

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF AMES, IOWA

Reconnaissance Survey

including an

Intensive Survey of the Central Business District

Volume I

Prepared for

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND HOUSING
CITY OF AMES, IOWA

Prepared by

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ABSTRACT

This report combines a reconnaissance and an intensive level survey of historical and architectural resources in Ames, Iowa. The Department of Planning and Housing of the City of Ames commissioned the report in 1990 as a planning tool to identify and evaluate the significance of such resources within the city's 1943 corporate limits. The principal investigator is certified by the State of Iowa to conduct cultural resources surveys and employed National Register of Historic Places guidelines and criteria outlined in the Ames Historic Preservation Ordinance for the evaluations. This report developed "historic contexts"--themes in Ames history--to understand the study area and includes numerous "site sheets," which discuss specific properties. One result of this report is a recommendation to nominate the Central Business District to the National Register of Historic Places. Other recommendations concern historic neighborhoods in the community. This report can also be used by property owners who wish to understand the historic value of their property and neighborhoods and to place them in historical perspective.

Table of Contents

Volume I

	Page
Executive Summary-----	i
Introduction -----	vi
Volunteers -----	ix
Map and Figures--Intensive Survey	
Intensive Survey	
1. Commerce and the Development of Ames-----	1
A. Introduction to the Intensive Survey -----	1
B. Statements of Significance-----	4
C. The Development of Commerce in Downtown Ames-----	6
D. Commercial Building Design in Ames: Influence of the Commercial School of Architecture -----	13
E. Recommendations-----	18
F. Summary Site Evaluations -----	21
G. Supplemental Information -----	25

Volume II

Maps--Reconnaissance Survey

Reconnaissance Survey

2. Patterns of Community Development-----	29
A. Founding and First Growth-----	29
B. The Progressive Era in Ames -----	32
C. Boom Time for Ames-----	33
D. Ames at War and Peace -----	34
3. Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education-----	36
4. Transportation and the Development of Ames-----	42
5. Civics: Government and Public Participation Improve the Community-----	52
6. The Notables of Ames: Academic and Commercial Elites-----	61
7. Housing the Town and Gown: The Variety of Architecture-----	67
A. Architects: Interpreters of Design -----	72
B. The Contractor-Builders of Ames -----	79
C. Community in Nature: Suburban Growth in Ames-----	89
1. College Park-----	95
2. College Park First North-----	97
3. Chautauqua Park-----	99
4. College Heights-----	101
5. Ridgewood-----	103
6. Ridgewood Second -----	106
7. Murray's Subdivision-----	108
8. Colonial Village-----	110
D. Style, Function, Materials-----	113
E. Ames Applies Science and Technology -----	121
F. Housing the Faith: The Architecture of Religion-----	123
G. Green Hills for Thy Throne: The Collegiate Architecture of Ames-----	125
H. Addresses for Greek Letters: Fraternity and Sorority Architecture-----	131
8. Dream of Arcadia: Designed Historic Landscapes in Ames-----	135
Bibliographical References-----	145
Appendix	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Planning and Housing Department of the City of Ames contracted with the Dunbar/Jones Partnership of Des Moines, Iowa to survey the historical and architectural resources of Ames. The objective of this report is to identify any individual buildings, structures, or objects, or any historic districts, multiple property submissions, or combinations of these formats potentially eligible for historical designation within the surveyed area. Historical designations include both the National Register of Historic Places program and the Local Historic Districts program as authorized by the Ames Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance.

In contradiction to a common misperception, Ames is exceedingly rich in historical and architectural resources. This is particularly true for the eras immediately prior to and following World War I, when Iowa State University grew into a major institution and Ames as a community boomed. This is also true of the years immediately following World War II, but this era is beyond the 1943 cut-off date for this project.

The survey conclusions discussed below are more fully treated in the appropriate sections of this report. They are only briefly itemized here.

During the survey, broader historic preservation issues and concerns in Ames came into focus. Although some recommendations are made here in this regard, this report should in no way be construed as a comprehensive historic preservation plan for the City of Ames.

SURVEY CONCLUSIONS

Volume I: Intensive Survey

- Ames central business district is eligible for historical designation as an historic commercial district. An application for its listing on the National Register of Historic Places, which, for privately owned property, is a non-regulated designation, should be prepared. Local designation as an historic district is not recommended at this time.
- While an intensive survey of the Campustown commercial area is recommended to determine the eligibility of its resources for historical designation, the outcome of that survey might be negative.

Volume II: Reconnaissance Survey

- "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education" could, as an historic context, provide a methodological lynch pin to hold many local historic contexts together for historic designation purposes.
- This report supports the claim of significance for the historical designation of the Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Depot at Ames to the National Register and as a local landmark.

- The Iowa Department of Transportation Campus should be intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility. The State of Iowa is responsible for these activities.
- This report supports the claim of significance for historical designation of the 1916 Ames City Hall, designed by Liebke, Nourse, and Rasmussen, to the National Register and as a local landmark.
- The current Ames Historic Districts Preservation Ordinance provides no criteria to evaluate resources associated with notable individuals or with broad patterns in the community's history. The ordinance needs to be revised to provide for this (see "Revise Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance" below).
- The survey of residential resources should be one of the two highest priorities for preservation planning in Ames (the other is preparation of an application for the nomination of the Ames central business district to the National Register of Historic Places). "Housing the Town and Gown" discusses these resources. Although these surveys could be undertaken on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis, it would be more efficient to undertake a city-wide survey of historic suburbs. Intensive surveys of the following neighborhoods are particularly recommended:

Chautauqua Park (Brookside Park to Northwestern between 6th & 9th)
 College Heights (between Beech, Ash, Cessna, and Greeley)
 Ridgewood Addition (Brookside Park to Northwestern between 9th & 13th)
 Murray's Subdivision (portion of Murray Drive)
 Colonial Village (Friley Road & portions of Gaskill Drive)

- Style and stylistic influence comprise only one aspect of architectural significance. Many other aspects of architectural significance are presented in this report. Preservation planning in Ames should, generally, use one of these other aspects as a focus for future survey work. Style should, then, be used as one criterion for evaluation within the defined focus, as appropriate.
- Religious properties require special designation considerations under local and National Register criteria. The City of Ames should not, therefore, survey, as a priority, religious resources as a property type.
- The entire Iowa State University Campus should be intensively surveyed. Survey and historical designation are the responsibility of university administration and the Iowa Board of Regents. The City of Ames, in this respect, can make the most impact on the future of historic preservation at Iowa State University by continuing to provide a role model for the university.
- The architectural significance of many fraternity and sorority houses in Ames is high. Because strong cases can be made for their significance, an intensive survey of Greek Letter houses in Ames should be considered.

- Landscape architecture, as an historic context, is of high importance for Ames. Planning for preservation should address associated property types as a priority. Chief among these resources are suburban residential developments, which, like Chautauqua Park, College Heights, and Ridgewood Addition, have already been discussed above. There are also other significant designed historic landscapes in Ames, such as the Ames Cemetery. These resources should be intensively surveyed and evaluated.
- Individual resources are evaluated throughout this report as eligible for nomination to the National Register. This determination is indicated by a check mark in the "A" box on the Iowa Inventory Site Sheets in Section 20 (architectural significance) or Section 21 (historical significance), or in both if the resource qualifies in both categories. People interested in individual properties should consult the site sheets for these determinations.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

The City of Ames should continue its pro-active support of historic preservation. The City's rehabilitation of the Ames High School as Ames City Hall is an outstanding example of adaptive reuse in the State of Iowa. The City has also taken major planning steps in support of historic preservation, the adoption of the historic districts ordinance being chief among them. The City's sponsorship of this report is another example.

Historic preservation as a movement has entered mainstream America. Pressures from local property owners, developers, government regulations, and budget constraints will continue to provide city officials with an agenda. City government should be positioned to respond prudently. A long-range preservation plan would help the city in this regard. Such a plan should include a statement of preservation goals and objectives, a program for on-going survey projects, provisions for preservation education in the community, and participation in state-wide preservation programs.

Planning should also address new concepts for municipal building codes that take into account the special needs of historic preservation. The International Conference of Building Officials has, for example, published its *Uniform Code for Building Conservation*, a set of guidelines relevant to code and preservation concerns. This document is available from the ICBO at 5360 South Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California 90601.

BECOME A CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The City of Ames should become a Certified Local Government (CLG). A federal program sponsored by the Historic Preservation Bureau of the State Historical Society of Iowa, the CLG program has numerous benefits. Many communities and counties in Iowa have already become certified.

CLGs are eligible to apply for earmarked grants for preservation related projects. These include survey and inventory of historic buildings, preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, activities related to comprehensive community planning, and other permitted activities.

Communities designated as CLGs are eligible to participate in the Linked Investment for Tomorrow program. Tailored for commercial properties, this program is designed to promote the restoration and rehabilitation of building facades by providing below market financing through local lenders. Loans are available for commercial buildings within central business districts. Projects must conform to acceptable preservation practices.

Responsibilities involved in CLG include maintaining an historic preservation commission (such as Ames already has in place), commitment to the on-going survey of local historic properties, enforcing state and local preservation laws, and providing for public participation.

UPDATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICTS ORDINANCE

The Ames Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance is now several years old. Certain steps should be taken to make it more effective.

House-cleaning

The City of Ames should house-clean its current historic preservation districts ordinance. Certain language in specific sections is unclear, and needs minor revisions.

Revise Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance

The City of Ames should resolve an inconsistency in the ordinance. Events and broad patterns, as well as properties associated with significant persons are important criteria for the designation of local historic districts and local landmarks under the current historic district ordinance [Section 31.7 (1) (c) and (d), and Section 31.7 (2) (c) and (d)]. The ordinance, however, provides no standards to evaluate these resources. The definition section of the ordinance, for example, discusses contributing, compatible, and noncontributing structures exclusively in terms of architectural style [Section 31.2 (7) and (9) and (22)]. No criteria are supplied to evaluate resources significant for events and broad patterns or properties associated with significant persons. These are categories of historical significance that the City needs to include in a comprehensive preservation program. The City of Ames needs to provide standards to evaluate resources which call attention to these categories of significance.

Expand the Ordinance to Include Multiple Property Nominations

The City of Ames should also expand the Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance to embrace a new format the National Park Service has established to designate historic resources. Called a Multiple Property Documentation Listing, this process allows for the listing of non-contiguous resources which, because of significance held in common, collectively call attention to an historic context important within the community. This process can efficiently streamline the application procedure. Currently this format is unavailable under the Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance.

SUPPORT ON-GOING SURVEY ACTIVITY

The City of Ames has, with this report, already embarked on the professional surveying of the city's historic resources. The survey process should continue. The intensive survey of the central business district has provided an in-depth look at these resources. The reconnaissance portion of this survey points to other geographic and programmatic areas the City should study and evaluate.

Surveying is a long process. Established in 1966 and now celebrating its 25th anniversary, the National Register of Historic Places, the official listing of the nation's cultural resources, is still comparatively young as a federal program. The City of Ames should study the recommendations of this report, analyze its priorities, schedule a program for on-going surveys, and set some goals for their completion. Twenty years is not an unreasonable goal.

To help prioritize future survey activities, each historic context in this report comments on appropriate future survey activity.

INTRODUCTION

This report consists of two volumes. The first, the document in hand, outlines procedural information about the surveys. It also discusses general trends in Ames history. Finally, it contains the intensive survey of the central business district (CBD). The text, which interprets the commercial development of Ames, is followed by Iowa Inventory Site Sheets, which contain information about individual buildings.

The second volume contains the reconnaissance survey. It follows a similar format as the intensive survey--text followed by site sheets. The reconnaissance survey is, as its title suggests, an overview rather than an in-depth survey. The site sheets, which follow the text, are, likewise, suggestive of resources which call attention to the historic contexts. They are by no means an inventory of those resources.

Every chapter and sub-chapter in this report follows the same organization. A Statement of Historic Context provides background information. Resources which relate to this historic context are then defined. A statement of significance (why the resource is important) follows. Recommendations are then made. Finally, Iowa Inventory Site Sheets discuss individual resources.

The reconnaissance survey identifies property types and geographic locations which have potential for historic designation. This means that resources of these types and in these locations deserve a second look and careful evaluation of their historical or architectural significance. It does not mean that all resources of these types and in these locations are eligible for historic designation, nor that all potential resources have been identified.

Approximately 19,040 acres were surveyed in reconnaissance fashion and about eight city blocks in the Ames central business district were surveyed in intensive fashion. The principal investigator encountered no denials to inspect property, to consult records pertaining to the area under survey, or to answer questions posed in person, by letter, or on the telephone.

Maps are contained in the Map Section of this document. The reconnaissance survey encompassed a number of maps, which locate sites; the site numbers for the intensive survey are shown on one map.

This survey began November 13, 1990, and concluded on March 13, 1992. It was based in Des Moines, Iowa and included approximately 175 hours of the principal investigator's work in the field--including site evaluations, research, volunteer coordination, and liaison with the Project Management Team, Ames City Council, Historic Preservation Commission, and Department of Planning and Housing.

Principals involved in this project included William C. Page, public historian and principal investigator, and Gregory C. Jones, planning consultant, both of the Dunbar/Jones Partnership. A Project Management Team (PMT), appointed by the Ames City Council, managed the project. Members of the PMT included Sharon Wirth, City Council; Riad Mahayni, Historic Preservation Commission; Sandra McJimsey, Planning and Zoning Commission; John Huber, Downtown Ames; Ray D. Anderson, Planning and Housing Department. Brian P. O'Connell, Director, and Ray D. Anderson, Planner, both of the City of Ames Department of Planning and Housing Department, coordinated the project. Dr. Lowell J. Soike, historian, and Ralph J. Christian, architectural historian, served as

liaisons with the Historic Preservation Bureau of the State Historical Society of Iowa. The principal investigator acknowledges with gratitude and respect the assistance supplied by local volunteers. These individuals are listed elsewhere in this report. They provided archival research, field photography, and oral informant information throughout this project.

A note about the Iowa Inventory Site Sheets. These sheets have been altered slightly to comply with the Ames historic preservation districts ordinance. The alterations apply to the check boxes in sections 20 and 21 on the site sheets. In this report, each of these check boxes has been expanded to include both Ames evaluation categories (contributing, compatible, and noncontributing), as well as the National Register evaluation categories (key structure; individually may qualify for the National Register, contributing structure, not eligible/intrusion). The Ames' categories appear first, followed by the National Register categories (see the discussion of revisions of the Ames Historic District Ordinance in the Recommendations Section of this report for further information regarding these evaluation criteria).

A note concerning the historic names given to buildings: the appellation of historic names in this survey complies with National Register guidelines. These guidelines require the historic name to designate the original builder, or subsequent owners who have manifestly improved the building. This survey has tried to adhere rigorously to these guidelines, and it has not been easy. Many buildings in the Ames central business district have been totally altered. Where this is the case, the name of that individual or firm responsible for the facelift has generally been used. The historic name may not, as a result, reflect a building's popularly known association. Parley Sheldon's Story County Bank at 131 Main Street is a good example. The building is given, as its historic name, the Iowa Railway and Light Company Building, because of its circa 1939 facelift.

A note concerning physical condition of the buildings: the condition of buildings is considered "good" or "excellent" when no notation is indicated in the Condition (13) section of the forms.

To date, only a few resources in Ames have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They are all on the Iowa State University campus and include:

Agricultural Hall
 Alumni Hall
 Christian Petersen Courtyard Sculptures
 and Dairy Industry Building
 Engineering Hall
 Knapp-Wilson House
 Marston Water Tower

Soper's Mill Bridge, which spans the Skunk River and is located north of Ames off Interstate 35, is also listed on the National Register. Two additional properties have been nominated to the National Register. One listing is pending; the other received a Determination of Eligibility.

Black and white photographic negatives used in this project are on file in the Planning and Housing Department of the City of Ames, City Hall, 515 Clark Avenue, Ames, Iowa 50010; 515/239-5400. Field notes and other miscellaneous records concerning this report

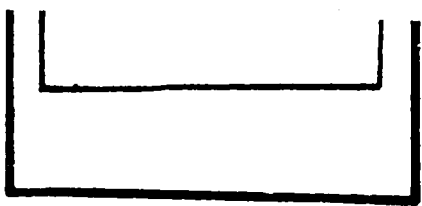
are deposited at the Dunbar/Jones Partnership, 110 SW 5th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50309; 515/280-8026.

Two individuals provided outstanding volunteer service during this project. Susan Madden Wallace conducted a reconnaissance survey of Nineteenth Century farmhouses, which the City of Ames engulfed in the Twentieth Century. The results of this study are included in the appendix to Volume II of this report. Curtis Lynn Knipe has amassed a wealth of information about the neighborhood around Oakland, Woodland, Forest Glen and Franklin Streets. Knipe has compiled this information, in draft form, in a document entitled "The History of the Oak-Wood-Forest Area." Knipe intends to finish his research and make the final report available to the public.

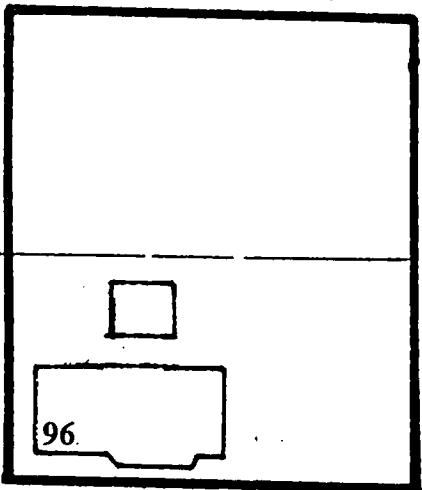
One final note remains. This is a cultural resources survey report. It is not an history of Ames, Iowa. Although much information is included in the historic contexts about the development of Ames, the report also focuses much of its attention on categories, criteria, and guidelines used to analyze and evaluate historic resources and their eligibility for historic designation.

VOLUNTEERS

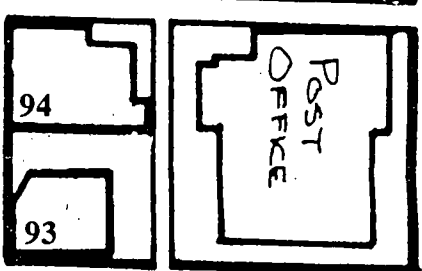
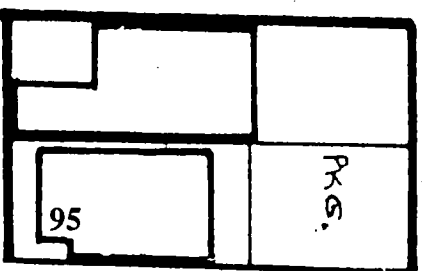
JOAN BAKER	FARWELL T. BROWN
ROGER M. BROWN	CONNIE CLARK
NANCY EZARSKI	JOSEPH ISENBERG
C. LYNN JENISON	PATRICIA MCKOWEN KNIGHT
BARB KNIPE	CURTIS LYNN KNIPE
LAURA LITTLE	ROLAND ROCK
JOSEPH A. SCHAFER	WESLEY I. SHANK
KAY H. SILET	CHARENE STARCEVIC
ROBERT STRAHAN	KATHY SVEC
MARY TERPSTRA	KAY WALL
SUSAN MADDEN WALLACE	JOANNE R. WALROTH
LAWRENCE R. WESTBERG	SHARON WIRTH
TOM YUELL	



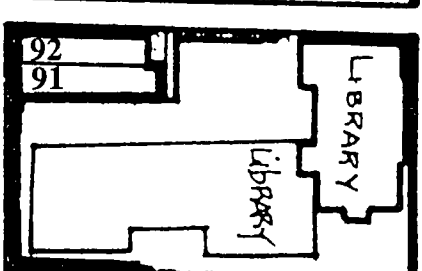
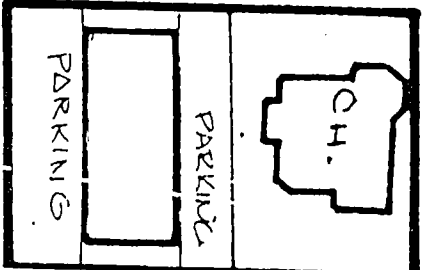
CLARK



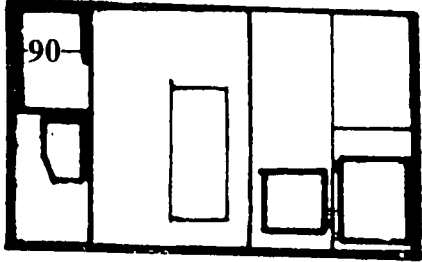
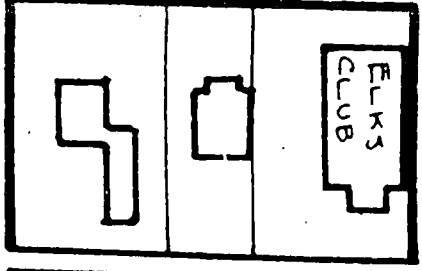
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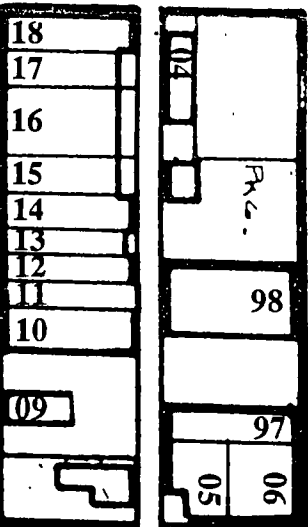
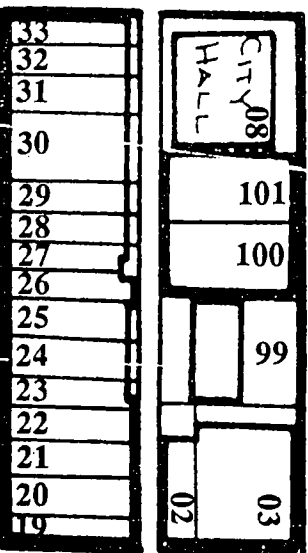
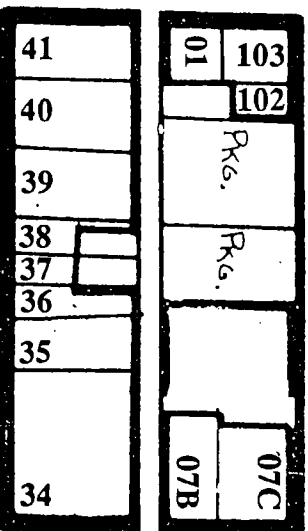
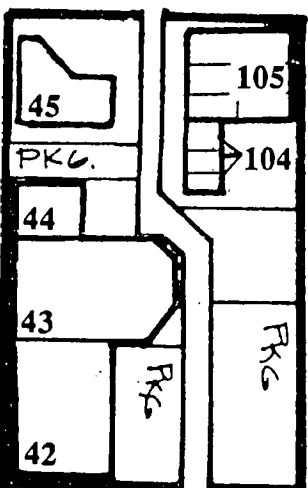
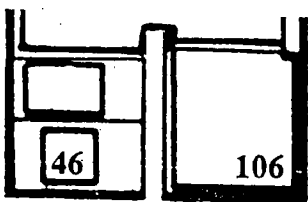
KELLOGG



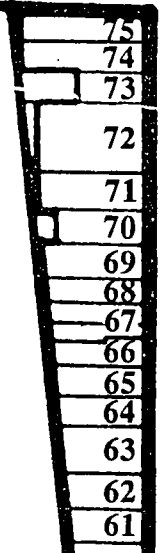
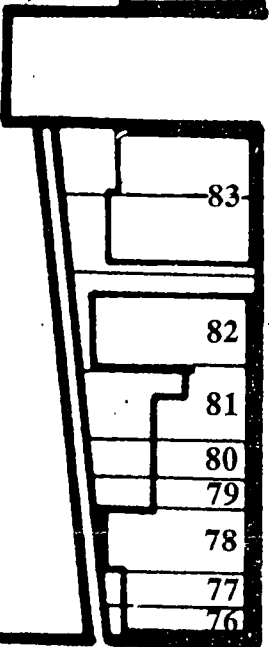
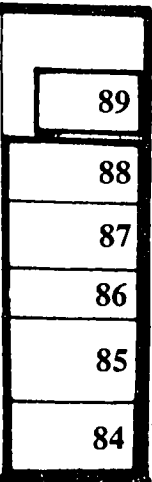
DOUGLAS



DUFF



MAIN ST.



54
53
52
51
50
49
48
47

PARKING LOT

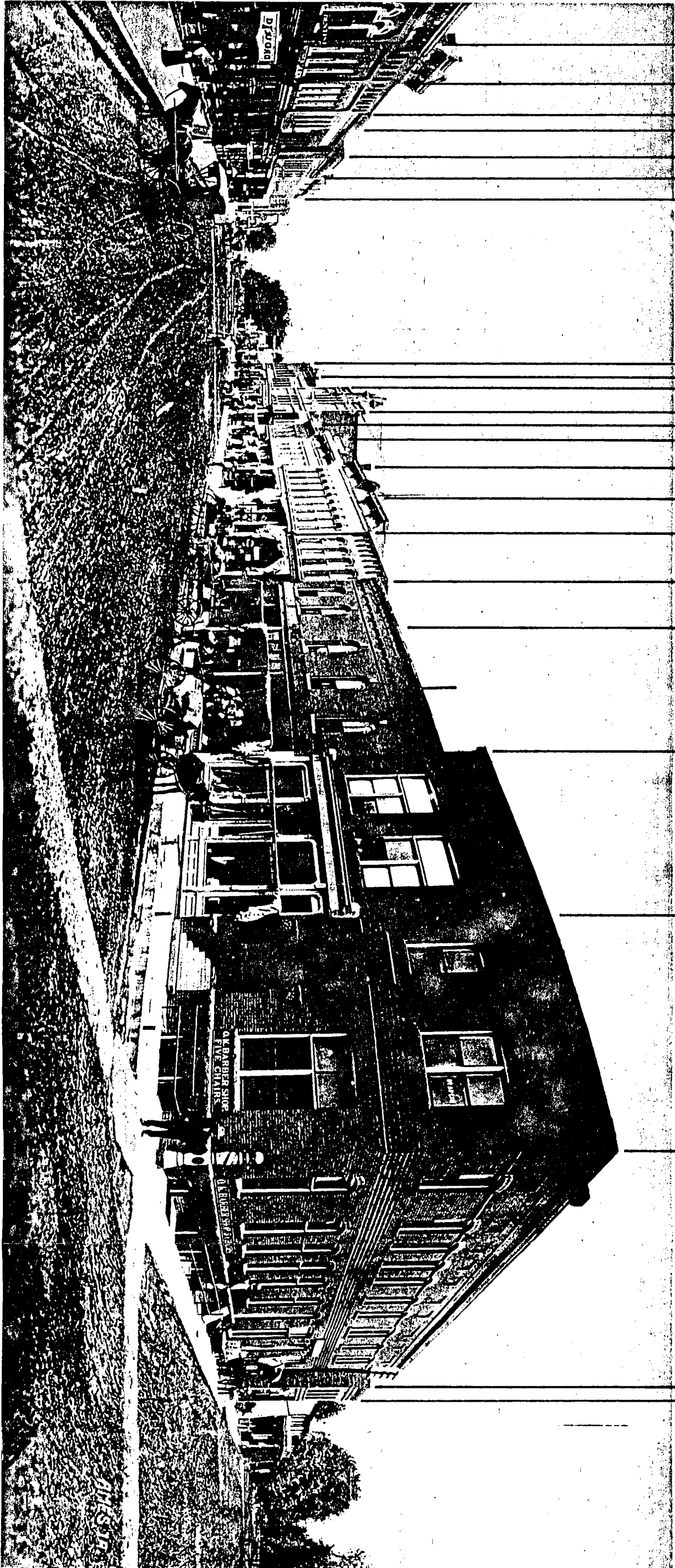
PARKING LOT -
C & NW RR



INTENSIVE SURVEY
MAP LOCATES BUILDINGS
BY SITE NUMBER

210 (62)	
212 (63)	
214 (64)	
216 (65)	
218-224 (66-68)	
226-228 (69-70)	
230-234 (71-72)	
231-233 (32-33)	
229 (31)	
225-227 (30)	
223 (29)	
221 (28)	
217-219 (26-27)	
215 (25)	
213 (24)	
211 (23)	
209 (22)	
205 (21)	
203 (20)	
201 (19)	
409 Douglas (02)	

(Site Number)
Street Number



SOURCE: BANDHOLTZ PHOTOGRAPH, 1907

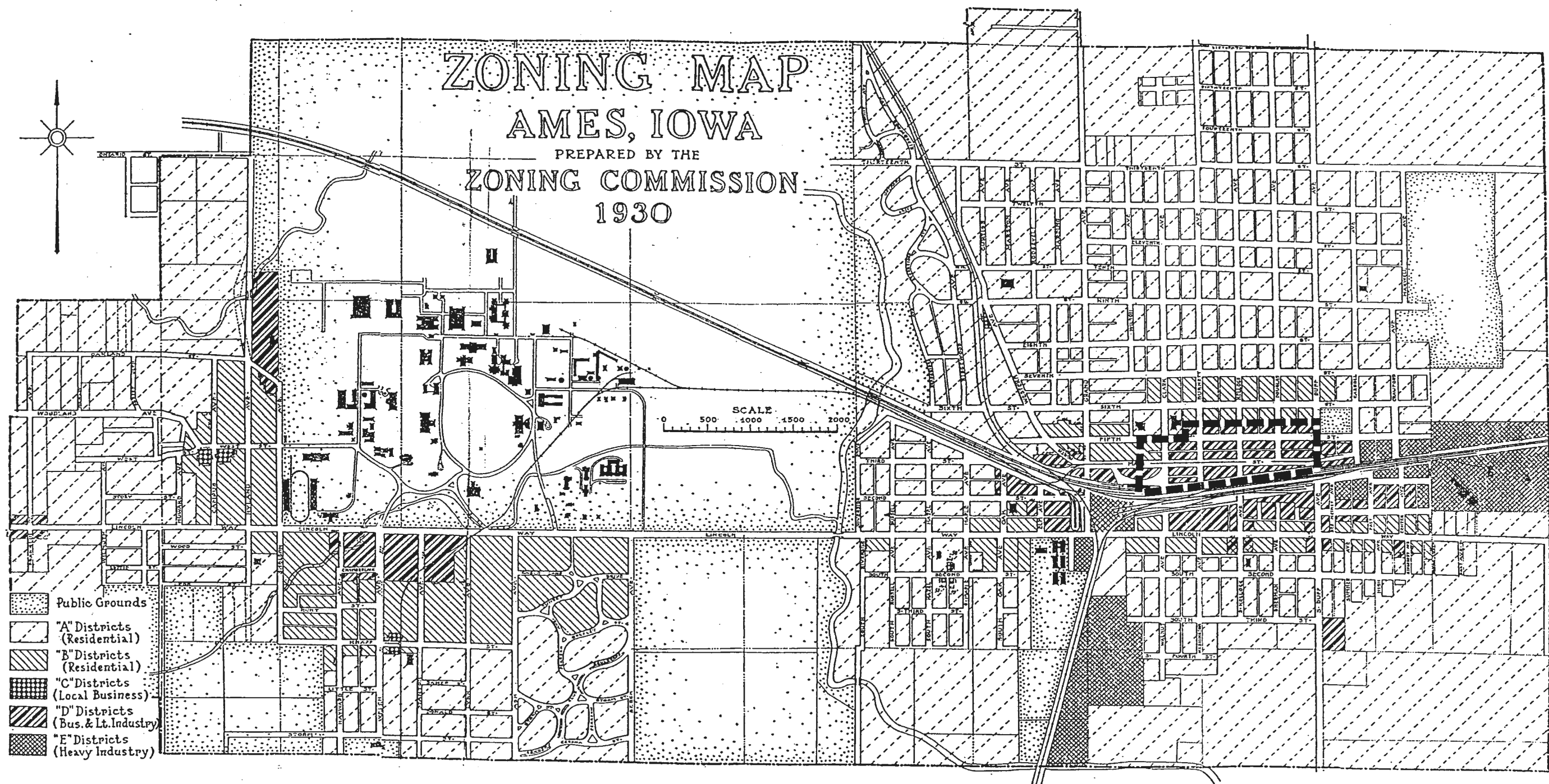
MAIN STREET
(LOOKING WEST)



SOURCE: BANDHOLTZ PHOTOGRAPH, 1907

MAIN STREET
(LOOKING EAST)

BOUNDARIES OF
INTENSIVE SURVEY
(ALSO SHOWS 1930
ZONING BOUNDARIES)



1

INTENSIVE SURVEY

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

INTRODUCTION TO THE INTENSIVE SURVEY

BOUNDARIES OF THE INTENSIVE SURVEY

The consultant's agreement was to survey in intensive fashion the Ames central business district (CBD). Definition of the CBD's boundaries was to be determined by information generated by the survey.

A variety of factors determined the boundaries. In 1930 the Ames Zoning Commission prepared a zoning map for the city. This document demarcated business and light industrial districts within the city and provided historic boundaries for consideration. A 1943 map, prepared by the Department of Engineering of the City of Ames, provided additional information about the historic extent of the CBD.

This information was analyzed using a certain definition of what constitutes a central business district in terms of an intensive historic survey. This definition included businesses that engaged in a wide range of retail activities, but excluded civic sections of a downtown having public and semi-public uses, such as churches, schools, public parks, governmental, and other land-uses unless these buildings and areas were surrounded by retail buildings.

It emerged from this study that Main Street has been the primary axis of the CBD. Clark, Burnett, and Douglas Avenues have historically provided some spill-over for commercial activities leading, in the 1920s and later, to the extension of the CBD into 5th Street. Today, 5th Street acts as a secondary axes parallel to Main. Duff and Grand Avenues historically have formed the east-west boundaries of the CBD.

A windshield survey of the area was then conducted. This provided current information about the status of historic buildings in the CBD. The windshield survey clearly showed that the area west of Duff Avenue between the railroad tracks and Lincoln Way has been virtually redeveloped since World War II. Most of this area was excluded from the intensive survey because it would be noncontributing/intrusive to an historic commercial district.

Finally, certain buildings east of Duff Avenue were also excluded from the intensive survey. These included the Munn Building Center and the Hanson's Lumber Company complexes. Although these businesses are important contributors to the historic commercial life of Ames, these businesses are, by definition, semi-wholesalers and should be included in the wholesale and light industrial district of Ames.

Using this methodology, the following boundaries were established for the intensive survey: the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks on the south, the west side of Duff Avenue on the east, the north side of 5th Street on the north, and the east side of Clark Avenue on the west (including a small portion on the west side of Clark).

PROPERTIES NOT SURVEYED WITHIN THE INTENSIVE SURVEY BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the intensive survey contained a few properties that were not surveyed. Excluded from the intensive survey were parking lots and some buildings constructed or radically altered within the last twenty years.

PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THE INTENSIVE SURVEY OUTSIDE ITS BOUNDARIES

There are several historic commercial nodes in Ames in addition to the central business district. Resources in these other nodes also relate to commerce as an historic context in Ames. It seemed appropriate, therefore, to evaluate them at the same time. For this reason, Campustown, Lincoln Way, and certain other neighborhood commercial nodes were included in the intensive survey although these areas were not comprehensively surveyed.

TYPOLGY OF COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

This intensive survey employed two standards to develop a taxonomy of commercial buildings in the Ames central business district. The first, local nomenclature, provided vocabulary historically used to describe Ames commercial buildings, and, second, Richard Longstreth's typology of commercial buildings as presented in his *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* published by the Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1987.

The following words have been used historically in Ames to describe the variety of local commercial buildings. These words describe commercial buildings based on their size.

The basic size unit was called a "store." The facade of this unit typically abutts adjacent commercial buildings, and these facades in Ames typically measure from 25 to 30 feet in width. The "store" could have one, two, or more stories.

When two or more store units were combined in one building, this configuration was known as a "block" or "commercial block." The block can have one, two, or more stories, but usually it contains at least two stories. Although now much altered, the Tilden Block at 213-215 Main Street was a good example of a two-story, commercial block in Ames. When multi-storied, the commercial block contains on the facade a first floor entryway to the upper floor. Frequently this doorway is centered on the facade (as with the Tilden Block), but it can also be located on either end of the facade. During the first half of the Twentieth Century when many buildings were facelifted in the CBD, those stores that began their life as commercial blocks were often redesigned in ways to proclaim visual independence of each other. As it presently appears, the Tilden Block at 213-215 illustrates again this point.

Concerning vocabulary, the writer opted to use "downtown" in the titles of the historic contexts rather than "central business district" or "CBD." Although these latter words are currently used, "downtown" is the historic name given in Ames to this area.

NOTES CONCERNING THE SITE SHEETS

Both the reconnaissance and intensive survey employed Iowa Inventory Site Sheet forms prepared by the Bureau of Historic Preservation of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Although the bureau currently uses newer site forms, these have met criticism from many quarters because they are cumbersome to use. The bureau is in the process of revising these newer forms. For these reasons, and the fact that the Old Town Historic District designation process employed the "old" site sheet forms, this format was adopted for use in this report. The consultant discussed this point with James E. Jacobsen, Chief of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, and received his approval.

The site sheets included spaces to indicate the current property owners of resources. These spaces were left blank on the forms for two reasons. It is very time consuming to discover. This information is also subject to frequent change. It was thought more appropriate, therefore, to complete this section of the forms when the next step in the designation process is undertaken.

Site sheets for resources in the central business district are contained in the next section of the intensive survey.

In all cases when not otherwise specifically stated, "Development of Commerce in Downtown Ames" is the theme discussed in Section 21, the Historical Significance portion of the site sheets.

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ABSTRACT

Significant under National Register Criterion A and the Ames Municipal Code Section 31.7.(1) a through c, the central business district in Ames calls attention to the community's commercial development, the result, in large part, of the growth of Iowa State College and the initiative and boosterism of local business, civic, and academic leaders to exploit this economic opportunity for the benefit of the community. Because of this historical significance, the area is eligible, on a local level, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a local historic district.

The central business district is also significant under National Register Criterion C and the Ames Municipal Code Section 31.7.(1) a through b and e as an outstanding collection of buildings which illustrates an evolution of commercial design. These include, as a type, many buildings of a commercial brick design influenced by the commercial school of architecture and popular during the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. The area is also significant because it possesses individual examples of architect-designed buildings notable for their artistic value and which may have stimulated the commercial style in Ames. Finally the area is significant because it possesses buildings significant as examples of innovative engineering technology. Because of this architectural significance, the area is eligible, on a local level, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a local historic district.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The development of commerce in Ames is historically significant because it calls attention to the growing interconnections between Iowa State as an institution and the people of Ames as a city. Mutually beneficial and more extensive than commonly imagined, the commercial buildings constructed as a result of these interconnections graphically illustrate how entrepreneurs responded to the economic opportunities created by the college expansion. The physical extent of the central business burgeoned in relation to the growth of the college; college administration, faculty, staff, and student body participated in the growing commercial life of the city; the City of Ames undertook improvements to the city's infrastructure to promote economic development; local business clubs and associations worked to improve the business environment; professionals at the college provided technical assistance in the planning and construction of commercial buildings; and, in some cases, college personnel launched their own businesses as the result of research and development in their fields of specialization. Although many communities in Iowa have developed local networks to promote business, Ames had the benefit of a sizeable academic community which actively participated in the commercial life of the city. This fact sets Ames apart.

The Ames central business district is unusual among many Iowa downtowns because of the radical rehabilitation commercial buildings underwent between the 1920s and 1950s. During this period, Main Street Ames was transformed from commercial district dominated by Victorian-influenced design to a district characterized by simplified, efficient, no-

nonsense facades. Because this transformation was so universal in Ames, the central business district retains a unified feeling of design. This makes the district distinct.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Ames central business district is unusual among many Iowa downtowns because the dominant architectural image it projects is Twentieth Century. This report has coined the phenomenon as "Facelifts on Main." This architectural movement began in Ames prior to World War I and led to a radical alteration to the facades of Victorian-influenced commercial buildings. This movement dominated Main Street through the 1950s. These buildings powerfully express a vigorous commercial life in the central business district driven by a group of conservative, no-nonsense business leaders. During this period, Main Street Ames was transformed from a commercial district dominated by Victorian influenced design to a district characterized by simplified, efficient, utilitarian facades. Because this transformation in Ames was so universal, the central business district possesses a unity of architectural design. Although many Iowa towns have representative examples of 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s architecture in their business districts, these examples usually punctuate the Victorian core which forms the standard stock. It is unusual in Iowa for a downtown to consist primarily of middle Twentieth Century designs, and this is what makes Ames distinct and significant.

Specifically, the Ames central business district features a particularly rich palette of brick coloration and texture. During the first half of the Twentieth Century, the use of varieties of brick coloration and surface textures dramatically increased. Louis Sullivan noted in 1911, for example, that "...So small a thing as a brick has wrought a significant modification in the architectural art..." (quoted in Bayer, 1986). Merchants in Ames showed strong predilections to employ these new materials. Many shades of yellow, orange, red, and brown brick are evident in buildings in the commercial district. Some buildings use multi-colored brick while some buildings employ different colored brick. Cast concrete is also used for architectural detailing. Simple planar surfaces are enriched with textural interest through the employment of a wide range of brick bonding, stringcourses, and other decorative devices. Because these architectural details are used ubiquitously on both new buildings and facelifted buildings, Ames CBD projects the unified feeling already mentioned.

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE IN DOWNTOWN AMES, 1864-1943

INTRODUCTION

Three threads stand out in the fabric of commerce in Ames. The physical expansion of the central business district followed a readily identifiable progression and calls attention to the growth of the city's commercial life. Iowa State University played a vital role in this growth, first because the institution brought student, faculty and administration populations to Ames, and commercial activities developed to cater to these needs, and also because the academic community actively participated in the commercial life of the community. Finally, local boosterism, led by the local chamber of commerce and businessmen like Parley Sheldon, successfully portrayed Ames as a progressive and educated city, which lured major employers to locate there, and cultivated Ames' reputation as a convention center for state and national organizations.

FOUNDING AND FIRST GROWTH (1864-1891)

The railroad created the location of Ames. Because the city's plat was laid out adjacent to the railroad tracks by railroad related interests, this transportation network has continued to play a major role in the development of the community.

Following the close of the Civil War, the nation's railroads grew from 36,801 miles in 1866 to 193,346 miles in 1900. The period also saw a great expansion of domestic and foreign markets for the nation's agricultural products. This was made possible, in part, by the expanded rail network, but also by a growing population. During this time, the number of farms in the United States doubled. The north central states produced 50% of the nation's wheat, 40% of its corn, and Iowa alone produced 35% of its oats (Morris, p. 508). Technological advances also contributed to high yields. Many new implements included the spring tooth harrow, disc harrow, corn shucking and binding machines, cream separators, and giant harvester threshing machines. The total value of farm machinery increased from \$271 million (1870) to \$740 million (1900).

On the local level, the town of Ames and Story County, the larger governmental unit, began to see an upbuilding of Main Street (then known as Onondaga Street). The selection of commercial sites and construction of buildings on Main Street illustrates a pattern of growth along the street from east to west.

The northwest corner of Duff and Onondaga Street was the site of the first strictly commercial building in Ames (the depot had previously been used to sell goods). According to Turner's 1876 account, the next substantially commercial building erected was that of S. O. Osborn, a druggist, who built "his fine store building" at the northwest corner of Onondaga and Douglas Streets. In 1866 S. H. Miller, a hardware merchant, erected a store building on the northeast corner of Onondaga and Douglas. Early merchants recognized the importance of street intersection corners to attract customers, and, by the late 1860s, the 100 block of Main Street was established as the commercial center of the town, with the north side preferred by merchants. This distinction would continue for some time.

Parley Sheldon's bank and Wallace M. Greeley's bank, for example, were both located on the north side. The notable 1883 Tilden Block was also constructed on the north side.

Because of its proximity to the railroad tracks, the south side of Onondaga became the logical choice for commercial activities directly associated with the shipment of heavy goods. In 1877, for example, William O. Boyd, successor to S. H. Miller's hardware business, also occupied a large warehouse on the south side of Onondaga Street for his merchandise. Of many early business firms mentioned by Turner, only one, Lods, Monroe & Soper, constructed a large, permanent commercial building on the south side of Main Street. That the firm traded in livestock corroborates the contention that the south side of Main catered more to enterprises dealing in large and heavy goods.

Until 1872, the United States Post Office in Ames was located in various locations, sometimes in conjunction with other commercial activities. In 1872 a new brick building was completed, constructed specifically for use as a post office (Allen, p 226).

The 1870-1900 period saw the development of the City's infrastructure that contributed to Ames' later economic growth. These capital improvements included a waterworks plant that was erected shortly after a bond was approved in 1892 by the public. A private electric light works was established in 1882. This company subsequently expanded its operations with a public heating system. This unusual service supplied steam heat to the business portion of Ames through underground mains. The success of this public heating system undoubtedly related directly to the community's experience with fire and its concern for public safety and property.

Despite these improvements, the 1870-1900 period was one of mixed economic progress. The Panics of 1873 and of 1893 shook the nation's financial confidence and pointed out the dangers of too rapid growth and speculation. The financial markets related to the agricultural economy. Farm wholesale prices for the period suggest the difficulties encountered by the farm sector. Taking 1870 as a base index at 112, for example, the index plunged to 80 in 1880, rose to 99 two years later, only to fall again in 1886 to 68. The index hit bottom in 1896 at 56. (*Encyclopedia of American History*, p. 508).

Within this era of price fluctuations, a five year period, 1879-1884, stands out for its prosperity. This was followed by a period of overproduction, that also saw foreign competition and a decline in prices until 1896. Other indications of unrest in the farm economy were illustrated by the emergence of the Greenback Party, James Weaver of Iowa's candidacy for the presidency in the 1892 federal election, and "Coxey's Army" march to Washington, D. C., in 1894. The effects of these national trends undoubtedly made a mark on Ames, but it is not possible to evaluate their impact on the local economy at this time.

The impact of these national trends on the local Ames community is difficult to assess without further research. Evidence of conflicting trends can be found. For example, in 1885, George H. Maxwell of Ames brought four Percheron stallions with him from France (Allen, p 229). But the same year also has been described as a year of hard times, characterized by crop failures. Only one new mercantile building was constructed in Ames (the Cook building), none in Nevada, one in Story City, and one in Maxwell. "In the majority of the towns a number of substantial residences have been erected during the year, which will go far towards helping out the general average....Many of the residences of the past year's build will reach as high as \$2,500 each, and in a couple of instances over \$3,000." (Allen, p. 137).

As the central business districts in Grinnell and Spencer, Iowa, illustrate, fires and other natural disasters can create a clean slate. This can then stimulate community cooperation in rebuilding that often may result in uniform and impressive commercial design. Fires and other disasters in Ames have been on a smaller scale, but they too changed the streetscape. In 1882 a major fire in the Ames business district totally consumed Edward Barstow's Drug Store. A hardware store adjacent to it was partly destroyed (Allen, p. 86).

In 1887 another fire wiped out an opera house located at the east end of Main Street. Several adjacent buildings were also destroyed. The community remained without a public downtown meeting hall for some years. When one was constructed, it was in the 200 block of Main Street, somewhat west of the original. Already in 1912, the History of Story County reported that the East End of Main Street "never regained its former relative business importance, although in time the burned district has been mostly recovered." In an attempt to combat this problem, the Ames City Council passed an ordinance in 1890 that all buildings in Block 12 had to be constructed of brick.

An orderly system characterizes the street numbers of commercial buildings within the Ames central business district. From early documents it appears that property owners selected these numbers (The 1891 city directory notes: "Absence of a number of the building after any name indicates that the owner has failed to place a number thereon up to date of completion...").

Lot size and shape play a major role in determining the development of commercial property. This is because a commercial building typically fills most, if not the entire, lot. An irregular shape or a peculiarity of lot size, therefore, impacts building design for commercial buildings far more than residential ones. Because of the angled entrance of the railroad into the CBD from the east, lots between Duff and Kellogg Avenues on the south side of Main Street were originally platted with shorter depths than those on the north side of Main Street. These south side lots also were platted with obliquely angled rear lot lines. In compensation, the south lots were platted with 50' widths at the street, twice the width of those on the north side of the street.

In the case of downtown Ames, many of the irregular lots between Main Street and the railroad tracks lack depth to them. In Block 13 of the Original Town, for example, those lots to the east are quite shallow. This physical characteristic seems to have discouraged the construction of quality buildings at the east end of the 100 block. Another possible consequence of the peculiarity of lot sizes is the irregularity of facade widths in the 100 block on the south side of Main. The buildings at 108-124 Main, for example, vary between approximately 12-1/2 and 25 foot widths. Other buildings like that at 224 Main are even narrower. As late as 1897, buildings on the east end of Main Street remained wood frame, irregularly spaced, and of non-conforming dimensions (see Farwell T. Brown Photographic Archive #8.33.4).

Finally, in conclusion, the period between 1864 and 1891 saw the birth and first growth of Ames as a city and a commercial center. The city's street system was laid out during this time, certain trends in the physical expansion of the city emerged, and basic commercial activities were established. This period of local history laid the groundwork for the commercial growth that followed. Although the internal core of some commercial buildings are thought to remain intact from this early period, few commercial facades remain. The fact that few resources survive intact from this period is not surprising. The earliest stores were roughly made, usually constructed of wood, and were (even at the time) considered to be temporary. Brick buildings were considered to be permanent. The few brick facades that survive from the period (like the building at 212 Main Street) are

exceptions to the widespread facelifting of facades which occurred in Ames during the first half of the Twentieth Century.

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA IN AMES (1891-1918)

Beginning about 1890, the Middle West entered into a period of great prosperity driven in part by the enactment of the McKinley Tariff. The nation's agricultural economy stabilized in the 1900-1914 era, and so did Iowa's. The 1897-1914 period is generally remembered as the "Golden Age of Agriculture" (as in Willard W. Cochrane's The Development of American Agriculture, 1979, p. 100). These years are frequently cited as benchmarks to measure farm products wholesale prices. Such an index is also used here, by extension, to indicate the farm family's economic health, its potential to be a good retail customer, and its likelihood to send children to college.

During the 1890s in Story County, farmlands rose in price and areas hitherto held by speculators finally found buyers who settled the lands and began to farm (W. O. Payne, The History of Story County, 1911, p. 435). Beginning in the 1890s, faculty and administration at Iowa State began actively to participate in the commercial life of the community. Joseph L. Budd, professor of horticulture at the college and a founder of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, financed, about 1891, a half-interest in the construction of the John L. Stevens Building at 231-233 Main Street. Budd's participation in this venture appears to have been strictly an investment, because he soon sold his interest to Stevens. But Budd quickly became involved with the construction of another building, this time across the street. The Masonic Hall at 232-234 Main Street resulted in a large part from Budd's activity. Edgar W. Stanton, professor of mathematics and four times acting president of Iowa State, served as a vice-president of the Union National Bank.

At about the same time, faculty and administration at Iowa State also began to participate in local government. Most notable in this respect was the highly visible role played by Anson Marston, Dean of the Department of Engineering at Iowa State from 1904 until 1932. Marston provided the City of Ames with technical advice concerning numerous municipal improvement projects.

Boosterism began to play a big role in the commercial growth of Ames during this period. The local chamber of commerce became a major player. Organized in June 1916, the Ames Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, as the association was known, aimed to embrace "business men of Ames, citizens of the town and farmers in the surrounding territory." A list of the Chamber's standing committees indicates the breadth of the concern to better Ames: finance, judiciary, legislative, public affairs, railway and commerce, retailers, manufacturing, conventions, entertainment, good roads, fire protection, agriculture, civic improvement, and membership (Ames City Directory, April 1917, p. 1).

Boosterism was particularly successful in two areas: transportation and convention and visitors. The two have sometimes gone hand-in-hand. When, for example, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shriners of North America held their convention in Des Moines, they also held an automobile parade to Ames and ended the convention there. Throughout the Twentieth Century, Ames has hosted conventions for many kinds of groups, including professional, fraternal, and club organizations. In 1905, for example, after the State of Iowa enacted the Iowa Drainage Law, a state convention was held in Ames to discuss implementation of this law. Other conventions followed. Technological and scientific organizations, of course, chose Ames because of the state school.

"Big Engineers Meet in Ames; American Society of Agricultural Engineers Holds Convention at College Next Week.--Good Program;" Power Plant Lifts The Load; Inside Facts Concerning Bad Light Service Secured in Interview With Superintendent Linebaugh--College Plant Assists;" (*The Ames Times*, October 21, 1909).

In 1907 the hub of the central business district was the intersection of Douglas Avenue and Main Street. A 1907 photograph of the CBD by F. J. Bandholtz, photographer of Des Moines, illustrates the point. Bandholtz chose this intersection as the viewpoint in which to portray downtown. The point is further emphasized by the fact that Douglas Avenue enjoyed status as the community's premier residential corridor. Parley Sheldon and Captain Wallace M. Greeley, two prominent local businessmen and community leaders, had also erected rival bank buildings at the intersection of Douglas and Main. The hub of downtown moved west when the Sheldon-Munn was constructed in 1916-1917. Greeley also moved his bank across the street and the hub thus became the intersection of Main Street and Kellogg.

The Progressive Era and succeeding years saw 5th Street in transition. Throughout the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, 5th Street retained a residential character. With construction in 1916 of the Masonic Temple at the corner of 5th and Douglas and the new United States Post Office Building at the corner of 5th and Kellogg, commercial activity began an encroachment which continues today. Public transportation routes encouraged commercial growth on 5th Street. By 1900, for example, the Ames and College Railroad traversed 5th to Duff Avenue, turned south to Main Street, and then ran west in a loop before returning to the campus. The growth of business interests on 5th Street continued following World War II.

The years immediately prior to America's entry into the Great War saw widespread expansion and major construction in the central business district and environs. New buildings included the Ames City Hall (1916), the Sheldon-Munn Hotel (1916-1917), and Mary Greeley Hospital (1916). Infrastructure improvements included construction of paved streets. The extent of this construction underlined the strength of the local economy, but it also showed that the community publicly recognized the need to invest in its future through general bond obligations.

The Progressive Era was not without growing pains in Ames. For several years prior to World War I, successionism threatened Ames' development as a modern city. Farwell T. Brown has pointed out in his "Civil War in Ames?" vignette, for example, how in 1914 faculty interests at Iowa State had strongly called for the incorporation of a new town. Commercial rivalry between businesses in the Fourth Ward and downtown also spurred sectionalism. Public indebtedness for downtown construction brought these issues to an acute head. In 1916 a coalition of commercial and academic interests in the Fourth Ward openly called for the establishment of an independent Town of West Ames. These interests interpreted the public improvements in downtown to have been at Fourth Ward's expense. While it was true streets remained unpaved in West Ames, Parley Sheldon responded, this was because population was concentrated in the downtown areas. Sheldon believed the real issue lay in entertainment. Although successionism cooled, the issue remained in the courts into 1920.

The outbreak of the Great War in Europe in 1914 introduced significant changes at all levels of American life. The war itself greatly stimulated food production in the nation, but overproduction followed as a result. This created a major problem for wheat growers, but corn prices remained relatively stable. The wholesale price index of farm products generally rose during this period and beyond. World War I acted somewhat as a

depressant on the local Ames economy because of a 19% decline in student enrollment at Iowa State in 1917.

BOOM TIME FOR AMES (1918-1941)

The years between the two world wars saw an unstable farm economy followed by the Great Depression. Although the farm products wholesale price index climbed and reached its highest level in 1928, there was already a decline in farm commodity prices before Black Monday in 1929. The Great Depression hit Iowa very hard. By 1932, total farm receipts declined to one-third their amount in 1918. Foreclosures, bankruptcies, and tax delinquencies were exceptionally heavy in Iowa and the Dakotas. Farm operators' equity in land dropped from 62% (1880) to 39% (1935) (Morris, p. 509).

Ames' local economy bucked the trend. Although student populations at Iowa State fluctuated somewhat during the 1920s, total fall enrollment had, by 1930, grown to 4,318; this was a 73% increase over 1919, the first year without the student dislocations of World War I. The presence of major institutions like Iowa State and the Iowa Department of Transportation cushioned the severity of the Great Depression on the local Ames economy. State employment and student populations remained fairly stable during this period, accompanied by a steady demand for basic goods and services. Although student enrollment at Iowa State declined by 8% in 1931, 14% in 1932, and 7% in 1934 from each previous year, by 1934 student enrollment was again increasing. By 1935, the total fall enrollment of 4,412 exceeded the school's previous all-time high: 4,318 in 1930. At the outbreak of World War II in 1941, total fall enrollment at Iowa State stood at 6,220.

The physical growth of Ames central business district dramatically shows a booming local economy during the 1920s. The 300 block on the north side of Main Street is a good example. Built in 1916, the Sheldon-Munn Hotel had heralded this development, but prior to about 1922, the block between the hotel and 329 Main on the corner was all but vacant. Within a few years, this block filled with new brick buildings. These buildings included the 1926 addition to the hotel and C. J. Lynch's new building at 313 Main Street. Constructed of quality building materials and up-to-date architectural designs, this section helped reinforce the corner of Main and Kellogg as the fulcrum of the central business district.

In addition to these new buildings, a major architectural movement in the central business district transformed the image of this section of the city. Christened "Face Lifts on Main," this phenomenon modernized older commercial facades with updated improvements in simplified designs. Face Lifts on Main is discussed in the "Commercial Building Design in Ames: Influence of the Commercial Style of Architecture" section of this report. The result of this movement coupled with the new construction already mentioned radically changed the image of Ames central business district from a Victorian Main Street to one characterized by simplicity, utilitarian, no-nonsense architecture.

Commercial nodes adjacent to the central business district also emerged during this period. In 1925, for example, Carr Hardware erected a storage building in South Kellogg (*Ames Daily Tribune*, December 31, 1925). Developed in connection with the sale of heavy products like hardware, heating equipment, and automobile and truck parts and service, this area was dependent on convenient vehicular access for both the delivery of products and for the convenience of customers. South Kellogg's proximity to Lincoln Way and U. S. Highway 30 provided this sine qua non. Other commercial nodes associated with roadside businesses sprang up on Lincoln Way and nearby Duff Avenue.

Other commercial nodes in Ames also emerged. Until about 1909, for example, commercial activity near Iowa State was centered west of the campus. In that year, however, A. L. Champlin constructed a new commercial block at 2428-2430 Lincoln Way. This building signaled a shift of commercial activity in the Fourth Ward from its previous location to Lincoln Way. This trend was solidly endorsed following World War I when the Faculty Women's Club built the Cranford Apartment Building at 2402-2408 Lincoln Way.

Finally, as municipal government grew more complex (particularly following World War I), Iowa State faculty and administrators began to serve on more municipal boards and committees. College personnel had a strong tradition of service on the city library board but now they expanded their participation in other city activities, which, like the City Planning Commission, were also growing to meet new demands for public service.

AMES AT WAR AND PEACE (1941 AND BEYOND)

Farm prices improved somewhat during World War II, but by 1946 they still stood, in terms relative to 1918 dollars, considerably lower than the pre-World War I period. By contrast, prices began to soar in the 1950s. Prices continued to push upwards through the 1960s and the 1970s saw another period of great prosperity for the farm economy.

Prosperity on the farm and the G. I. Bill for returning veterans spelled population explosion for Ames. The city's population increased by 82% between 1940 and 1950 when it reached 27,212. In contrast, the population growth during the same period for Iowa City was 53% while that for Des Moines was 11%. The population of Ames continued to grow through the 1980s. In 1980 it stood at 50,508.

Housing starts in Ames reached new highs in the post-war era. New residential areas encircled the pre-war city. In the 1960s, the North Grand Mall was opened in Ames and heralded a new age of consumer retailing. Iowa State students participated in the new affluence and Campustown grew with new service oriented businesses, restaurants, and retail stores. A second major shopping mall developed on the west edge of Ames. These commercial nodes challenged Ames' central business district for market share.

The architecture of the central business district reflects these post-war trends. Face Lifts on Main still held some momentum as a movement in Ames (as buildings at 119-121 Main show); and, however one might evaluate the character of these designs, they generally did respect the basic vocabulary of commercial architecture as it had evolved over the last century in the community. Still, far fewer Face Lifts on Main were undertaken in the 1950s and 1960s than prior to the war, suggesting that commercial interests had become cautious. New construction in the CBD was restricted mostly to financial institutions which torn down and rebuilt or to retail buildings which replaced those damaged by fire. Beginning in the late 1960s, new construction often broke the traditional rules. The results are often visually distracting. Face Lifts on Main, a noble movement in its prime, lost its architectural direction and splintered into revivalism (as at 220 Main) or physical desecration (as at the Collegian Theatre).

The boundaries of the central business district remained mostly static during the era although new businesses (particularly service industries like communications, finance, and human services) replaced older types. Notable expansion occurred adjacent to the CBD (the strip commercial developments on Lincoln Way and Duff Avenue, for example) but the buildings within the historic boundaries of the CBD remained adequate to house most of the district's commercial activity.

Since the 1960s, the commercial area south of the railroad tracks has undergone major redevelopment. The extent of new construction here has all but obliterated signs of earlier commercial and light industrial buildings. This area--bounded by the tracks, Lincoln Way, Duff Avenue, and Grand Avenue--now projects an image of a modern highway commercial strip development.

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

COMMERCIAL BUILDING DESIGN IN AMES: INFLUENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE, CIRCA 1915-1943

INTRODUCTION

During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, the commercial style of architecture, an outgrowth of the Prairie School, exerted considerable influence over commercial design in small towns and cities and in new suburban sections of metropolitan centers. Noted for structural brick walls and clean, rectilinear shapes, these designs are also recognized for the subtle relief and the richly textured surfaces of their exterior walls.

The commercial style strongly influenced buildings in downtown Ames. This report has identified two architectural firms of Des Moines who seem to have introduced the style to the city in the years immediately prior to World War I with the construction of several new buildings. Local contractor-builders in Ames subsequently accepted certain architectural details from these buildings and employed them in many remodeling jobs. Such "Face Lifts on Main" combined with other new buildings in the 1920s to transform the streetscape. Finally local business people with conservative tastes reaffirmed this influence by continuing to finance such designs years after the influence had peaked in other communities.

These conclusions remain sketchy and need development. The influence of the commercial style of architecture is, however, tangible. Numerous examples confirm that in Ames a limited vocabulary of architectural detailing, influenced by the commercial style, continued to be reflected in new building design into the 1950s.

MAJOR BUILDINGS SET THE STANDARD

Two leaders of the Ames commercial elite, Parley Sheldon and Captain Wallace M. Greeley, set the standard for Ames when they financed the construction of major new buildings prior to World War I. As commercial and political rivals, these men employed two different architectural firms. Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines, became Sheldon's consultant, and Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, also architects of Des Moines, became Greeley's. Within the next several years, three major buildings went up in the downtown. These buildings still dominate the downtown today. At the time they were constructed, they set the tone for later commercial buildings, which, as often as not, were vernacular interpretations of them and constructed by the local building trades.

The Sheldon-Munn Hotel, constructed in 1915-1916 from designs of Proudfoot and Bird, stands as a lynch pin of downtown Ames. Long discussed and wished for, this hotel provided the community with a convention and community center. As an outstanding example of local boosterism, the building resulted from the joint financial venture of Parley Sheldon and A. H. "Fred" Munn. When constructed, the monumental scale of this building and its key function as a community center virtually shifted the fulcrum of the CBD to the intersection of Kellogg and Main. Although the building is eclectic in design (the first floor storefront employs some Classical Revival motifs, for example), the building's overall feeling projects the commercial style of architecture. Significant in this

regard is the extensive use of brick for structural and decorative purposes, the imparting of texture to the building through the use of striated brick, emphasis on rectilinear shape and planar surface, and an overall simplicity relieved by brick of contrasting color.

A second major building, also constructed in 1915-1916, the City of Ames undertook construction of a new city hall under the leadership of Mayor Parley Sheldon. Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen designed this building. Erected on the site of Ames previous city hall (and located within half-a-block of the hotel), the new city hall also employed brick extensively and complimented the new hotel.

The third building, a new Masonic Hall was constructed in 1916 on the corner of 5th and Douglas. Sponsored in part by Wallace M. Greeley, this building was built from designs of Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, architects of Des Moines. As with the Sheldon-Munn Hotel, the architects use planar surfaces enriched with geometric shapes and contrasting materials for polychromatic effect. Other Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen designs in Ames include the Ames Savings Bank of 1913, Mary Greeley Hospital of 1916, and possibly the redesign of the Greeley House on the corner of 5th and Douglas.

A VOCABULARY OF ELEMENTS EVOLVES

Stimulated by the aforementioned buildings, the commercial style of architecture, as practiced in Ames, developed a vocabulary of architectural elements which were repeated again and again and over a long period of time. A lexicon of this vocabulary reads like a list of features which typify the commercial style of architecture. These elements included parapet panels, stringcourses, window enframements, and lintels and sills extended into stringcourses.

No one building contains all the elements; although some buildings possess many of them, and the central business district possesses many buildings which, taken as a whole, project a remarkable unity of restrained and dignified composition.

The parapet panel achieved widespread employment and became the hallmark of the influence in Ames. The parapet panel is located above the upper floor windows and below the top of the facade. These panels deserve a typology of their own. Generally rectilinear in design, they employ a complexity of brick bondings, enframement techniques, colors, and surface finishes. An idea of this complexity is suggested in the following, incomplete list of variations found in the CBD.

Simple Panels

Simple panels are those defined by brick protruding from the surface of the parapet as a rectilinear frame, and the panel is infilled with brick laid in running bond. The building at 130 Main illustrates this technique where the frame and the panel are the same color as the exterior wall of the building. A variation can occur when the frame employs a contrasting color, as at 209-211 Main.

Compound (Simple) Panels

Illustrated at 215 Main, here the parapet panel is infilled with brick laid in a bizarre bond.

Compound Panels

Illustrated at 213 Main, here the parapet panel is further enriched with smaller subdivisions defined by stretcher bricks and infilled with headers.

Flemish Panels

Flemish bond lends an Old World character to a building. This apparently was used most often in the 1920s in Ames. The building at 313 Main is a fine example.

Checkerboard Panels

Similar to stacked-header panels, checkerboard panels are those whose design employs contrasting colored brick used in adjacent squares. Few buildings employ this variation in Ames. One example, 217 Main, projects this image because portions of its basketweave have been painted. The dramatic result appears garish because most parapet panels in Ames rely on subtle contrast for their effect.

Stacked-Header Panels

Stacked-header panels are those whose bricks are laid as headers in parallel vertical columns. This design achieves great simplicity and boldness. When contrasting brick is used for these panels, as at 323-325 Main, the result can be striking.

Basketweave Panels

This design combines three bricks laid horizontally with three bricks laid vertically. The result makes a bold impact. Infrequently employed to infill parapet panels, the building at 226 Main is one case in point.

Geometric Panels

In addition to architectural details in rectangular shapes, other geometric shapes also appear in the central business district. The Odd Fellows Temple at 225-227 Main exhibits diamond shaped designs in the parapet area and the building at 327 Main features panels with sharply intersecting angles fabricated of contrasting materials for further dramatic effect.

In addition to the parapet panel, other elements of the commercial style of architecture also influenced design in Ames. Here again, brick played the lead role with a supporting cast of other materials like terra cotta, cast concrete, wood, metal, and glass. Brick was the medium of choice because it was readily available and can be worked in numerous designs limited only by geometry and the brickmason's skill and budget.

Brick Bonding

Variation of brick bondings adds surface richness to the facade of buildings. This architectural element is used occasionally in the central business district. The building at 125-127 Main employs one course of Flemish bond between seven courses of common bond. This variation of brick pattern adds subtle richness to the building.

Basketweave Brickwork

Basketweave achieves a more direct visual impact than some other brickwork because it creates a bolder statement. The International Order of Odd Fellows Temple at 225-227 employs three sets of basketweave brickwork at the top of this 3-story building's parapet. This design stretches the full length of the facade and because of its boldness is readily visible from the street.

Stringcourses

Stringcourses are bands that extend the full-width of the facade. They can be fabricated of materials in contrast to the exterior walls, or they can be fabricated of the same material but worked in some fashion to distinguish the stringcourse from other courses. However they are worked, stringcourses add to the horizontal feeling of a building. The Iowa Railway and Light Building at 131 Main Street is a *tour de force*. Stringcourses on the second story

are particularly notable, having three worked in projecting brick between the windows. Their lintels and sills also extend as stringcourses. Yet another stringcourse is situated on the building's parapet. Because this building has two primary facades, the stringcourses wrap-around the building on two sides. Coupled with a beveled corner to the building, this design is all the more remarkable because the architect (as yet unidentified) worked with many constraints. This was a facelift design for a building already in place.

Other Brick Detailing

In addition to the brick detailing already mentioned, brickwork also supplied simplified cornices in the central business district. While many buildings were constructed without cornices, brick invariably provides the material for those that occur.

Enframed Windows

The commercial style of architecture frequently enframed window cavities, sometimes in brick contrasting with the exterior walls and sometimes with the same color. The frame contrasts with the brick bonding of the exterior walls and serves to enrich the total composition. The frame is over laid in a bond different from the exterior wall, and this too enriches surface textures. The most extensive (and perhaps earliest) example in Ames is the Sheldon-Munn Hotel. Light colored brick here is employed to enframe the windows on the second, third, and fourth floors. It dramatically contrasts with the darker color brick of the exterior walls. Because the building contains 60 windows on the Main Street facade alone, this architectural element adds a major decorative detail to the building.

Fenestration

Upper level fenestration generally is restrained, often featuring double hung sash and simple 1/1, 2/2, or similar window design. While most buildings contributing to the historic district illustrate this design, a few buildings break with this standard and are, because of their rarity in the district, significant for this reason. These non-standard buildings typically feature upper level fenestration of a more elaborate nature, as in the Masonic Hall and the automobile dealership (north side Main).

Polychrome

Varying colors are frequently employed in Ames to add surface interest to buildings. Polychrome is achieved in three ways: through the juxtaposition of bricks differing in colors as structural and decorative elements, through the use of bricks differing in colors for structural elements, through the use of bricks with mottled color, and through bricks coupled with other building materials. The building at 209-211 Main is a fine example of the first, using a variegated, light color brick for its exterior walls coupled with a dark colored brick as an accent. Accents occur as stringcourses above and below the second story windows and as panels in the parapet. The combination of colors and clean lines of the design resulted in a facade of restraint and dignity. The building at 327 Main illustrates the use of different colored bricks within the body of the exterior wall. Mottled bricks occur frequently throughout the central business district. The building at 325 Main illustrates how cast concrete can be coupled with brick to add a further note of polychromatic contrast. One easily appreciates the unlimited possibility for color variation.

Name Plaque

A popular conceit in the commercial style of architecture, the name plaque was usually fabricated out of cast concrete, terra cotta, or some other material to contrast with that of the exterior walls. The name plaque as an architectural element was used infrequently in Ames. The Odd Fellows Hall at 225-227 Main is an exception. The plaque here is

fabricated of cast concrete. Another, rather late example, is at 206 Main. The plaque here is a simple, cast concrete rectangle impressed with "P. Frango Bldg".

Mortar Joints

Mortar can be variously applied between bricks to achieve decorative design and/or add weather resistance to a building. Mortar can also be colored to contrast stone and brick. The commercial style of architecture used these simple techniques to achieve certain surface textures. The building at 323-325 Main, for example, possesses deeply raked mortar joints. The interplay of natural light and deeply raked joints combines with the multi-colored dark red and dark orange brick to achieve richly textured qualities of coloration and shade.

Paired Second Story Windows

Although some examples can be encountered in the central business district, paired second story windows are not widely employed. Their rarity suggests a professional architect design, an hypothesis supported by the fact that the buildings which employ them have other sophisticated elements, such as brick bonding variation that also points to professional design. The building at 125-127 Main employs paired windows. Their configuration adds to the horizontal feeling of the building. Other examples include the Douglas Avenue facade of the building at 131 Main, and an outstanding stretch of examples from 313 to 325 Main.

Combination Sill and/or Lintel and Stringcourse

A common architectural conceit in Ames, this design extends the window sill and/or lintel across the entire width of the building. Sills and lintels are fabricated of the same material as the rest of the stringcourse. This material is usually brick like the example at 125-127 Main, but it can also be cast concrete like 313-321 Main.

Transom with Luxfer Type Glass

Although mostly covered at present, 315-317 Main Street retains Luxfer type glass in the transom above the building's entrance to the second floor.

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

RECOMMENDATIONS

FOUND ELIGIBLE AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

This intensive survey concluded that the Ames central business district is eligible for designation as an historic district. This designation could be one or more of several types, a local historic district, a National Register of Historic Places district, or both.

Designation could take the form of a local historic district. Under the Ames Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance, areas interested in local designation can apply to the City of Ames to become local historic districts. The ordinance spells out procedures for application as an historic district.

The intensive survey found that the Ames CBD qualifies, under Criterion C of Section 31.7.(1), for designation as a local historic district. The CBD is associated with the development of commerce in Ames, an important broad pattern in the community's history. Although eligible in this regard, the local ordinance (as currently worded) makes this possibility unlikely. The ordinance does not provide the necessary standards to evaluate resources under Criterion C. This must be rectified before any designation activity on this front can proceed. (See "General Recommendations" section of this report).

The intensive survey also found that the Ames CBD qualifies, under Criterion E of Section 31.7.(1), for designation as a local historic district. The CBD embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of architecture, calling attention as it does to the influence of late Victorian stylistic trends and, particularly, the commercial style of architecture.

Concerning the National Register of Historic Places, the intensive survey found that the Ames CBD is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion A because it calls attention to the development of commerce in Ames as a response to the economic opportunities provided by the growth of Iowa State College. This report recommends, however, that Criterion A be used in conjunction with and not exclusive of Criterion C. Although probably eligible under Criterion A alone, the methodology required to prepare a nomination using Criterion A alone is difficult. The likelihood of eventual listing is, therefore, more problematic than if the nomination proceeded using both Criteria A and C.

The intensive survey site sheets reflect the difficulty of Criterion A. Although every building intensively surveyed was evaluated for architectural significance under Criterion C, many buildings were not evaluated under Criterion A. This was due to insufficient information about the historical significance of these buildings. Historical significance, for National Register purposes, requires a broader perspective than a simple chronological recitation of businesses which have occupied a store. A full development of historical significance for the CBD is appropriate during the designation procedure. Again, historical significance best serves the efficient designation of the CBD in a supporting role.

As already intimated, the intensive survey also found that the Ames CBD is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion C. The CBD is an outstanding and rare example in Iowa of the widespread influence, sustained over a long period of time and with contributions by both professional architects and local contractor-builders, of the

commercial style of architecture. Other buildings in the district also convey a sense of eclectic commercial influences.

PROCEDURES FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

Required procedures for listing on the National Register are administered in Iowa through the Bureau of Historic Preservation of the State Historical Society of Iowa. This office can provide guidelines for these procedures. A formal application is required which is reviewed by the state staff, the State Nominations Review Committee (SNRC), and the National Park Service. The intensive survey of the Ames CBD follows National Register guidelines so that the state staff can review the survey's findings to make their preliminary determination of this area's eligibility for nomination.

Listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides property owners with a number of benefits. National Register listing does not regulate what private property owners can do to their buildings. The National Register differs, in this regard, from local historic district designation which does have a regulatory process.

This report strongly supports property owners in the CBD who wish to proceed with National Register historic district listing. The report also recommends that property owners study and analyze the implications of local historic district designation.

DEVELOP TYPOLOGY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

Resources in the Ames CBD possess a rich variety of surface coloration and texture. There is the need to develop a typology of brick color, brick textures, brick bondings, mortar colors, mortar joint design, and other surface materials used in the CBD. This typology would be a necessary part of an application for designation under Ames Criterion E and National Register Criterion C because surface coloration and texture play a leading role in the architectural detailing and significance of commercial buildings in Ames.

DEVELOP A CHRONOLOGY OF ELEMENTS

In addition to a typology of building materials and techniques, an attempt should be made to place the elements of the commercial style of architecture, as practiced in Ames, into a chronology by analyzing their usage and how the elements evolved over a period of time.

ENCOURAGE RESEARCH OF LOCAL CONTRACTOR-BUILDERS

Many buildings in the Ames CBD have been updated on the facades and because of this phenomenon have become significant in their own right. Further research concerning local contractor-builders is vital. Although many facelifted buildings appear to be the work of contractor-builders, few have been identified as such. Some of this information probably remains in living memory in Ames. Oral informants should be sought out in an attempt to access this information before it is irretrievably lost.

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The intensive survey found that the historic period of significance of the CBD, under Ames Criterion C and National Register Criterion A, dates from 1891 to circa 1941. The growth of Iowa State in the 1890s coupled with the construction of the Ames and College rail link brought a new era to commerce in Ames. This period of significance remains consistent with historical facts and embraces many buildings in Ames which were newly built and facelifted beginning in the 'Teens of the Twentieth Century. Further research and analysis is needed to extend the claim for historical significance prior to 1891. A case might be made, for example, demonstrating that the pre-1891 period set the stage for the commercial growth to come.

The intensive survey found that the historic period of significance of the CBD, under Ames Criterion E and National Register Criterion C, dates from circa 1915 to circa 1941. Further research and analysis is also needed to evaluate the stage on which the commercial style of architecture burst in the early years of the Twentieth Century. This research would be appropriate to a local or National Register nomination. The results of this research might push back the period of architectural significance.

Property owners, planners, and other interested parties should realized that, if the 1891-circa 1941 period of significance is accepted, it means that buildings constructed prior to 1891 which retain integrity from that earlier time must, to be eligible for historical designation, claim significance as it relates to the 1891-circa 1941 period of significance or make a case for criteria exception. This may be an important consideration for a few buildings in the CBD.

BOUNDARY REVISIONS

Should a National Register application be undertaken, the further research and analysis required will probably revise the boundaries of the historic commercial district. Typically this is to pare down rather than to expand. The boundaries of the intensive survey as such should not, therefore, be construed to be hard and fast. Intensive survey boundaries are frequently more embracing than the boundaries of historic districts when they are finally listed on the National Register.

REVISIONS TO HISTORIC CONTEXTS

As the local designation and National Register processes unfold, additional research sometimes provides new perspectives on historic contexts. Future planning for the designation of historic districts and landmarks should, therefore, not preclude the possibility that the criteria for significance spelled out in this report might be modified.

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

SUMMARY OF SITE EVALUATIONS

The following matrix lists, by street address and site number, each building surveyed and evaluated in the intensive survey. The evaluations rank these buildings in terms of their architectural significance and/or historical significance using four National Register of Historic Places categories:

"A" buildings are those potentially eligible individually for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places or as local landmarks because of high significance.

"B" buildings are those having *some* architectural and/or historical significance but lacking major importance. "B" buildings can also be highly significant buildings having impaired integrity of original fabric--in these situations, the condition of the building is a problem rather than its significance.

"C" buildings are those constructed after survey cut-off date 1943 or buildings constructed prior to that date but altered beyond acceptable standards for National Register consideration.

Asterisk (*) identifies buildings which remain without evaluation in this report. Usually, the reason for withholding evaluation is lack of sufficient information about the building. Refer to individual Iowa Site Inventory Form for further information about each of these buildings. Additional research is encouraged and might uncover areas of significance for these buildings.

National Register guidelines prescribe the format for the street listing of properties. This format has been followed here although it may appear cumbersome. The drill is to alphabetize street names, then list each property by street number beginning at the low end of the odd numbers, working one's way along this side of the street, then returning to the low end of the even numbers and working one's way along that side.

The intensive survey also evaluated buildings in the survey area in terms of their architectural significance according to Ames Historic Preservation Districts criteria. These criteria apply to architectural significance. They do not apply to historical significance. For this reason, the intensive survey was unable to evaluate the historical significance of resources for local designation purposes. Recommendations to ameliorate this situation are made in the General Recommendations section of this report. The criteria used to evaluate architectural significance are:

"Contributing Structures" are designated by the letter "A" on the site sheets. These structures establish the architectural character of the area; structures may represent one architectural style or a broad range of architectural styles. To be considered contributing structures must be at least fifty (50) years old.

"Compatible Structures" are designated by the letter "B" on the site sheets. These structures have been too altered to be considered contributing yet are similar to the architectural styles of the district. Structures of a period other than the dominant period or periods represented in the district, but which complete the streetscape in a harmonious way through similarity of size, scale, color, material, and architectural character of the structure. A building of the dominant period or periods represented is considered a compatible structure. To be considered compatible, structures must be at least fifty (50) years old.

"Noncontributing Structures" are designated by the letter "C" on the site sheets. These are structures that are neither of an architectural style nor time period representative of the preservation district.

Asterisk (*) identifies buildings which remain without evaluation in this report. Usually, the reason for withholding evaluation is lack of sufficient information about the building. Refer to individual Iowa Site Inventory Form for further information about each of these buildings. Additional research is encouraged and might uncover areas of significance for these buildings.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Architectural Significance</u>	<u>Historical Significance</u>
BURNETT			
412-----	01-----	C-----	C-----
DOUGLAS			
409-----	02-----	B-----	B-----
413-417-427-----	03-----	A-----	A-----
410-----	04-----	A-----	A-----
DUFF			
409-----	05-----	B-----	B-----
415-417-----	06-----	B-----	B-----
KELLOGG			
301-----	07A-----	B-----	A-----
411-----	07B-----	C-----	C-----
413-----	07C-----	A-----	A-----
420-----	08-----	A-----	A-----
MAIN			
107-----	09-----	C-----	C-----
111-----	10-----	C-----	C-----
113-----	11-----	C-----	C-----
115-117-----	12-----	C-----	C-----
119-----	13-----	C-----	C-----
121-----	14-----	C-----	C-----
123-----	15-----	C-----	C-----
125-127-----	16-----	A-----	B-----
129-----	17-----	B-----	B-----
131-----	18-----	A-----	B-----
201-----	19-----	B-----	B-----
203-----	20-----	B-----	B-----
205-----	21-----	B-----	B-----
209-----	22-----	A-----	C-----
211-----	23-----	A-----	C-----
213-----	24-----	A-----	C-----
215-----	25-----	A-----	C-----
217-----	26-----	B-----	C-----
219-----	27-----	B-----	C-----
221-----	28-----	C-----	C-----
223-----	29-----	C-----	C-----

Street Address Site Number Architectural Significance Historical Significance

MAIN

225-227	30	A	A
229	31	A	B
231	32	C	C
233	33	*	*
301-307	34	A	A
309-311	35	A	A
313	36	A	B
315-317	37	A	B
319-321	38	A	B
323-325	39	B	B
327	40	B	B
329	41	C	C
405	42	C	C
411	43	C	C
415	44	C	C
423	45	C	C
501	46	A	A
108	47	C	C
110	48	C	C
116	49	C	C
118	50	C	C
120	51	C	C
122	52	C	C
124	53	C	C
126	54	C	C
128	55	C	C
130	56	B	C
132-134	57	B	C
136	58	A	C
200	59	C	C
202	60	B	*
208	61	B	*
210	62	B	*
212	63	C	B
214	64	B	*
216	65	*	*
218	66	C	C
220	67	C	C
224	68	C	C
226	69	B	*
228	70	B	*
230	71	A	A
232-234	72	A	A
236	73	B	B
238	74	C	C
240	75	C	C
300	76	A	A
302	77	A	A
304-306	78	A	A
308	79	B	B

Street Address	Site Number	Architectural Significance	Historical Significance
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MAIN

310-----	80-----	B-----	B-----
312-314-----	81-----	B-----	B-----
318-320-----	82-----	C-----	C-----
326-330-----	83-----	C-----	C-----
400-402-----	84-----	A-----	A-----
404-410-----	85-----	B-----	B-----
412-----	86-----	B-----	B-----
414-416-----	87-----	B-----	B-----
420-----	88-----	B-----	B-----
424-----	89-----	C-----	C-----

5TH

109-115-----	90-----	B-----	B-----
215-----	91-----	B-----	B-----
217-----	92-----	B-----	B-----
301-----	93-----	C-----	C-----
313-315-----	94-----	*-----	*-----
317-319-----	95-----	A-----	B-----
401-----	96-----	C-----	C-----

108-----	97-----	B-----	B-----
114-116-----	98-----	B-----	B-----
208-210-----	99-----	A-----	A-----
218-----	100-----	A-----	B-----
220-----	101-----	A-----	B-----
326-----	102-----	C-----	C-----
328-330-----	103-----	C-----	B-----
420-426-----	104-----	C-----	C-----
428-432-----	105-----	A-----	A-----
500-----	106-----	*-----	*-----

COMMERCE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMES: 1864-1943

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The following information was obtained in the files of the Building Inspector's office of the City of Ames. This information should be used in conjunction with the Iowa Inventory Site Sheets in the intensive survey of the central business district. It is contained here and in this format because this information came to the consultant's attention after the site sheets had been completed.

Some documents contained in these files, electrical inspection and water permit records for example, often provide inconclusive information about construction dates. Building permits and in some cases application for zoning permits provide more exact dates for building construction. A caveat is in order for researchers using these records. "New front," "remodel business building front," or some similar phrase used in the application often means the replacement of architectural details like doors and windows, although it can also mean more radical alteration as well.

A note is in order concerning the intensive survey. When documentation had not been forthcoming about a building's date of construction, the consultant estimated it. These estimates have proved consistent with this new information in most instances. There have been several exceptions. They include 210 Main Street, whose front was estimated installed circa 1930 and proved to be in 1949; and 202 Main Street, whose front was estimated installed circa 1940 and proved to be in 1950.

Street Address	Site Number	Notes
BURNETT 412	01	Electrical Inspection Record for 1929.
DOUGLAS 413-417-427	03	Electrical Inspection Record for 1929.
410	04	Electrical Inspection Record for 1929, aluminum canopy 1963.
DUFF 409	05	Electrical Inspection Record for 1932.
415-417	06	Building Permit for 1929, Kimball & Baile, architects, Ben J. Cole, Contractor. Estimate cost \$12,000. To be used as garage and service station for A. H. Munn. 50'x75' size. "Plans on file."
KELLOGG 411	07B	Building Permit for 1938. Building permit for new front and interior work 1950. Porcelain panels on facade. To be used as drug store.
413	07C	A. Moorman & Company, planners and contractors. 1941. Estimated cost \$35,000.

Street Address	Site Number	Notes
MAIN		
107	09	Building Permit in 1929 for lunch room and in 1947 for addition for Maid Rite.
111	10	Building Permit to remodel front in 1941.
113	11	Water Permit Record 1922. Electrical Inspection Record for 1930.
115-117	12	Water Permit Record for 1910. Electrical Permit Record for 1931. Zoning Permit to remodel front of 115 in 1956.
119	13	This building and those at 121 and 123 Main Street were all face lifted about 1955 with a new process known as "Casto Brick." Marketed by Des Moines Concrete, this process involved attaching wire mesh to a building's exterior walls, applying concrete mix over it, and then embossing the wet mixture with a brick patterning device. Color of the brick could vary and this color was mixed into the concrete before application. (Hal Briley, informant.)
121	14	See notes for 119 Main.
123	15	See notes for 119 Main.
125-127	16	Electrical Inspection Record for 1929. Water Permit Record for 1909. Zoning Permit to remodel building in 1940.
129	17	New front 1941. "Structural glass, stucco, brick." Ben Cole & Sons, contractors.
131	18	Remodel front 1937.
201	19	Water Permit for 1920.
205	21	"The Fair Store," old plan in file without signature.
213	24	New store front in 1969.
215	25	Remodel front 1931. Ben Cole, contractor. New front 1956. James Thompson & Sons, contractor.
217	26	New store front. Plan prepared by Ben Cole in 1931. Remodel business building front 1948.
223	29	New front on State Cafe Building in 1938. Ben Cole & Son, contractor.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Architectural Significance</u>	<u>Historical Significance</u>
MAIN			
231	32	Zoning Permit for new second floor windows in 1956.	
233	33	Building Permit in 1936 to "replace present storefront with new construction."	
309-311	35	New front in 1955.	
315-317	37	Remove cornice in 1936. Ben Cole. New building front 1939 of metal and "Prestwood." Drawing on file showing first floor remodel.	
319-321	38	Building Permit for addition as pressroom. Phil Coy, contractor.	
323-325	39	Building Permit for new front 1942 for Younker Brothers. Remodeling in 1945 by L. A. Forsythe, structural engineer and Phil Coy, contractor.	
327	40	Building Permit in 1928. Plans by Clinton H. Cowgill, architect; Ben Cole, contractor.	
136	58	Building Permit for new front 1937.	
202	60	The Frangos/Engleson building. Remodel business building 1950.	
208	61	Building Permit in 1940 for new front on building.	
210	62	New front on building. Peter Frangos, owner. 1949.	
214	64	Building Permit for new store front in 1937.	
216	65	Remodel front of building. Plans by E. F. Bune & Sons, contractors of Anokea, Minnesota and Herb Arthur, architect of Ames, Iowa.	
302	77	Building Permit for new front 1931 and addition in rear.	
304-306	78	Building Permit for new store front in 1938. "Glass."	
308	79	Building Permit for new store front in 1938. "Glass."	
310	80	Building Permit for 1930. Convert to dry cleaning plant. Ted Heggen, contractor.	

Street Address	Site Number	Notes
MAIN 312-314	81	Remodeled front 1939. 312 had addition in 1931 at rear. Plans and construction by George Robertson, owner.
5TH 109-115	90	Building Permit for new front in 1950.
215	91	Building Permit for new building in 1936 (addressed at 213 5th). [Allan] Kimball, specifications. Contractor "self" [C. J. Morgan].
218	100	Building Permit in 1944. James Thompson & Son, contractor.
220	101	Building Permit to remodel in 1944. James Thompson & Son, contractor.
326	102	Building Permit for a business building in 1939. Addition in 1945.
500	106	Building Permit for Dahlberg and Anderson Motor Company. Remodeled in 1954 for Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Plans by Herb Arthur, architect of Ames. Kling Construction Company of Sioux City, Iowa.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 001
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

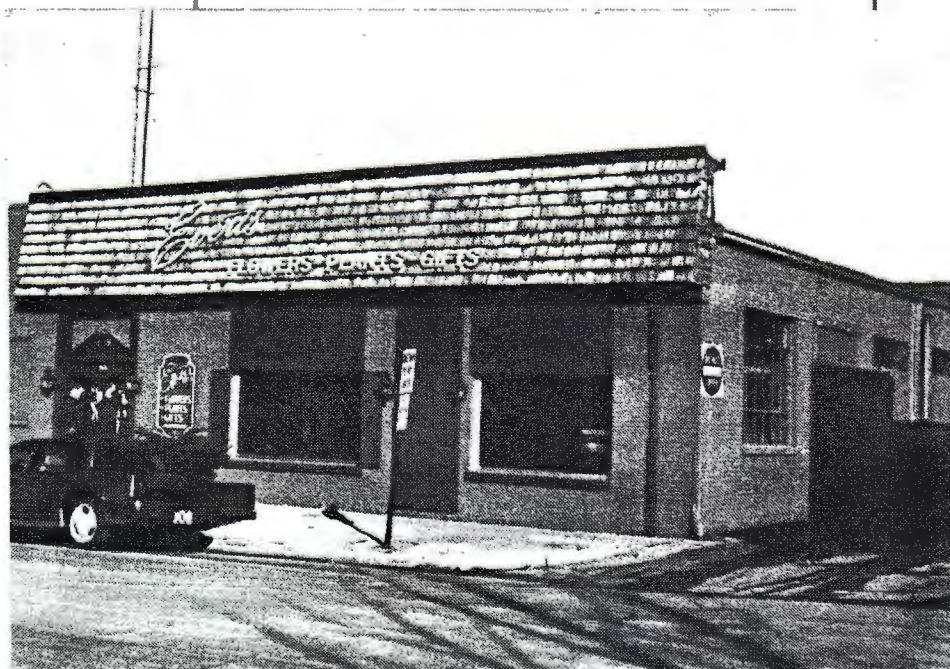
1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 412 BURNETT AVENUE
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: AFTER 1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking E Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Constructed after 1926, probably soon thereafter, this building contains basic influences of the commercial style of architecture like the metal window frames on the south elevation and the overall concept of the design. Alterations to the original facade include a wood shake style mansard roof, replacement of original window frames with plate glass, and new front doors. Original fabric of the building probably remains behind the added roof. If the building were returned to its original, simple design, it might become an "B" structure.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building calls attention to the upbuilding of Burnett Avenue and the extension of the central business district in Ames during the 1920s. The impaired condition of the building, however, obviates claim for historical significance. The building might become a "B" resource if steps mentioned above were undertaken.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* Sanborn fire insurance map for 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 002
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 409 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ casting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1900-1911* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SW Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the redevelopment of this quarter block with buildings of a size and quality which were outstanding in the central business district when built. As such, this building and those related to it (see architectural significance for this site) established a new sense of place in Ames and created the intersection of 5th and Douglas as a secondary sector of commercial importance in the CBD.

This building is also significant because it calls attention to the Tilden Manufacturing Company. Prior to 1915, the Tilden Store had rented space in this building from Captain Wallace M. Greeley. A second-story passageway over the alley connected this building to the Tilden store on Main Street according to a 1911 Sanborn fire insurance map. In 1915, the firm bought 409 Douglas from Greeley. It is thought that Greeley had originally built the building and he certainly owned it prior to its transfer to the Tilden Store. When Greeley underwrote construction of the new building at 413, 417, 427 Douglas, it appears that the Tilden Store modernized the facade of 409 to harmonize with this new building.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

*Sanborn fire insurance map for 1900 and 1911.
Farwell T. Brown informant interview; December 1991.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 002

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Built between 1900 and 1911, this building appears to have been face lifted sometime after 1916. Its new facade relates in many ways to its neighbor, 413-427 Douglas Avenue, to the north and to the Tilden Manufacturing Company Building around the corner on 5th Street. Part of these relationships concern the property on which these buildings stand (the Arlington House Hotel in Ames, an early frame building, stood on this site prior to its redevelopment with the buildings discussed here). Part of these relationships relate to a common architectural vision for the redevelopment scheme. 409 Douglas employs a darker orange colored brick than its neighbor to the north, as well as being smaller in height. Other architectural details are also different. There is, for example, no cast concrete square above the lintels as at 427 Douglas and on the Tilden Building on 5th. Windows on the second floor at 409 are possibly replacements. They feature opaque glass block and metal crank out casement type windows. Although the storefront is new, alterations here are contained within the original storefront cavity.

This building is significant because it shows the influence of the commercial style of architecture in Ames. This building also shows how new buildings erected in this style encouraged the owners of other buildings to improve their's with compatible facades. The careful architectural design of this building suggests professional planning. Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen, architects of Des Moines, might have designed this face lift. They were commissioned by Wallace M. Greeley to design the building at 413-427 Douglas and there is a strongly likelihood that they were also employed by the Tilden firm to face lift 409. This supposition is strengthened by the following facts. Both Greeley and the Tilden firm constructed their new buildings at 201 and 203-205 at the same time and in compatible designs. Later and also at the same time, both Greeley and the Tilden firm face lifted these buildings. Clearly these businesses worked in architectural concert with one another.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 003
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name MASONIC TEMPLE (AM & AF HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 413, 417, 427 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ casting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916 Architect/Builder LIEBBE, NOURSE, & RASMUSSEN
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the redevelopment of this quarter block with buildings of a size and quality which were outstanding in the central business district when built. As such, this building and those related to it (see architectural significance) established a new sense of place in Ames, creating the intersection of 5th and Douglas as a secondary sector of commercial importance in the central business district.

The building at 413, 417, 427 Douglas is key to an historic commercial district and its preservation is encouraged. This complex should probably be counted as three separate resources in an historic commercial district.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

*Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1900, 1911, and 1920.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 003

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a three-story, brick commercial and fraternal building with a three-room wide facade. Constructed in 1916 from designs by Liebbe, Nourse and Rasmussen, architects of Des Moines, this building originally provided the Ames Masons with a meeting hall on the third floor, workrooms for the Tilden Manufacturing Company on the second floor, and commercial stores on the first floor. The building perhaps should be evaluated as two or three separate buildings depending on further analysis of historical uses.

The building features multi-colored brick in tones of orange and brown and cast concrete trim. The rooms at 413 and 417 retain their original Luxfer type glass above the main window and doorway cavities. Entrance to the fraternal hall on the third floor is situated somewhat north of center on the east facade. The room at 427 contains more exterior architectural detailing than the other two. These details include cast concrete pilasters flanking the entryway and windows. These details are eclectic, the pilasters having a Neo-Classical Revival feeling, while the detailing above the main entryway is Prairie School in taste. Windows on the second and third floors are original to the building. Cornerstone at the northeast reads "Greeley/1916" and "AF&AM 249". The building has, historically, also been called the Greeley Building as well as the Masonic Temple and Masonic Building, among other names.

Captain Wallace M. Greeley, who provided capital for the construction of this building, lived directly across the street on the northeast corner of Douglas and 5th. The view from his front yard continues to be the vantage point to admire this building.

This building provided the home for the Arcadia Lodge Number 249 of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Joshua Chapter. The Arcadia Lodge was organized in 1868 at the present site of 410 Douglas. The Masonic Building at 427 features a large meeting hall on the third floor. The high ceilings of this room can be inferred from the street by the tall windows on the building's third floor.

The *Ames City Directory* of 1919 featured a photograph of this building on page 15.

This building is significant as an outstanding example of an architect-designed building in Ames central business district. Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen became the architects of choice for Wallace M. Greeley. He commissioned the firm to design other buildings in Ames, including Mary Greeley Hospital (also of 1916) and Greeley's bank building at 240 Main Street. The Masonic Temple is also significant because it appears to have inspired other property owners in Ames to update their buildings with facade face lifts in similar style. The building at 409 Douglas Avenue is a good case in point.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 004
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name AMES PANTORIUM
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 410 DOUGLAS AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ : Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1925-1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the replacement of Victorian buildings in Douglas Avenue with new buildings in the first three decades of the Twentieth Century. This redevelopment of Douglas demonstrates the booming Ames economy during the period.

The American Legion occupied the entire second floor of the building. The club moved here from the basement of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel (ADT, January 6, 1925, page 1).

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Sanborn fire insurance map for 1926 does not yet show this building.

* ADT, April 14, 1926, page 1. Includes a photograph of the building.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 004

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with an unusually wide facade. Constructed in 1925-26, this building replaced a small, one-story brick commercial building dating, perhaps, from the 1880s. Prior to this time, the Pantorium was located on Duff Avenue. The name of the business, Pantorium, is a contrived word taken from *orium*, the Latin language's second declension genitive plural meaning "of the", and the English word *pant*. This clever name is made visually more memorable by overhead signage on the building's facade, which, if not original to the building, is very old.

The building features a beautiful glazed brick of a creamy color trimmed with glazed brick in contrasting color. The use of glazed brick is rare in the Ames central business district. The building also features a terra cotta cornice with dentilwork surmounted with a cast concrete ledge and a parapet which is capped with a cast concrete coping. There are three panels located between the second floor windows and the first floor storefront. These panels are defined by brick in the contrasting color. The facade is also enframed by the contrasting brick. The brick within the upper member of this frame is laid vertically to call attention to it.

The Pantorium retains an exceptional level of architectural integrity including the 1/1 double hung sash type windows on the second floor, the storefront area, and the ghost advertisement on the north elevation. This is an outstanding building in terms of architectural design and integrity. Although it needs some maintenance, the owners should be praised for have retained so much of this building's original character.

Although an architect has not yet been identified, the Ames Pantorium is almost certainly architect designed. This building is architecturally significant because its polychromatic materials make a bold statement. These materials may have been influential in encouraging other property owners in the central business district to experiment with unusual brick color combinations. The building is also significant because of the complexity of its architectural design. Ames commercial architecture is usually more restrained.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 006
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 417-419 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1926-1935* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a two-room wide facade on Duff and a second facade on 5th. The building features multi-colored brick in red and dark orange hues. There is a brickworked cornice consisting of brick brackets supporting a cast concrete band surmounted by a brick parapet and cast concrete cap. There are vehicular entrances with overhead doors on both the Duff and 5th Street elevations. There is also a band of vertically laid brick which surrounds the two facades above the door and window openings. The cornice is somewhat unusual on this building because this architectural element mostly disappeared from the commercial district following World War I, and this suggests that the building may have been architect designed. Although some of the storefront windows have been infilled and this distracts from the building's appearance, these alterations have respected the original cavities of these elements. This building is significant architecturally because it calls attention to the influence of the commercial style of architecture in Ames.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The site for this building remained vacant between 1920 and 1926. This building was most likely built soon after this. It appears to have been used for an automotive related business. It is historically significant because it calls attention to the upbuilding of North Duff Avenue during the first two decades of the Twentieth Century as an extension of the Ames central business district.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

*Sanborn fire insurance map for 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 005
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 409 NORTH DUFF AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1911-1920* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. The building features multi-colored brick in beige and light brown hues. There is a brickworked cornice consisting of brick brackets surmounted by two outset horizontal courses under a parapet, which is capped with two more outset horizontal courses. Although the door and windows have been somewhat altered, they respect the original cavities of the storefront. The beauty of this building derives from its simplicity of form and color of bricks. The cornice is somewhat unusual on this building because this architectural element disappeared from the commercial district following World War I. This building is significant architecturally because it calls attention to the influence of the commercial style of architecture in Ames.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1920 this building housed a bakery, and it may have originally been built for this purpose. This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the upbuilding of North Duff Avenue during the first two decades of the Twentieth Century as an extension of the Ames central business district.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

*Sanborn fire insurance map for 1911 and 1920.

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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 007A
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

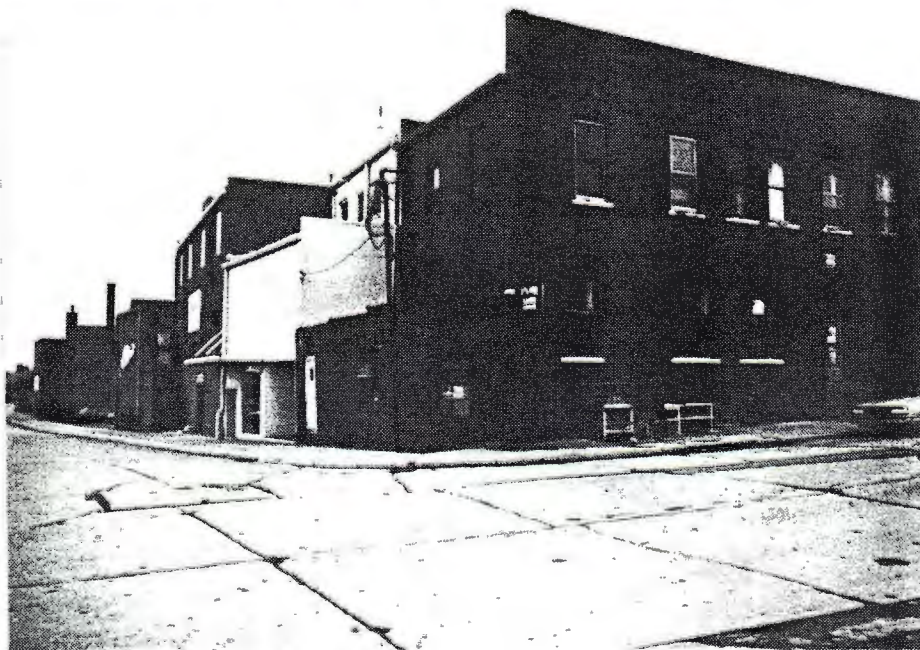
1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 301 KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1911-1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story commercial building with an exceptionally narrow facade. The integrity of the building is high and includes what appears to be an original bulkhead below the window, an inset brickworked area above the door, and a brick cornice. The brick is now painted red.

This building is significant architecturally because it is a fine, well preserved example of a simple and small commercial room built with materials compatible to its larger neighbors. Such buildings frequently are altered in appearance or have been razed.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The small scale of this building and its secondary location within the central commercial district call attention to a business which would be a destination stop for a customer (like shoe repair) and which would not require large floorspace for display and storage.

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the extension of the Ames central business district to the west and the growing prominence of side streets off Main for service related businesses.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1911 and 1920.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 007B
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 411 KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: AFTER 1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved—if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes—if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story commercial building with a two-room wide facade. Constructed after 1926, this building was face lifted in the 1950s with a total redesign. The facade features large, square panels. Those above the storefront are light in color, and those on either side of the windows are dark in color. The north end of the facade has a opening in an amorphous shape which serves as an architectural detail. Some element of this detail appears to be missing. It was probably in a contrasting color and perhaps was used for an advertisement. There is also a fixed metal canopy which is situated above the storefront. This canopy may date after the face lift.

The period of significance for this building is from the 1950s when the face lift was accomplished. Although it does not currently contribute to an historic commercial district, when its age reaches the arbitrary 50-year limit, its significance should be reevaluated. The structural blocks used on the facade convey a feeling of the 1950s as do their strong color contrasts. The preservation of this facade in its current design is strongly encouraged. The post World War II period was significant for Ames as a community and the design of this building calls attention to it.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance is not claimed for this building at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

* Sanborn fire insurance map for 1926 shows the old U. S. Post Office still located on the southwest corner of 5th and Kellogg occupying all of lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Block 10.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 007C
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name AMES TRUST & SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 413 KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BUILT IN 1941# Architect/Builder MOORMAN & COMPANY*
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking W Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the redevelopment of Kellogg Avenue between 5th and Main. This phenomenon relates to the expansion of the central business district in Ames on 5th Street. Constructed immediately prior to the United States entry into World War II, this building's erection took place when relatively little commercial construction was taking place in other Iowa communities. As such, the building is also significant because it symbolizes the strength of Ames' local economy during the closing years of the Great Depression.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Sanborn fire insurance map for 1926 shows the old U. S. Post Office still located on the southwest corner of 5th and Kellogg occupying all of lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Block 10.

*Robert Stafford; Oral informant; December 1991.

#Building permit on file in Building Inspector's Office, City of Ames, Iowa. Brick, tile, and stone comprise the building materials.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 007C

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a two-room wide facade. The building features a creamy yellow brick and architectural details which show the influence of streamlined architecture. The facade is conceived with a vaulted entryway. Trimmed in stone, this vault extends upward above the rest of the building's parapet. This vault design adds dignity to the building, emphasizes the main entryway, and lends a feeling of strength, massiveness, and security to it. All these qualities project an image appropriate for a financial institution.

The integrity of this building remains generally high. At some point, however, the original windows were replaced and new, single-expanse glass. The original window configuration most probably contributed to the massive appearance of this building, and the present windows do the opposite by opening the exposing the interior of the building to passers-by view.

Moorman and Company of Minneapolis designed the building. A foreman from the firm came to Ames and supervised construction. Begun in 1941, the building was first occupied by the Stafford Bank in 1942.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to the growing influence of streamlined architectural design in Ames during the late 1930s and 1940s. The building is additionally significant because it is a good example of an architect's design and a rare example in Ames of a vaulted facade.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 008
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name CITY HALL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 420 KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present NOT-IN-USE Original GOVERNMENT

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1915-1916 Architect/Builder LIEBBE, NOURSE, AND RASMUSSEN
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☒ public ☐ agricultural
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking SE Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

The architectural significance of this building is extensively discussed in an application for the resource's designation as an Ames local landmark. The consultant for this intensive survey of the CBD concurs with the evaluation of that application.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building obtains historical significance because the building calls direct attention to Ames city government during the Progressive Era. The years between 1891 and 1918 witnessed the transformation of city government in Ames. The City embarked on a new era of public improvement and service spurred on by a strong belief in civic responsibility. A city engineer was appointed, plans and implementation of many public works projects were undertaken, the city introduced many regulatory functions like signage, fire zones, building permits, and the geographical extent of the city was increased almost twofold with annexation of west Ames. Parley Sheldon, the "Perennial Mayor," epitomized civic duty sometimes putting his own financial resources at the disposal of the city's good.

Few of the public works projects completed during the Progressive Era remain extant. The Ames City Hall obtains further historical significance because it is one of the few resources from this period calling attention to the role of local government in Ames.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Rollenhagen, Rose and Kathy Svec; "Application for Designation of [the Ames City Hall] as a Historic Landmark"; Typewritten manuscript; City of Ames Planning and Housing Office; 1990.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 009
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 107 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address: _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1975 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building dating from the 1970s or 1980s. The Roann Loan Company currently occupies the building. Although there are potentially two front entryways, the building conveys a one-room wide facade. This building is far beyond the 50-year limit for historic consideration and is an intrusion in an historic district if indeed included within its boundaries.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) NA

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance does not apply to this building.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

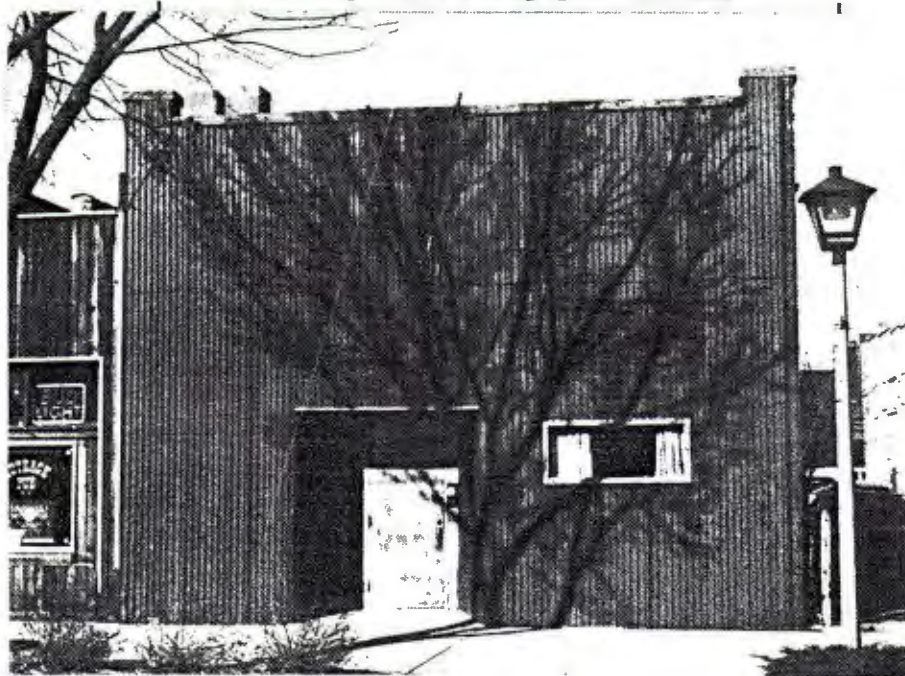
Site Number 010
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 111 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: AFTER 1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer Wirth



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade dates from the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. The main entryway is slightly off-set west of center. Entryway appears to preserve the building's original inset entry. Metal cladding, possibly from the 1970s, covers the entire facade except for entryway and east window. Brown brick is evident at some points under the cladding. Cast concrete coping caps the facade with parapets situated symmetrically on each end. Parapets are also capped by cast concrete coping. The east wall of the building is hollow tile block. Although the building is presently an intrusion into the potential historic district, if the cladding were removed and historic fabric found intact, the building could, perhaps, become contributing.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) NA

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Services related to the automobile became during the first quarter of the Twentieth Century an important sector of a community's commercial life. Although this building calls attention to tire service, the significance of such a business does not directly relate to an important aspect of the commercial historic context in Ames.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* This building appears on the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map as "113" Main and with the appellation "Vulcanizing."

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 011
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 113 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, commercial building with an exceptionally narrow one-room wide facade probably dating from the last quarter of the Nineteenth or the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. The building appears to have some structural brick, brick appearing, for example in an area of the facade between the window and 113 Main Street. The bulkhead under the window has now been uncovered revealing diamond paned windows. Building rests on a stone or cast concrete plate. (Door sill is of similar material). This building may be a pre-1900 building reflecting an early irregularity of commercial room dimensions now altered by many changes. Because of these changes (the wood siding above the storefront cavities), the building is an intrusion to an historic district. If the siding were removed and historic fabric found intact, the building should be reevaluated.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) NA

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Points of historical significance concerning this building did not emerge during the intensive survey. This building should be evaluated if information comes to light which places it within the commercial historic context of Ames.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date,

* This building appears on the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map as "115" Main and with the appellation "S[tore]."

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 012
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 115-117 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1955-1965 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a two-room wide facade. The east room was constructed in 1919 according to an article in the *Ames Daily Tribune***. Although the east wall of this building remains intact with its orange colored brick and a tile coping which caps the wall, the facade of this building underwent radical alterations, probably in the late 1950s or 1960s. These alterations included installation of Roman brick veneer in the area above the window and door cavities, the filling in of these cavities, and perhaps the lowering of the facade. This building is an intrusion to an historic district and no rehabilitation can replace its lost historic integrity.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1936 the room at 117 served as the Capitol Theater, one of Joseph V. Gerbracht's movie theaters. The Capitol replaced an earlier movie theater located on this site named the Princess. Because of lost integrity, historical significance does not obtain for this building.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1920 and 1926.

** "Brick Building For New Shop; ..F. W. Alm and Son, proprietors of the shoe shop which has been located in the basement at the corner of Douglas and Main, had to move out owing to the fact that the building would be remodeled... They were unable to rent suitable quarters so they turned about and made a purchase of the lot owned by W. Crooks, just east of the Princess for a new building. The new structure is to be of brick and built especially for the needs of the firm." *Ames Daily Tribune*, July 7, 1919.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 013
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 119 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ casting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1950s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. The building was originally constructed prior to 1907 but has undergone a profound facade alteration. This building currently reads with 121 Main Street, its neighbor to the west. In its present form, 119 has the feeling of a 1950s storefront. Its yellow colored brick and clean and unadorned surfaces project a direct simplicity relieved by an irregularly angled storefront of windows and door. The bulkhead is currently sheathed in metal cladding but perhaps, when rehabilitated in the 1950s, had PermaStone like that on 121 Main.

The integrity of this building as a 1950s rehabilitation is high and preservation of the building in its present form is strongly encouraged. Although the building currently is an intrusion in an historic district because it has not yet reached the historical 50-year mark, this status should be reevaluated when the building reaches the mark because it could become contributing.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s)

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance for this building is not claimed at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 014
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 121 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

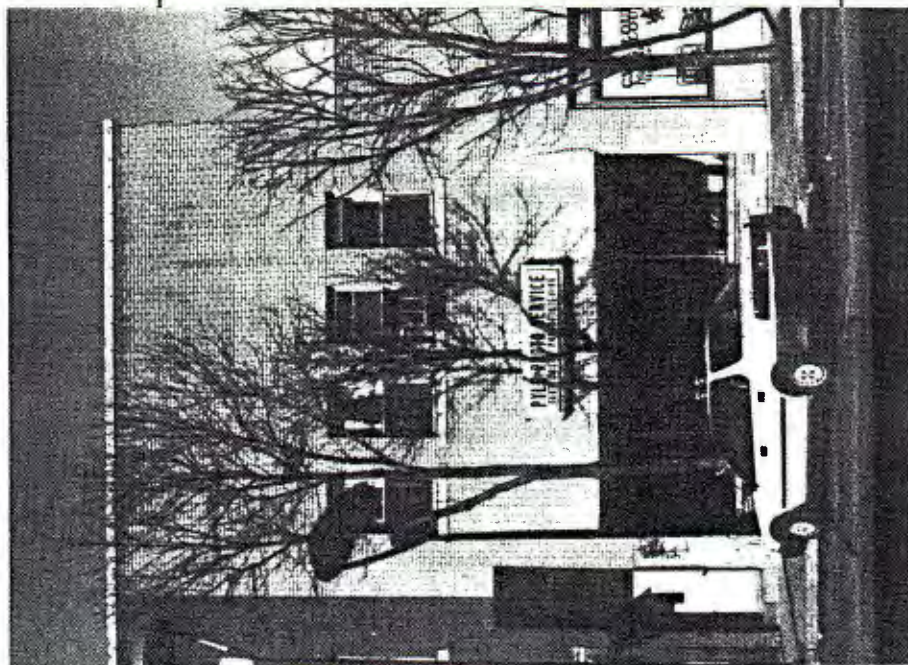
Description

1892-1893

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1950s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. The building was originally constructed prior to 1907 but has undergone a profound facade alteration. This building currently reads with 119 Main Street, its neighbor to the east, in terms of materials. Both commercial rooms feature the same yellow colored brick veneer. (A portion of this veneer has come off at the west side of the first floor). East wall of 121 is red brick. Structurally, 121 reads with 123 Main Street, its neighbor to the west. Both these rooms share, for example, a common entrance to their second floors and in a 1907 photograph they are shown as a commercial block comprising a two-room wide facade. This structural connection is masked because 123 employs red brick, contrasting strongly with the yellow at 121. Transom above central entryway probably relates to an earlier transom but has probably been lengthened.

The storefront bulkhead and door surrounds at 121 feature artificial "Permastone" material. The doors and windows may be original to the 1950s rehabilitation of this facade. Second floor features 4 symmetrically placed windows whose placement probably relates directly to the older building although perhaps they have been shortened. Windows have cast concrete sills. Their 1/1 double hung sash appear original to the rehab.

The integrity of this building as a 1950s rehabilitation is high and preservation of the building in its present form is strongly encouraged. Although the building currently is an intrusion in an historic district because it has not yet reached the historical 50-year mark, this status should be reevaluated when the building reaches the mark because it could become contributing.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance for this building is not claimed at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

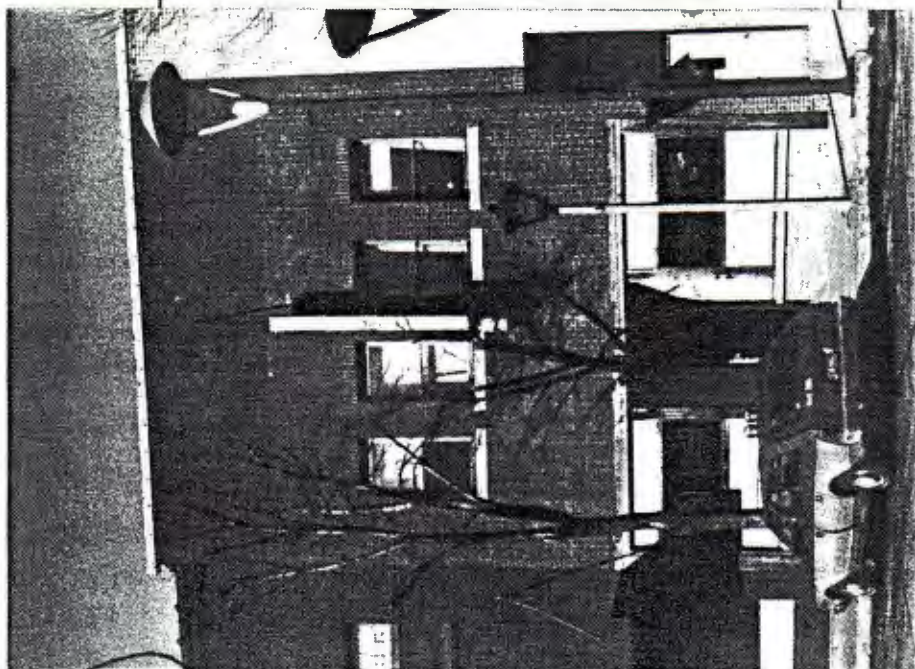
Site Number 015
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 123 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1950s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Construction of the original building took place prior to 1907 but the building has undergone a profound facade alteration. This building relates structurally with 121 Main Street, its neighbor to the east. These rooms appear to have been built together as a commercial block comprising a two-room facade. This relationship was obscured in a circa 1950s rehabilitation which veneered each commercial room with differently colored brick. The double block relationship remains evident, however, in the centrally placed and shared entrance to their second floors. The central position of this entrance in this double block is highlighted by a dividing line between the red brick of 123 and the yellow brick of 121 which is situated directly above this entryway.

The storefront bulkhead at 123 features artificial "Permastone" material. The storefront windows have been partially blocked-in. Second floor features 4 symmetrically placed windows whose placement probably relates directly to the older building although perhaps shortened. Windows have cast concrete sills. Their 1/1 double hung sash appear original to the rehab. There is a cast concrete coping at the top of the building.

The integrity of this building as a 1950s rehabilitation is good and preservation of the building is encouraged, as well as a more sympathetic treatment of the first floor windows. Although the building currently is an intrusion in an historic district because it has not yet reached the historical 50-year mark, this status should be reevaluated when the building reaches the mark because it could become contributing.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In the 1920s a meeting hall occupied the second floor of this building. The period of significance for this building dates, however, from the 1950s when its facelift took place.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Sanborn fire insurance map 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

[] Review and Compliance Project:

- [] Other _____
[] Other _____
[] Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 016
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 125-127 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1920s-1930s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:

(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building calls attention to the redevelopment of this portion of Main Street beginning in the 1920s. This redevelopment took the form of facelifting old buildings with new facades rather than razing and rebuilding. Redevelopment in this section of the central business district was made possible due to the economic boom in Ames during the period.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project: _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 016

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a two-room wide facade. Although built prior to 1907, this building received a major facade rehabilitation in the 1920s or 1930s. It relates in architectural design to its neighbor to the west at 129 Main Street. Although the 125-127 storefront has been altered with removal of its original bulkhead, windows, and doors, the original storefront cavity retains its original dimensions. Upper windows on the first floor have been blocked over but Luxfer or other type windows might remain behind this material. There is presently a fixed canopy over the storefront, but this is not original to the building.

The building features patterns of brick. This includes single courses of Flemish bond running between seven courses of regularly laid stretchers, soldier row brick above the storefront and the second floor windows, and a cornice fabricated of outset and diagonally laid brick. A tile coping caps the facade. Windows on the second floor feature 8/8 double hung sash. These windows have recently been repaired and painted red. This repair and maintenance combine to make a big and very positive impact. Several holes in the masonry at the center of the second floor suggest the location of a non-extant store sign.

This is an outstanding building in terms of restrained commercial design and integrity. The facelift for this building might have been architect designed but it also could be the work of a local building contractor. In any event, it would be a contributing/key building in an historic district. This two-room commercial building might be counted as two separate buildings in a National Register application depending on each unit's historic uses.



Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 017
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 129 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: _____ Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building calls attention to the redevelopment of this portion of Main Street beginning in the 1920s. This redevelopment took the form of facelifting old buildings with new facades rather than razing and rebuilding. Redevelopment in this section of the central business district became feasible because of the economic boom in Ames during the period.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1896, 1900, 1911, 1920, and 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project: _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 017

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Although built prior to 1896 according to fire insurance maps, this building received a major facade rehabilitation in the 1920s or 1930s. It matches the architectural design of its neighbor to the east at 125-127 Main Street. The storefront at 129 Main has been greatly altered. The entryway is now set off-centered to the west and the windows have been partially blocked-in. Use of natural wood set in diagonals on the storefront is visually incompatible with other historic storefronts in the district. Entry door to the second floor is at west side of first floor. The storefront at 129 appears to have been a little taller than at 125-127.

Like its neighbor to the east this building features patterns of brick. This includes single courses of Flemish bond running between seven courses of regularly laid stretchers, soldier row brick above the storefront and the second floor windows, and a cornice fabricated of outset and diagonally laid brick. A tile coping caps the facade. Windows on the second floor feature 1/1 double hung sash which appear to be replacements. These windows may originally have conformed to the design of those at 125-127. Several pairs of holes in the masonry on the second floor suggest the location of a non-extant store sign. Two repointed portions of masonry directly above the storefront suggest the absence of another feature.

Although the second floor windows need to be more closely evaluated, the facelift of this building is good in terms of restrained design influenced by the commercial style. This facelift might have been architect designed but it also could be an example of a local building contractor's plan. This building is compatible/contributing to an historic district.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 018
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

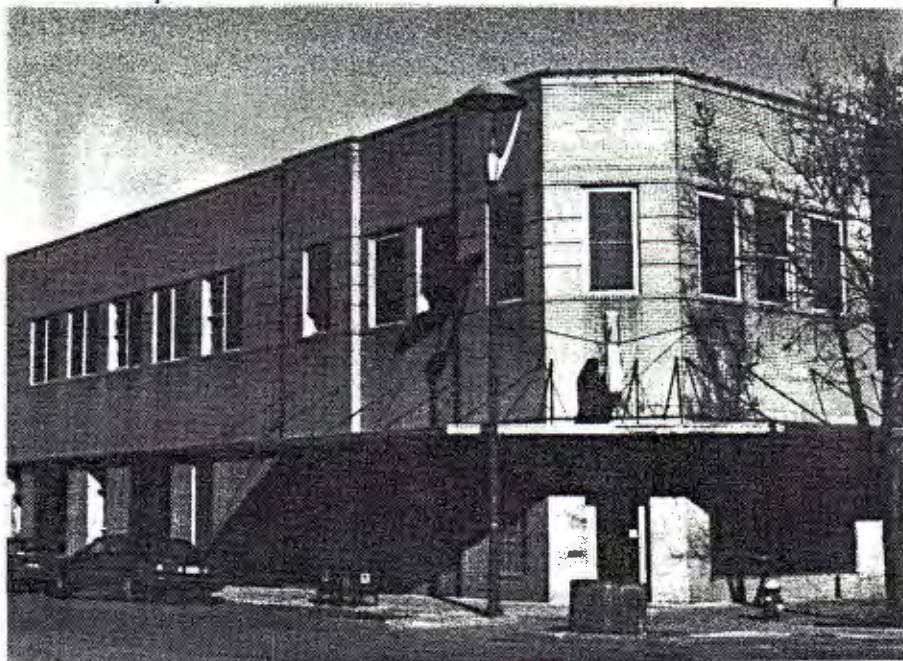
1. Site Name IOWA RAILWAY & LIGHT BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 131 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

- 1891
9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1930s(?) Architect/Builder _____
 10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
 11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
 12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
 13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
 14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
 15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
 16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
 17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Parley Sheldon served as president of the Story County Bank, the institution housed in this building between circa 1892 and 1916. B. J. Sheldon served as cashier. In 1908 the Ames Panitorium and Tailor Shop were located in the basement of this building. Upon completion of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel in 1916, the Story County Bank moved into the southeast corner room on the first floor of this building at 301 Main Street. The building at 131 cannot call attention to Sheldon's bank because of alterations to the building which occurred after the bank's occupancy.

In 1926 the Iowa Railway and Light moved into this building which previously had been used by Norris Grocery, according to the *Ames Daily Tribune* of June 9, 1926, page 1. Helen Elise Specialty shop was located on the second floor.

The corner of Douglas Avenue and Main Street Ames was, throughout the Nineteenth Century, the center of the central business district in Ames. In 1916, construction of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel dramatically called attention to the westward expansion of the business district and a shift in its center of power. Douglas and Main remained, nonetheless, an important crossroads and the remodeling of 131 calls attention to this fact.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Mead, Gladys; Between the Skunk and Squaw Creek; page 89.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 018

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building situated on a corner lot. A red brick building was first constructed on this site in 1878 according to Gladys Mead. The building presently contains a double facade. The facade facing Main Street is one-room wide. The facade facing Douglas is complex in terms of width analysis and it may be appropriate to treat this resource as a complex, 131 Main being one unit, and a street number on Douglas for the second unit. The unit on Douglas begins directly north of a bay which projects out from the west side of the building.

This building housed Parley Sheldon's Story County Bank. The 1878 building was either remodeled or replaced about 1892 because a 1907 photograph of the Ames central business district shows this building with a facade design commensurate with 1890s architectural styling. A few years prior to 1920 both facades of the building were facelifted, probably in 1917 when the bank received as charter as a state bank. The 1920 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates that this building was "Stuccoed over." An article in the *Ames Daily Tribune* of July 7, 1919 indicates that F. W. Alm and Son, "proprietors of the shoe shop which has been located in the basement at the corner of Douglas and Main, had to move out owing to the fact that the building would be remodeled."

The building received another major facade rehabilitation circa 1939-40. Because of the profound alterations that occurred at this time, the period of significance for the building dates from this period. The alterations retained the window and door openings of the earlier building as well as its cut corner and west side bay projection.

The building features a creamy yellow colored brick veneer. First floor contains windows with transparent glass and with opaque glass block probably original to the rehab. Brick on the first floor is laid in vertical columns of stretchers. Brick above the storefront is laid in American bond. Bands of outset brick run horizontally between the second floor windows. Windows appear to be original to the rehab. They are 2/2 double-hung sash type and the window screens on them are of a slightly louvered design popular in the 1950s to reduce the sun's heat. Windows' wood trim is painted pink. A cast concrete coping caps the building. There is a fixed metal canopy which wraps partly around the building (and which further defines 131 Main from the unit on Douglas). This canopy may be original to the rehab.

This is a fine building in terms of restrained commercial design and integrity. It contains stylistic elements of the mid-Twentieth Century's streamlined design. This is a key building in an historic district. The building calls attention to the growth of commercial activity in Ames during the 1930s. The building also illustrates how merchants in Ames updated their commercial rooms. They were conservative in terms of economy, yet willing to experiment with new building materials and architectural design. Preservation of the building in its current form is strongly encouraged.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 019
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 201 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

1890

9. Date of Construction: Facelift circa 1917 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☒ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:

(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The Union National Bank was the first corporate bank in Ames. Originally founded as a private bank by Mr. Lucas, Captain Wallace M. Greeley joined the bank later, acquiring all interest and becoming president. The Union National Bank was chartered circa 1881. At a later time, Henry Wilson and Edgar W. Stanton, professor of mathematics at Iowa State and four times its acting president, served as vice-president. The institution operated under this name until the Bank Holiday of the 1930s. It was later reorganized into the Union Story Trust and Savings Bank, a merger with the Story County State Bank. About the same time, the Commercial Savings Bank of Ames also became part of the UST&SB. During the 1960s, the bank (now Firststar Bank) constructed new rooms at 405 Main Street.

This building may obtain historical significance given its association with the Union National Bank, Wallace M. Greeley, and as a source for financing the upbuilding of the Ames commercial district.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

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Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 019

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building, now covered with stucco. This building was built contemporaneously with 203 Main Street. Although it is situated on a corner lot, 201 Main does not contain a double facade as does its neighbor at 131 Main. The facade facing Main Street is one-room wide. The east side of the building facing Douglas contains ten bays but this elevation of the building reads as a side wall rather than a facade. For these reasons, this building should be evaluated as one resource.

This building received a major facade rehabilitation circa 1917. The alterations repeated the window and door openings and the recessed facade entryway and flight of steps of the earlier building, but almost all other architectural details were changed including the outside basement entryways on the south and east sides. Most notable in the alterations was the juxtaposition of terra cotta and stucco. Terra cotta provides architectural detailing in the cornice, entryway pilasters and cornice, and stringcourse between first and second floors. Stucco provides the exterior cladding of the walls.

This building is significant architecturally because it stands at a major intersection of the central business district, helps define this space, and, most importantly, calls attention to the popularity of stucco in Ames as a building material. Although stucco is widely used in residential construction, this is one of the few commercial buildings in Ames which employs the material. Its use here, coupled with terra cotta, shows that stucco was regarded as an acceptable option not just an economically expedient building solution.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

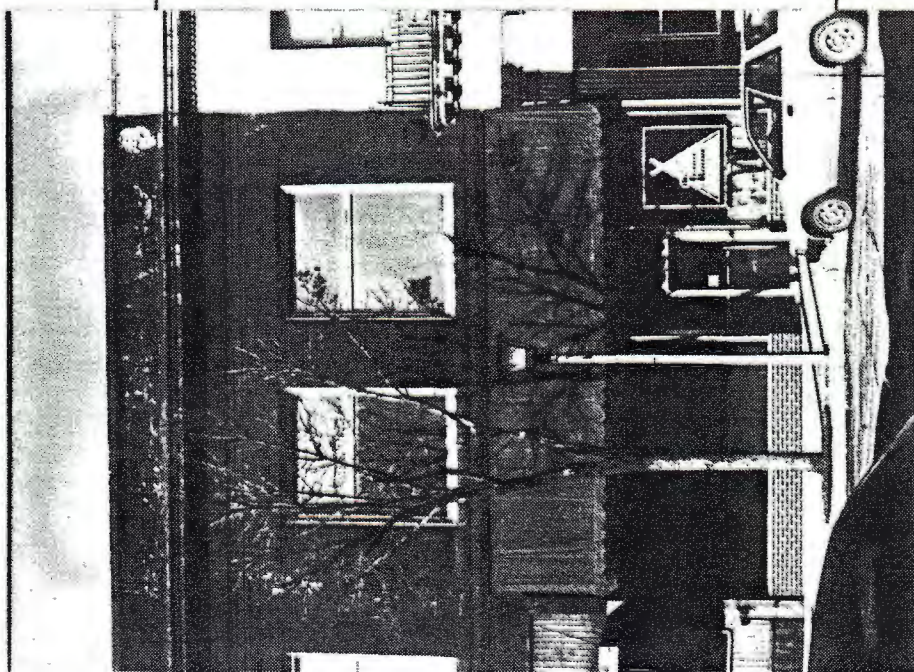
Site Number 020
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name TILDEN BROTHERS & COMPANY BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 203 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ casting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

- 1890
9. Date of Construction: Facelift circa 1917* Architect/Builder _____
 10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
 11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☒ stucco
☐ other _____
 12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
 13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
 14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
 15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
 16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
 17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
 18. Map _____
 19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Between 1869 and 1893 a dry goods store operated at this address. Begun as Bigelow, Huntington & Tilden, the business expanded in 1883 to include the room at 205 Main Street. In 1883 George G. Tilden constructed a new store at 213-215 Main at the cost of \$18,000. Instead of taking all the inventory down the street to the new building, Tilden bought from his partners Bigelow and Huntington all the merchandise at the 203-205 Main Street store in exchange for the new building. Bigelow and Huntington subsequently opened their own dry goods store at the new location. As already mentioned, the Tilden store remained in operation at this location until 1983. George Tilden died in 1892. At that time, the store became Tilden Brothers. The business was incorporated sometime between 1910 and 1912.

Lucien Tilden, a son of George Tilden the founder, began a college pennant business in this building as an outgrowth of the alterations department of the dry goods business. This business developed into the Tilden Manufacturing Company. Lou became head of this organization, which was later known as Collegiate Manufacturing. The business is now owned by a conglomerate based in Roanoke, Virginia.

See additional historical significance as described for the building at 205 Main Street.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* Informant interview with Farwell T. Brown.

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Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project: _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 020

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building now covered with stucco. Originally it was built as a one-room facade. This building relates to its neighbors to the east and west. About 1917, the room at 203 was remodeled by the application of stucco and the installation of a terra cotta cornice. Its neighbor to the west, 205 Main, was also remodeled at this time and with the same design. The Union National at 201 Main was also remodeled about this time with application of stucco and installation of classical pilasters flanking the main entryway, as well as a denticulated cornice. As a result, these three commercial rooms read as a unit, the similarity of building materials and design now somewhat obscured because 201 is painted white while 203-205 are painted chocolate brown.

Until at least 1915 the entrance to the grocery portion of this store was on Douglas behind the Union National Bank. The Tildens had bought lots where the Old City Hall now stands and had options on other lots. Instead of building a new store on these lots, the firm decided to remodel its old storefronts.

Because of the major alterations to the facade of this building, its period of significance dates from circa 1917, the date of these alterations. Stucco became a popular building material in Ames during the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. This building was facelifted with stucco. The building could be a contributing building to an historic commercial district if that district derives significance from this period because it calls attention to stucco as an important building material in the community.

The dark color this building is presently painted is distracting. The building would be improved by a lighter color paint.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 021
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

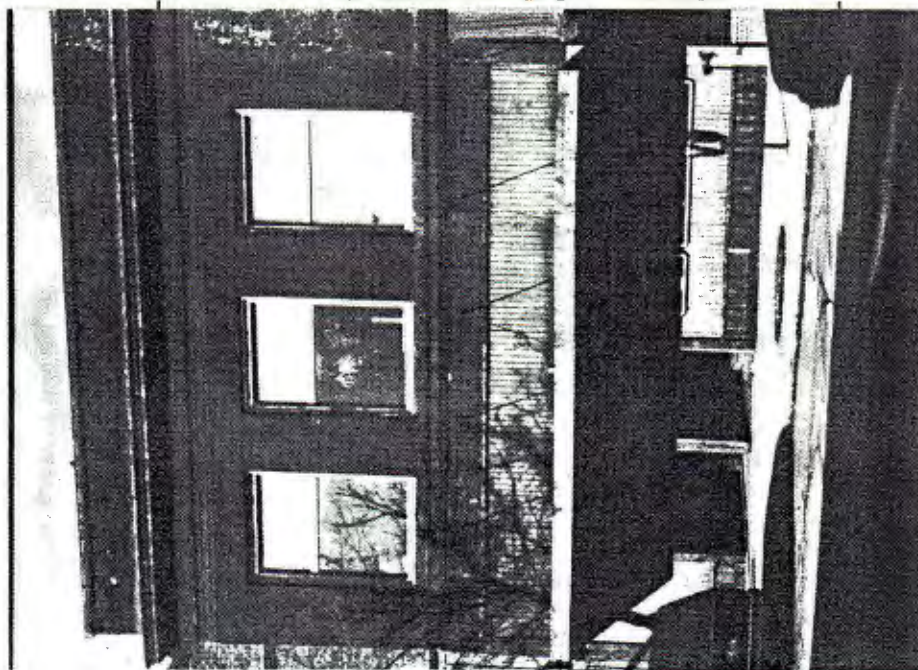
Identification

1. Site Name TILDEN BROTHERS & COMPANY BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 205 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

1873

9. Date of Construction: Facelift circa 1917 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☒ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The room at 205 is associated with that at 203 as home for the Tilden Store Company. This old line Ames department store remained in business into the early 1970s. Founded in the 1860s as a partnership which grew to include Bigelow, Huntington and Tilden, the firm became a Tilden family enterprise in 1883. Tilden Manufacturing Company, another business, began at this location. This business produced college pennants, beanies, and related merchandise. It was to become one of Ames few industries. The firm relocated several times before constructing a new building in the 1920s on 5th Street.

The Tilden Store Company Building calls attention to an important department store in the Ames central business district. It could be a contributing building under historical significance because its remodeling circa 1917 calls attention to the economic growth of the community during this period. A number of Tilden family members have played significant roles in the community. This building (and homes related to these individuals) may also be eligible for historical designation under local criterion D and/or National Register criterion B.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, e

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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 021

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building now covered with stucco. The building as it appears now relates to its neighbors to the east, but the history of this building's evolution is complex. Originally it stood as a narrow one-room facade. Its neighbor to the west, 207 Main Street, was also a two-story building and a one-room wide facade, although this facade was narrower than standard in Ames, the extra width of 205 evidently being made up from the lesser width of 207. Both 205 and 207 were built in compatible styles and shared such architectural elements as brick cornices, hood molds over second floor windows, and window design.

About 1917, the room at 205 was remodeled by the application of stucco and the installation of a terra cotta cornice like its neighbor to the east, 203 Main. Although the three-bay configuration remain intact at 205, alterations included covering the facade with stucco, installation of a terra cotta cornice, and completely altering the second floor windows to match those at 203.

Because of the major alterations to the facade of this building, its period of significance dates from circa 1917, the date of these alterations. Stucco became a popular building material in Ames during the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. This building was facelifted with stucco. The building could be a contributing building to an historic commercial district if that district derives significance from this period because it calls attention to stucco as an important building material in the community.

The dark color this building is presently painted is distracting. The building would be improved by a lighter color paint.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 022
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 209 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1873 Facelift 1925-1941 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Judisch's Drug Store was housed for many years in this building. "Young Judisch," as Lewis Judisch was known, died in 1990, an octogenarian. He had practiced law from an office on the second floor of this building for a long time. The first floor already in 1907 housed Judisch Brothers Drug Store.

Because of alterations to this building, its period of significance dates from the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. Although not known to have historical significance from this period, if further information comes to light concerning business activities here and their relationship to the commercial historic context for Ames, this building's historical significance should be reevaluated.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 022

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. The building, as it appears now, relates to its neighbor to the west, 211 Main Street, but the history of this building's evolution is complex. Originally it stood as an exceptionally narrow one-room wide building. Its neighbor to the east, 205 Main Street, was also a two-story building with a one-room wide facade although this facade was wider than standard in Ames, the extra width of 205 evidently being made up from the lesser width of 209. Both 205 and 209 were built in compatible styles and shared architectural elements such as brick cornices, hood molds over second floor windows, and window design.

Sometime between 1925-1941, 209 Main Street underwent major facade alteration, apparently about the same time as its neighbor to the west, 211 Main Street. These alterations were almost total, the only remaining traces of the earlier building at 209 being retention of the two-bay configuration on the second floor. The building as it presently appears features, on the second floor, multi-colored brick veneer, a band of darker colored brick above the windows, a plaque area above the windows demarked by the same darker colored brick, and a tile coping that caps the facade. Windows appear to be 2/2 double hung sash. The storefront has been greatly changed. Its bulkhead is brick of a later date from the second floor, storefront windows have been blocked down, and the storefront windows have also been replaced. Building material behind the blocked portion of the storefront windows was not determined.

Although the storefront has been greatly altered, the building retains integrity on the second floor. It calls attention to the emphasis on brickwork design popular in Ames during the first half of the Twentieth Century and could be a contributing building in a commercial district dating its significance from this period.

This building is significant, in conclusion, as a late example of the commercial style and its influence in Ames. Notable in this respect are the stringcourses which visually act as lintels and sills on the second floor windows and the plaque area above these windows. The use of polychrome in the brickwork is another point of interest. The building could be a contributing building in a commercial district taking its significance from this period of time.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 023
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 211 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1925-1941 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved—if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes—if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____

See 209 Main

Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1896 a business known as "The Fair" operated from this room, according to the Sanborn fire insurance map for that year. The Fair Store operated at a later time in expanded quarters at a different location on Main Street in Ames. For many years, this building housed the Adams Grocery. A grocery business was already in this building in 1911. The brothers Jay and James Adams ran the business.

Because of alterations to this building, its period of significance dates from the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. Although not known to have historical significance from this period, if further information comes to light concerning business activities here and their relationship to the commercial historic context for Ames, this building's historical significance should be reevaluated.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 023

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Although the building, as it now appears, relates to its neighbor to the east, 209 Main Street, this building originally stood as an independent design.

Probably between 1925-1941, 211 Main Street underwent major facade alteration apparently about the same time as its neighbor to the east, 209 Main Street. These alterations were almost total, the only remaining traces of the earlier building at 211 being retention of the four-bay configuration on the second floor. The building as it presently appears features, on the second floor, multi-colored brick veneer, a band of darker colored brick above the windows, a plaque area above the windows demarked by the same darker colored brick, and a tile coping that caps the facade. Second floor fenestration design is interesting. The four-bays are blocked-up above the sill and blocked-down under the lintel. This may relate to the size of the bay opening from the earlier building and an attempt to harmonize these four bays with the two bays at 209 Main Street. The storefront at 211 has been greatly changed. Its bulkhead is brick of a later date from the second floor, storefront windows have been blocked down, and the storefront windows have also been replaced. Building material behind the blocked portion of the storefront windows was not determined.

Although the storefront has been greatly altered, the building retains integrity on the second floor. It calls attention to the emphasis on brickwork design popular in Ames during the first half of the Twentieth Century. The building also shows a careful architectural design integrating the varying levels of second floor fenestration at 209 and 211.

This building is significant, in conclusion, as a late example of the commercial style and its influence in Ames. Notable in this respect are the stringcourses which visually act as lintels and sills on the second floor windows and the plaque area above these windows. The use of polychrome brickwork is another point of interest. The building could be a contributing building in a commercial district taking its significance from this period of time.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

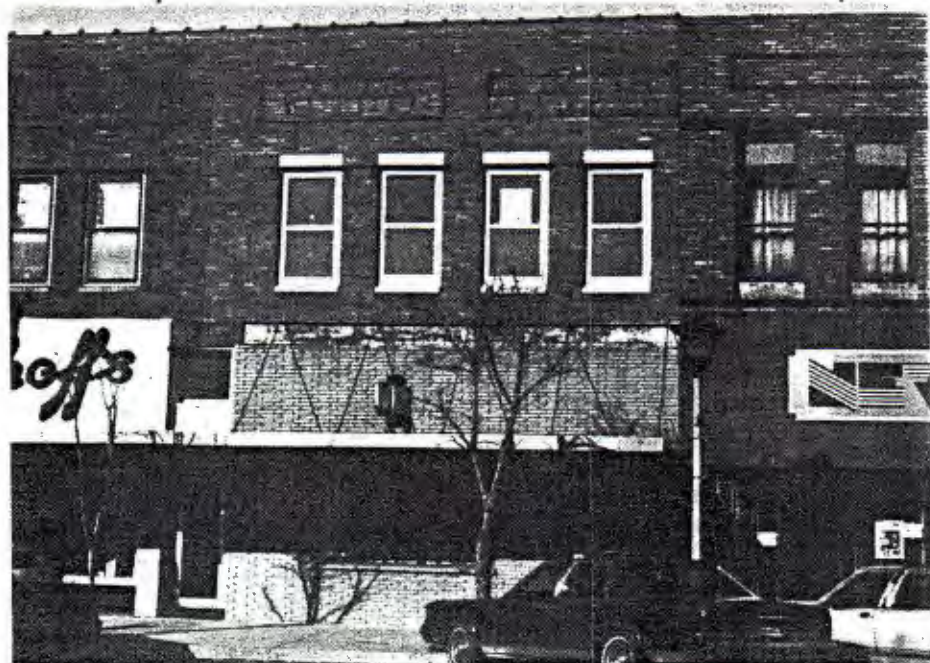
Site Number 024
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 213 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: _____ Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Originally built in 1883 as the Tilden Block, this building was constructed to house George G. Tilden's general mercantile business. But before Tilden moved into the building, an arrangement was transacted between him and his partners Bigelow and Huntington. Tilden exchanged the new building at 213-215 Main Street for the merchandise in their building at 203 Main. An historic photograph of the Tilden Block as it originally appeared has been reproduced by the Octagon Center for the Arts as one of its "Faces of Our Founders" series of post cards.

The Tilden Block, a permanent building of quality materials, significantly altered the face of Main Street Ames by expanding the central business district westward.

During the 1920s, Smith and Morris operated a business from this location. In 1926 they conducted a going-out-of-business sale from the premises (*Ames Daily Tribune*, October 6, 1926, full page advertisement on page 8). The building's facelift may date from the next tenant's occupancy.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project: _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 024

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

The building received a major facade rehabilitation in the 1920s or 1930s. Although these alterations repeated the second floor window cavities and the central entryway to the second floor, almost every other architectural feature of the 1883 building was replaced, including new brick veneer on the facade. Because of the profound alterations that occurred to the original building, it should be considered to date from this latter time. Although 213-215 Main Street comprised for many years one architectural design, the buildings should now be evaluated as two resources because the face lifts distinguish each building from the other.

This building is significant because it calls attention to the brick patternwork so popular in Ames during the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. This work is most evident in the brick plaque located above the second floor windows. This plaque is outlined by outset brick. Windows on the second floor feature 1/1 sash-type windows with brick lintels and sills. A tile coping caps the building. The brick at 213 is lighter in color than that at 215.

Because of the building's present appearance, the name "Tilden Block" is a misnomer in describing it for designation purposes. This building could contribute to an historic commercial district that takes its period of significance from the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 025
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

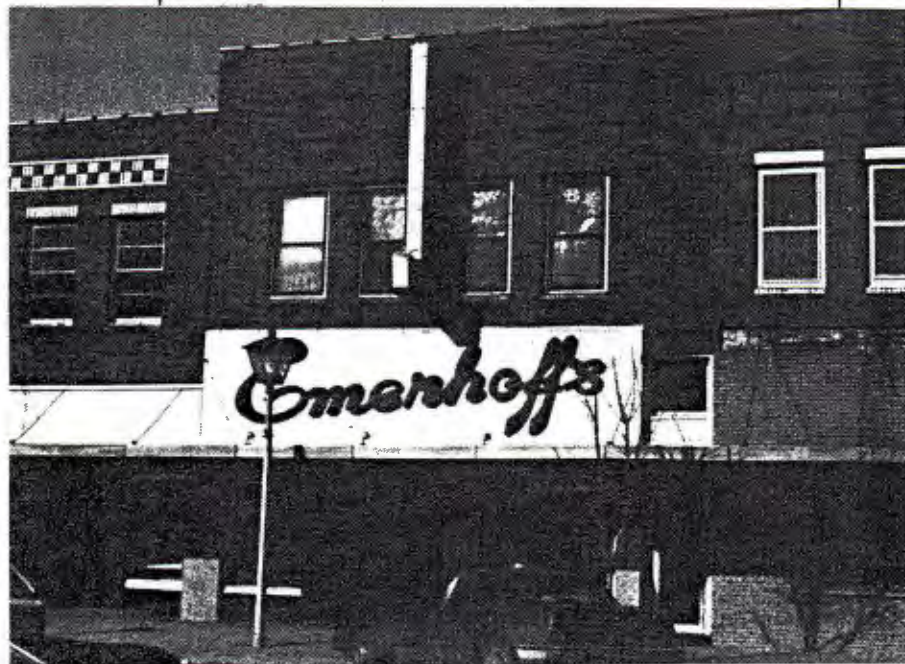
1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 215 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1920-1935 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking _____ Photographer _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. | Ames Contributing | (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. | Ames Compatible | (Contributing structure) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. | Ames Noncontributing | (Not eligible/intrusion) |

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. | Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. | Contributing structure (Ames Compatible) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. | Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing) |

Originally built in 1883 as the Tilden Block, this building was constructed to house George G. Tilden's general mercantile business. But before Tilden moved into the building, an arrangement was transacted between him and his partners Bigelow and Huntington. Tilden exchanged the new building at 213-215 Main Street for the merchandise in their building at 203 Main. An historic photograph of the Tilden Block as it originally appeared has been reproduced by the Octagon Center for the Arts as one of its "Faces of Our Founders" series of post cards.

The Tilden Block, a permanent building of quality materials, significantly altered the face of Main Street Ames by expanding the central business district westward.

During the 1920s, Smith and Morris operated a business from this location. In 1926 they conducted a going-out-of-business sale from the premises (*Ames Daily Tribune*, October 6, 1926, full page advertisement on page 8). The building's facelift may date from the next tenant's occupancy.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, e

Prepared by	<u>William C. Page, Public Historian</u>	Date	<u>Fall 1991</u>
Address	<u>104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309</u>	Telephone	<u>515/280-8026</u>
Organization	<u>The Dunbar/Jones Partnership</u>		

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
- ☐ Windshield Survey _____
- ☐ National Register _____
- ☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
- ☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 025

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

The building received a major facade rehabilitation in the 1920s or 1930s. Although these alterations repeated the second floor window cavities and the central entryway to the second floor, almost every other architectural feature of the 1883 building was replaced, including new brick veneer on the facade. Because of the profound alterations that occurred to the original building, it should be considered to date from this later time. Although 213-215 Main Street comprised for many years one architectural design, the buildings should now be evaluated as two resources because the facelifts distinguish each building from the other.

This building is significant because it calls attention to the brick patternwork so popular in Ames during the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. This work is most evident in the brick plaque located above the second floor windows. This plaque is outlined by protruding brick. Windows on the second floor feature 1/1 sash-type windows with brick lintels and sills. A tile coping caps the building. The brick at 215 is darker in color than that at 213.

Because of the building's present appearance, the name "Tilden Block" is a misnomer in describing it for designation purposes. This building could contribute to an historic commercial district that takes its period of significance from the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 026
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 217 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1930-1940s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Already in 1911 this building housed a drug store. The Loughran family operated this business for a time, as did Lowrie and Theis. Claim for historical significance is not made at this time for this building. Further information about business occupants of the building might provide reason for reevaluation of it.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project: _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

3. Photo Images _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 026

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. It relates in design to its neighbor to the west, 219 Main Street. Both these rooms were already in place in 1907 each containing, on the second floor, two-bays, each sharing a centrally located second-floor bay, which served as a central hall and stairway for the building, and each sharing a united architectural design. An elaborate cornice to this building is the most evident element of this design. The facade of this building is shown in a 1907 photograph of Ames reproduced by the Octagon Center for the Arts as one of its "Faces of Our Founders" graphics.

Sometime in the 1930s or 1940s and evidently at the same time, both 217 and 219 Main Street received face-lifts. Although the face-lift respected the five-bay configuration of the second floor, most everything else was altered. The second floor now features a plaque area defined by courses of outset brick and a plaque field made up of a checkerboard design formed from soldier and sailor courses. The plaque is now picked out in white paint. Lintels and sills of the windows are brick and also painted white. Although the 2/2 double hung windows appear to be replacements, the fenestration treatment respects the cavities of the 1920s or 1930s facade-lift. A tile coping caps the building. The first floor has been altered since the face-lift. Windows of the storefront have been blocked down and a fixed metal canopy is now situated in this area.

This building is significant as one example of the Ames commercial district's fascination with brick detailing. The building is also one of the few commercial rooms within a commercial block which, when face-lifted, continued to read as a unit with its companion commercial room. This relationship in Ames was usually broken when a commercial block was face-lifted. The Tilden Block is one case in point.

Although the window treatment on the second floor is distracting, this building could contribute to an historic commercial district that takes its period of significance from the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 027
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 219 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ casting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: Facelift 1930-1940s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page

See 217 Main

Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The width of the facade at 219 is narrower than standard in Ames. This fact is somewhat masked because this building now reads with 217 as a united design. This variation in width, nonetheless, calls attention to the early period of commercial growth in Ames before commonly accepted standards of building design had become the norm.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 027

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade, albeit unusually narrow. It relates in design to its neighbor to the east, 217 Main Street. Both these rooms were already in place in 1907, each containing, on the second floor, two-bays, each sharing a centrally located second-floor bay, which served as a central hall and stairway for the building, and each sharing a united architectural design. An elaborate cornice to this building is the most evident element of this design. The facade of this building is shown in a 1907 photograph of Ames reproduced by the Octagon Center for the Arts as one of its "Faces of Our Founders" graphics.

Sometime in the 1930s or 1940s and evidently at the same time, both 217 and 219 Main Street received face-lifts. Although the face-lift respected the five-bay configuration of the second floor, most everything else was altered. The second floor now features a plaque area defined by courses of outset brick and a plaque field made up of a checkerboard design formed from soldier and sailor courses. The plaque is now picked out in white paint. Lintels and sills of the windows are brick and also painted white. Although the 2/2 double hung windows appear to be replacements, the fenestration treatment respects the cavities of the 1920s or 1930s facade-lift. A tile coping caps the building. The first floor has been altered since the face-lift. Windows of the storefront have been blocked down and a fixed metal canopy is now situated in this area.

This building is significant as one example of the Ames commercial district's fascination with brick detailing. The building is also one of the few commercial rooms within a commercial block which, when face-lifted, continued to read as a unit with its companion commercial room. This relationship in Ames was usually broken when a commercial block was face-lifted, the Tilden Block at 213-215 Main Street being an example of this.

In 1911 this building housed a bar and saloon. For a long time the building housed shoe stores, one known as The Bootery operated by William H. Gernes. The business changed hands during the Great Depression. Emerhoffs later purchased the business and operated it from this room until moving several doors east.

Although the window treatment on the second floor is distracting, this building could contribute to an historic commercial district that takes its period of significance from the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 028
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

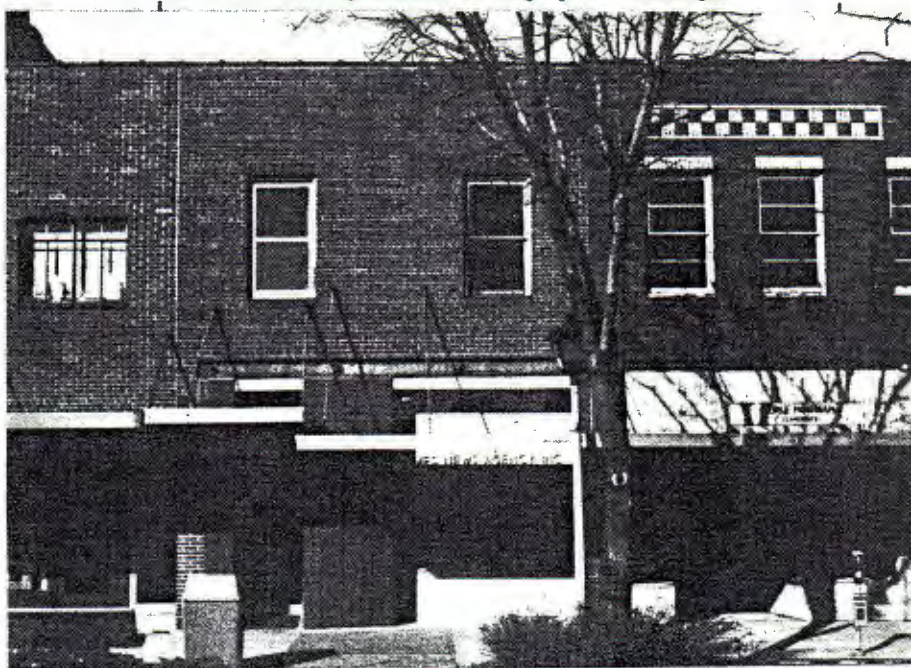
1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 221 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: FACELIFT C. 1953 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Although constructed prior to 1896, according to Sanborn fire insurance maps, this building received a total facelift about 1953. Although the window configurations on the second floor appear to remain the same, new brick veneer completely changes this facade. The first floor storefront appears to have been altered again at a later time. The original structural I-beam with its decorative rosettes which supports the second floor remains visible on the facade

This building is an intrusion in an historic district. The building should be reevaluated when the facelift reaches 50 years of age to determine if its architectural significance warrants, at that time, designation. This building and its neighbors would be much improved if their storefront areas were unified in design.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This building does not obtain historical significance at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 029
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

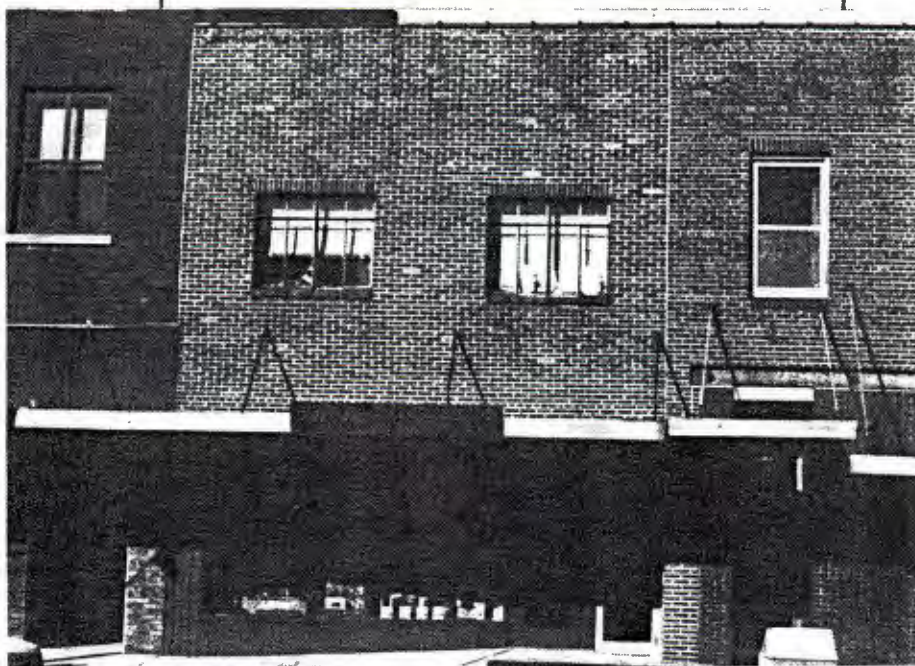
1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 223 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: FACELIFT C. 1953 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

This is a one-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Although the core building was constructed between 1900 and 1911, the facade was facelifted in the 1950s. This included, on the second floor, a reconfiguration of the windows, which now convey a horizontal feeling in marked contrast to the standard verticality in the Ames central business district. A few brickworked conceits, such as the soldier laid lintels and the protruding headers as sills laid beveled, harken back to earlier details in the vocabulary of Ames commercial architecture. The first floor storefront has been substantially altered since the 1950s facelift. The building is an intrusion in an historic district.

This building should be reevaluated when its age reaches 50 years to determine if it might contribute to an historic commercial district.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Historical significance does not obtain for this building.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 030
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

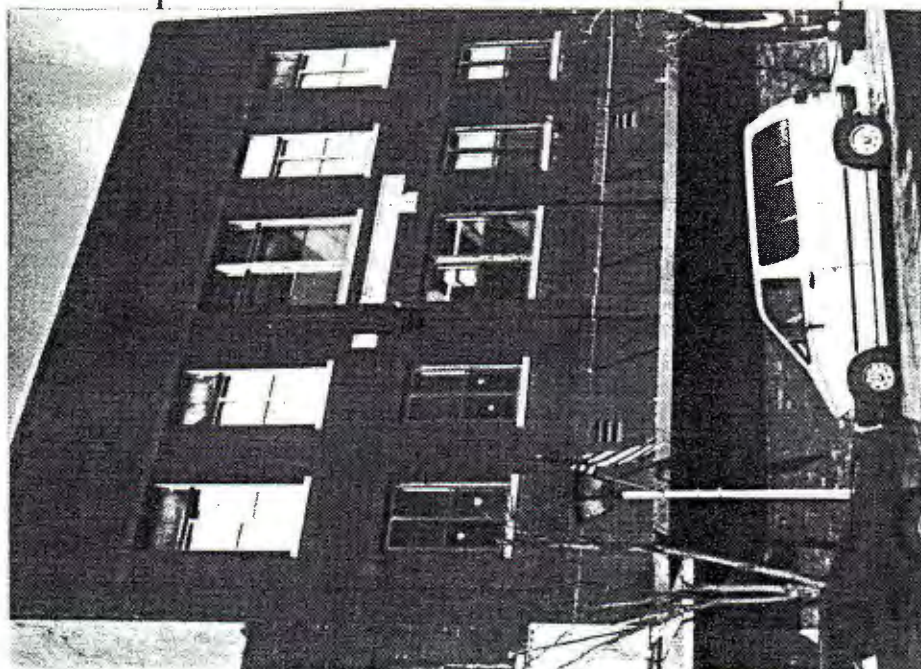
1. Site Name INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 225-227 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1918* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Originally built between 1900-1911, this building was the home of the Ames Lodge Number 309 of the I.O.O.F. and the Ames Rebekah Lodge Number 108. The building also served as a meeting hall for other community groups as well. Included in these were the Ellsworth Post of the Grand Army of the Republic organization.

A serious fire on December 10, 1917, destroyed much of this building. The fire took hold late on a bitterly cold winter night. Many business people rushed to their business houses to protect their property should the fire spread. Although water pressure was low, the Ames volunteer fire department was able to prevent the flames from spreading and extinguished the fire.**

The rebuilt structure allowed access to the upper floors from a central entryway on the first floor. The period of significance for this building is the year of this reconstruction because the facade was totally rebuilt.

The commercial rooms on the first floor served mercantile purposes. In 1919, for example, 227 was occupied by W. H. Poole, Grocer. Two years beforehand, in 1917, Poole was located at 223 Main Street.

This building is significant historically because it calls attention to the upbuilding of this block on Main Street with permanent buildings replacing those of wood frame construction.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

**Meads, Gladys, Between the Skunk and Squaw Creek, page 166.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 030

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a three-story, brick building containing five bays and influenced in design by the commercial style of architecture. Notable in this regard is the basketweave brickwork decorating the parapet of the building, the three lozenges worked in brick below, and the stringcourses worked in soldier brick, which run the length of the facade and visually serve as lintels for the windows on the second and third floors. The second and third floor windows, additionally, appear to retain their original configurations. Fenestration is complex. Windows are paired in each of the bays. The central bay features 2/2 double hung sash whereas the flanking bays may have a different design. In each instance, the windows on the third floor contain lights above the sash giving them the feeling of Chicago style window design. The building contains a name plaque of cast concrete between the second and third floor in the central bay. Brick pilasters protrude from each side of the building. They also flank the central bay although here they only run from the first to the second floors.

The first floor storefront has been greatly altered. The building would be vastly improved by a sympathetic design on the first floor. Still the overall integrity of the building is high.

This building is one of the few three-story buildings in the central business district of Ames and the only one on Main Street. It is, in addition, unusually wide containing, as it does, a facade of some 80 feet. A standard commercial block in Ames contains 56 feet (231-233 Main Street, for example). Because of its height and its width, the Odd Fellows Temple makes a powerful visual impact.

As a large, imposing, building dramatically showing influences of the commercial style of architecture, this building is contributing/key in an historic district.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 031
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 229 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

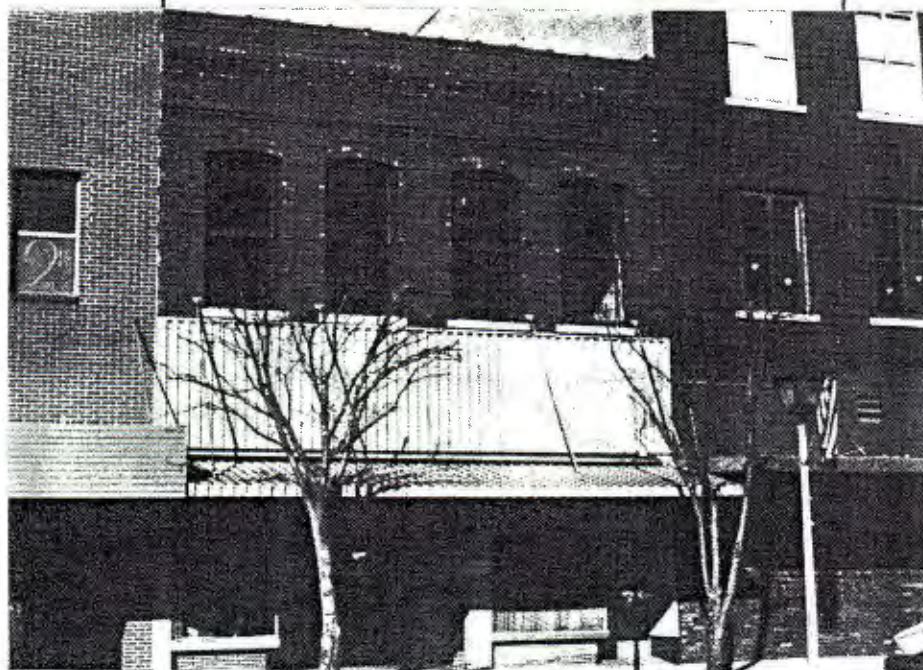
Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1900-1911* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:

(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NE Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

Built between 1900 and 1911, this two-story brick building retains on the second floor a high level of integrity. The facade features 1/1 double hung sash with segmental arches and cast concrete lintels. Two stringcourses of protruding brick decorate the area between the windows and the cornice. The cornice itself features denticulated brickwork. A tile coping caps the parapet. The simplified styling of this building illustrates a late example of the High Victorian architectural sub-type. The first floor of this building has been substantially altered and, if the distracting metal siding were removed above the windows and a design more sympathetic to the original storefront implemented, this resource would be a better compatible/contributing building in an historic district.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The 1911 Sanborn indicates this building in use as a furniture store. The building illustrates the growing expansion of the Ames central business district westwards at the end of the Nineteenth Century and the replacement of wood frame buildings in this area with permanent commercial buildings constructed of brick.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

* Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1900 and 1911.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

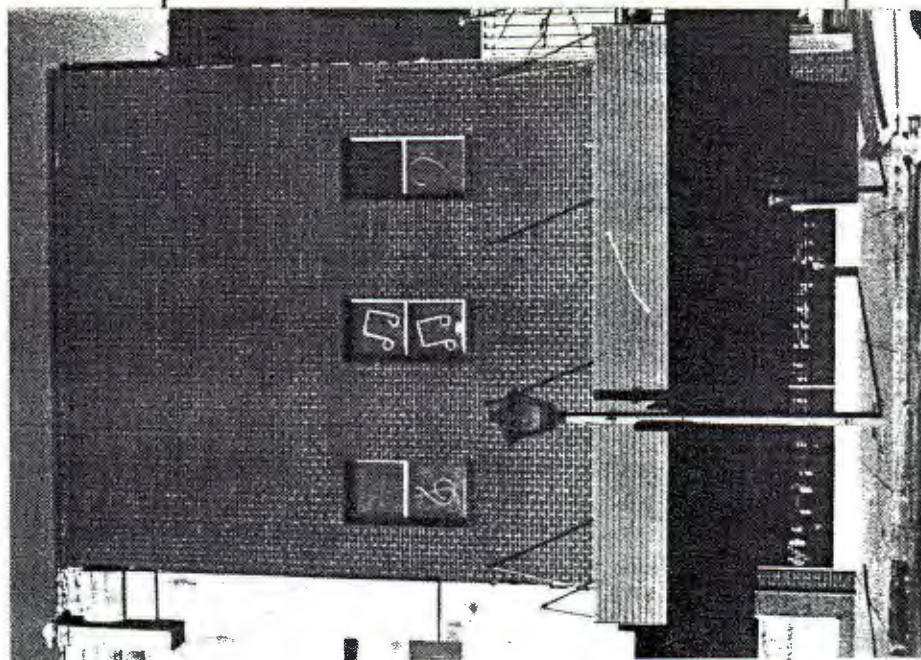
Site Number 032
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name JOSEPH L. BUDD BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 231 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1891* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☒ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☒ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Points of historical significance for this building are noted above and in the discussion of the building at 233 Main Street. Historical significance does not obtain, however, because 231 Main Street has lost its integrity.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc

* According to Farwell T. Brown citing Abstracts of Title concerning this building and that at 233 Main Street. The buildings at 231-233 are designated "Stephen's Block" on the 1896 Sanborn map.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 032

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

Constructed by Judge J. L. Stevens (this is the most usual spelling of his name) in 1891-1892 with an half interest owned by Professor Joseph L. Budd, this is presently a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. This building was originally associated with 233 Main Street and formed the east room of a two-room commercial block. Number 233 formed the corner room. During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, the brick on the south and west sides of this building was stuccoed over. During the third quarter of the Twentieth Century, the facade at 231 was altered by application of new brick veneer. Because of these treatments, this commercial block now reads as two separate buildings.

In 1919 the room at 231 was occupied by Carr Hardware Company. Davis Hardware Store occupied this room for many years. In 1926 J. C. Penney's occupied this building, according to their advertisement (*Ames Daily Tribune*, January 11, 1926, page 6).

An historic photograph of this commercial block is included in the application for designation of the former Ames City Hall as a local historic landmark.

The second floor of both 231 and 233 was given over to an opera house and was used for this purpose until 1905 when the Ames Armory was built.

This building is an intrusion in an historic district because of the face lift of the building following World War II.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 033
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name JOHN L. STEVENS BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 233 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1891* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☒ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking NE Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The historical significance of this building lies in the fact that it became, as an opera house, a focal point in the central business district. Grove Brothers Dry Goods Store further reinforced this perception. The building demonstrates the westward expansion of the Ames business district. When completed, the Steven's Block stood as one of the few brick buildings in the immediate vicinity. Most of the surrounding commercial buildings were of wood frame construction. Steven's Block became, therefore, an anchor at this corner of growing importance in the community. This building is not evaluated at this time.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* According to Farwell T. Brown citing Abstracts of Title concerning this building and that at 231 Main Street. The building is designated "Stephen's Block" on the 1896 Sanborn map.

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 033

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

The Judge John L. Stevens Building is more generally known, historically, as the Grove Brothers Dry Goods and Grocery Block. Taken together, 231-233 Main have also been known as the Steven's Block. Constructed and first occupied in 1892, this is presently a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. Stucco now covers the brick wall cladding. This building was originally associated with 231 Main Street and formed the west room of a two-room commercial block. J. L. Stevens constructed this building in association with J. L. Budd, professor at Iowa State.

Although 233 is a corner lot building, it has a single facade which faces south. During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, the brick on the south and west sides of this building was stuccoed over. During the third quarter of the Twentieth Century, the facade at 231 was altered by application of new brick veneer. Because of these treatments, this commercial block now reads as two separate buildings.

J. J. Grove opened his business in 1892 in partnership with Mr. Zenor. Their relationship was dissolved seven months later. The business then became Grove Brothers and later J. J. Grove. In the 1920s the building was occupied by the Ames Art Shop and J. J. Tillamoney (*Ames Daily Tribune*, October 6, 1926, page 1).

Stevens had both the commercial rooms built. Budd's ownership in this property was described in the deed (dated December 11, 1891) as including his half interest in the building now under construction. Although the deed did not stipulate dimensions, it is assumed that Budd's ownership constituted the east room. Later Budd sold his interest back to Stevens, very soon or perhaps immediately prior to Stevens selling his half interest to Mr. Davis, the hardware dealer. This was the deed that separated the two commercial rooms by linear dimensions instead of fractional interests.

The second floor of both 231 and 233 was given over to an opera house and was used for this purpose until 1905 when the Ames Armory was built.

An historic photograph of this commercial block is included in the application for designation of the former Ames City Hall as a local historic landmark. An excellent historic photograph of the building is pictured on page 94 of Gladys Meads' book. A photo is included as 59.296.1-2 in the Brown Photographic Archive.

In 1991 the exterior of this building was remodeled.

This could be a contributing building in an historic commercial district if stucco is demonstrated to be an important building material in Ames and if this work was accomplished during a period of significance for the development commercial architecture in Ames. The building should be reevaluated when the recent exterior work on the building is complete. The building is not evaluated at this time for architectural significance.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 034
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name SHELDON-MUNN HOTEL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 301-307 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT & BIRD
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking NW Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

See continuation sheet.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

The following newspaper articles show the importance of the hotel as an issue within the Ames business community.

"The Hotel Proposition A real Live Issue Now/Stock Company to Be Organized at Once With \$50,000 Capital \$15,000 Already Subscribed, Which is a Good Start Made with Little Effort. Get Busy;" *The Ames Times*; February 4, 1909.

"Big Committee Talks Hotel/Large Number of Influential Men Of Ames and College Working in Interest of New Hotel Proposition." Formed in association with Commercial Club of Ames. *The Ames Times*; February 18, 1909.

"THE NEW HOTEL NOW ASSURED/The Tilden Bros. Company Buy the Arlington Hotel Corner.-- Committee Getting Busy." "The proposed plan will give at least two store rooms on the ground floor, one where the Times office now stands and one next north." *The Ames Times*; April 1, 1909.

"3-Story Hotel Addition Soon, Marshalltown Attorney Will Put up Neat Brick Addition on Lot Recently Purchased;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 6, 1909. Although this will expand the Ames hotel on Main street, "Ames would much rather see Mr. Canaday tear the old building down and build a fine new hostelry yet the people of this city will be glad to learn that the new addition is to be added to the old building, for Ames is seriously in need of more and better hotel accommodations."

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 034

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a four-story brick commercial building located at the corner of Main Kellogg. The building features a double facade, one facing each of the corner streets. This is the most complex historic commercial building in Ames in terms of size, form, and mass.

Constructed from designs by Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines, this building was one of the first, documented to date, professionally planned in the central business district. Parley Sheldon, president of the Story County Bank, entered into a joint venture with A. H. Munn to construct this building. Their choice of Proudfoot and Bird as architects had two-fold meaning. The firm, first of all, had a close relationship with the Iowa State Board of Regents and had already provided extensive architectural designs for the Iowa State campus. Secondly, Sheldon's banking rival, Wallace M. Greeley, had already employed another notable firm, Liebbe, Nourse, and Rasmussen, architects of Des Moines, to design his competing bank building.

The south facade as it presently stands comprises six-bays. Originally a marque extended over the two centrally located bays giving this facade a strong feeling of symmetry. This marque has been removed, a canvass awning installed on the third bay from the east, and the feeling of symmetry has thus been impaired.

The fact that this building is composed using the two-part commercial block configuration helps unify its large mass into the surrounding district in a way other architectural designs would not have achieved. In this regard, note the jarring discordance which the buildings at 329 or 401 Main Street inject into the district because they do not respect this two-part block design.

Underlining the fact that much of Ames' social life took place in this hotel, the American Legion in 1925 relocated its post club room to the basement of the Sheldon-Munn (*ADT*, January 6, 1925, page 1). C. I. McNabb operated a barber shop from the Sheldon-Munn Hotel.

The lots to the west of this building were purchased in 1926 and an addition was built on it, effectively doubling the hotel in size. This new addition was opened to the public in February 1927 (*ADT*, February 16, 1926, page 1). Ben Cole, building contractor of Ames, worked as the general contractor for the Sheldon-Munn addition (*ADT*, June 17, 1926, page 1).

The architectural significance of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel is discussed in the historic context "Commercial Building Design in Ames: Influence of the Commercial Style of Architecture." The building is, in short, significant because its richly textured and colored brick surface, its simple rectilinear shape, and its restraint of architectural detail provided a reference point for later contractor-builders in Ames.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 034

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Historical Significance

The need for a modern hotel in Ames had been the subject of much conversation in local business circles. In 1915 an Ames investment association was organized with Parley Sheldon and A. H. Munn as largest stockholders. The association raised capital of \$25,000 for construction of a new hotel. When completed, the building featured a ballroom on the fourth floor and a large dining room stretching the entire length of the north side of the first floor.

The construction of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel calls attention to the rise of Ames as an important convention center in Iowa, to the entrepreneurship of local business people cooperating to get a job done, and to boosterism in Ames. The Sheldon-Munn Hotel is also significant because its construction heralded the expansion of the Ames central business district to the west.

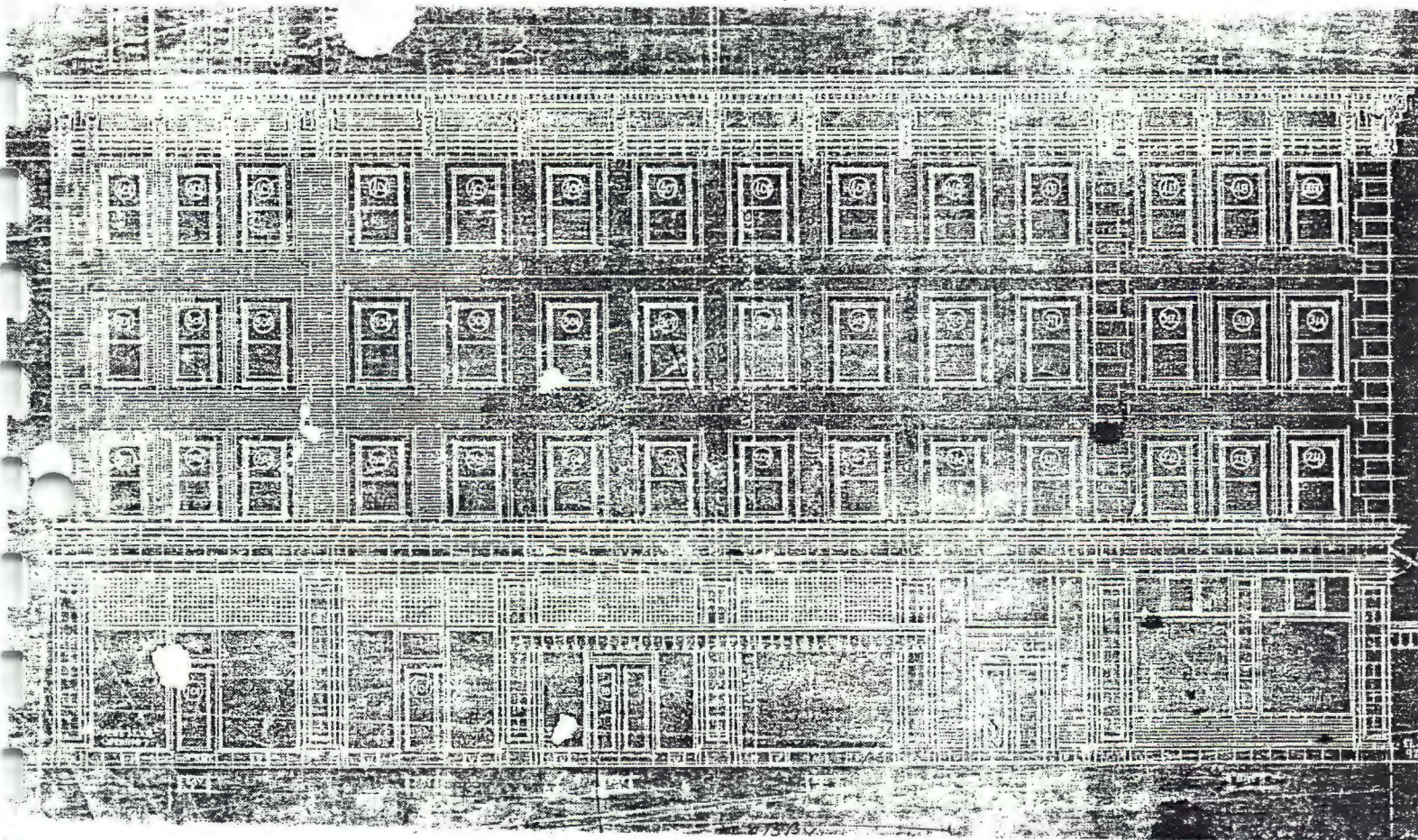
Iowa Site Inventory

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Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 034

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance



SHELDON-MUNN HOTEL
PROUDFOOT & BIRD PLANS FOR SOUTH ELEVATION
1916

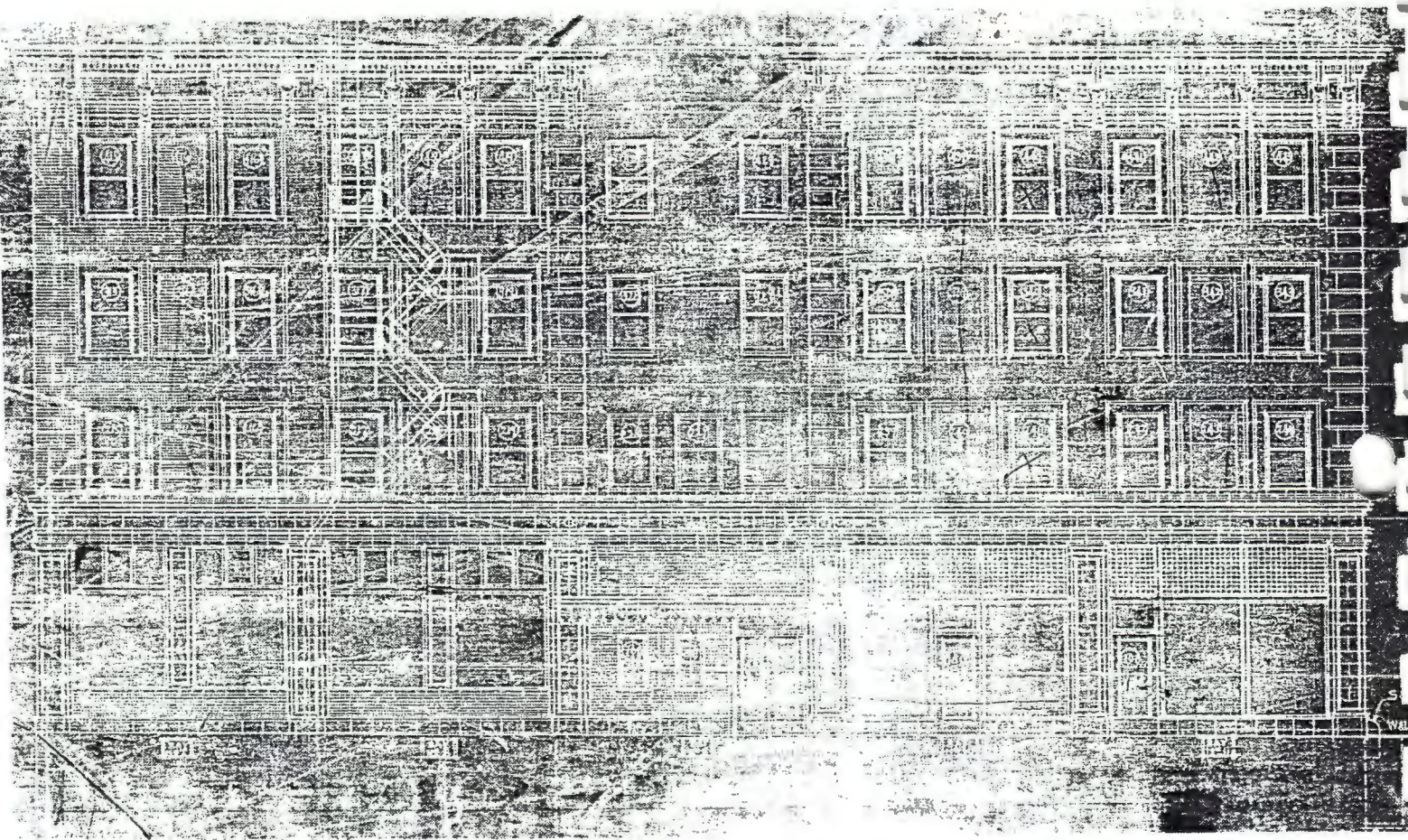
Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 034

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance



**SHELDON-MUNN HOTEL
PROUDFOOT & BIRD PLANS FOR EAST ELEVATION
1916**

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 035
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name SHELDON-MUNN HOTEL ADDITION
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 309-311 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1926-1927 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT & BIRD
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking NE Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☒ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☐ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

This addition to the Sheldon-Munn Hotel calls attention to the economic boom in Ames during the period. The success of the original hotel prompted an expansion of the business with construction of two additional commercial rooms on the first floor and additional hotel rooms on the upper three floors. Completion of this new building climaxed the astounding growth of Main Street's 300 block during the 1920s. The addition should be counted as a resource separate and distinct from the original building because the addition physically demonstrates and confirms the overall economic boom in Ames and, specifically, the growth in this block of Main Street, which the original Sheldon-Munn Hotel had helped stimulate.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc.)

Ames Daily Tribune; February 16, 1926, page 1; June 17, 1926, page 1.

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 035

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

The Sheldon-Munn Hotel is significant because it is the most complex historic commercial building in Ames in terms of size, form, and mass and because it was designed by Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines. Originally constructed in 1916, the building occupied 301-309 Main Street. The lots to the west, at 307-309 Main Street, were purchased in 1926 and an addition was built on them. This addition was opened to the public in February 1927. Ben Cole, building contractor of Ames, was the general contractor for the Sheldon-Munn addition.

Although erected ten years later, this addition conforms in all but a few details to the overall design of the earlier building. The brick used varied slightly in color, however, and the new addition also did not replicate the brickworked quoins which decorate 301-309.

The addition to the Sheldon-Munn Hotel should be counted as a separate historic resource to that at 301-311. The addition expanded the scale of the hotel giving it an even more monumental and impressive image. The addition also calls attention to respect for uniformity and continuity of architectural design and demonstrates how Proudfoot and Bird achieved them.

Iowa Site Inventory

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Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 036
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name C. J. LYNCH BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 313 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1919-1925* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

The area between the Sheldon-Munn Hotel and the Hubbard Bush Garage at 329 Main Street was vacant prior to 1920. Although a Chinese laundry was located in a frame building at the site of 313 Main, the rest of the area was mostly taken up with signboards. This area of Main Street was on wetland. Main Street was filled-in to raise it up, and this eventually encouraged commercial development. Construction of the Sheldon-Munn Hotel also stimulated the commercial growth in this area and, by the mid-1920s, the north side of Main Street in the 300 block had been improved with two-story brick buildings all along its length. The building at 313 calls direct attention to this upbuilding of the western portion of Ames central business district.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* 1919 Sanborn maps show this lot vacant. In 1925, according to the *Ames Daily Tribune* of June 2, 1925, the Ames City Council allowed C. J. Lynch to construct a rear portion to this building "which is occupied by Osborn's."

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1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 036

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. The front portion of the building was constructed between 1919 and 1925 and the rear portion constructed in the summer of 1925. C. J. Lynch was owner of this building. The front portion was occupied in 1925 by Osborn's.

This building reads with its neighbors to the west, 317 and 319 Main Street. These buildings are non-identical triplets probably constructed contemporaneously if, indeed, not simultaneously. They were all constructed prior to 1926. The rooms at 313 and 317 are most similar, while that at 319 has several additional architectural features. Number 317 has a somewhat wider facade than its mates to the east and west, and this is reflected in the fact that 317 has three sets of paired windows on the second floor rather than two sets.

The room at 313 features, on the second floor, 1/1 double-hung windows, which appear to be aluminum and are replacements. A course of cast concrete serves as sill for these windows and also extends the entire width of the facade. Another concrete band is situated above the windows and also stretches the width of the building. A plaque area, worked in brick, stands on the top capped by a cast concrete coping. Parapets stand at either side of this coping. Brick on the facade is polychrome. The first floor is altered from its original storefront design. The storefront now has aluminum window and door frames. There is a metal canopy fixed on the first floor. The upper portion of the storefront windows are now blocked down. Original glass material may remain intact behind the cover. A cast concrete lintel runs above the storefront and separates it from the second floor.

This is a good commercial building exhibiting a restrained design made interesting through emphasis on texture. Texture is provided by the variegated brick color, cast concrete material, and brickwork details. The building would be made more interesting if the second floor windows were returned to their 6/1 configuration, almost certainly their original design. The building's appearance would also be improved by removal of the fixed metal canopy. This building is contributing to an historic commercial district. Because these triplet resources work together visually as a unified commercial row, their architectural significance is strongly increased.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 037
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 315-317 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1920-1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
_____(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1920 the entire north side of this block was vacant between the Sheldon-Munn Hotel and the automobile garage at the corner of Burnett. The sole exception was a frame Chinese laundry standing at 313 Main. Wooden billboards occupied other portions of this block. The situation by 1927 was entirely reversed with fine two-story brick commercial buildings standing here, including the newly expanded Sheldon-Munn addition at 309-311 Main Street. The rapid and quality growth calls attention to the economic boom in Ames during this period and the fact that this portion of Main Street was built up in response to this opportunity.

Shown on the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map as two commercial rooms, the building at 315-317 Main should perhaps be counted as two resources depending on the historical occupants of the building and how their businesses related to the historic contexts of commerce in Ames.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, (

* Sanborn fire insurance maps for 1920 and 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

Date Fall 1991

Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309

Telephone 515/280-8026

Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 037

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. This building reads with its neighbors 313 to the east and 319-321 to the west. These buildings are non-identical triplets probably constructed contemporaneously if, indeed, not simultaneously. They were all constructed between 1920-1926. The rooms at 313 and 315-317 are most similar while that at 319-321 has several additional architectural features. Number 315-317 has a somewhat wider facade than its mates to the east and west, and this is reflected in the fact that 315-317 has three sets of paired windows on the second floor rather than two sets.

The facade at 315-317 is the best preserved of the triplets, primarily because of its original windows. The second floor features three sets of paired windows. These windows retain their original 6/1 double hung sash. A course of cast concrete serves as sill for these windows and also extends the entire width of the facade. Another concrete band is situated above the windows and also stretches the width of the building. A plaque area, worked in brick, stands on the top capped by a cast concrete coping. Parapets stand at either side of this coping. Brick on the facade is polychrome in shades of orange, yellow, and brown. The plaque area appears to have been repointed using a lighter colored mortar than the original. The first floor is greatly altered from its original storefront design. The storefront now has aluminum window and door frames. There is a metal canopy fixed on the first floor. The bulkhead area is now covered in grey glass or ceramic type block material. The upper portion of the storefront windows are now blocked down. Original glass material may remain intact behind the cover. This glass may be of the Luxfer type because some of this material remains visible in the transom of the door at the east which serves the apartments on the second floor. A cast concrete lintel runs above the storefront and separates it from the second floor.

This is a good commercial building exhibiting a restrained design made interesting through emphasis on texture. Texture is provided by the variegated brick color, cast concrete material, brickwork details, and small paned window lights. The overall appearance of this building would be improved by the removal of the fixed metal canopy. This building is contributing to an historic commercial district. Because these triplet resources work together visually as a unified commercial row, their architectural significance is strongly increased.

315-317 MAIN

No, 27

G. T. Kooser and wife,
Jessie A.

to

C. J. Lynch

: Agreement
:
: Dated May 23, 1922
:
: Filed June 7, 1922
:
: Recorded Book 34 page 178

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, G. T. Kooser and Jessie A. Kooser, his wife, of Ames, Story County, Iowa, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar paid by C. J. Lynch of Ames, Story County, Iowa, do hereby convey to the said C. J. Lynch an easement to occupy a space Thirty-three (33) inches in width east and west by (27) feet in length north and south in the southwest corner of Lot Twenty-four (24), Block Ten (10), Original Town of Ames, Iowa.

It is the understanding and agreement between the parties that whereas the said Lynch is erecting a building on Lot Twenty-three (23) in Block Ten (10) of the Original Town of Ames, Iowa, and the parties are desirous of having a common stairway for the accommodation of the building being erected on said Lot Twenty-three (23) and for the accommodation of any building that may hereafter be erected on said Lot Twenty-four (24).

Now, therefore, it is the purpose of these presents to vest in the said C. J. Lynch the right to erect one-half of the stairway on the southwest corner of said Lot Twenty-four (24), said stairway to lead from the ground floor to the second story. It is also agreed that a stairway from the ground floor, under the stairway leading to the second floor, may be constructed to the basement. It is agreed that the expense of constructing said stairway or stairways, as the said Lynch may elect to construct under this agreement, shall be borne by him but if at any time the said Lot Twenty-four (24) should be improved and a building shall be constructed so as to connect up with said stairways, then the owner of the said Lot Twenty-four (24) shall forthwith pay to the said C. J. Lynch or his assigns one-half (1/2) the cost of said stairways, and upon the payment of said sum then the owner of said Lot Twenty-four (24) or the portion covered by the stair ways shall be entitled to the use of the stairways in common with the owner of said Lot Twenty-three (23), but until said Lot Twenty-four (24) is improved and a building connected up with said stairways, the owner of Lot Twenty-three (23) shall have the exclusive use of said stairways.

It is also understood that said stairways shall be constructed so that not more than one-half of the same shall be constructed on any portion of said lot other than the specific portion herein described, for which an easement is so granted.

.....

No. 28

Mrs. A. Doolittle

: Release

Continuation of Abstract of Title to Lot Twenty-three (23) in Block Ten (10) in the original town of Ames, Iowa, from and including the 21st day of June A. D. 1928 at 8 o'clock A. M. down to this date.

.....
Ames Building and Loan : Release.
Dated June 29th, 1928.
(Corporate Seal) : Filed June 30th, 1928.
to : Recorded Book 40 page 326.
C. J. Lynch and Jessie :
A. Lynch :

Release of mortgage recorded in Book "Y" on page 137.

.....
Ames Building and Loan : Release.
Association, :
By I. E. Melhus, Vice President : Dated July 2nd, 1928.
By Chas. B. Ash, Secy & Treas. : Filed July 11th, 1928.
(Corporate Seal) :
to : Recorded Book 40 page 340.
C. J. Lynch and Jessie :
A. Lynch :

Release of mortgage recorded in Book "Y" on page 140.

.....
C. J. Lynch and Jessie A. : Warranty Deed. \$1.00
Lynch, his wife, :
to : Date June 8th, 1928.
Charles Johnson : Filed July 5th, 1928.
: Recorded Book 61 page 32.

Conveys Lot Twenty-Three (23) in Block Ten (10) original town of Ames, Iowa.

The grantors herein reserve for the use and benefit of the owners of Lot 24 in Block 10 of the original town of Ames, Iowa, an easement in and to a space 33 inches in width east and west and 27 feet in length north and south in the southeast corner of said Lot 23, Block 10 of the original town of Ames, Iowa, the property covered

Miscellaneous Record No. 42 at page 43 in the
office of the County Recorder of Story County, Iowa,
shows the following agreement:-

"This agreement made and entered into this 2nd day of July, 1928, by and among C. J. Lynch and Jessie A. Lynch, his wife, parties of the first part; M. F. Allen, widow, party of the second part; and Charles Johnson and Nellie Johnson, his wife, parties of the third part, WITNESSETH;

THAT WHEREAS, C. J. Lynch and Jessie A. Lynch were heretofore owners of Lot 23 in Block 10 of the original town of Ames, Iowa, and have conveyed the same by warranty deed to Charles Johnson reserving an easement for stairway on the southeast corner 27 feet long and 33 inches wide; and

WHEREAS, M. F. ALLEN is the owner of Lot 24 in Block 10 of the Original Town of Ames, Iowa; and

WHEREAS, there are now stairways constructed on the South 27 feet of the line between the two lots extending 33 inches on either side of the lot line, one stairway leading to the second story and the other leading to the basement; and

WHEREAS, the parties are desirous of maintaining said stairways in common for the use of the owners or occupants of the two lots; and

WHEREAS, there is a party wall erected on the line between the lots extending from the North end of said stairway to the alley, and the third parties have heretofore purchased and paid for the use of said party wall.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED by and among all the parties that the owners of the respective lots, that is to say, the second party as owner of Lot 24 and Charles Johnson, one of the third parties, as owner of Lot 23 are by this agreement conceded to each be the owner of an undivided interest in the party wall erected on the line between said lots north of the south 27 feet thereof; and

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the owners and occupants of said respective lots have the right in common to use said stairways located on the South 27 feet thereof at the line between said lots and extending 33 inches on either side of said line; and

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that the easement and right to use said stairways shall run with the lots, and the owners of said lots shall perpetually enjoy in common the use thereof.

The expense of maintaining said stairways shall be equally borne by the owners of said lots. And the said C. J. Lynch and Jessie A. Lynch, his wife, convey and release any interest they may have in said stairways

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 038
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 319-321 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: BET. 1920-1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer Page



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☒ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☐ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

In 1920 the entire north side of this block was vacant between the Sheldon-Munn Hotel and the automobile garage at the corner of Burnett. The sole exception was a frame Chinese laundry standing at 313 Main. Wooden billboards occupied other portions of this block. The situation by 1927 was entirely reversed with fine two-story brick commercial buildings standing here, including the newly expanded Sheldon-Munn addition at 309-311 Main Street. The rapid and quality growth calls attention to the economic boom in Ames during this period and the fact that this portion of Main Street was built up in response to this opportunity.

Shown on the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map as two commercial rooms, the building at 319-321 Main should perhaps be counted as two resources depending on the historical occupants of the building and how their businesses related to the historic contexts of commerce in Ames.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, etc)

* Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 1920 and 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project:

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 038

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a one-room wide facade. This building reads with its neighbors 313 and 315-317 Main Street. These buildings are non-identical triplets probably constructed contemporaneously if, indeed, not simultaneously. The rooms at 313 and 315-317 are most similar, while that at 319-321 has several additional architectural features. Number 315-317 has a somewhat wider facade than its mates to the east and west, this is reflected in the fact that 315-317 has three sets of paired windows on the second floor rather than two sets.

The room at 319-321 features, on the second floor, two sets of paired windows. These windows have 1/1 double hung sash and are replacements. A course of cast concrete serves as sill for these windows and also extends the entire width of the facade. Another concrete band is situated above the windows and also stretches the width of the building. Instead of a plaque area above this (as on 313 and 315-317) number 319-321 features a tiled hip roof with brackets capped by a cast concrete coping. Parapets stand at either side of this coping. Brick on the facade is polychrome in shades of orange brown and yellow brown and the mortar joints are deeply raked. Although the first floor storefront is greatly altered, it retains its original cavity and central entrance design. A fixed metal canopy may at one time have been in place on the first floor but its removal demonstrates how attractive a commercial building can be when the original cavity of the storefront is respected. The building almost certainly had, like numbers 313 and 315-317, a cast concrete lintel above the storefront, but this is non-extant. The brick above this area and below the second floor window sills appears to have been replaced.

This is a fine commercial building exhibiting a restrained design made interesting through emphasis on texture. Texture is provided by the variegated brick color, cast concrete material, brickwork details, and the tile roof. The building would be made more interesting if the second floor windows were returned to their 6/1 configuration, almost certainly their original design. This building is contributing to an historic commercial district. Because these triplet resources work together visually as a unified commercial row, their architectural significance is strongly increased.

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 039
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COMMERCIAL BUILDING
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 323-325 MAIN STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____ ; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present COMMERCIAL Original COMMERCIAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1924 BET. 1920-1926* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agricultural
☒ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☐ other _____
12. Structural System: ☐ wood frame with interlocking joints ☐ wood frame with light members (balloon frame)
☒ masonry load-bearing walls ☐ iron frame ☐ steel frame with curtain walls ☐ reinforced concrete
☐ other _____
13. Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated
14. Integrity: ☒ original site ☐ moved--if so, when? _____
Notes on alterations, additions (with dates and architect, if known) and any other notable features of building and site:
(see next page)
15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
☐ other _____
16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
17. Surroundings of the building: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered outbuildings ☐ densely built-up ☒ commercial
☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____

18. Map

19. Photo looking N Photographer _____ Page _____



Significance

(Indicate sources of information for all statements)

20. Architectural Significance

- ☐ a. Ames Contributing (Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register)
☒ b. Ames Compatible (Contributing structure)
☐ c. Ames Noncontributing (Not eligible/intrusion)

See continuation sheet.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

- ☐ a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register (Ames Contributing)
☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

See continuation sheet.

22. Sources (for primary and secondary sources, give complete facts of publication: author, title, place of publication, date, (

* Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 1920 and 1926.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
Address 104 Southwest Fourth Street Des Moines, IA 50309 Telephone 515/280-8026
Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

For Office of Historic Preservation Use Only

1. Office Information Sources on this Property

- ☐ County Resource File _____
☐ Windshield Survey _____
☐ National Register _____
☐ Grants-in-Aid: _____
☐ Determination of Eligibility _____

☐ Review and Compliance Project _____

- ☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____
☐ Other _____

2. Subject Traces

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

3. Photo Images _____

- _____

Iowa Site Inventory

Bureau of Historic Preservation
Iowa State Department of Cultural Affairs
Capitol Complex
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Site Number 039

CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance

20. Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, brick commercial building with a two-room wide facade. Constructed between 1920 and 1926, this building features richly developed surface textures. The building reads as a commercial block, that is a commercial building comprising two or more room-sized units constructed as a unified design.

The building features, on the second floor, four sets of paired windows. The two-room configuration of this building is readily understood because each room contains two sets. The present windows are replacements. The original configuration of these windows was, possibly, like those on 317 Main Street. There are cast concrete sills and a course of cast concrete above the windows. Simple, stylized brackets are situated under this stringcourse at the sides of the windows. Above this course are three plaque areas, two which are narrow and flank a wider one centrally placed. These plaques are demarked by brickwork and cast concrete blocks are placed in each corner. The interior of these plaques is formed by bricks laid butt end. Brick pilasters flank each side of the building and terminate at the top of the facade in parapets capped with cast concrete. There is also a cast concrete coping on top of the facade and a parapet placed above this flanked by decorative cast concrete heraldic motifs. The centrally placed parapet, plaques, and the course above the windows visually tie the building together.

Brick used in this building is multi-colored dark red and dark orange. Mortar joints are deeply raked. Although the storefront windows are somewhat blocked down, this cover material respects the original window cavity of the building. Original glass may remain intact behind this material.

This is an outstanding commercial building. It exhibits rich textural qualities achieved through use of varied building materials, the interplay of light on the brick surfaces and deep mortar raking, and the "tweed" feeling which the variegated brick color lends to the building. This building is contributing to an historic commercial district. If the original second floor windows remained intact or compatible windows were reinstalled, the building could become a key building.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____

This building calls attention to the upbuilding of the central business district in Ames, the fulcrum of which, by the 1920s, had moved westwards

This building should perhaps be counted as two resources depending on the historical significance of the commercial use undertaken by the occupants of the rooms at 323 and 325.