

2002

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

OCT 16 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name RUMELY-DES MOINES DRUG COMPANY BUILDING
other names/site number Rumely Bldg; Federal Machine Corp Bldg; Security File Warehouse Bldg

2. Location

street & number 110 Southwest Fourth Street
city, town Des Moines
state IA code county Polk code 153 zip code 50309

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: [x] private, [] public-local, [] public-State, [] public-Federal
Category of Property: [x] building, [] district, [] site, [] structure, [] object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, Total 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 10/11/89
Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[x] entered in the National Register.
[] determined eligible for the National Register.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:) _____
Entered in the National Register: [Signature] 11/16/89
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade

Warehouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade

Commercial Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Chicago Style Commercial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Gravel/tar composition

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

ABSTRACT

The Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building is a large, rectangular, brick warehouse block measuring approximately 100'x130'. East facade constitutes narrower measurement. There is also a loading dock on north elevation measuring approximately 19'x116'. West end of dock & west end of building are in line. The building is 6-stories high w/full basement plus a full basement under the loading dock. The building was constructed in 1903 from a design by Hallett & Rawson, architects of Des Moines, Iowa. The top 2-floors were added about 1912.

There are 2-primary facades: east elevation with a main entryway & north elevation. They face downtown Des Moines. Primary facades exhibit considerable architectural detail while the south & west elevations are strictly utilitarian . South elevation faces away from downtown.

The building stands on a full city quarter block. The property is located in the warehouse district of downtown Des Moines south of the Rock Island Passenger Depot. East-west railroad tracks run between the Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building and the Depot.

STRUCTURAL

The building is supported by footings, load-bearing brick walls, & an interior system of columns and beams. The columns are arranged on each of the six floors and in the basement in 4-rows of 6-columns each, the 4-rows running from east to west, each column evenly spaced from the others. This system rises from the basement to sixth floor to support each floor and, finally, the roof.

Foundation of the Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building is brick. Floor of basement is also brick covered w/concrete.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

COMMERCE
WHOLESALE TRADE OF DRUGS IN IOWA
COMMERCE, 1890s-1970

1911-1939

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder

Hallett & Rawson, Architects of Des Moines,
Iowa

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wholesaling of drugs rose to be a major commercial activity in the first half of the Twentieth Century in the United States. The Des Moines Drug Company (1897-1970) achieved a premier position in the regional distribution of products to the more than 1,000 local pharmacies across Iowa. The firm's founder and long-time president, M E Sherman, served on the Board of Control of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, an indication of the firm's stature. Among Iowa drug wholesalers, available source tell us that Des Moines Drug Company especially dominated the context of this commercial activity in central Iowa. For most of its 73 years, the firm was located in the Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building at 104 SW 4th. The building remains, architecturally, relatively unaltered today.

The Nineteenth Century saw a major growth in the pharmaceutical profession, a profession that developed against the backdrop of the widespread use of popular medicines heavily dependent on alcohol in their formulation. The first Pharmacopocia (a book of standards for drug preparation) in the United States was published in 1820 followed a year later by establishment of the first college of pharmacy in the United States at Philadelphia. Iowa established its own College of Pharmacy at the University of Iowa in 1885. Already by 1880 the State of Iowa had laid down regulations for the licensing of pharmacists and established a governing board. The Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, a trade group, was organized in 1880.

Pharmacists here in America were dependent from the beginning on the wholesaler, as the earliest supplies were imported into this country from Europe. As the dissemination of drugs through pharmacies grew, so did the wholesale business specializing in these products. Trade organizations were established to facilitate the wholesale drug business. The National Wholesale Druggists Association was organized in 1883. The wholesaling of drugs became a growth industry in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. By 1880, for example, there were approximately 2,700 different items and sizes of proprietaries on the drug market (Zopf, p 338). Three years later, the number of these products had almost doubled and growth continued so that by 1916, a drug wholesaler could list some 38,000 different items and sizes. By 1933, the total had reached 60,000.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Major Bibliographical References are attached on a Continuation Sheet.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre.

UTM References

A

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4	4	8	2	2	5
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4	6	0	3	4	4	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet for Photo Log

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 7 & 8 of Block 19 in Fort Des Moines Plat except the North Fifteen (15) feet of Lot Eight (8), now included in and forming a part of the City of Des Moines, Iowa, subject to zoning ordinances & easements & restrictive covenants of record and locally known as 104 Southwest 4th, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

National Register boundaries for the property contain all land included in verbal boundary description.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W C Page, Public Historian
 organization _____ date December 20, 1988
 street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue telephone 515/243-5740
 city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50313

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EXTERIOR

Vitrified brick is used throughout the building. Brick of primary facades is dark red color while that of other 2-elevations is orange.

The interior system of column supports defines the system of exterior fenestration. There are 5-bays on east & west elevations & 7-bays on the north & south. These bays measure approximately 12' on east & north and approximately 4' on west & south.

Concerning the primary facades, the 1st floor features the brick foundation which rises about 75" above grade. A brick water table caps the foundation. Front entryway is centered on east elevation w/2-sets of paired windows flanking it on either side. These constitute the 5-bays mentioned above. A brick, Romanesque type arch frames the entryway & features a cast concrete keystone. A concrete title plaque is located over the arch & reads "The Rumely Building." Brickwork is laid on primary facades w/inset courses resulting in a texture of horizontal bands on 1st floor. A brick belt course surrounds primary facades between 1st & 2nd floors.

North facade shares brickwork detailing as described for east elevation. North facade is approximately 30' longer than east facade & contains the 7-bays already mentioned. Six of these bays are given over to window openings, each bay containing a set of paired windows. The other bay, located one bay in from the west end, comprises an overhead door to serve loading dock. Door has side windows w/8 -panes flanking it & one overhead window w/12-panes.

Window sash on east & north elevations of 1st floor are original to the building. They are wood with 1/1 configuration. Main entryway on east now has an aluminum door w/balance of entryway cavity filled in with brick. There is a painted sign reading "Federal Machine Corp." near top of 1st floor at east end of north elevation. Sign dates post 1963. Letters of sign are black on a white field. Loading dock is concrete & strictly utilitarian in construction. There is a flight of pedestrian steps from grade to east end of dock. Dock stands approximately 5' above grade.

The 2nd through 4th floors share, on primary facades, numerous architectural features. Bay placement is regular with each of the 5-cavities on east and 7-cavities on west filled with windows. Windows are Chicago-type w/2-vertical muntins dividing the spaces into 3-areas. Central area is larger than 2-flanking areas. Horizontal muntin of central unit divides area into a 1/3 top unit and a 2/3 bottom unit. Flanking unites have horizontal muntin dividing area into halves. Windows on 4th floor are arched w/muntins arranged to resemble the letter "H". On east facade, those windows flanking the central ones have had glass removed and boarded up with plywood. Muntins remain intact. There are, worked in brick, arch design springing from the top horizontal bank of brick on 1st floor to top of 4th floor. The arches enclose, vertically, the regularly placed windows on each of the floors. There are also panels worked in brick between windows on 2nd, 3rd, & 4th floors.

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In 1911, the Des Moines Drug Company bought the Rumely Building & proceeded to add 2-stories to it. The upper 2-stories incorporate sash windows in paired arrangement regularly placed & conforming to window arrangement on floors 2 through 4. These sash have simple 1/1 configuration. Construction of addition removed original brick cornice from top of 4th floor. Brick of new addition matches that of original brick in color and consistency on each elevation.

There is an architectural belt of brick constructed between 5th & 6th floors. There is also another brick course outset from the regular plane of the building at top of 6th floor. This demarcates the beginning of a simple frieze. There is a moderately large cornice constructed of metal. This is, perhaps, a replacement of the original cornice or perhaps covers the original one. A metal fire escape is attached to north elevation on 4th bay from east.

As mentioned, west & south elevations display utilitarian design. Each of the 6-floors have 5-bays on west & 7-bays on south elevations. The sash comprise metal, commercial type design w/16-panes each. Sills are brick covered w/concrete and lintels are brick w/jack arches. On west elevation, there are the remains of a painted sign reading (in now faint lettering) "M. Rumely Company" between 3rd & 4th floors. There is also a fire escape along middle set of windows on west elevation.

South elevation has 7-bays of windows on each floor & fire escape by 3rd window from east. There is a brick parapet which is stepped upwards in 5-steps from west to east. Encaustic tile caps parapet which conforms to the slight roof pitch downwards east to west. South elevation also features a loading door on 1st floor at 2nd bay from west. Door cavity has been filled in somewhat w/brick & newer metal doors installed.

Roof is gravel & tar composition. It slopes slightly from east to west about 4' in its 130' run. There is a simple brick chimney at northwest corner of basement that services the boiler in the basement. There are also 2-chimneys on northeast corner of building which service fireplaces on 1st floor.

INTERIOR

Each floor, including basement, consists virtually of one room with a few exceptions: an enclosed elevator shaft & a stairway which runs from basement to 6th floor; a boiler room & brick vault enclosure in basement; and an office space on the east side of 1st floor. The freight elevator is a post World War II replacement of the original one. There is also a spiral, gravity operated conveyor from 6th to 1st floors which dates from the Des Moines Drug Company's occupancy.

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Each floor has an area of approximately 13,000 square feet. Ceilings are generally 14' high.

A notable exception to the utilitarian feeling of the building is the office space on 1st floor. This area measure approximately 56'x36' and is located in the northeast corner of the floor. This area was originally used a the general office and sales rooms and included salesmen's rest & bath areas, manager's office, clerical offices, vault, & entryway. Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson redesigned the area about 1912. The present arrangement of rooms dates from this time. The manager's office is finely appointed with walnut paneling, a coffered ceiling, and a fireplace in the northeast corner. There is also a fireplace on the east wall of the general office room. Ceiling in general office has been lowered w/drop ceiling. A large, walk-in vault stands directly west of the general office.

ALTERATIONS

The Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building is notable for having few alterations. As a building type, warehouses have, in Des Moines, undergone considerable alterations. This usually includes the radical replacement of original window framing and sash, major remodeling, and/or the injection of modern intrusions by way of additions or close proximity to the city's new viaduct system over the railroad rights-of-way near which, of course, the warehouse district stands. The Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building presents, in contrast, a well preserved example of a fine building expanded by a carefully and professionally designed top two story addition. Replacement of the south loading door and the bricking in of the east facade entryway are the biggest alterations to the building's exterior. Interiorwise, lowering of ceilings in the general office area took place, probably, in the 1960s. Some of the floorspace has also been fenced-in in the warehouse area with a chain-link type system. The main entryway hall of 1st floor has also a drop ceiling with some newer partitions dividing it from rear of building. These alterations are minor and probably reversible.

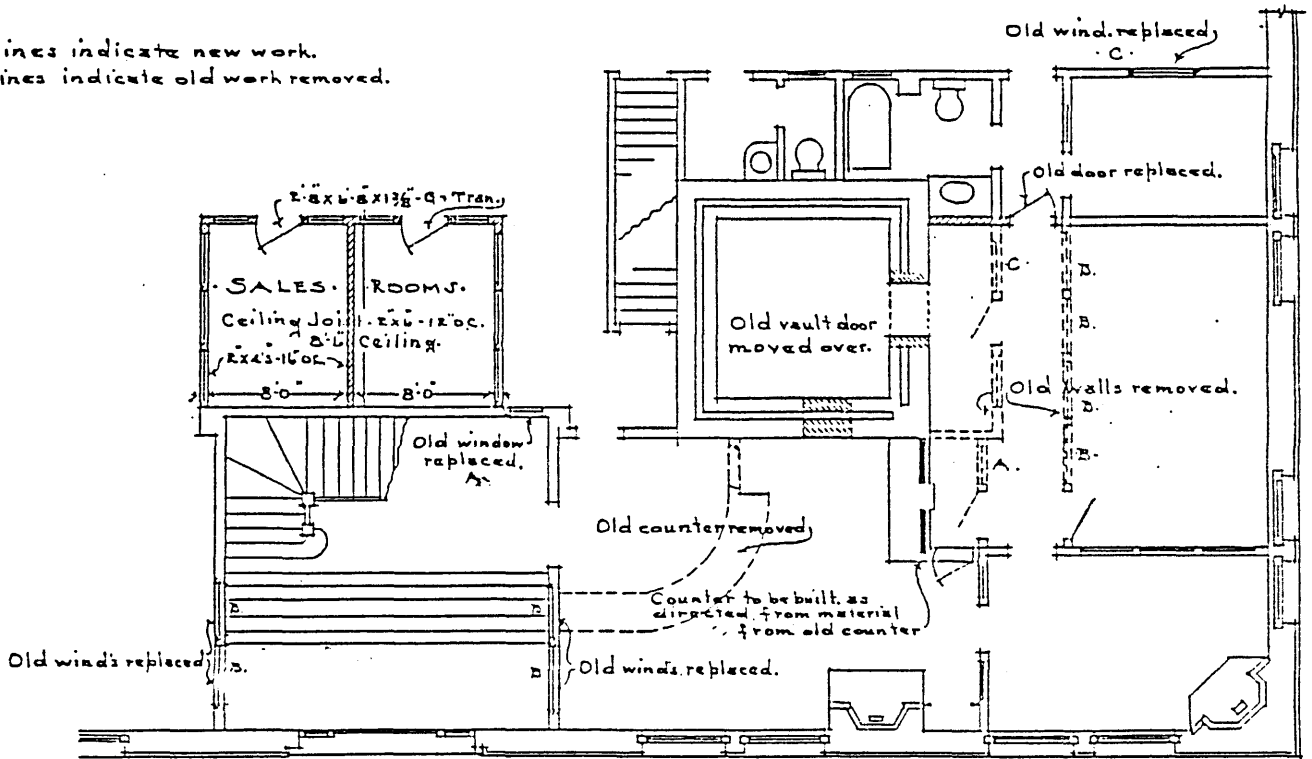
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Notes:
Section lines indicate new work.
Dotted lines indicate old work removed.



PLAN OF OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR.

"Alterations to Rumley Building" (sic)
"Proudfoot, Bird, & Rawson Archt's"
"SW Corner W. 4th & Vine"
"Plan of Office on First Floor"
No Date Brooks, Borg & Skiles Set #259

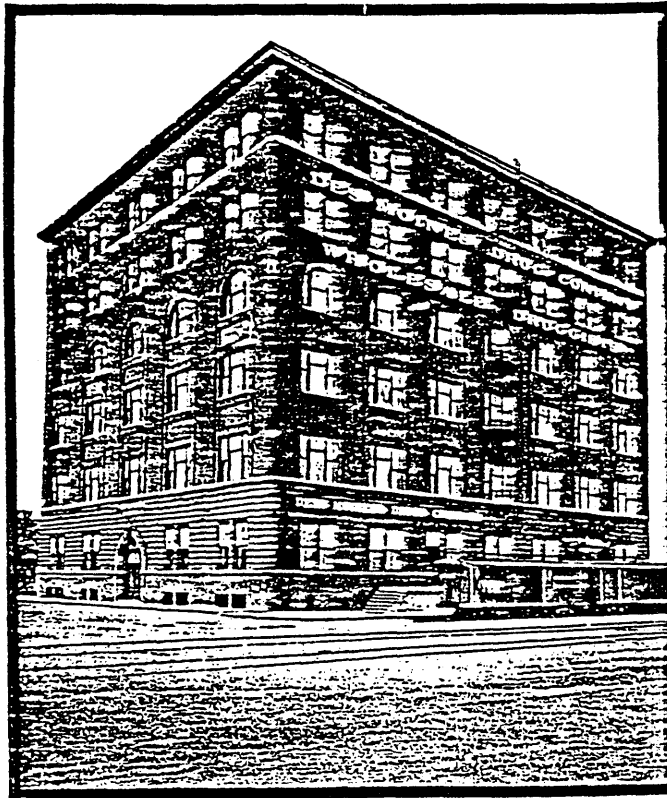
ALTERATIONS TO RUMLEY BUILDING.
DES MOINES.
IOWA.

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Des Moines Drug Company from a post card circa 1920. State Historical Society Archives; Des Moines, IA. View looking southwest.

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The increase in these figures readily illustrates the need for adequate wholesale services and storage facilities to satisfy the demands of local pharmacists' orders.

The retailing of drugs in Iowa was carried on by the local drug store. These businesses were an important part of the Main Street scene in the Nineteenth Century. In 1880-81, for example, there were already some 1,080 retail drug stores in Iowa. By 1912 there were some 1,500 ("Iowa State Gazetteer & Business Directories," 1880-1913). Many of these businesses stocked a wide-range of merchandise including a general line of goods. Sometimes physicians dispensed drugs directly to the patient.

The earliest pharmacists in Iowa were likely dependent on wholesalers located in the large Midwest cities like Saint Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee. By the second half of the Nineteenth Century, drug wholesale houses were operating within Iowa. Some of these early Iowa drug wholesalers were Squire-Bloss Drug Company (Burlington), Hornick, Moore and Porterfield (Sioux City), and Hartz & Bahnsen (Rock Island) (Zopf, p 337).

By the 1880s, the City of Des Moines had achieved a major role in the general wholesaling of goods within Iowa. As hub of a complex railroad network, the city served the state's central region, as well as the state and beyond. In 1890, for example, 416 wholesale drummers (field sales representatives) resided in Des Moines. By 1920, their numbers had increased to 1,300.

Wholesaling was an important part of Des Moines' growth in the Nineteenth Century. The city's central location in Iowa and long distances to other major urban centers in the Midwest coupled with the state's extensive railroad network radiating from Des Moines and contributed to a health business climate for successful wholesaling in the capitol city. Two systems of wholesaling commonly were practiced in the Nineteenth Century: the central mart system (where merchants visited the wholesale house and made purchases) and the runner system (where traveling salesmen, also known as the drummers or runners, acted as representatives of the wholesale houses and visited merchants' places of business to take sales orders for delivery. Because of Des Moines' railroad network, the runner system prevailed here.

The area of Des Moines south of Court Avenue in the downtown area became the center of the city's wholesale district because of its proximity to the railroad tracks. Already by the 1880s, R C Webb, a grocery wholesaler, had moved his business to Third Street along the tracks, and other grocery wholesalers followed. In 1881, wholesale and jobbing transactions totaled \$12,325,452 in Des Moines and exceeded receipts for manufactured and retailed goods. Foodstuffs, building supplies, and apparel goods dominated the wholesale trade in Des Moines, although druggist and paper goods were also important products wholesaled from the city.

The Des Moines Drug Company (1897-1970) was successor to the Hulbert-Ward Drug Company of Des Moines. Harry L Spencer (1842-19??), Des Moines Drug's president, was an Oskaloosan and an immensely successful wholesale grocer in Iowa. The H L Spencer Company of Oskaloosa supplied much of the foodstuffs for the Mahaska-Marion-Monroe County coal operations. The firm also acquired the E C Palmer Company, wholesale grocers of Sioux City, and the Letts, Fletcher Company of Marshalltown. Spencer extended his business interests to include presidency of the Oskaloosa National

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Bank, Director of the Oskaloosa Power and Land Company, and Oskaloosa Gas Light Company, as well as other capitalist ventures like the Des Moines Drug Company in Des Moines. Spencer provided the initial capital for the Des Moines Drug Company.

The full management of the firm was undertaken by the Secretary/Treasurer, M E Sherman (1873-1959). Sherman was a graduate of the University of Iowa (then State University of Iowa) College of Pharmacy. Upon passing the state pharmacy board examination in 1892, Sherman went to work at a local Oskaloosa drug store. Soon after this, he and another pharmacist bought an half interest in the store; and, the following year, he and his partner bought the other half interest. With H L Spencer's financial backing, Sherman bought a part interest in the Hulbert-Ward Drug Company in Des Moines in 1897. The name was changed to Des Moines Drug Company, In 1898, Sherman became president of the firm; and, in 1905, he purchased control of the company and was made president and treasurer. Sherman remained president of the company until his death in 1959--more than sixty years affiliated with the firm. Sherman was also an early member of the Greater Des Moines Committee for 12 years. He was on the board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists Association in 1924 and a charter member of the Des Moines Club. After Sherman's death, the firm continued in business until February 1970 when it ceased operations.

The Des Moines Drug Company used the runner system in wholesaling. Before World War I, the firm employed a staff of about a dozen sales representatives. A salesman's illustrated catalogue of goods remains extant and presents an extensive line of pharmaceutical and related merchandise offered about 1910. This merchandise included drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietary articles, glassware, soda supplies, linseed oil, turpentine, wines, whiskies, gins, brandies, and other liquors, sporting goods, toys, paints, painters' supplies, paint brushes, window glass, white lead, and cigars, among other items. Orders reaching the firm by 3:00 PM one day were executed and shipped the same day. The firm could use any of seventeen railroad lines to ship these goods.

The firm maintained a chemist and pharmacist to oversee quality control, particularly in the examination of crude drugs and testing alkaloidal strengths. Some drugs were probably compounded on site but the extent of these activities is not known. Precompounded drugs also were probably packaged on site. The firm used its own "Des Moines Drug Company" label on much of this merchandise.

Some liquid goods came into the building in bulk. These were stored in tanks in the basement and were then bottled into individual containers. The firm had a bottling capacity of 5,000 bottles per day in the bottling room circa 1910. The firm also wholesaled liquid goods which came into the wholesale house already bottled.

Originally located at 212-218 Second Street in Des Moines, the Des Moines Drug Company expanded its operations there by construction in 1903 of a 5-story addition measuring 22'x132". By 1911, this expanded building (which contained approximately 43,560 square feet) was inadequate to house the firm's operations. Des Moines Drug bought the Rumely Company Building in that year and moved to 104 SW 4th Street. Des Moines Drug Company proceeded to expand that building by construction of 2-additional floors to bring the building's total floor space to approximately 78,000 square feet plus a full

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basement. The progressive increase in square footage is a clear testament to the firm's growth.

Some information about the Rumely connection seems appropriate at this point. The M Rumely Company was one of the largest manufactures of threshing equipment in North America. In December 1911 the editor of *The American Thresherman*, B B Clarke, wrote in that publication that the company was, in wake of some major company buyouts, "the largest threshing machine concern in the world, and one of the largest of all implement builders " The firm rivalled the International Harvester Company. Based in La Porte, Indiana, the Rumely Company operated from about 1852 to 1931. During the firm's heyday of threshing production prior to World War I, the Rumely Company maintained 12 branch offices outside its La Porte headquarters, including the one in Des Moines. The Rumely connection is unincuded in this application's claim for historical significance because of the difficulty in documenting the role of the Des Moines branch office in the firm's overall manufacturing operations.

Returning to the Des Moines Drug Company, newspaper accounts help to document this firm's success. The Des Moines "Register and Leader" reported in 1903, for example, that the Des Moines Drug enjoyed a \$1 million annual volume in sales "fully twice that of any other drug house in the state" (11 December 1903, p 8 c 6). The report continues: "the business has grown from the smallest to the largest distributors of drug merchandise in the northwest." (Should one discount the puffing of business hyperbole?) The "Des Moines Register" reiterates in 1937 the firm's reputation: "The Des Moines Drug Co., wholesalers, have earned an enviable reputation in the drug field for their splendid organization and up to date methods of drug merchandising," (14 March 1937, clipping file, Des Moines Public Library). When the firm ceased operations in 1970, "The Des Moines Tribune" characterized it, now merged with Iowa Drug, as "the largest wholesale drug house in the state" of Iowa (12 March 1970, p 17, c 5). Taken together, these reports, spaced out over more than sixty years, indicate the firm's important stature in central Iowa and the state as a whole.

Two informants shed further light on the firm's regional significance. Robert G Gibbs, Executive Director (1959-1980), Iowa Pharmacists Association, reports that the biggest wholesale drug companies in Iowa were, in the Twentieth Century, Des Moines Drug Company, Iowa Drug Company, and McKesson Drug Company of Rock Island and Cedar Rapids with Des Moines Drug Company being the outstanding firm. There were also other smaller, independent suppliers of drugs such as J W Egerley (Ottumwa), Torbert (Dubuque), and Wunderlich. The direction in national, state, and local drug wholesaling has been towards centralization throughout the period in question. The big firms in Iowa, like Des Moines Drug, gained the statewide market in competition with smaller Iowa firms during the first half of the Twentieth Century. In the latter half, the big distributors like McPike (Kansas City) dominated the Midwestern market. Today there remain only about 6-8 major drug wholesalers in the entire nation. They are themselves one piece within an organization of corporate conglomeration.

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Dr Phillip Levine, Dean of Drake University's College of Pharmacy, lends further perspective to the changing character of the wholesale drug business. Before World War I, the quality of medicines was low. Drug wholesale catalogues attest to the general nature of drug store merchandise like lamps, wallpapers, cosmetics, as well as the sale of drugs and crude remedies like tinctures, extracts, powers, etc. The Great War brought the need for widespread professional medication and rise of today's old-line mainstay manufacturers like Lilly and Parke-Davis. These firms patronized regional wholesale houses as sources of distribution. World War II brought further changes, better quality in products, and the decline of the wholesale house as a means of distribution. Since the 1950s and 1960s, pharmacists have increasingly ordered directly from the manufacturer, greatly accelerated in the 1980s by the ubiquitous Eight Hundred Number. Within this context of change, the Des Moines Drug Company retained a premier position among Iowa drug wholesalers during the years of its operations.

In 1963 General Manufacturing Company bought the Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building. The facility was used in the 1970s by Federal Machine Corporation, a manufacturer of coin vending machines. In 1985 M F Bach, a private investor, bought the building from General Manufacturing. Since that time it has served, under a new name, Security File Warehouse, as a storage depot for business files and records with office space on the first floor. Recent interest has surfaced for the adaptive re-use of the building possibly through its rehabilitation as an apartment complex. Planning for this potential prompted preparation of this application for the building's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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PRIMARY

The following architects' plans marked "The Rumely Building 104 Southwest 4th & Vine Streets" are in the archives of Brooks, Borg & Skiles, 700 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, IA. This firm is the successor to the firms noted on the particular plans.

"Plumbing, Heating & Lighting Plans, The Rumely Bldg. SW Corner W. 4th & Vine Streets." Blue lines on linen. Hallett & Rawson, Architects Des Moines, IA.

"Plan of First Floor"

"Foundation/Plan of First Floor"

"Plan of Second Floor/Plan of Third Floor"

"Fourth Floor Plan/Plan of Roof"

"North Elevation/South Elevation/West Elevation/East Elevation"

"Longitudinal Section 'A' 'B'"

"Details of Interior Finish & Construction"

"Full Size Section of Inside Office Partitions"

"Details of Interior Finish"

"Additions & Alterations to Second Floor"

"Drawing showing Elevator Hatchway" (blue/red ink on tracing paper)

The above plans comprise Set #410 Drawer 1222, Brooks, Borg & Skiles.

"A Concrete Platform for the Rumley Building"

Blue & pink ink on linen. "4th & Vine" later pencil notation.

Hallett & Rawson, Architects

Des Moines, IA No Date

The above plan comprises Set #893 Drawer 122, Brooks, Borg & Skiles.

"Alterations to Rumley Building"

Proudfoot, Bird, & Rawson Architects

625 Flynn Bldg

Des Moines, IA No date

Black ink on linen

"Plan of Office on First Floor"

"Basement Plan/First Floor Plan"

"Second Floor Plan/Third Floor Plan"

"Fourth Floor Plan/Roof Plan"

The above plans comprise Set #259, File 5-A Drawer 83, Brooks Borg & Skiles.

The Midwestern; Des Moines, IA; December 1906; Vol 1 No 4; p 83. Illustrates view of 4-story building looking southwest.

Abstract of Title: 104 Southwest 4th Street; Currently held by Iowa State Bank, Main Office, Des Moines, IA.

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- "Register & Leader;" (Des Moines, IA); "Proposed Rumley (sic) Warehouse;" ("Contracts will be awarded by the architects Thursday..."); 8 Feb 1903; p 8 c 4.
- Ibid*; "Ready for Use By September;" 27 July 1903; p 8 c 4.
- Ibid*; "Rock Island Improvements; Will use Rumley Property for an Addition to Its Yardage Facilities;" 28 Sept 1902; p 2 c 5.
- Ibid*; "Machine Company Plans Building/Rumley Concern Will Erect New office and Warehouse This Year...Will Be in Shipping District, Near Business Section;" 19 Jan 1912; p 3 c 3.
- Ibid*; Announcement of plans completed for new Rumely Bldg; 30 Jan 1903; p 6 c 3.
- Ibid*; "The J.R. & W.H. Gilcrest Company was the low bidder and received the contract for...lumber;" 26 Mar 1903.
- Ibid*; "Ready for Use by September;" 27 July 1903; p 8 c 4.
- Ibid*; "Hallet & Rawson have completed plans;" 27 July 1902.
- Ibid; "Bids for the Rumley warehouse will be opened by the architects Saturday;" 15 Aug 1902; p 6 c 3.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company; New York City, NY: 1884; 1891; 1901; 1920; 1920-1941; 1920-1943; 1957.
- History of La Porte County (Indiana); Chicago, Charles C Chapman & Co; 1880. "John Rumely" (biographical); pp 656-57.
- Des Moines City Directories; 1904-1913 (10 separate volumes).
- History of Mahaska County, Iowa; Chicago; Chapman Brothers; 1887; pp 331-312. "Harry L. Spencer" (biographical).
- On Site Floor Plan Measurements of Building; 7-pages (one for each floor including basement). On file at Security File Warehouse, 104 SW 4th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. Approximate measurements including interior architectural features taken for insurance purposes.
- Des Moines Drug Company (Salesman's Catalogue); No date (circa 1910), No publisher. Collection Heritage Village, Pharmacists' Display, Iowa State Fairgrounds, Des Moines, Iowa. Contains extensive wholesale catalogue of proprietary medicines, drug store fixtures, and general goods available through Des Moines Drug. Also contains photographic reproductions of the 2nd Avenue warehouse in Des Moines. This particular catalogue was property of J E McDonald.
- Report of the Pharmacy Examiners for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1938; Des Moines, State of Iowa publisher; 1938.
- Iowa Association of Business and Industry; East 5th & Locust Streets, Des Moines, IA. Association maintains archives of minutes for executive board meetings beginning 1903. The archives of this trade association were identified as a potential resource for research concerning the M Rumely Company. Follow-up research was not undertaken when the research design for this nomination focused on the Des Moines Drug Company.

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Rumely-Des Moines Drug Company Building
104 SW 4th Street
Des Moines
Polk County
Iowa

Photographer: W. C. Page, Public Historian
Date: 1987

View:

1. looking SW
2. looking SE
3. looking NE
4. looking NW