1925

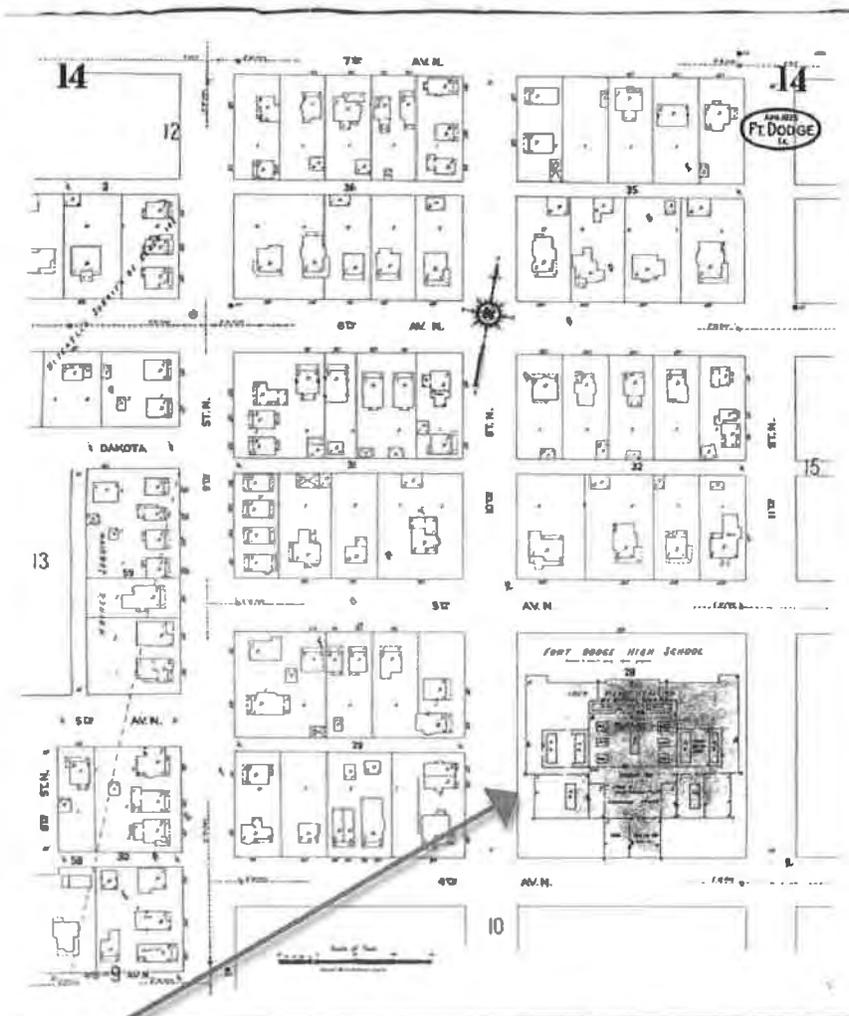


Figure #3

Arrow locates city block site of the Fort Dodge Senior High School after construction.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, April 1916.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 36

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

AERIAL VIEW 1973



Figure #4

This photograph, looking to the northeast, shows how the Fort Dodge Senior High School fills an entire city block. First Presbyterian Church stands to the right of it with a residential area at the top of the picture amid the tree canopy.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 37

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

ARCHITECT CONCEPT DRAWING



Figure #5

Looking east southeast, this circa 1921 drawing pictures the school building sited on Block 28 and the proposed athletic field in the city block to the south.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 38 _____

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

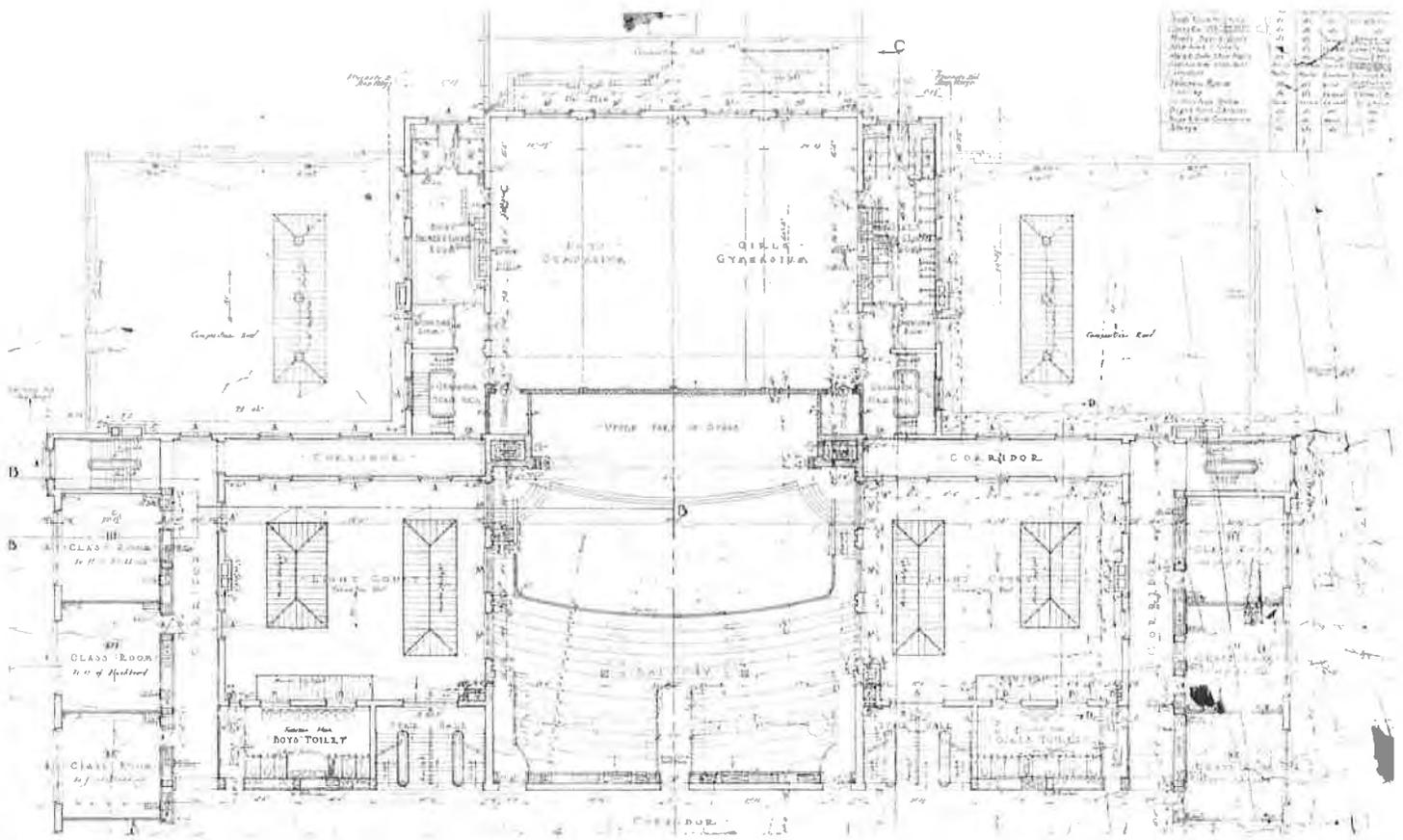


Figure #6

Dated May-1910, this architect drawing pictures a portion of the first floor and the many skylights, which Ittner designed to illuminate it.

Source: Foutch Brothers, L.L.C.



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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 39

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

FRONT FACADE DRAWING



Figure #7

William B. Ittner prepared this full-scale drawing in 1921 for the front facade of the Fort Dodge Senior High School.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 40

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

ADDITION DESIGN PROPOSED 1947

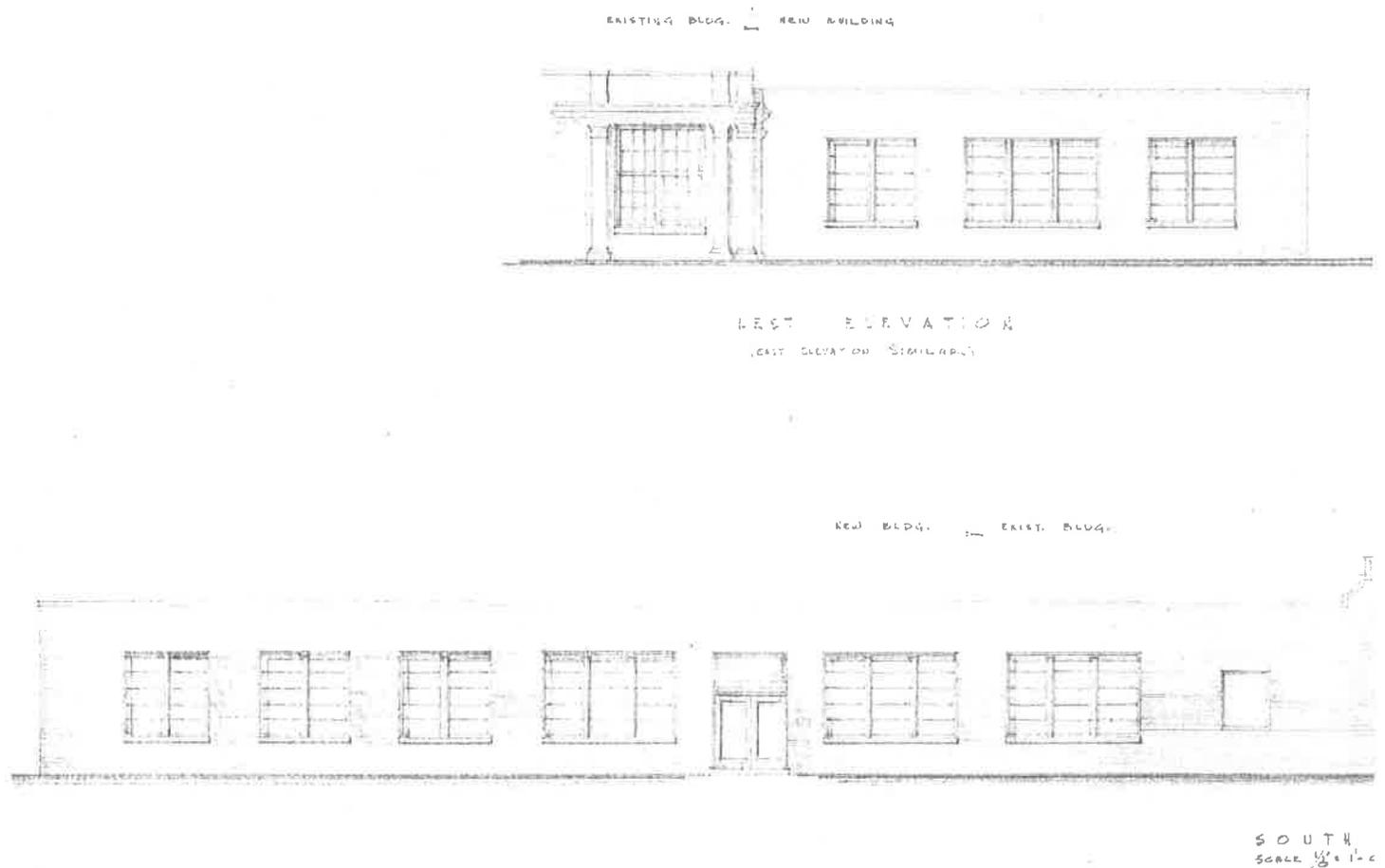


Figure #8

Dated April 23, 1947, this concept drawing by architects Keffer and Jones shows a mid-century modern design for a proposed addition to the Fort Dodge Senior High School.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 41

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

ADDITION DESIGN REVISED 1947

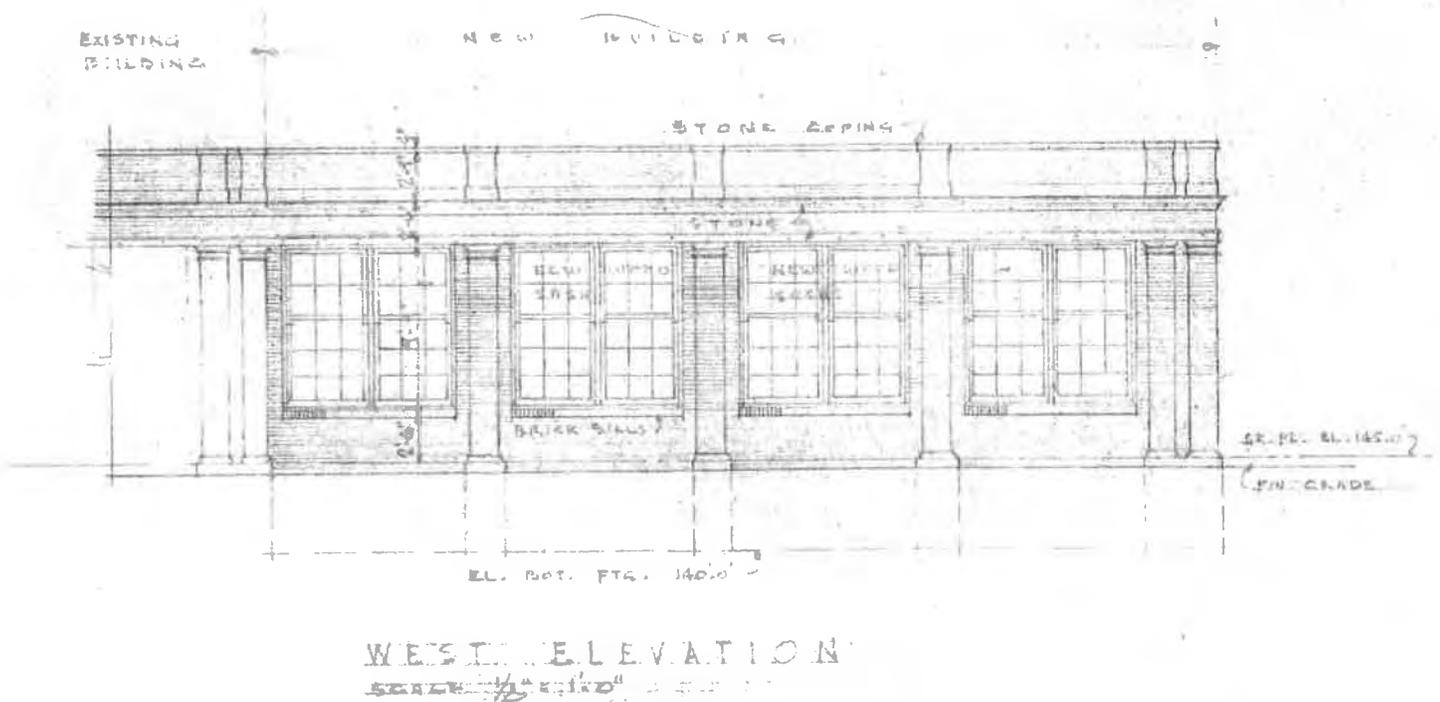


Figure #9

Dated May, 1947, this revised drawing shows how Keffer and Jones revised their design so that the addition would conform to the Beaux Arts appearance of the 1922 school building. Compare this drawing with the west elevation shown in Figure 8.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 42 _____

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

NORTH FAÇADE CIRCA 1927



Figure #10

The Fort Dodge Senior High School appears today very much as in circa 1927 and originally built with the exception of the nonextant approach steps, flanking bulkheads, and light poles, as shown in this photograph.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 43

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

SIDE STAIRWAY IN 1922



Figure #11

A comparison of this picture with Figure 10 shows the dramatic contrast between this building's Beaux Arts exterior and its interior emphasis on function.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 44

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

CORRIDOR SKYLIGHT

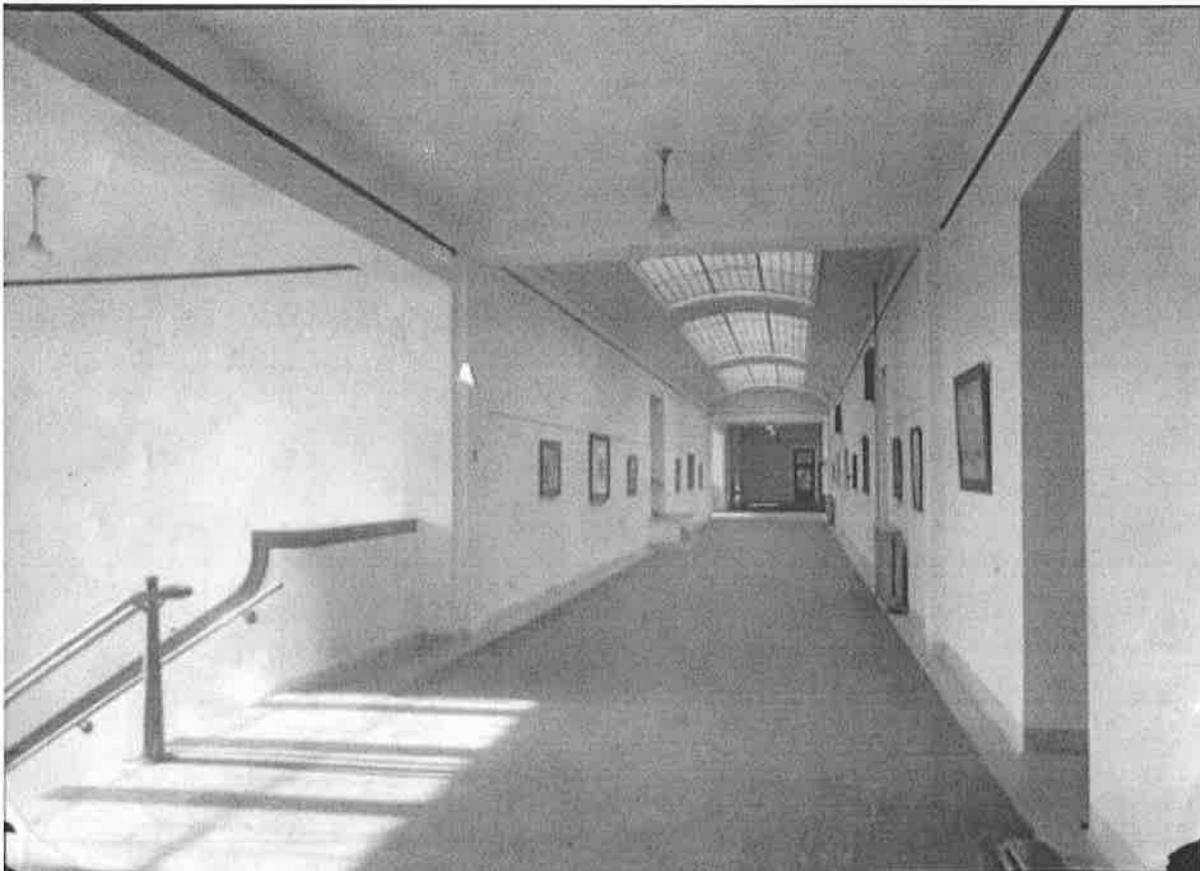


Figure #12

This circa 1929 photograph pictures the third floor Art Corridor and shows how Ittner's skylights provided abundant natural light to this interior space.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _____ Embedded Images _____ Page 45

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

HOME ECONOMICS APARTMENT



Figure #13

This photograph pictures the (nonextant) model apartment as it appeared in 1922.
Note the skylight and many windows and doors.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 46

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

TYPING ROOM IN 1938



Figure #14

The long and relatively narrow floorplan of this classroom illustrates how William B. Ittner designed specialized spaces for education. The photo also shows how he sought to spread light through interior spaces.

Source: Fort Dodge Independent Community School District.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 47

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

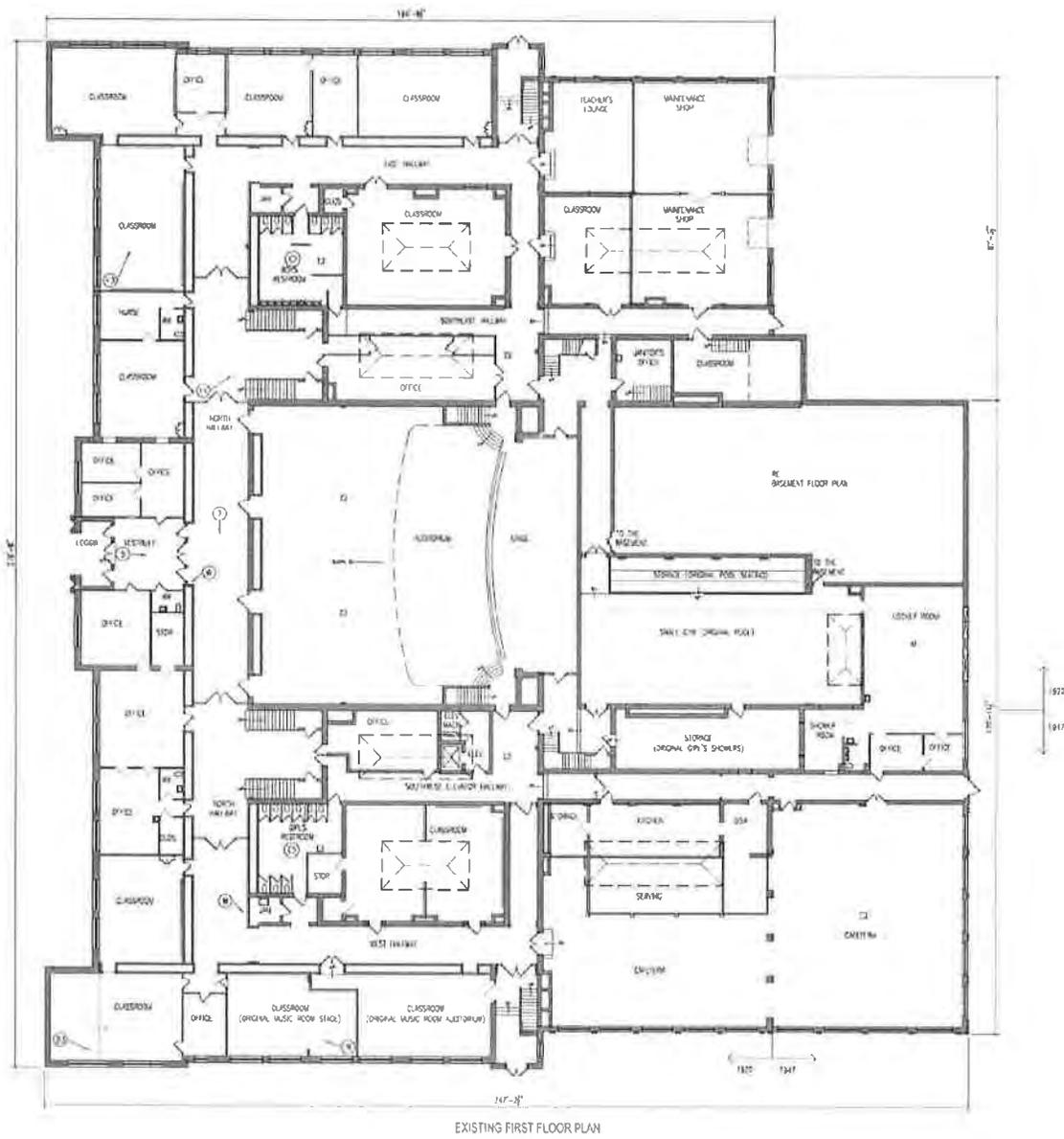


Figure 15

Floorplan 2014, First Floor, North to left.

Source: Fouch Brothers, L.L.C., 2014.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 48

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

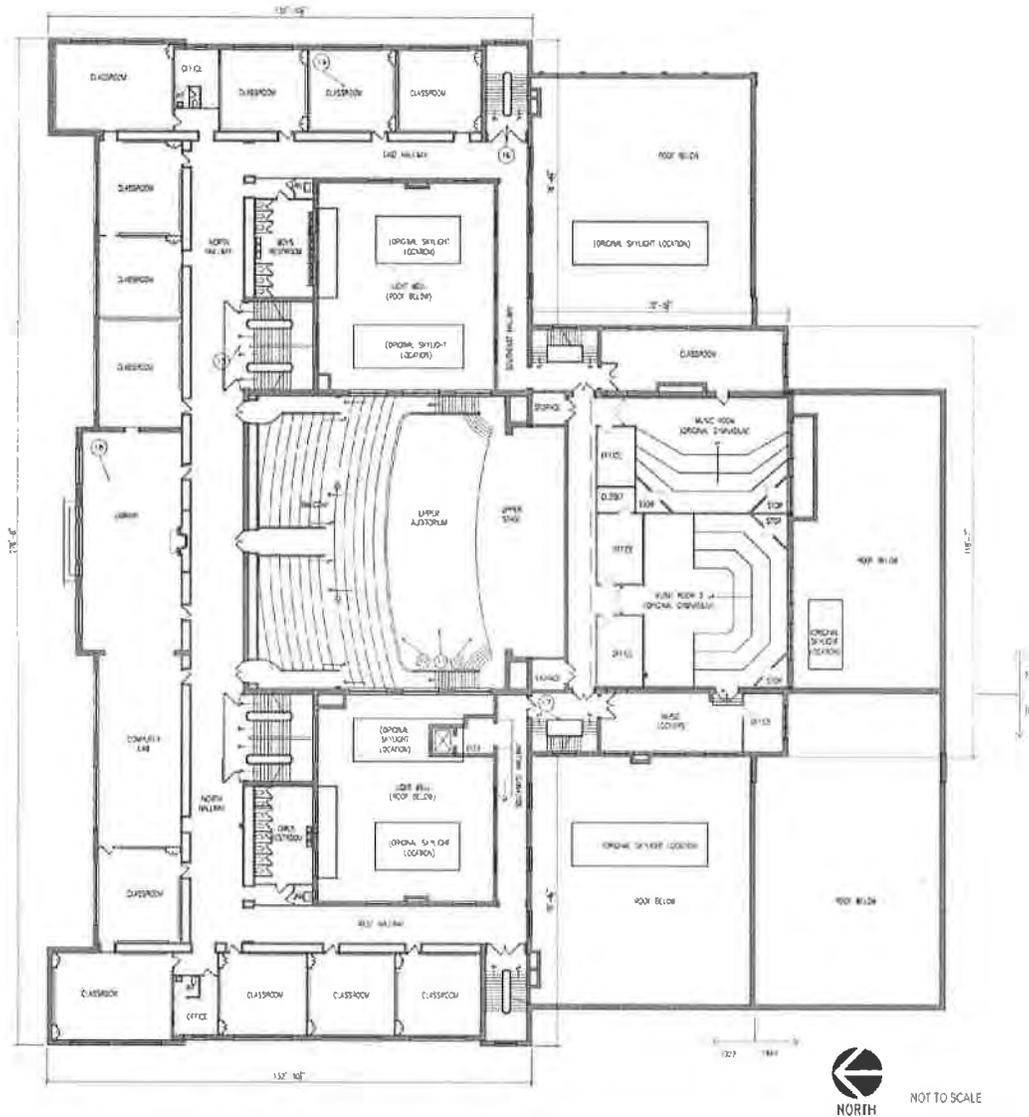


Figure #16

2014 Floorplan, Second Floor

Source: Foutch Brothers, L.L.C., 2014

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Embedded Images Page 49

CFN-259-1116

Fort Dodge Senior High School, Webster County, Iowa.

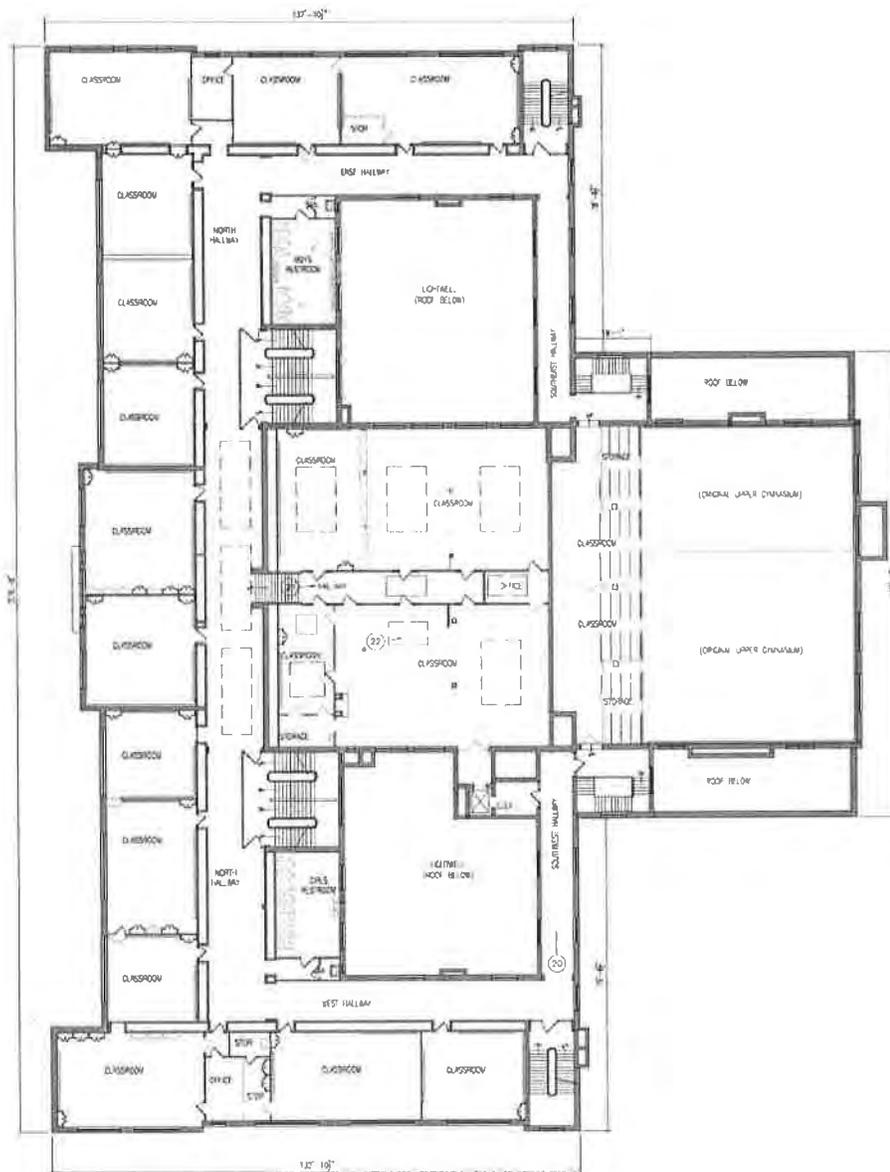
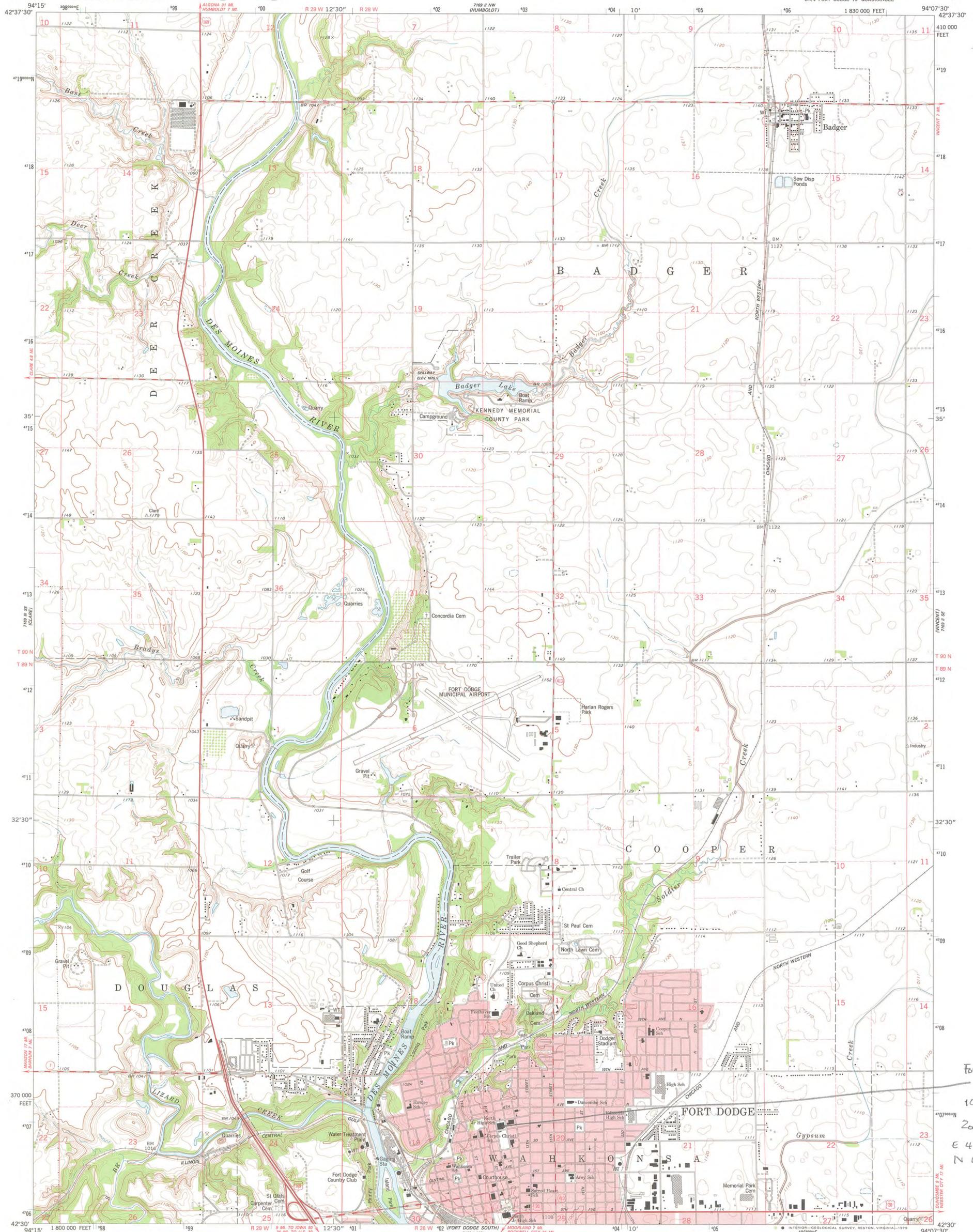
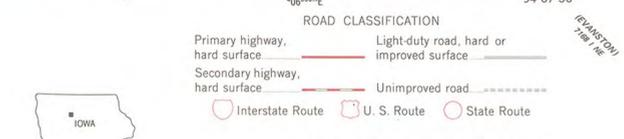
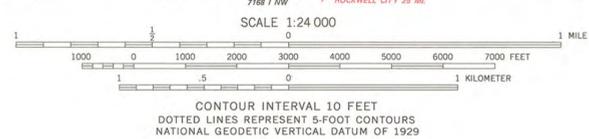
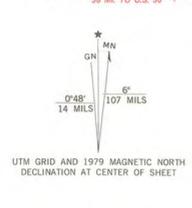


Figure #17

2014 Floorplan, Third Floor
Source: Fouch Brothers, L.L.C., 2014



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1973. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1979
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate
system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



FORT DODGE NORTH, IOWA
SW/4 FORT DODGE 15' QUADRANGLE
N4230—W9407.5/7.5

1979
AMS 7169 II SW—SERIES V876

Fort Dodge Senior
High School
1015 5th Ave N.
Zone 15
E 402650
N 4706999





HIGH SCHOOL

1









GET TOGETHER WITH A GOOD BOOK















313



