United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received FEB 5 - 1982 date entered MAR 5 1982

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ne			,				
historic	Homestead	Building	3					
and/or common	Martin Ho	tel						
2. Loca	ation							
street & number	303 Locus	t St reet	_			not for	publication	on
city, town	Des Moine	S	vicinity of	congressional di	strict	4th		
state	Iowa	code 19	county	Po1k		c	ode 153	
3. Clas	sificatio							
Category district X building(s) structure site object	district public X building(s) X private structure both site Public Acquisition		tatus X occupied unoccupied work in progress ccessible yes: restricted X yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agricultureX commercial educational entertainment government industrial military		museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:		
4. Own	er of Pro	perty	7					
name RAN,	Inc., Robert A	. Nuzum,	President; Opt	ionee: Ralph	Gros	S		
street & number	c/o Ralph Gro	oss, 1623	Center Street					
city, town	Des Moines		vicinity of	•	state	Iowa	5031	4
5. Loca	ation of L	.egal	Description	on				
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Polk Co	ounty Recorder's	Office				
street & number		Polk Co	unty Courthouse			-		
city, town		Des Moi	nes	!	state	Iowa	50309	
6. Rep	resentati	on in	Existing S	Surveys				
title None			has this pro	perty been determin	ned ele	egible? _	yes _	no
date				federal	stat	e co	unty	local
depository for su	ırvey records							
city, town					state			

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated		Check one unaltered	Check one X original site
good _ <u>X</u> fair	ruins unexposed	_X altered	moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

EXTERIOR

The Homestead Building, having strong Richardson Romanesque qualities, is a four-story, flat-roofed structure, measuring 66 feet by 122 feet divided into three 22 foot bays. The eastern 22 feet represents the portion of the building built in 1893. (Refer to Photo #1 and Exhibit 1, Map.) The western 44 feet represents the addition of 1905. (Refer to Photo #2.) The face brick on the eastern third of the building is of a slightly lighter shade than that of the western two-thirds. Additionally, there is a vertical joint the full height of the building on the north wall. (Refer to Photo #4.)

The building's structural construction is of two types. The eastern one-third of the building (1893) is of a masonry-bearing wall type with secondary wood framing system. The western two-thirds (1905) is a cast iron skeleton with a secondary wood framing system. The iron columns are on 12 foot centers. Floor joists on the first floor are 3 inches by 12 inches on 12-inch centers and on the other floors 2 inches by 12 inches on 12-inch centers.

The masonry on the east and south elevations is red, hard, face brick in good condition, while the north and west elevations are common brick in fair condition. The exterior has been tuckpointed, probably in the late 1940's or in the early 1950's. The north and west walls were given a cement coating (probably at the same time) (see Photo #4). Deep reddish brown dyed concrete constitutes the sills, imposts and extrados; some areas are on good condition and others are fair.

The east facade rests on the brownstone sill at street level. These are in good condition but worn. Each series of third floor arches is accented with corbeled bands of brick and capped with a dentate cornice. The entire building is topped with a bold dentate cornice and parapet wall (good condition).

The lower two floors of the south facade have undergone the greatest alterations. (Compare Photos 1, 2 and 3.) Two storefronts were added to the facade (probably in the 1940's or 1950's.).

With respect to the east facade the original arched entrance has been removed and all first floor windows have been filled with brick. The words "Homestead Building" that originally appeared above the entrance have been removed. (See Photos 1, 2 and 3.)

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric	 community planning x conservation x economics x education engineering 	landscape architecture law literature military music nt philosophyX politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1893 _{-pi} :sent	Suilder/Architect Sm	ith & Gutterson/Smith	and Gage

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Homestead Building was completed in 1893⁶ by James M. Pierce to "permanently" house his publishing operation, which included the "Iowa Homestead", ² the pioneer of modern agricultural journalism⁴ and for 70 years a leading influence in Iowa and midwestern political and agricultural affairs. ¹

The "Iowa Homestead" is associated with numerous significant Iowans, chief among them James M. Pierce and Henry Wallace. James M. Pierce was the publisher of the "Iowa Homestead" for 35 years, from 1885 until his death in 1920. He also published the "Wisconsin Farmer", "Farmer and Stockman", "Farm Gazette" and the "Homemaker" in addition to operating the largest job printing plant in Iowa. Henry Wallace, grandfather of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, served as editor of the "Iowa Homestead" for 10 years. Wallace's importance rests as a crusading editor, devoting his journalistic efforts to the farmers' welfare. Through the efforts of Pierce and Wallace the "Iowa Homestead" became known for its promotion of the rotation of crops, the use of better seed, the value of more and better livestock, the importance of an attractive home and a good home life, the value of farmers banding together to protect common interests, and the care of the soil and conservation of its resources. 5

The Homestead Building with its strong Richardson Romanesque qualities was designed by the firm of Smith & Gage, a prominent Iowa architectural firm having to their credit the Des Moines Public Library, the Iowa Historical and Library Building, the Drake Conservatory of Music, the Centerville and Albia Courthouses, Mercy Hospital (Des Moines) and numerous churches, residences, apartments and commercial and industrial buildings. The Homestead Building was constructed in two parts: the eastern one-third in 1893 and the western two-thirds in 1905. It is a fine example of late nineteenth-century commercial/industrial buildings, of which few remain in Des Moines' central business district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographic	al Data	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Acreage of nominated property1 Quadrangle name Des Moines, UMT References	ess than one	acre	Quadrang	le scale 7.5'	
A 1.5 448210 46 Zone Easting Nort	63990 hing	B Zone	Easting	Northing	
C		D			
Verbal boundary description are Moines, Iowa	nd justification	Lot 3, Block 6	Bird's Additi	ion to the City	y of Des
List all states and counties for	properties over	lapping state or co	ounty boundaries	n.A.	
state	code	county		code	
state	code	county	•	code	(a
name/title Ralph Gross organization street & number 1623 Center	Street	. •	ate July 19 lephone (515)	81 281–4058	
city or town Des Moines		st.	ate - Iowa -	50314	
12. State Histo	ric Pres	ervation (Officer C	ertificati	ion
The evaluated significance of this p national As the designated State Historic Pre 665), I hereby nominate this propert according to the criteria and proced	_x_ state eservation Officer to the state of	local for the National Histo he National Register	and certify that it ha	as been evaluated	w 89–
State Historic Preservation Officer s	signature fd.	- H. Gule	me		
title Director, SHPO			date	January 26,	1982
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this prope **DILLAM** H. Ro T Keeper of the National Register**	erty is included in t	the National Register		2.5.82	
Aftest:			date		
Chief of Registration		ELANORE, ARTIS		ASSESSED FOR THE PARTY OF THE P	

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The roof is in fair condition, as well as flashing, gutters and downspouts. Two outside fire escapes exist, one on the north and one on the east facade. (Photos 3 and 4.)

INTERIOR

Original drawings of the 1905 addition show floor space practically void of partitions other than a few small offices consistent with a publishing operation.

Currently the building is being operated as a "hotel" with 56 rooms. (See Exhibit 4 and 5.) The average room size is about 11 feet by 15 feet with a 6 foot by 7 foot bath and 4 foot by 6 foot closet. All rooms have at least one window. The rooms have wooden doors with transoms. They were last decorated in the 1940's. Linoleum covers the floors. Corridors have asphalt tile, probably applied directly over the linoleum. All walls and ceilings are plaster on wood lath. The first floor has 12 rooms with bath, the second and third floors each have 17 rooms with bath and 5 rooms with lavatory only.

An elevator is present but not operational.

The heating plant consists of two original brick set, cast iron, steel tube, steam boilers. The heating system is of a one pipe type with cast iron radiators. The boilers are in poor condition. One boiler has a conversion gas burner with electric motorized gas valve and controls, installed about four years ago. The second boiler is not operational and is still coal fired. There is one 100 gallon gas fired hot water heater.

Electrical service appears to have been added when the building was converted to a hotel in 1916. The wiring appears to be original within the rooms. Fuse boxes exist in the apartment corridors. In the basement a relatively new 400 amp service has been installed.

The current street level floor was added at the time of the hotel conversion, and consists of a lobby in the center 22 foot bay with an open stairway leading to the top floors. The stairway is within a lightwell which was also added during the conversion to a hotel. (Refer to Exhibits 4 and 5.) The lobby floor is composed of predominantly small white hexagonal tile; the ceiling is a common stamped metal type and the walls are painted. Several ceiling fixtures remain. (See Photo #5.)

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DESCRIPTION OF RESTORATION

EXTERIOR

East Facade:

The original front of the building (Photo #1), which was the east facade, will be fully restored as when constructed in 1893. This work will include removal of the fire escape, reopening of first floor windows, reconstruction of the arched entrance and vestibule, reconstruction of windows on the south end of the eastern facade, the replacement of the building name over the arch and installation of a replica of the original flagpole on the southeast corner. (See Photos 1, 2 and 3.) South Facade:

The south facade will also be restored by removal of the hotel entrance canopy, 3/8 inch glass storefronts, and by reconstruction per original drawings. (See Photos 1, 2 and Exhibit 3.)

The reconstruction of the south facade will include a minor deviation from the original facade, necessitated by the construction of Nollen Plaza to the south (see Exhibit 3). The arched doorway shown in the 1893 and 1905 photos located on the south facade will be reconstructed in the center of the south elevation, a move of approximately sixteen feet. (See Exhibit #3.)

The roof will be removed down to the sheathing and rebuilt.

INTERIOR

The interior construction will produce approximately 25,000 square feet of commercial office space utilizing the skylight and multi-level floor design. Most all non-bearing wall partitions will be removed as well as the stairway.

A new elevator will be installed as well as new double hung windows and a sprinkler system.

Site work will include planting of trees along the east elevation (as shown in Photo #1) and new sidewalks.

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Footnote					
and	Photo				
Credit					

MAR 5 1982

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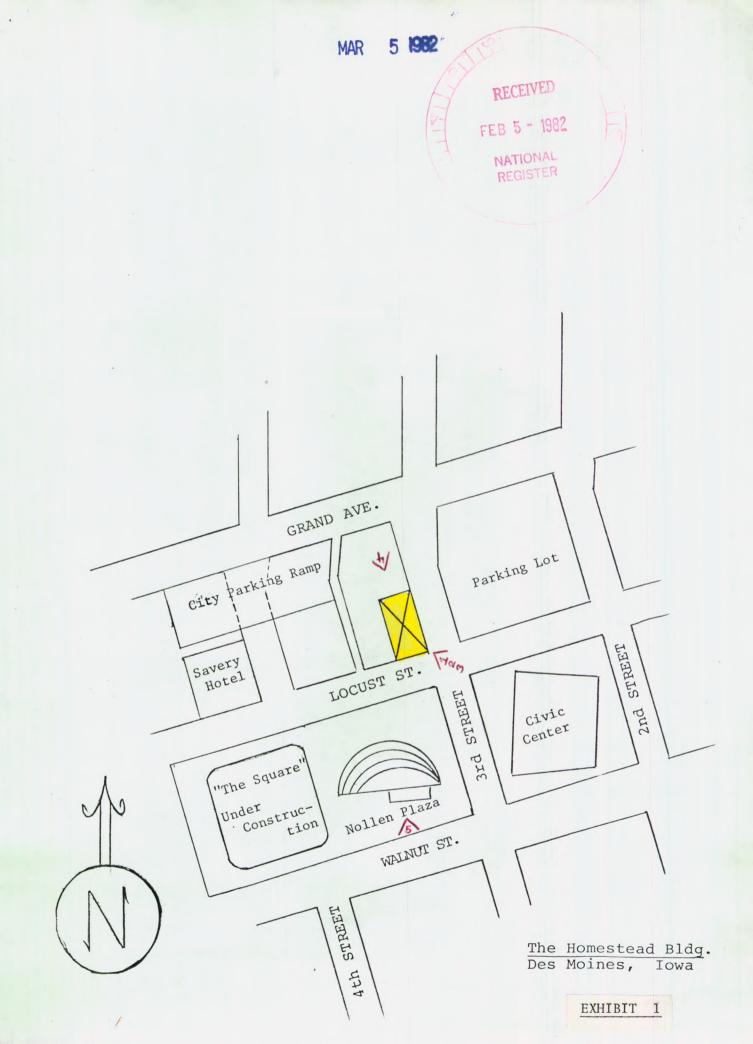




EXHIBIT 2