

7 E

AMES APPLIES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CIRCA 1891-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

In addition to serving as a research and educational facility of national importance, the faculty, staff, student body, and alumni of Iowa State have often exercised their knowledge of science and technology by applying it to the design and construction of their own homes, businesses, houses of worship, schools, and other public facilities in Ames. This city has historically shown predilections for new technology, building materials, construction techniques, and gadgetry. One oral history informant discussed, for example, how he regularly recorded amounts of coal he used stoking a new coal furnace design to prove or disprove the appliance's claimed efficiency (Robley Winfrey, March 1991). The Robley and Verne Winfrey House at 535 Forest Glen calls direct attention to unusual experimentation with technology in the home.

The Larson House in Timberland Heights provides another example. Possibly built by contractor-builder Carroll Tweedt, this house was constructed in 1964. Robert K. Larson, who designed the house, graduated from Iowa State about 1949. He had grown up in the lumber business in Slater, Iowa. He wanted to design a house and thought he had worked with the building trades long enough so that he could design one successfully. He wished to achieve an efficient design so that a minimum of material would be scrapped, so rooms were planned with measurements to fit into this. He thought it would be cheaper to build a house than to buy a ready built one. People could also see the house a model home. The house featured five huge Anderson gliding window units, and each room was built using another type of wood paneling. Oak was featured in the living room, dining room, and kitchen; cherry in some of the bedrooms; ash and walnut were also used. The house had five bedrooms and a den, three bathrooms, an 12'x27' indoor swimming pool and bath. The exterior featured multi-colored brick.

Affordable housing has engaged the interest of designers in Ames for many years. Already prior to 1926, for example, Iowa State College coursework experimented with modest, low-cost housing design. Two tiny, apparently single-roomed examples remain extant at 215 and 219 Chamberlain Place. Other examples of affordable housing reportedly stand between West 7th or 8th on the west side of Grand Avenue. Also designed as a class project, these resources relate to the desperate need for housing in Ames immediately following World War II.

Relocating buildings has long been practiced in America where frame construction enables this operation with relative ease. In 1917, two businesses advertised in the Ames city directory as house movers. These advertisers included Jim Jones, of Cambridge, Iowa, ("raising and moving buildings and heavy work, raising smoke stacks is my speciality") and Haverly Transfer Company of Ames, Iowa.

The incidence of relocated buildings in Ames appears rather high. It seems to be related to Ames' commitment to the scientific method and the practical attitude associated with agricultural endeavors. A respect for efficiency can be understood as one by-product of these attitudes. Sometimes unusually creative design solutions have characterized these relocated buildings. The houses at 320 and 324 East 6th, for example, call direct attention to this theme.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This historic context is significant because it calls attention to the practice of science and application of technology. These activities have engaged the interest and study of Ames residents, both professional and amateur, from the early years of the community. These characteristics distinguish Ames from many other towns and cities in Iowa and help the community define its own self-image.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Resources associated within this historic context are situated throughout the community. Although they merit intensive survey in their own right, a prioritized survey program in Ames should not place an intensive survey of these resources as a priority. These resources should be surveyed and evaluated as they occur within neighborhood surveys.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7E-1
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

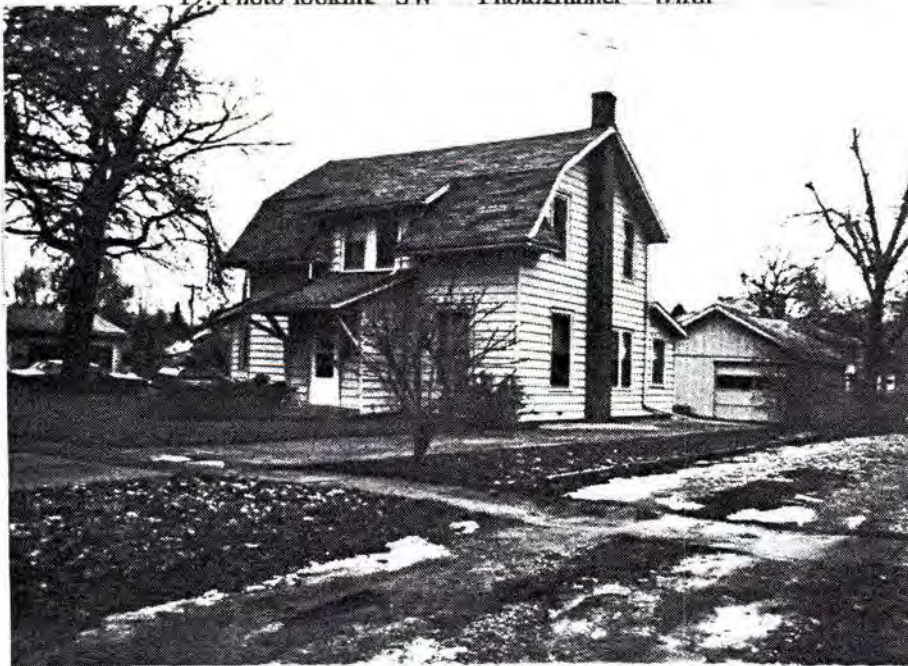
1. Site Name PRACTICE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1203 NORTH KELLOGG AVENUE
4. Legal Location
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1916 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other COVER-UP SIDING
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: _____
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)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable gambrel roof with inset dormer covered with a shed roof, front entry wing also covered with a shed roof, and 1/1 double hung windows. A one-story wing stands at the rear covered with a shed roof.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to Iowa State College and the role of this institution in architectural design and home economics. Opened in 1916, this building provided facilities for Iowa State Home Economics students to implement their studies with practice. Farwell T. Brown has documented this building through the *Ames Evening Times* of September 27, 1916.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Further information is needed on this building and its uses, but a good claim could probably be made for its historical significance.

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 7E-2
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name PRACTICE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 1505 NORTH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1918 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with a projecting front wing covered with a facade gable roof, and 1/1 double hung sash windows. Architectural details are very restrained. Stepped ribbon windows and shingle siding in the gable ends provide some relief.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to Iowa State College and the role of this institution in architectural design and home economics. This building was reportedly used by ISC as a practice house for educational purposes. The use of this building is similar to the one at 1203 North Kellogg Avenue, although 1505 appears to post-date it somewhat.

21. Historical SignificanceTheme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Further information is needed on this building and its uses.

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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 7E-3
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name MODEL HOME
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 320 8TH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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)

This is a 1-1/2-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a side gable roof with wide overhanging eaves, dormer window covered with a facade gable roof, a front porch supported by brick and slanted wood piers and covered with a facade gable roof, and paired windows. Windows feature 6/1 double hung sash.

This building is significant because it provided a model home facility developed by Iowa State College for educational purposes. In 1926 this building was constructed and open for public view (*Ames Daily Tribune*, May 19, 1926, page 1). The purpose of this project was to provide a model home to demonstrate modern domestic equipment and layout. The building is influenced by Craftsman styling. Its location in the heart of Downtown Ames provided a convenient site for community viewing. Iowa State also constructed other model homes in Ames. One, located near Lincoln Way, is no longer extant, and there were probably others in the community, which are, as yet, unidentified. The practice homes identified in this survey (1203 and 1505 North Kellogg Avenue) are strictly utilitarian buildings. This model home, in contrast, features more architectural detail and is conceived on a larger scale.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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☒ b. Contributing structure (Ames Compatible)
☐ c. Not eligible/intrusion (Ames Non-Contributing)

Further information is needed on this building and its uses.

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Organization The Dunbar/Jones Partnership

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☐ 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 7E-4
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 324 EAST 6TH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original RELIGIOUS

Description

9. Date of Construction: RELOCATED 1930 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 _____ 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 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It began life as Saint John's Episcopal Church on 5th Street. When the parish decided to relocate to its present site, the former sanctuary was sold. The building was divided in two, and the parts moved to this location for adaptive reuse as single-family dwellings. The front portion of the building is located on this site. The rear portion is located at 320 East 6th Street, the adjacent lot to the west.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to the relocation of buildings in Ames. More frequently done than now known, the relocation of buildings points out an earlier age's regard for economy and the recycling of resources. Although this building may not be individually significant, it might support a historical designation package, which focuses on Ames' interest in science and technology and the community's fascination with efficiency.

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 at this time.

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

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 7E-5
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 320 EAST 6TH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original RELIGIOUS

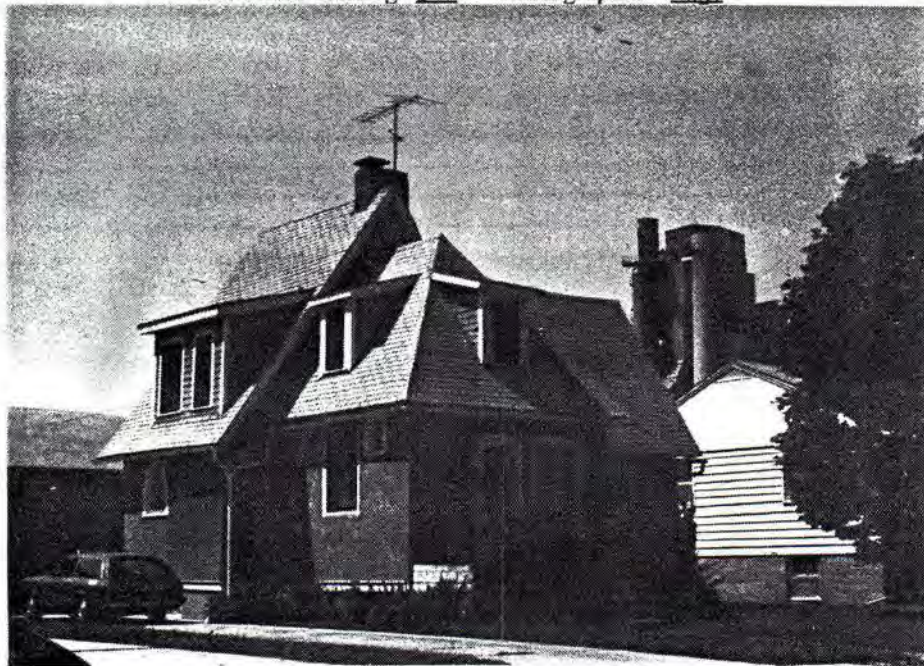
Description

9. Date of Construction: RELOCATED 1930 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 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 1-1/2-story, stucco clad, single-family dwelling. It began life as Saint John's Episcopal Church on 5th Street. When the parish decided to relocate to its present site, the former sanctuary was sold. The building was divided in two, and the parts moved to this location for adaptive reuse as single-family dwellings. The rear portion of the building is located on this site. The front portion is located at 324 East 6th Street, the adjacent lot to the east.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to the relocation of buildings in Ames. More frequently done than now known, the relocation of buildings points out an earlier age's regard for economy and the recycling of resources. Although this building may not be individually significant, it might support a historical designation package, which focuses on Ames' interest in science, technology, and affordable housing.

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 at this time.

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

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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 7E-6
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name DR. & MRS. O. R. SWEENEY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 538 HAYWARD 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1916 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
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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:

15. Related Outbuildings and Property: ☐ barn ☐ other farm structures ☐ carriage house ☐ garage ☐ privy
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16. Is the building endangered: ☒ no ☐ yes--if so, why? _____
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☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ other _____
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking NE Photographer Schafer



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)

Historical significance 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.):

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☐ National Register _____
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☐ 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 7E-6
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This house is significant because it calls attention to architectural designs stemming from professional interests in science, technology, and their application.

Dr. Sweeney was head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Iowa State and remained on the faculty into the late 1940s. According to Verne Winfrey, he strongly disliked hallways in homes, believing that they wasted space. The Sweeney House incorporated in its construction some of his ideas. These included the liberal use of built-in units. Mrs. Sweeney continued to live in the house many years after the death of her husband.

LaVerne Paulson owned this house from about 1974 to 1978. He may have bought this house from Sweeney. He might have more information. Both Dr. and Mrs. Sweeney had strong opinions about innovation. He was an innovator. He came to Iowa State in about 1918, and unhappy with his lot, he chose to turn his fortunes in his favor. First of all he became a millionaire through the invention of corn board (wall board made out of corn stocks), "ferferal," an additive to feeds, and Calgon, the well-known water softener. This last invention was the most profitable for him. He invented yet another product. Clair B. Watkins described its inception: "In Sweeney's lowest moods, he was wandering the hills west of Ames (Ontario area) wondering why he ever left Boston for Ames when he saw corn stubble, waste product, standing in the fields. This set him thinking about corn board imaging what could be done with waste products from the corn plant."

Corn board was used for interior construction and for many applications--in attics, for example, and other partially finished areas. It came in 7/8" in 4'x8' panels, which were very soft, but an acoustical aid and good insulation. Corn board was relatively inexpensive (less expensive than wall board) and much less expensive than plaster and lathe. Remodeled apartment houses frequently had room separators finished on 2x4 studs, sheathed with corn board, and painted several coats of paint, which made the corn board hard surfaced. Sweeney probably sold his rights to the product. It might have been manufactured here in Iowa. It was for sale in lumber yards in Iowa. Corn board was "nasty looking stuff," according to Watkins, and comprised of pressed fibrous material from stalks and stubble of corn plant and leaves.

Particle board, a somewhat similar material was invented, presumably, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a German immigrant refugee after World War I. In sweeping a the craft studio, he found these curls of fresh wood lying on the floor. Thinking Americans wasteful, he added resin to the shavings and became, supposedly, the inventor of particle board. Corn board a later development in prefabricated panels. Sheet rock is yet a later invention.

Mrs. Sweeney was also a strong individual. Whether she had influence on the building of the house or not is known. She gave a sum of money for interior lighting in Helser Chapel

at Collegiate Presbyterian Church, as the Dean Helser Memorial. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney were philanthropists. They did not have children to Watkins' knowlege.

Dr.Sweeney was known to have one of the best art book libraries in Ames at the time. He referred to art books not only for pleasure but also to solve problems, "by allusion." According to Watkins, Sweeney would say "if art could do it, he could do it by analogy."

Sources of Information: *Clair B. Watkins, Robley and Verne Winfrey, Farwell T. Brown*

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7E-7
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name MR. AND MRS. MARION CUPPS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 227 EAST 6TH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1926 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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)

Historical significance 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 7E-7
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This house obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to the interest in Ames residents in new technologies for home construction. Built by Marion Cupps, yard manager of the Munn Lumber Company in Ames, this Craftsman influenced building features an unusual kitchen design. Originally, the kitchen was located in the basement because of Mrs. Cupps wishes. Another interesting feature is the window access on the north side of the rear porch. This window appears to be designed to facilitate grocery deliveries to the house. As an employee of a lumber yard, Cupps had easy access to new building products and exercised this advantage as evinced in the building.

Wayne Cupps, son of the original owners, lived near 227 for a while and eventually he and his family occupied the house.

George Simpson, an accountant with Mutual Benefit Association of Ames, lived at 227 or nearby. He presently lives on Northwestern Avenue in Ames and might be able to supply additional information.

Sources of Information: *Mary Terpstra; Farwell T. Brown*

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7E-8
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HENRY & SONOVIA NESS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 821 NORTH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1906 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 WSW 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) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☐ 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 in calling attention to the career of Henry Ness, who was a nursery inspector for the State of Iowa. Many of Ness's field notebooks and other recorded information remained at this house following his death. The plantings at 821 obtain interest because of Henry's associations with nursery operations. Yews front the facade of the house. A Black, Sugar, or Norway Maple stands in the front yard and a hemlock stands to the southeast. A small grove of mixed evergreen trees stand at the south of the building. The choice of this plant material is significant because it represents standard planting material from the interwar years. Ness's occupation suggests that he would chose plant material with disease resistance and a proven track record, such as would be available from a state nursery. (In this regard, Ness's choices can be contrasted with those of Professor J. L. Budd, who might have chosen species for exotic or experimental appeal). The Ness property is also significant because it emphasizes masses of material rather than individual specimens. This also suggests the state nursery approach as a public supplier for quantities of trees to be used for rural windbreaks rather than for ornamental purposes.

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

Lillie, Alice; "Report to Neighborhood"; Typewritten manuscript prepared for survey of Old Town area in Ames in 1986. In this report Lillie, a resident of the area, writes, "This house is owned by Elizabeth Ness. It was formerly owned by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ness. She does not know when they bought it but she does know that it has been extensively changed under their ownership. Only the kitchen and bathroom on the first floor remain of the original house, according to her. Mrs. Ness designed the present structure. She taught House Planning as a part of her course work in Applied Art at I.S.U. Mrs. Ness died in 1963."

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 7E-8

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

This is a two-story, frame and stucco, single-family dwelling. It features a side-gabled roof, wide overhanging eaves with braces, paired windows on the second floor, stucco cladding on the first floor and a facade gabled front porch. Clapboard covers the second floor exterior. A water permit exists for a residence at this address in 1906 and is thought to be for the present building.

Sonovia Ness (d. 1963) taught home economics and applied art at Iowa State University. Ness had a wide range of professional interests. She taught house planning as a part of her course work in applied art. She combined with Etta Budd, also of Ames, to establish the Iowa Art Salon, an annual feature for many years at the Iowa State Fair, and which provided Iowa artists a forum to exhibit their work. Ness had a kiln on the third floor of this house, which she used for her own ceramic works. Ness also started the Ladies' Home Hour on WOI-AM radio. This program continued for a number of years. While teaching at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, Etta Budd taught George Washington Carver watercolor. She urged him to attend Iowa State and learn something to make his living. He later transferred to Iowa State and Budd introduced him to Ness, who also gave him art instruction.

This building obtains architectural significance because it calls attention to Ness as an architectural designer and the historic context "Ames Applies Science and Technology." According to Alice Lillie, Ness redesigned most of the interior of this building.

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7E-9
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 525 FOREST GLEN
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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927 Architect/Builder REINHARD FRIEDRICH, BUILDER
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☒ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other HALF-TIMBERED: WOOD/STUCCO
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:

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)

This is a 1-1/2-story, stucco, brick, clapboard, and half-timber clad, single-family dwelling. It features a steeply pitched side gable roof with facade gable wing, inset dormer windows with facade gable roofs, and inset front entryway, half-timbering on the second floor infilled with stucco and brick on the first floor, brick denticulation, and casement type windows.

This building obtains architectural significance because it is a good example of a residence in Ames influenced by Tudor Revival styling. The building obtains additional significance because it calls attention to Reinhard Friedrich, noted contractor-builder of Ames. When Friedrich built this house, according to Robert K. Friedrich, he used dynamite to excavate the basement because of the hard ground.

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 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 7E-10
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name ROBLEY & VERNE WINFREY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 535 FOREST GLEN
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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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 HALF-TIMBERED; WOOD/STUCCO
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:

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 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)

Historical significance 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

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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 7E-10
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

ROBLEY AND VERNE WINFREY HOUSE
535 Forest Glen
Ames, Iowa

Designed by Mr. and Mrs. Robley Winfrey
Ernie Anderson, Construction drawings for masonry work and other details.
Mike Griffith, General Contractor
Built in 1927

Robley Winfrey received his B. A. degree in civil engineering from Iowa State in 1922. After a brief stint in Chicago following graduation, he returned to Iowa State where he worked in the Engineering Experiment Station until 1952. From then until his retirement, Winfrey worked with a federal agency in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfrey were married in 1923. During the first few years of their marriage, they lived at the Cranford Apartments near the Iowa State campus. In 1926 they bought land on Forest Glen and began to plan a house. The land contained 1-1/2 lots. For ten years or so, their's was the only new house on the street.

As general manager of the *Iowa Engineer*, a publication of the Experiment Station, Winfrey had access to a lot of talent concerning construction and design of the new home. He talked about it with the heads of the several departments. Dr. Sweeney, head of the Chemical Engineering Department, strongly believed, for example, that residential homes should have the smallest hallways possible for efficiency. The house that the Winfreys built reflects some interesting applications of homebuilding technology and common-sense practicality derived partly from Mr. Winfrey's conversations with others at Iowa State and partly from his and Verne's own common sense.

The Winfreys built their new house with two bathrooms, one on the first and the other on the second floor. This was seen as an extravagance rather than foresighted practicality by some visitors to the home. Other technological features of the Winfreys' house included insulation poured into the attic, 13" of insulation in the exterior walls, Trane Heating Cabinets under the windows (extra deep because of the thick walls), a vapor system heating plant powered by coal and reputedly extra efficient, and buried utility lines.

The most visible feature of the house was the brick used for construction. Originally forming part of a paved street in Boone, the Winfreys recycled these brick pavers when the street was torn up. House brick is softer and more porous than pavers. Pavers are also larger than house brick. The mason for the Winfrey home discovered that pavers

required a special mortar mixture. The mortar he normally used did not dry quickly enough, and the pavers did not absorb mortar liquid. As a result, the weight of the pavers undermined the walls' stability and the walls would "melt" as the mason worked. The pavers proved to be a subject of considerable interest. Their large size, variable color from light to dark, and the unevenness caused by chips from horse hooves, etc., gave the exterior walls an unusual texture.

Interior innovations included the Winfreys' purchase of a Bacheldor fireplace as surplus from the Home Economics Building at ISC. This proprietary brand was noted at the time for its advanced technology.

The Winfreys lived in this house until 1952. Today the house remains extant and well maintained.

Sources of Information: *Robley and Verne Winfrey*

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7E-11
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name DEAN T. R. & LOIS AGG HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 325 PEARSON 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1938* Architect/Builder GRIFFITH & SON, BUILDER
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 SignificanceTheme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Although historical significance is not claimed at this time, a strong case could be made for this resource and its linkage with the above identified historic context.

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

* Building permit for 1938 taken out by Griffith and Son for construction of this house. Office of the Building Inspector, City of Ames, Iowa.

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 7E-11

District Name _____

Map Reference _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Dean Richardson, AIA, Architect
Dean Agg, PE, Engineer
M. B. Griffith, General Contractor
Built in 1938

Dr. Agg was Dean of Engineering at Iowa State during the 1930s. When the Aggs raised their two daughters, the family lived on the west side of Hodge Avenue between 7th and 8th Street. Dr. and Mrs. Agg built their new house on Pearson after their children were grown and as their dream retirement home. It employs heavy-duty building materials for permanency, unusual mechanical and drainage systems, and new building technologies, such as plaster lathe, Pella Rolscreen windows, and poured concrete foundations. The building evinces influences of Art Deco design. Planned by Dean Richardson, the building calls attention to Ames residents availing themselves of their friends, neighbors, and colleagues as sources of professional expertise. The building also illustrates the extension of an engineering professional's personality into his home.

The Agg House exhibits many notable features. Structurally, the building rests on foundations of poured concrete about 12" thick. The inner walls of the building consist of hollow clay tile faced with brick veneer on the exterior. The brick is buff in color. The tile was reportedly manufactured in Fort Dodge, Iowa. The mortar is said to be particularly hard. A cavity of approximately 2" stands between the brick and the tile. The cavity is filled with Zonalite insulation, a product poured into place and used in other Ames homes during the period. The walls of the house use 2x6 studs in the load bearing walls rather than the usual 2x4s. Floor joists are, in some instances, heavier than standard.

The roof of the house is basically flat with a parapet wall surrounding it. Originally the roof was standing metal seam, but the present owner replaced this about 1983 with rubber membrane.

On the exterior, architectural details include Mankato limestone trim in a pinkish tone at the main entryway, thin vertical elevator lights, and Pella Rolscreen double paned casement type windows original to the house. The feeling of the building is one of emphatic solidity..

On the interior, the building features solid wood slab type doors swinging on three hinges. Door knobs and lighting fixtures have Art Deco styling. The building is heated by a hot water system using scaled down radiators. There are two full-sized bathrooms. The floors consist of 4" concrete slabs. Small pieced ceramic tiles are set directly into the concrete. The living room has a fireplace with black ceramic tile framing the grate. The hearth is flush with the floor and is also constructed of black ceramic tile. Some of the lighting fixtures in the house resemble brushed pewter.

Unusual mechanical and drainage systems characterize the house. These include a non-extant ventilation system, the fan for which was placed in a joist area above the ceiling and activated by a 5 h.p. motor. This fan ventilated the area between ceiling and roof and, when a door was opened to the joist area, also ventilated the entire house. (The house has no attic). There is a foundation drainage system for the ground adjacent to the house. Water is channeled into the basement area. Although there is no sump pump, a 2" square steel plate in the basement floor when removed reveals an opening where four tile pipes drain into the storm or sanitary sewer. The house stands about 6-8' above street level and all water runs out of this foundation drainage system by gravity.

The building also features plaster lathe, prefabricated sheet rock approximately 32" wide by 18" high containing 3/4" holes about 6" on center. The interior walls of the house were covered in this material and then plaster was applied on top of it.

Mike Griffith is documented as the contractor for this house by grease pencil writing on building materials discovered when the present owner removed some cupboards in the kitchen. The writing indicated that these materials should be sent to Griffith's business in Ames.

As can be imagined from the emphasis on permanency, the Agg House shows no problems with settling or other structural difficulties. Heavy-duty, commercial quality materials were employed in this building and its design shows a professional engineer's concern for sound construction, low-maintenance, no-nonsense design.

Dean Richardson, architect of the house, participated in the Kiwanis Club of Ames, one example of the Iowa State faculty's involvement in the Ames business community's activities.

Dean Agg was a key member of the Iowa State faculty. Born in Fairfield, Iowa, he graduated from Iowa State in 1905 and taught at the University of Illinois. Returning to Ames in 1913, Agg served as assistant dean of Engineering until 1930 when he became dean.

Throughout his career, Agg was worked with concrete, particularly in its application as a road surface material. He participated in national organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers (as a director), American Society for Testing Materials, International Association for Road Congress, and the Highway Research Board of National Research Council.

Sources of Information: Ron Baker. Mr. Baker interviewed John Hinrichsen, Head of the Math Department at Iowa State, who, before his death, recounted to Baker what he saw when the Agg House was under construction. Hinrichsen lived next door at 321 Pearson when the Agg House was under construction. Addition information supplied by Farwell T. Brown; The Iowa Press Association's Who's Who in Iowa (1940).

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7E-12
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

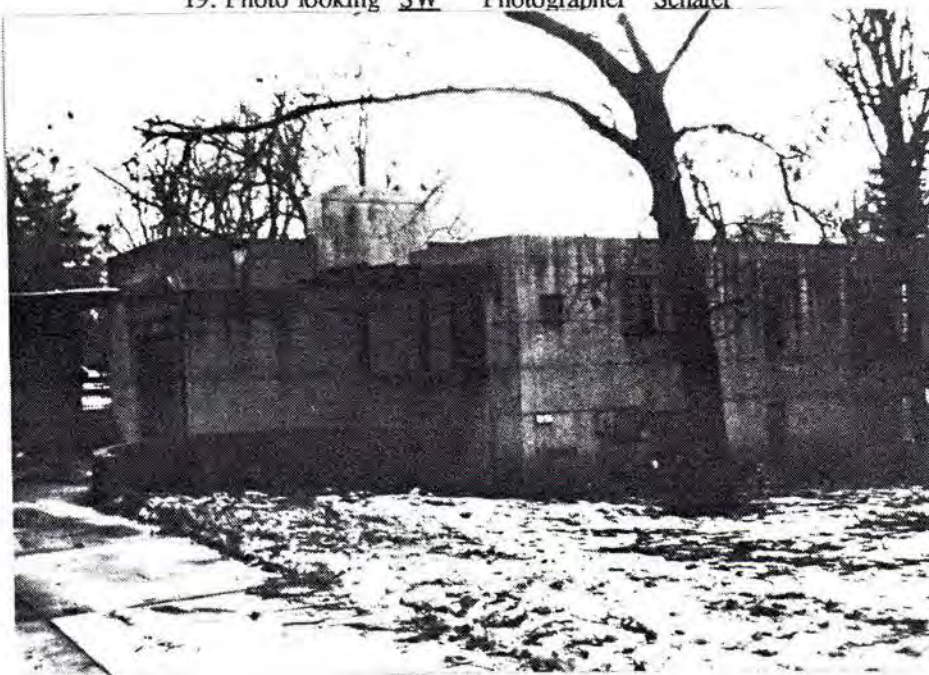
1. Site Name WALTER DUNAGON HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 3424 OAKLAND STREET
4. Legal Location _____
Urban: _____ subdivision _____ block _____ parcel _____ subparcel _____
Rural: _____ township _____ range _____ section _____ 1/4 section of 1/4 section _____
5. UTM Location: zone _____ easting _____ northing _____; Acreage _____
6. Owner(s) Name _____
7. Owner(s) Address _____
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)
8. Use: Present SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: POST W. W. II Architect/Builder WALTER DUNAGON, ARCHITECT
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other CONCRETE
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: _____
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 Schafer



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 newer, reinforced concrete home. Designed by Walter Dunagon, an architect associated with Iowa State, this building, although a private residence, calls attention to architectural practice and experimentation in Ames. While older homes in the community are also linked with new ideas, such as the practice houses at 1203 and 1505 North Kellogg Avenue and the model home at 320 West 8th Street, these buildings provided Ames with ad hoc ideas for home economy. The Dunagon House, in contrast, presents Ames with a radically new agenda for residential housing.

Dunagon, a member of the Iowa State College Civil Engineering Department, built this house to sit slightly below the grade of the adjacent paved street. This building features poured concrete construction. Modernistic in design, the building also contains innovative features like metal window surrounds. The present owners of the building are Leo C. and Suzanne Peters.

Dunagon bought this lot from the Porter family in the early 1940s. The Porters lived at 3410 Oakland. At the time of Dunagon's purchase, the lot was a wildflower ground.

Architectural significance is not claimed for this building because it falls far outside the arbitrary 50-year limit for historical designation. When this building reaches this limit, it should be reevaluated with designation in mind. In the meantime, preservation of this resource is encouraged, and criteria exceptions might obtain for its earlier designation.

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 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 7E-13
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 215 CHAMBERLAIN PLACE
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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

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 ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 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 1-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, a facade gable roof with hip covering a projection to the building, shingle siding on the upper portions of the exterior walls and cover-up siding on the lower walls, and a facade gable roof with braces over the front stoop. This building is the same design as its neighbor to the south, 219 Chamberlain Place, although each building has a few variations in detail. The resource at 215 has a basement, while the one at 219 might or might not.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to Iowa State's experimentations with affordable housing. Constructed, reportedly, as part of a design project, this resource (and its neighbor) is the most absurd building evaluated in this report. Its Lilliputian size is laughable to all, yet the fact that it continues to serve its original purpose as a single-family dwelling corroborates the validity of its original design. Intended probably for short-term residence, this building, as a type, may also have been developed for use for tourist cabins.

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 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 7E-14
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 219 CHAMBERLAIN PLACE
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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

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 ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 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 1-story, frame, single-family dwelling. It features a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, a facade gable roof covering a projection to the building, shingle siding on the upper portions of the exterior walls and clapboard siding on the lower walls, an exterior wall brick chimney, and a steeply pitched shed roof over the front stoop.

This building is architecturally significant because it calls attention to Iowa State's experimentations with affordable housing. Constructed, reportedly, as part of a design project, this resource (and its neighbor to the north) is the most absurd building evaluated in this report. Its Lilliputian size is laughable to all, yet the fact that it continues to serve its original purpose as a single-family dwelling corroborates the validity of its original design. Intended probably for short-term residence, this building, as a type, may also have been experimentally developed for use as tourist cabins.

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 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 _____

- _____

7F

HOUSING THE FAITH: THE ARCHITECTURE OF RELIGION, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Buildings constructed to house corporate worship provide challenges and opportunities to an architect. Many religions have evolved specialized requirements for rituals and traditions. Although these considerations can impose limitations on design, religious buildings often offer architects the opportunity to make a major visual statement in the community, to use quality construction materials (often, in the past, the very best), and to be remembered by an important work.

Religious architecture, particularly in the past, has often allied itself with the ethnic traditions of those it serves. The Baptist Church in America, for example, has frequently employed Colonial influenced designs--harkening back, as it does, to the denomination's associations with Seventeenth Century New England. The Episcopal Church in America has extensively employed English Gothic designs. Other Protestant and Roman Catholic communities also employ Gothic designs in a less English form.

The architecture of religion is included as a separate section of this report for two reasons. First, it comprises a specialized type of architecture, readily recognizable and distinct from other buildings in a community. Second, because the National Register of Historic Places evaluates religious architecture by special criteria.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Religious properties are architecturally significant because they offer architects an outstanding opportunity to design a major building in the community, to use high quality building materials, and to implement creative force. Because religious groups are often conservative in their tastes and particular in their needs, religious designs must also frequently work within a restricted range of options creating, thereby, additional challenge.

Religious properties must call attention to architectural significance unless buildings associated with religious organizations can claimed exceptional historical significance under National Register criteria exception guidelines. Criteria exception is not necessary under Ames local preservation ordinance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Religious properties can pose problems for historic preservation planning. Guidelines for National Register designations specify that "Ordinarily . . . properties owned by religious purposes, or used for religious purposes . . . shall not be considered eligible for the National Register." Religious properties can be eligible, however, if they derive "primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance." The local Ames preservation ordinance does not contain these restrictions.

Because the historical designation of religious properties requires special considerations under local and National Register criteria, the City of Ames should not, as a priority,

survey religious resources as a property type. Religious properties could, more appropriately, be included in survey projects which, for example, might focus on the work of an architect. A survey of Alan H. Kimball's opus might, as an example, include academic architecture, residential architecture, as well as religious architecture like St. John's Episcopal Church.

The religious architecture of Ames contains good examples of ecclesiastical design. As such, individual examples may be eligible for nomination to the National Register and designated as local landmarks. Activity in this regard is restricted by criteria exceptions which obtain, both in federal and local regulations, and which require religious resources to have exceptional significance. Two avenues are open for further preservation activity. One is to include religious resources designed by notable architects in package survey and designation projects focusing on these architects and their design. The other is for religious organizations to undertake the designation process individually. Because of criteria considerations, the survey and designation of religious resources as a property type should not be a priority for preservation planning in Ames.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7F-2
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 516 NORTH 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 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1901 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☒ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 CBD FRINGE AREA
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 large building, which serves Downtown Ames. Constructed of a beige colored brick with architectural details of cast concrete, this building features a prominent cupola. This element dominates downtown Ames as a county courthouse does in many Iowa communities. This building obtains architectural significance as one of Ames' early church edifices erected on a large scale and with quality building materials. As already mentioned, the cupola is an outstanding feature. It may have been consciously intended to provide Ames with a visual focal point. The building also features eclectic styling.

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 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 7F-4
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COLLEGIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address SHELDON AVENUE SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST 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 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1911 Architect/Builder Proudfoot and Bird
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☒ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 CAMPUS EDGE AREA
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking SW Photographer Schafer



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 sanctuary of this institution dates from 1899, but the church complex was expanded and altered in 1930. These major alterations include a redesign of the bell tower, installation of additional architectural details, and construction of a new parsonage, which stands directly to the east. Because of these changes to the building, it should be evaluated as a redesign rather than a Nineteenth Century resource. An architect for the redesign was not identified in the reconnaissance survey. This information, and the placement of this design in the architect's overall output, would provide important data, which might help support historical designation.

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

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 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 7F-6
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 2338 LINCOLN WAY
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 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1930 Architect/Builder ALAN H. KIMBALL, ARCHITECT
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☒ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 CAMPUS EDGE AREA
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking SE Photographer Schafer



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 large, stone church building occupying a prominent location near the crest of a hill and at the intersection of Lincoln Way and Stanton Avenue. Designed by Alan H. Kimball, founder and head of the architectural department at Iowa State, this building was dedicated in 1930.

This building is architecturally significant because of its use of stone as a building material, because it is the work of an important local architect, and because the design of the building is particularly fine.

The massing of the sanctuary, tower, and parish wing and its location on the site allows for an open green space in front of the building. This conveys something of a rural feeling to the church.

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 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 7F-7
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name ASCENSION LUTHERAN CHURCH
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 7TH STREET & 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 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1932 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 STONE TRIM
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 CBD FRINGE AREA
18. Map _____
19. Photo looking SW 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 large, brick edifice trimmed with stone and featuring a prominent tower placed on its northeast corner. The building is conceived in the traditional cruciform shape of Christian churches. Undoubtedly architect designed, the name of the architectural firm did not come to light in the reconnaissance survey. A Gothic idiom strongly influences this building, but it conceived in a bolder design than similar churches in Ames, like the Wesley Methodist Church.

The first story of this building is raised high above grade. A long flight of outside steps lead to the main entry. (This is unusual in Ames because most church have a half flight of outside steps, with another half flight of inside steps leading to the sanctuary. The design at Ascension may relate to ethnic traditions.) These steps coupled with the adjacent tower give the building a monumental feeling. The massing of the tower adjacent to the sanctuary adds to this feeling. The narrow windows of the tower convey a bulwark feeling. While overall a bold composition characterizes this building, the window and door openings of the main floor are richly decorated with Gothic motifs.

This building is significant architecturally as an example of American Gothic Revival styling, which, in the 1930s, is typified by bolder massing. Its eligibility for historic designation would be greatly strengthened by identification of an architect and the placing of this building in the context of the firm or individual's work.

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 might obtain historical significance in calling attention to Scandinavian settlement in Ames. Further research is needed to document this theme. Historical significance is not claimed at this time.

The Lutheran denomination chose to remain in a Downtown location in Ames, while other denominations, like the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, concentrated or extended their activities in the Fourth Ward.

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 7F-8
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF AMES
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 200 LYNN 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 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: LATE 1940s Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☒ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 Schafer



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 building relates to the influence of Neo-Colonial architectural design, a popular and wide-spread style in Ames during the late 1930s through the 1950s. The First Baptist Church is one of the most visible and striking examples of this influence in the city, as evinced by its tower and high spire. An architect's name did not come to light during the reconnaissance survey. This information, and the placement of this building in the architect's overall work, might strengthen the case for historical designation under architectural significance.

This resource would become compatible/contributing and possibly contributing/key (depending on information concerning the architect) when the building reaches the fifty-year limit.

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 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 7F-9
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 226 9TH 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 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION Original RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1937* Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☒ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 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 1-1/2 story, frame church building. Constructed in 1937, according to Ames City Council Minutes, this building is influenced by Neo-Colonial styling. This influence was popular in Ames during the period, and numerous residential examples are evident throughout the city. Christian Scientists as a denomination have historically shown predilections to a classical style, according to Phoebe Stanton's Built in the U.S.A., p. 140, and this building expresses a modified version. The massing of this building deftly fits it into the surrounding residential neighborhood. The two-story portion of the building, its recessed position, and slender spire clearly delineate its main entrance, while the perimeter wings of the building with their variety of roof forms and shapes break up any feeling of heaviness.

This building is significant architecturally as a restrained example of Neo-Colonial styling. Its eligibility for historic designation would be greatly strengthened by identification of an architect and the placing of this building in the context of the firm or individual's work.

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 _____

- _____

7G

GREEN HILLS FOR THY THRONE: THE COLLEGIATE ARCHITECTURE OF AMES, 1864-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

A 648 acre site for the college and farm was chosen in 1859. The name of the school varied in the early years, with some calling it "College Farm" (Allen, p. 244). In describing the location selected for the site for the new agricultural farm, there was a difference of opinion. One writer characterized it as "but little short of a frog pond." Another replied, "It is a beautifully elevated prairie, moderately undulating, and as beautiful as can well be found anywhere, excepting a little flat land along the creek. The native timber beltings on the east, north and west of the farm are delightful. There is a good spring near the center of it for watering and other purposes" (Allen, p. 145).

In 1864 the Iowa General Assembly allocated \$20,000 to help construct a college building, and an additional \$91,000 was provided two years later to complete the building. The following year funds were allocated for professors' houses, out buildings, and ornamental grounds, as well as for extra work on the college building. In 1870 the General Assembly provided money to complete wings of the college building and for the construction of a laboratory, work shop, gas house, farm improvements, experimental grounds, tile draining, and professors' dwellings.

Also in 1864, the State of Iowa received a grant of 204,000 acres of land from the federal government to be used as an endowment fund for the new college under provisions of U.S. Congressional (Morrill) Land Grant legislation. The land grant idea enabled states to lease any of the endowment lands for ten years. The lessee had the right, after the ten years, to purchase the land.

Master Planning

Peter Melendy, the Farm Superintendent, first suggested the need for a master plan for the college to the Board of Trustees in January 1865. His idea was seconded two years later, when M. W. Robinson, the Superintendent, attended the trustees' meeting on January 14, 1867. At that meeting, the trustees retained J. W. Williams to "make a Topographical Survey of the College Farm." Following this, Williams and the college's architect were mandated to "prepare a plan" (H. Summerfield Day, *The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings*, p. 144). An architect was hired in May 1868, but he was discharged in November. The trustees then decided that the Iowa State president and professors of agriculture would develop all plans for the college.

The plan for an open central campus surrounding a lovely tree-studded lawn that has come to characterize Iowa State was developed by the first president, Dr. A. S. Welch.

He planned a unique campus. It was his idea to have a road circle the campus, around which the buildings were to be located...Doctor Welch studied the landscape problem carefully and decided that the trees should be planted in groups, each species by itself.

(Louis H. Pammel, "Our Campus, Its Planning and Growth," *Horizons*, vol. 6, no. 2, Spring 1930).

Ornamental grounds were, from the beginnings of Iowa State, an important part of the campus. The grounds near the College Building were laid out and ornamented "with lawns, shrubbery and trees" (Allen, p. 241).

Welch's plan provided only for one central building (Main Hall) located on a slight rise toward the south portion of a broad, level area of the campus. The area was bounded nearby on the south and at some distance on the east by a small stream. The gentle side slopes of the stream's shallow valley were planted with trees. The building itself faced east across an open expanse, with even larger open areas to the north and west. Minor buildings were later added to the south and west of Old Main. Subsequent modifications included more ambitious buildings north and northeast of Old Main, placed on the borders of the lawn facing east and south. A large Engineering Hall (later named Marston Hall) was placed to the back and side of Main Hall. Finally, a large Dairy Building was built at the east end of the lawn facing west. It interrupted the view eastward from Main Hall and was later criticized for "frankly closing off the landscape connection of the great central lawn" ("The Olmsted Report" in Ross 1942, p. 404). Finally, At the this point, the campus looked similar to Ohio State University and the Lawrenceville School, with

a naturalistic park having a central lawn diversified in grades and by groups of trees and single trees surrounded by picturesque buildings of irregular plan and masses and free architectural style intended to harmonize with the irregular masses of foliage and with each other. At Iowa State College, however, there had developed a strong reluctance to place the buildings on all sides of the lawn. (*Ibid.*, p. 404).

All college planning continued to be done by the president and faculty until 1902. At that time the trustees were considering options for replacing Old Main, which had recently been destroyed in two separate fires. The trustees retained O. C. Simonds, a Chicago landscape architect, who advised that the new Main Building (later named Beardshear Hall) should be built substantially on the old site, just shifting it slightly to the west. Simonds believed that "the 'circle' which was planted years ago and has since been developing by the growth of trees until it is the most beautiful feature of the grounds should not be encroached upon" (Day, p. 146).

In September 1903, Simonds submitted a new report, which included drawings of the campus. The report showed the railroad on what is now Osborn Drive, where it was subsequently relocated, and the Library and Domestic Economy buildings on sites where they were later constructed. Other proposed changes were not adopted. The more significant of these showed the Farm House relocated to the area of the proposed Agriculture Hall, a gymnasium constructed west of the Library, an auditorium south of this structure, and athletic fields further west. In addition, faculty residences were shown west of Wallace Road. Simonds was later hired to develop the lake named for LaVerne Noyes, and he contributed to the development of the landscape plantings on campus.

In 1906 the trustees retained John Charles Olmsted of the well-known Boston firm, Olmsted Brothers, to help resolve two basic problems: the location of the proposed new Agriculture Hall (subsequently named Curtiss Hall) and the route of the proposed interurban transit line to replace the old steam railroad that cut across the campus. The Olmsted report constitutes an important resource for the university. It summarized in detail

all of the significant architectural plans to that time, evaluating the positive and negative features (in Olmsted's opinion) of each.

Olmsted believed there were two serious problems with the modified Welch plan as it had developed. First, the trees were mostly soft woods, and many had succumbed to disease and decay. To rectify this was relatively simple, with the university gradually replacing the worst trees over the next few years. The second problem was far more serious, and would require more significant decisions. He believed the college had outgrown the informal landscape plan and had abandoned the informal style of the older buildings. By constructing the newer ones in a formal, classic style with pronounced symmetry, the trustees had created a decidedly mixed environment. Olmsted proposed a detailed building plan that, if adopted, would gradually change the appearance and character of the university over the coming years, retaining and harmonizing with the classic formal elements already introduced.

He proposed a series of principles to govern future development. The students' working buildings should form a nucleus corresponding to the City of Ames' business center. Residential buildings would be relegated to the outer edges of the campus. All business buildings would be assembled according to use, with a group in the center "the purposes of which are quiet and dignified and for which a relatively costly and formal style of architecture is appropriate." Such buildings included the library, chapel, and administration. Laboratories that produced "disagreeable noises or smells" would be put in outlying areas.

Other buildings, small and numerous rather than large and few, would house each department. Olmsted believed Engineering and Agriculture needed the most room for development, but every department should have a building aligned on a rectilinear grid near the center of campus. Streets should radiate outward from the center, and room on these streets should be allocated for new buildings for each department as they became necessary. The exteriors should "secure a harmonious general effect" in style and materials, and all should be limited in height and constructed of modest materials until funds could be found to fireproof all new structures. Following this statement of principles, Olmsted devoted the remainder of the report to a lengthy critique of the current structures, integrated with details for implementing his master plan and specific suggestions for locating many new buildings ("The Olmsted Report," in Ross, pp. 403-416).

The trustees did not adopt Olmsted's plan. They felt his rectilinear grid with formally aligned buildings would make Iowa State too "urban." They wanted a plan that would retain the large tree-lined center created by Welch. Numerous other plans were submitted to the trustees over the next decade. Some were prepared by Des Moines architects, Proudfoot and Bird and successor firms, when they designed individual buildings. No single master plan was accepted by the trustees.

In 1916 the general scheme showed the agricultural departments on the east side of the central campus, engineering on the west, veterinary medicine on the northeast of the central campus area, fundamental sciences on the north and in the center, and home economics also on the north near the old residence hall which occupied the current LeBaron Hall site. The Simonds planting plan had been developed, and many of the trees and shrubs had been labeled. It was about this time that the first electrical plan was implemented to light the campus (Day, pp. 147-151).

The years prior to World War I saw further expansion of campus facilities. In 1910-1912 alone the Home Economics Building (later named McKay Hall) was expanded to its present size, and the gymnasium buildings and the Veterinary Medicine Quadrangle were

completed (Ross 1958, p. 139). The latter was augmented by the Hog Cholera Serum Plant in 1913. The 1920s continued the expansion. Four new buildings were begun in 1922. They included the \$400,000 library building, a women's dormitory, a sheep barn, and a hog pavilion ("College Plans Biggest Campaign of Building in History of Campus" *Ames Daily Tribune*, October 13, 1922).

When the Department of Landscape Architecture was formally established, the chairman assumed the job of preparing master plans for the university and overseeing all campus construction. P. H. Elwood, first head of the Department of Landscape Architecture, and Alan. H. Kimball, head of the Department of Architectural Engineering, were two faculty members who contributed significantly to campus development in the post World War I period (Day, p. 151).

Building Design

"Architects: Interpreters of Design," an historic subcontext within "Ames Architecture," discusses the role of Proudfoot and Bird and their contributions to the Iowa State campus.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

In 1980 H. Summerfield Day, University Architect for Iowa State, wrote "The Iowa State University Campus and Its Buildings 1859-1979." The table of contents of this monograph provides an excellent typology of resources associated with Iowa State, and it follows verbatim:

Land use: land, arboretorium, cemetery, Lake LaVerne, landscaping, Pammel Woods, roads & bridges, walks, West Court, & trailers

Transportation: railroads, bus, bicycles, traffic & parking

Athletic & recreational areas: athletic fields, baseball diamonds, golf courses, recreational & intramural areas, tennis courts

Utilities: water supply, sewers & drainage, electric power & light, gas supply & distribution, steam distribution, tunnels & chilled water, telephones

Special areas: Ames Laboratory, Iowa State Center, Poultry Farms & buildings, Veterinary Medicine Research Institute, YMCA & Lynn Fuhrer Lodge

Miscellaneous: brickyards, fire protection, fires, flagpoles, memorials & class gifts, post offices & mail service, radio & television, sculpture, signs, storms, floods & cyclones, Victory Bell

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The collegiate architecture of Ames is, because of its architectural significance, one of the most important property types in the entire city. Proudfoot and Bird, architects of Des Moines, designed many new buildings for the campus. The firm was later retained by private property owners to design other buildings in the wider Ames community. Here one sees the influence of college decisions over the broader architectural development of the community.

The Iowa State campus obtains historical and architectural significance on the state and local levels. The significance of Iowa State as a land-grant institution obtains historical significance on the national level.

The process whereby architects for buildings at Iowa State were chosen is not altogether clear. In many instances, out-of-town architects were chosen for these jobs. Although in some instances, faculty at the school provided designs, this was the exception and these jobs appear to have been of an ad hoc nature. In 1931, for example, Alan H. Kimball, head of the Department of Architectural Engineering, designed an addition to the Chemical Engineering Building. Erected at a cost of \$13,657.47, this addition added a wing to the core building constructed in 1927 from plans by Proudfoot, Rawson and Souers, architects of Des Moines. Other designs by Kimball on campus include the 1933 Genetics Laboratory built by Tapager Construction Company at a cost of \$11,173.80, the 1938 Charles Stange Memorial Clinic built by James Thompson & Sons at a cost of \$123,361.63.

The landscape architecture of the Iowa State campus is significant in its own right and comprises one of the largest and most complex public spaces in Iowa. While the University of Iowa campus is urban in its setting, the campus at Iowa State has always striven to convey a pastoral feeling. The Iowa State campus represents a designed historic landscape blending two distinct landscape architectural traditions, the Romantic landscape of the Welch plan, and the formal Neo-Classicism popularized by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Although neither has been fully implemented, elements of both coexist in overall harmony.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The entire Iowa State University Campus should be intensively surveyed.

At the minimum, the area commonly understood as Central Campus deserves intensive survey. This includes the university's central open space bounded by Osborn Drive to the north, Knoll Road on the east, Union Drive on the south, and Morrill Road on the west, and all buildings lining those roads except those on the north side of Osborn Drive.

Survey and historical designation activities are the responsibility of university administration and the Iowa Board of Regents. Because Regents institutions are not required by law to comply with state historic preservation planning procedures, those agencies of state government which represent historic preservation have little authority in this area.

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 to follow.

Although the collegiate architecture of Ames is exceedingly rich, Iowa State University's status as a regent institution circumscribes local preservation planning. In fact, the Bureau of Historic Preservation of the State Historical Society of Iowa (the agency which administers historic preservation programs in the state) has only limited authority over historic resources at the Board of Regents institutions. The City of Ames has shown great good faith in including the Iowa State campus within the scope of this report. Although preservation planning in Ames should recognize the towering significance of the Iowa State campus to the historic context of Ames, local preservation planning is restricted in this

regard. Further survey and preservation planning for the campus should come from the university. The city should continue the encouragement of historic preservation on campus by acting as a role model for Iowa State.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7G-1
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name SLOSS HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 CAMPUS OFFICES Original SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

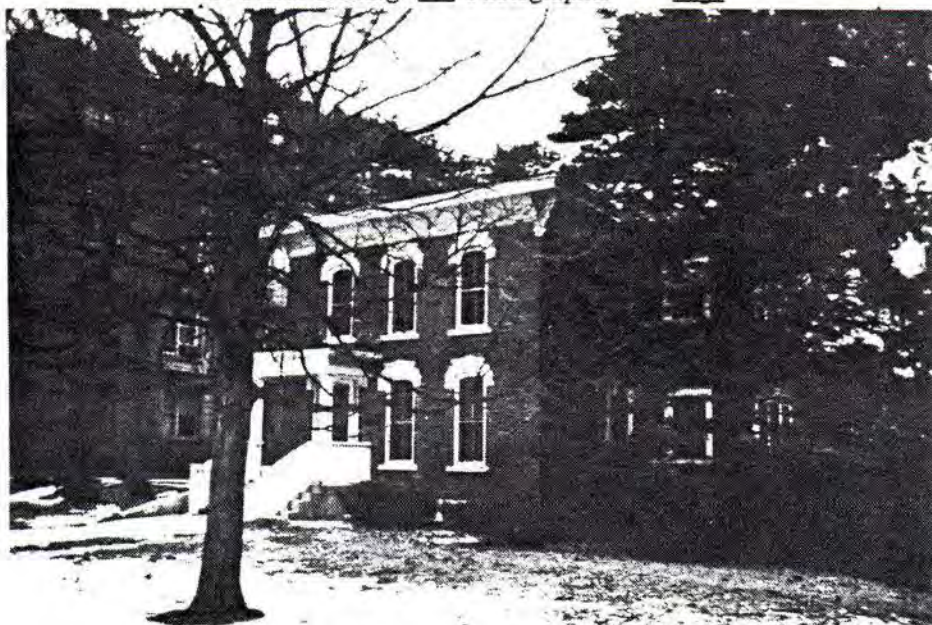
Description

9. Date of Construction: 1882 Architect/Builder V. TOMLINSON, CONTRACTOR-BUILDER
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

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)

Originally built in 1882 by V. Tomlinson contractor-builder for a faculty member named Sloss, this house was completed in 1884 for Professor Bessey. It cost \$2,490. This building is architecturally significant because it is one of the few remaining buildings on the Iowa State campus from the early period of the university. The building is also significant because it remains one of the few extant examples of a design influenced by Italianate styling on the campus, which dominated the school for about three decades.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☒ 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 early history of Iowa State and to a time when, because of inadequate private housing near the university, faculty members were provided living accommodations on the campus itself.

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

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.

Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958

Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

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 7G-2
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name ENGINEERING MECHANICS LABORATORY (ORIGINALLY ENGINEERING HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1883 Architect/Builder J. B. BALLANGER; FOSTER & LIEBBE
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☒ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
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)

This is 2-1/2 story, brick, college building. It features a dormered mansard roof and a tower with cornices and brackets, hood molds over the windows, which contain 4/4 double hung sash, and horizontal bands worked into the exterior wall brick.

The building is significant because it remains an unique example of Second Empire design on the campus. The building is additionally significant because it remains one of few examples of Second Empire influenced designs in Ames.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Although research was not undertaken to document the historical significance of this building, a strong case could be made for its scientific contributions to the historic context "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education."

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

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.

Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958

Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

Prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian Date Fall 1991
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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 7G-3
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name MORRILL HALL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1891 Architect/Builder JOSSELYN & TAYLOR
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☒ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
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)

Begun in 1890 and completed in 1891 from designs of Josselyn and Taylor, architects of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Morrill Hall originally provided classrooms, the college library, chapel, museum, and laboratories, as well as department offices. The building obtains threefold architectural significance. First, it shows restrained influences of Richardsonian Romanesque styling and is one of the finest buildings of this sort in Ames. Second, the building calls attention to the first generation of red brick buildings constructed on the Iowa State campus. Although limestone subsequently replaced red brick as the preferred building material for central campus buildings, red brick did prevail some thirty years. Few of those resources remain extant. Third, the building helped shape the evolution of the campus. Its prominent site north of Old Main (which was located slightly east of where Beardshear Hall now stands) reinforced the concept that Central Campus was to be free of buildings.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Named for Justin S. Morrill, U. S. Senator from Vermont and author of the Land-Grant Act of 1862 (since called the Morrill Act), this building is one of the oldest and largest of the first generation of college buildings erected at Iowa State, and one of the few such remaining on the campus. The building's name commemorates both the Senator and the importance of the Morrill Act to American agricultural history.

The Morrill Act granted to every state in the Union 30,000 acres of publicly owned land for each Representative and Senator in the U. S. Congress. While in some states (like Wisconsin) this land was given to existing institutions, Iowa is among the states in which it was used to create new institutions for agricultural and technical education. Senator Morrill subsequently became known as the "Father of the Agricultural Colleges."

Although a claim for historical significance is not made at this time, a strong case could easily be made because this was an important all-purpose building for Iowa State.

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. _____

3. Photo Images _____

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7G-4
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name BEARDSHEAR HALL (ORIGINALLY CENTRAL HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1906 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT AND BIRD
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☒ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
18. Map _____ 19. Photo looking SW 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)

Originally named Central Hall, Beardshear Hall was built in 1906 to replace the college's first main building that had been destroyed by fire. It was designed by the prominent Des Moines architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird, whose buildings dominate the Iowa State campus. Beardshear Hall was designed as (and remains) the pre-eminent building on the campus. It occupies the approximate site of the original main building.

It is significant for several reasons. It was the first campus building to employ stone for the exterior walls, setting the pattern for successive buildings facing the Central Campus, including Marston (formerly Engineering) Hall, the Library, McKay (formerly Home Economics) Hall, Curtiss (formerly Agriculture) Hall, the Dairy Industries Building, and the Memorial Union. Beardshear Hall is also significant because it was the first building on the campus to employ Neo-Classical Revival styling. All of the previously mentioned buildings except the Memorial Union were subsequently designed in the same architectural style. It is additionally significant because its location was the determining factor in siting those buildings.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

It is named for College President William M. Beardshear. In addition to serving as the university's administration building--a function that continues to this day--it has housed the Botany, English, Mathematics, History, Political Economics, Elocution, and Bacteriology Departments, and the Library (Kooser, p. 10). Although research was not completed in this reconnaissance, an easy case could be made for the historical significance of this building as it relates to "Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education," as outlined in the historic context text of this report.

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

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.

Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958

Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

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 7G-5
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name CURTISS HALL (ORIGINALLY AGRICULTURE HALL)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1909 Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT AND BIRD
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☒ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

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)

Originally named Agriculture Hall, Curtiss Hall was built in 1909 as the administrative building for the Agricultural Department (now College).

It is significant because, like all the other primary Central Campus stone buildings, it was designed by the prominent Des Moines architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird. Agriculture Hall was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style to complement Central (now Beardshear Hall), which sits directly opposite it on the western part of Central Campus. John Charles Olmsted of the well-known Boston firm, Olmsted Brothers, was retained in 1906 to select the site for Agriculture Hall. The siting and style of this building expanded the motif of Neo-Classical Revival stone buildings to the east side of Central Campus and established the use of axial relationships there to tie together buildings separated by great distances.

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 the administrative building of the Agriculture Department (now College). Named for Agriculture Dean Charles Curtiss, this building calls attention to the historic importance of agriculture as an academic discipline at Iowa State. Its position on Central Campus directly opposite Beardshear Hall is second in prominence only to Beardshear Hall itself (and not even Beardshear Hall sits *within* the circular drive first laid out by President Welch). It almost appears symbolically to challenge the dominance of Beardshear Hall, the administrative headquarters and the former location of several of the science and liberal arts departments. Curtiss Hall clearly occupies a more prominent site than any other Central Campus building except Beardshear Hall, including Marston (formerly Engineering) Hall, the Engineering College's administrative building.

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

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.

Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College; 1958

Day, H. Summerfield; "The Iowa State University Campus and its Buildings"; 1980.

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 7G-7
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name MEMORIAL UNION
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1927*; 1939 ADDITION Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT, RAWSON & SOUERS
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☒ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

18. Map

19. Photo looking S 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 building shows the influences of early Twentieth Century Italian Renaissance styling with its bilateral symmetry, hipped roof, and prominent main floor arched windows. The building is complex in terms of its massing, its multifaceted orientations, size, site requirements, and its phased construction. All these factors required a well-thought out master plan for its successful implementation. This building is architecturally significant as one of the outstanding Proudfoot, Rawson and Souers designs in Iowa.

The use of stone and elaborate stonework detailing, including quoins, pedimented windows, and rustication of the lower levels reinforce the building's monumentality.

To the north of the main entrance on the building's central north-south axis is a stone fountain by sculptor Christian Peterson. Symmetrical walks curve from the main entrance toward central campus and the Campanile, extending the building's formality beyond its walls to a greater extent than other major buildings fronting the university's central open space.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☒ 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 building is significant historically because it provided a new social center for the campus and helped cement the south-of-campus area as the center for off-campus housing. The building's setting midway between the men's and women's dormitory complexes, located respectively at the southwest and southeast corners of the main campus, reinforced its importance as a social gathering place.

It has served from its beginning as a forum for the formal and informal exchange of ideas, hosting the countless conventions, lectures, concerts, performances, and exhibits so vital to university life.

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

- * Construction on the Memorial Union was begun in April 1927; *Ames Daily Tribune*, April 5, 1927, page 1.

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 7G-6
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

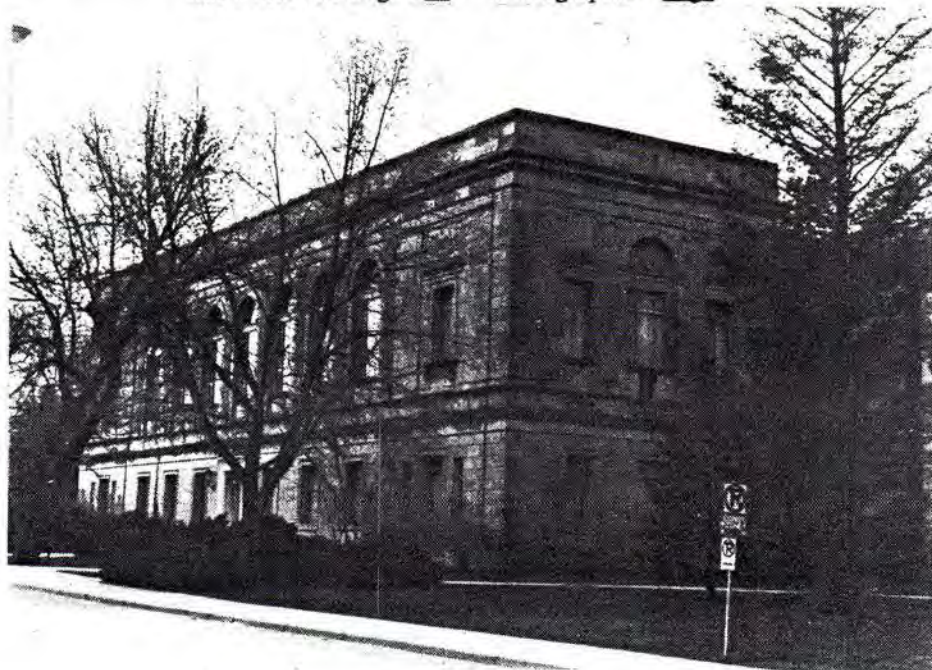
Identification

1. Site Name LIBRARY
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address IOWA STATE CAMPUS
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 EDUCATIONAL Original EDUCATIONAL

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1922-1923* Architect/Builder PROUDFOOT, BIRD & RAWSON
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☒ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
18. Map _____ 19. Photo looking SW 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)

Constructed between 1922-1923, the library building was designed by Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson, architects of Des Moines. It was sited on a line with Beardshear (then known as Central) Hall and faced east. Like Beardshear, this building featured a stone exterior. Its design was influenced by early Twentieth Century Italian Renaissance styling, expressed in the large upper story arched windows, the lower level rusticated stonework, and the pedimented lower level windows.

The building obtains architectural significance for many reasons. First, it is a monumental building in its own right and expresses the importance of a library to the success of a university. The use of stone echoes employment of this material in other buildings constructed during the second phase of campus development. Third, it is another of the major campus buildings designed by the architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird. Finally, the building anchors the northwest portion of central campus and reinforces its unified design. Major additions to the building have subsequently lessened its integrity. Such alterations as these need to be carefully evaluated to determine how the building would fit into an historic campus 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 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.):

Kooser, Margaret L.; History of Buildings: Iowa State College; 1939.

Ross, Earle D. The Land-Grant Idea at Iowa State College, 1958

* "Will Start Work on New \$425,000 Library, Excavation for College Structure Will Begin at Once", *Ames Daily Tribune*, November 22, 1922.

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 _____

- _____

7H

ADDRESSES FOR GREEK LETTERS: FRATERNITY AND SORORITY ARCHITECTURE, CIRCA 1910-1941

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

American universities and colleges have a long-standing penchant for on-campus, student residence. This tradition was reinforced by necessity at Iowa State because the college was located far removed from any previous settlement. When the Iowa State Agricultural College was opened for instruction in 1869, it was necessary for the school to supply a boarding department for students, because no private facilities existed nearby and the fledgling town of Ames was difficult to reach.

The 1912 History of Story County, Iowa describes arrangements for student housing during the early years of the college's existence:

The students very generally lived upon the campus, and their number was not so great but that the most of them could find accommodation in the dormitories provided. The old main building of the college was admirably suited to the uses of such an institution in the country, and the other homes and houses upon the campus, which in increasing numbers, supplemented the main building as the years passed by, helped the institution to grow without in any wise impairing its unity or compactness (page 409).

The loss of "Old Main" to fires in 1900 and 1902 placed pressure on the young town of Ames to provide housing for the increasing number of students. Fraternities and sororities had been gaining in popularity on other campuses nationwide during the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. These organizations found Iowa State to be fertile ground for establishing local chapters. Their acceptance in Ames may have been due, in part, to the need for student housing.

Most chapters initially located their houses in the residential area immediately west of campus, although some preferred the Downtown residential district north of the business district. Convenient pedestrian access to campus probably influenced the choice of the west campus area. Downtown locations were made possible by the existence of the trolley line linking that area to the campus. The prestige associated with the Downtown residential area, its proximity to service, commercial, and social activities, as well as the availability of large houses, were important factors in locating there.

Some chapters purchased or leased existing buildings. Others occupied new houses built specifically for them, usually after the chapter had been in existence for several years. In some instances, single-family dwellings were altered for Greek use. The Wallace and Mary Greeley House at 502 Douglas Avenue provided the most visible example of adaptive reuse in Downtown Ames. In the 1920s it was used as a fraternity house. Documented examples of other Downtown locations include houses at 803 and 815 Burnett Avenue, 829 and 905 Douglas Avenue (the latter being Sigma Nu), and 604 Grand Avenue. Whether these were adaptations of existing houses or newly built chapter houses is uncertain.

Despite the advantages of being Downtown, however, other fraternities and sororities chose to locate west of campus. Prior to World War I, Hyland and Sheldon Avenues were

popularly known as "fraternity row." Some chapter houses were clustered on or near West Street. This street also had a minor commercial character due to its prominence as the major approach to the campus from the west prior to the completion of Lincoln Way. The businesses included the Athletic Drug Store, a grocery store, a barber shop, and other establishments.

Few Greek Letter chapter houses remain in the area west of campus today. Some of the buildings originally built for them continue to serve students today as rooming houses. They are mostly frame construction. An exception is the Triangle fraternity house, built as the Sigma Chi fraternity house. It is a large, imposing brick structure located at 125 North Hyland. While it is perhaps the last Greek Letter chapter house to be built west of campus, it may be the first such house in Ames to be designed for that purpose by an architect.

In the years preceeding World War I, portions of Lincoln Way and streets leading south from it emerged as popular areas for fraternities and sororities. In 1913, for example, researched provided by Kay H. Silet, project volunteer, indicates that Pi Kappa Alpha constructed a new building at 2112 Lincoln Way. Designed by Vorse, Kraetsch and Kraetsch, architects of Des Moines, this building was constructed by Ben J. Cole, contractor-builder of Ames, at a cost of \$55,000. Phi Delta Theta also engaged Vorse, Kraetsch and Kraetsch for their new house at 325 Welch Avenue. It was erected in 1913 by Hays Construction of Davenport. Norman T. Vorse worked for a time as draftsman with Proudfoot and Bird. Kraetsch and Kraetsch designed many prominent buildings in central Iowa, including the Boone County Courthouse, and in Des Moines Grace Methodist Church, Saint Augustine Church, and a house at 2633 Southwest 21st for E. E. Butler.

Following World War I, land south of the eastern portion of campus opened up for development. This occurrence coincided with a growth period for the student population at Iowa State. The prosperous decade following the war saw a boom in construction of fraternity and sorority houses as those organizations came into their own. Greek Letter organizations are social creatures and typically enjoy proximity with one another. Architectural pretension among Greek organizations has also characterized the movement. The new area in College Heights provided an ideal location for larger residences in an attractive setting. Built with permanent, quality materials, many of these houses boasted professional architectural designs.

Most of the new Greek Letter chapter houses south of campus were concentrated in two distinct areas. The older one, centered along Welch Avenue, was smaller and actually began to develop prior to the war. The newer, larger one was bounded by Lynn Avenue, Lincoln Way, Beech Avenue, and Knapp and Greeley Streets. This area contained three distinct clusters where virtually all the buildings were fraternities or sororities. One of the clusters formed along Ash Avenue and claimed the popular designation "fraternity row," supplanting Hyland and Sheldon Avenues west of campus. Another cluster east of Ash Avenue in the vicinity of Sunset Drive became known as "sorority circle." The third cluster formed along the south side of Lincoln Way west of Beech Avenue. These collections of buildings contributed to an impressive new residential section in Ames.

Many stylistic influences are evident in Greek Letter Houses built in Ames. They include Beaux-Arts, Colonial Revival (English and Spanish), and Tudor Revival, as well as the "Collegiate Gothic," popular early in the Twentieth Century and best exemplified by Ralph Adams Cram and his work at Princeton and Henry Ives Cobb at the University of Chicago. One of the earliest architect-designed Greek Houses south of campus is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House at 140 Lynn Avenue. This building was probably designed by Alan H. Kimball, founder and head of the Department of Architectural Engineering at Iowa State.

Kimball's other credits include St. John's Episcopal Church and Collegiate Methodist Church.

Amos Emery, architect of Des Moines, planned numerous fraternity and sorority houses in Ames in the 1920s into the early 1930s. Known locally in his profession as "Famous Amos," Emery has to his credit the design of more Greek houses in Ames than any other architect. (Walt Hotchkiss, who now works with Hubbell Realty in Des Moines was in the firm during a portion of this time.) A short list of Emery's buildings includes:

Alpha Delta Pi Sorority
Chi Omega Sorority (since remodeled)
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Sigma Kappa Sorority (one of his last, or perhaps the last)
Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity

Phi Kappa Psi at 316 Lynn Avenue was another architect-designed house built during this time in Ames. The house is a mirror image and identical to the one at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

The Great Depression brought an end to virtually all design and construction of fraternity and sorority houses in Ames. The outbreak of World War II further curtailed Greek activities on campus because student populations declined. Although these organizations gained new life in the late 1940s and 1950s and remain popular to this day, the outbreak of the war brings to a convenient close the period of significance for this historic context.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Properties associated with Greek Letter Houses can be significant under Local Criterion C and National Register Criterion A (historical significance) and under Local Criterion E and National Register Criterion C (architectural significance).

Historical significance relates to these organizations and the evolution of local chapters and/or national organizations. This can embrace the development of the fraternity and sorority systems in Ames, in Iowa, or in the nation. Architectural significance relates to the design of the local chapter houses built in Ames.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Fraternity and sorority architecture in Ames constitutes an important collective resource. Most of the resources cluster geographically, although some are non-contiguous. All of them comprise a property type which can legitimately be surveyed, analyzed, evaluated, and designated as a unit. Both National Register and local designation programs are appropriate. The process should probably begin with National Register listing, since this provides basic although not restrictive benefits.

Preparation of an application for the historical designation of individual Greek Letter homes or for an historic district calling attention to them is very appropriate for preservation planning in Ames. For National Register listing, a Multiple Property Documentation Form might be prepared, which would address the historical and architectural significance of Greek Letter Houses. Individual houses in areas of mixed land-use could be listed under this document and an historic district or districts of Greek Letter Houses could also be nominated.

The architectural significance of many of these buildings is high and good cases can be made for this significance. Information concerning Greek organizations should be easily obtained from their local chapters and national headquarters. A reservoir of potential volunteers to participate in survey and nomination procedures should also be readily available. The methodology to prepare applications for the designations of these properties need not be complex. For all these reasons, an intensive survey of Greek Letter houses in Ames should seriously be considered.

The area of highest potential for an historic district lies immediately south of campus and east of Lynn Avenue. The boundaries are described as beginning at the intersection of Lincoln Way and Beech (now sometimes called Beach) Avenue, then south along Beech Avenue to Greeley Street, then west along Greeley Street to Pearson Avenue, then a line drawn west to the intersection of Ash Avenue and Knapp Street, then west along Knapp Street to Lynn Avenue, then north along Lynn Avenue to Lincoln Way, then east along Lincoln Way to Ash Avenue, then south along Ash Avenue to Gable Lane, then east along Gable Lane to Gray Avenue, then north along Gray Avenue to Lincoln Way, then east along Lincoln Way to its intersection with Beech Avenue.

Other resources exist in the south campus area which also might be eligible for nomination. These resources occur mostly along Welch Avenue between Chamberlain and Little Streets, with a single building located at the southwest corner of Knapp Street and Hayward Avenue.

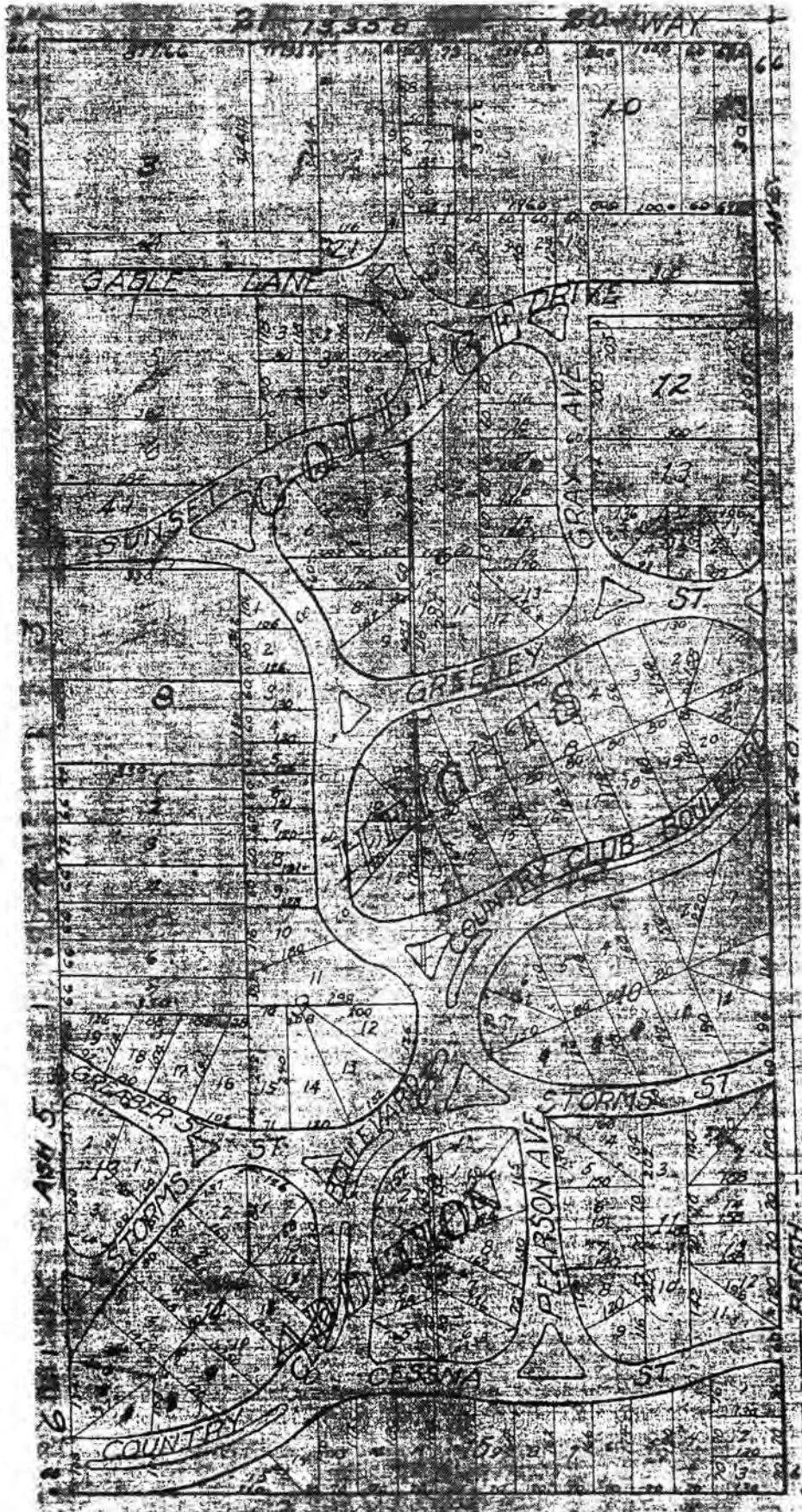
Although the level of significance for many of these resources will be local, there is also the possibility that national levels of significance might be identified. Phi Kappa Psi House at 316 Lynn Avenue is a case in point. Identical to the one at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, national headquarters of the organization may have had stock architectural plans available for local chapters when they constructed new houses. The likelihood exists, therefore, that other Greek organizations also had set plans for chapter houses which they made available. Research along these lines might, therefore, develop a national typology and provide criteria to evaluate whether Ames' examples obtain architectural significance on a national level. The comparison of Ames' houses with those of other chapter houses in Iowa might also provide a basis to claim and develop a state level of significance.

Iowa State has historically had a strong tradition of Greek organizations. In addition to architectural significance, therefore, local Ames chapters might also obtain historical significance. Such significance might link, for example, broad patterns and events between local chapters and national organizations, as well as important individuals involved in the evolution of Greek organizations. This significance might obtain on a local, state, or national basis.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS ADDITION AMES, IOWA



SOURCE:
MAP OF THE CITY OF AMES
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, JANUARY 1916

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 7H-1
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 803 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 DUPLEX Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: BETWEEN 1900-1911 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 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 2-1/2 story, frame, single family dwelling influenced by Queen Anne styling. It has a cross gable roof. The building features a wrap-around one-story porch with a conical roof at the corner. It also has fish-scale siding in the gables and a two-story bay window on the south. Sited on a corner lot, this building makes a strong visual impact on the viewer.

This building is an example of successive adaptive reuses. It was converted from a single-family dwelling to a fraternity house in the early years of the Twentieth Century. It remained in this use until at least 1911 when the Sanborn fire insurance map classified it as a "club house." By 1920 it had been converted to a rooming house. More recently, it has been made into a duplex.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☒ 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 decisions of several Greek Letter chapters to locate their houses near the Downtown business district during the first decades of the Twentieth Century, and of the subsequent relocation of these organizations to the campus environs. In this regard, the building is linked historically with the growth of Iowa State University as an institution.

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

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 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

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 7H-2
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 815 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: PRIOR TO 1911 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other COVER-UP SIDING
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:

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)

This is a 2-1/2 story frame building with a facade-gabled roof. Cover-up siding now masks other architectural details. A front porch and side porch on the south have replaced an original wrap-around porch. Architectural significance is not claimed for this building because of these alterations.

21. Historical SignificanceTheme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☐ 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 1926 this building was being used as a fraternity house according to the Sanborn map of that year.

This building is historically significant because it calls attention to the decisions of several Greek Letter chapters to locate their houses near the Downtown business district during the first decades of the Twentieth Century, and of the subsequent relocation of these organizations to the campus environs. As such, this resource calls attention to the growth of Iowa State University as an institution. Cover-up siding poses questions for the historical designation of 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 7H-3
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 604 GRAND 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1910 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other COVER-UP SIDING
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:

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 Schafer



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 2-1/2 story frame structure which at one time served as a fraternity house. It features a side-gambrelled roof with a prominent gabled central dormer and a smaller hipped roof dormer. It also features a one story front porch.

It is significant architecturally as a good example of a fraternity house designed to blend in with a neighborhood of primarily single-family dwellings. It was probably designed by an architect (although one has not been identified during this survey). The building's design avoids symmetry and juxtaposes prominent elements in a way that divides up its overall massiveness, making it more compatible in appearance with the surrounding buildings. The application of cover-up siding on this building poses questions concerning its historical designation.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Completed circa 1910, this building calls attention to the decisions of numerous fraternities and sororities to locate in the vicinity of the downtown business district during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century. As such, this resource calls attention to the growth of Iowa State University as an institution. Cover-up siding poses questions for historical designation.

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 7H-4
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name SORORITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 129 ASH 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1913 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
11. Exterior walls: ☐ clapboard ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ board and batten ☐ shingles ☐ stucco
☒ other COVER-UP SIDING
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:

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 Schafer



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 building is significant as a documented, surviving example of a wood frame Greek Letter chapter house. It was at one time the Pi Beta Phi sorority house. The asymmetrical massing of the building and its two-level bay protruding turret-like to the south show influences of the Queen Anne style. The cover-up siding, which now probably hides much architectural detail, detracts from its appearance. Although no front porch appeared on the 1926 Sanborn, an unenclosed porch probably was part of the building's original design.

The 1926 Sanborn map documents this building as a sorority house. Although Ash Avenue by that time had several other fraternities and sororities, numerous single-family residences remained. The building calls attention to the penchant of such organizations for deeper setbacks than single-family residences. The imposing front lawns provide a pastoral-like setting for these larger buildings. Cover-up siding poses questions of integrity.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☐ 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 may be the chapter house for one of the earliest of the Greek Letter organizations to locate south of the campus. It calls attention to the migration of like organizations from west of campus to the nearby College Heights area and its development as a neighborhood of choice for them.

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 7H-5
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 325 WELCH AVENUE (NORTHWEST CORNER KNAPP & WELCH)
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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 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 building is significant for its imposing appearance created by its large, block-like massing. It features paired windows symmetrically arranged in seven bays on three floors. This is one of the few Greek Letter houses in Ames influenced by Prairie styling. Its widely overhanging eaves, characteristic of the style, emphasize the horizontal plane. Despite the large wing added to the west, the original building retains much of its character except for the relocation of the main entrance and removal of the main stairs.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☐ 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 may obtain historical significance due to its long-term function as the local chapter house of a large national fraternity. It may be one of the earliest of the Greek Letter chapter houses to be built south of campus. Although it is now outside the neighborhood of choice of like organizations, it may have influenced other fraternities and sororities to migrate to the area south of campus.

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 7H-6
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 217 ASH 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1915 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 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 2-1/2 story brick fraternity house. It has a side-gambrelled gable with three dormer windows on the facade. Influenced by Neo-Classical revival architectural styling, the building features a prominent full-height entry porch supported by four columns and surmounted by a balustrade. The building also features stone trim and other Neo-Classical details.

It is architecturally significant as a good example of a Neo-Classical revival influenced building. It was erected circa 1912 and retains much of its integrity. It is similar in appearance to Alumni Hall on the Iowa State campus, although on a smaller scale.

Undoubtedly designed by an architect, this individual was not identified during the survey. The architect's identity and the placement of this building in his or her work may strengthen this building's significance.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☐ 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 due to its early presence on Ash Avenue (which later became known informally as "Fraternity Row") in the newly-forming neighborhood of choice for fraternities and sororities south of campus.

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 7H-7
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name DELTA CHI FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 405 HAYWARD 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1922 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 CAMPUS ATHLETIC FIELDS

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)

This is a 2-1/2 story brick fraternity house which features a hipped roof with intersecting gables, stone trim, and a porte-cochere. Probably constructed shortly after World War I, the building remains without large-scale later additions and hence retains much of its original character.

This building is significant as a representative example of a fraternity house designed on a relatively large scale and erected during a period of great construction activity by like organizations.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Located at the corner of Knapp and Hayward, this building stands outside the neighborhood of choice for many of the Greek Letter organizations which erected houses in the 1920s. It may be an early example of the migration of the Greek Letter organizations to the area south of campus.

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 7H-8
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FRATERNITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 140 LYNN 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1930 Architect/Builder ALAN H. KIMBALL
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 designed in the style of a European manor house. It features a tall, steeply pitched hipped roof and extensive use of stone trim. Its monumental scale coupled with such details as its massive chimney and balustraded entry porch convey an air of permanence and dignity.

This building is significant because of its design and the quality of its construction materials, which helped establish a standard of excellence for later Greek Letter houses to emulate. It may obtain additional significance as an example of Alan H. Kimball's work in Ames. Its integrity is relatively high, although somewhat lessened by a newer wing at the rear of the building.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

- ☐ 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 may obtain historical significance as a long-established local chapter of a large national fraternity.

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 7H-9
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name SORORITY HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 525 WELCH 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 MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1923 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☒ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 building is constructed of tile faced with stucco. It is large-scale, but spare in terms of architectural detail. Its cross-gable roof shows influence of Craftsman styling and features twin dormers. The building is significant as a modest example of Greek Letter organization housing. This significance is lessened by the enclosure of the porch.

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)

Identified by the 1926 Sanborn maps as a sorority house with the address 521 Welch, this building stands outside the neighborhood of choice for many of the Greek Letter organizations. Historical significance 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.):

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 _____

- _____

DREAM OF ARCADIA: DESIGNED HISTORIC LANDSCAPES IN AMES, 1868-1943

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The appeal of ancient Greece, its democratic government and rural simplicity, has been strong in the United States even before the days of the Early Republic. As the geographic embodiment of rural contentment, Arcadia, a mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, became for Americans, as it had for the ancients, an ideal place of idyllic happiness. Closely associated with this happiness is the notion of the heavenly garden, and, hence, the association with this historic context.

Ames has one of the oldest traditions of landscape architecture in the State of Iowa. This community has planned and cultivated its environment and, in doing so, has developed an ethos of conservation, beauty, and good design. Since 1868 when President A. S. Welch arrived on the campus of Iowa State, Ames has been a home for horticultural and floracultural research and development and for landscaping. Academic figures on the campus, such as Professors Joseph L. Budd and Seaman A. Knapp, have provided international leadership in these sciences. The Department of Landscape Architecture at the university has become nationally recognized for its training program. Because of these influences, Ames as a community matured in an atmosphere that respected plant material and the built environment planned for both utility and beauty.

Campus design showed this influence first. Landscaped grounds became an integral part of Welch's administration. Orchards were laid out and provided experimental opportunities for students and faculty. Grounds near the College Building were laid out and ornamented "with lawns, shrubbery and trees." (Allen, p. 241). Dr. Welch taught "landscape gardening," as this profession was then often known. He came to Ames in the early 1870s and taught in the Horticulture Department. Many of the trees on central campus today refer to Dr. Welch's plan. Welch had studied landscape gardening in the Eastern U.S. at a time when the English landscape school was influential. Welch's ideas reflect the masters of the period like Andrew Jackson Downing.

Charles Bessey was another pioneer in the field, who taught general horticulture from 1869 to 1873.

Ames Cemetery

The Ames Cemetery Association was organized in the 1870s. The association was sufficiently established within several years to undertake a major operation, the development of the cemetery itself. First platted as the Ames Cemetery in 1878, this burial ground was designed by A. N. Carpenter, landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois.

Although ubiquitous from an early time in Iowa, Nineteenth Century cemeteries were only rarely professionally designed in the state. In this regard, the Ames Cemetery is particularly unusual not only as a designed historic landscape, but also because, at this time, the population of the community only numbered about one thousand. Additional

significance obtains because Carpenter's plan for the cemetery remains extant. (Cemetery plats are not usually entered into the public record in Story County, according to an official in the Recorder's Office).

The plat for this burial ground was again entered into the public record in 1890. This plat is a somewhat abbreviated design for the land, indicating that Carpenter's original design was implemented only in part. In 1901, I. F. T. McLain, president of the association, filed in the public record a third plat for the cemetery. This expansion more than doubled the size of the burial ground. Surveyor for this platting was H. J. Burt.

In 1917 cemetery park was turned over to the City of Ames as a municipal facility (perhaps with the stimulus of World War I). In June 1917 the City of Ames purchased additional land from George Henry Maxwell to expand the cemetery. In 1929 an additional 33 acres were added to the cemetery, which brought its total acreage to 52. In the 1960s, Ray F. Wyrick, landscape architect of Des Moines, consulted with the City of Ames to develop these grounds into a unified design. The south addition of the Ames Municipal Cemetery was replatted in 1963.

Public Landscape Architecture

Local government in Ames has nurtured landscape architecture from an early time in the community's development. Ames was incorporated in 1869 after approval by popular vote. Public improvements were soon undertaken. Basic among them were landscape architectural considerations, including drainage, street grading, and putting out shade trees (*A History of the Town of Ames, Story County, Iowa*).

In 1878 the Ames City Council passed a resolution requiring owners of residential property to set out shade trees (Shrader, Minutes of the City Council). In 1890, the City established a Parks Committee. In doing so, the City took early advantage of recent legislation approved by the Iowa General Assembly, which enabled municipalities to establish parks committees to oversee related affairs.

Prior to 1892, most towns in Iowa were unable to acquire public park lands financed through bonds and tax levies. Although in 1892 the General Assembly enable cities of the first class to do so, this legislation applied only to two cities: Des Moines and Sioux City. (Page, "Greenwood Park," p. 1-11). The acquisition of public parks in Ames was, therefore, narrowly circumscribed and entirely dependent on private gifts of land. In 1909, the Ames Park Committee was established and empowered to receive an appropriation from the General Fund "for the improvement and maintenance of public parks and parking along the streets" (Municipal Ordinance Number 233).

Today, both the City of Ames and the Story County park systems are advanced in comparison with most areas in Iowa with similar population. Individual members of the staff of Iowa State with specialties in forestry, outdoor recreation, fishery and wildlife biology, landscape architecture, horticulture, and other disciplines have contributed significantly to the community by working on committees and boards and by stimulating and encouraging participation in programs related to the environment.

Conservation Movement

Iowa State faculty also provided strong leadership for the Conservation Movement in Iowa, which began in the 1920s but achieved prominence and wide-spread support during the Great Depression.

Federal responses to conservation problems, focusing on land use and land waste, were embodied in many W. P. A. program, beginning with soil surveys and studies of forests and streams.

An active proponent of such measures was Professor Gilmour B. MacDonald, who came to Iowa State after three years with the U. S. Forest Service. He became chief of the forestry section at the state agricultural experiment station. In the mid-1930s he directed Iowa's emergency conservation program.

Another leader of the movement, Professor Louis H. Pammel, was a leading botanist, who inveighed against misuse of public land. For example, he was outspoken in favoring preservation of the natural state of Ashworth Park in Des Moines, rather than its development. The State of Iowa later recognized his contributions to preserving the environment by naming Pammel State Park in his honor. Pammel Woods and Pammel Court commemorate his name in Ames.

Private Landscape Architecture

Beginning in the early 1930s, the Ames Garden Club sponsored an on-going planning program for landscape design. To date there are 13 documented sites that participated in this program, of which all were privately owned. Most of the properties were residential and located in Ames, but one commercial property in Ames was also included, as well as several residences in other parts of Iowa. The plans were of two types: general planting plans and plans for perennial borders. Landscape architects in the Landscape Architecture Department of Iowa State College provided the professional designs. More of these designs were prepared for residences in the College Heights Addition than any other neighborhood in Ames. Lists of these designs and their planners follows in the "Other Identified Resources" section of this chapter. These lists also contain public designs.

There are many additional examples of private landscaping in Ames. Some landscapes, such as the Emil C. and Sallie L. Volz House at 619 Ash Avenue, call attention to important individuals associated with plant material. Professor of Floraculture at Iowa State College, Volz is remembered for his Home Flower-Growing, a widely read and often reprinted guidebook. Other examples, like the Harry F. and Mary T. Brown House at 1004 North Kellogg Avenue, call attention to historic landscapes, which may, or may not, be professionally designed.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Significant examples of property types associated with this historic context must contain most of the following elements:

1. **Significance.** Must relate to the historic context "Dream of Arcadia, 1859-1943."
National Register Criterion A and Local Criterion C. Generally not applicable to this historic context.

National Register Criterion B and Local Criterion D. Properties that are associated with persons directly involved with or responsible for landscape architecture activity.

National Register Criterion C and Local Criterion E. Properties that illustrate styles, types, or materials common to this time period or that form an unusual example of designed historic landscapes.

2. **Qualifying Use.** Includes publicly and privately designed historic landscapes, such as individual residential home design, residential automobile suburb developments, university campuses and nature study areas, cemeteries, institutional landscaping associated with commercial and other activities, municipally sponsored parks, recreational facilities, and other landscape architecture related resources such as corridors of street trees, and other designed historic landscape uses as related to the historic context.
3. **Qualifying Materials.** Includes a wide variety of landscape architecture applications to topography using a variety of building and planting materials.
4. **Original Location or Significance for Relocation.** If a building has been moved, the reason for the move must obtain significance for the historic context. The move would also have to have been undertaken during the time period, and the original fabric of the building would not be significantly altered by the move.
5. **Integrity Considerations.** Alterations may be acceptable if they are sympathetic in terms of building or planting materials, scale, and architectural and/or landscape architectural detail. Presence of original planting materials may not always exist and this may be acceptable if other evidences of the landscape architect's design remain intact. Additional tolerance should be allowed for elements of a landscape architect's master plan which were never implemented. This occurs more frequently, for example, than in an architect's design for a building.

Concerning districts, they must possess a sense of time and place, must relate to the styles and materials of the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key resources will have relatively few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lower level of integrity.

Concerning individual examples of designed historic landscapes, the requirements outlined above should hold true. For residential properties, a higher degree of integrity is not necessarily to be expected, since residential landscape architect is as subject, if not more subject, to modernization than publicly owned resources.

Property types associated with this historic context include a wide range of landscape architectural plans, embracing diverse land-uses, materials, historical associations, and stylistic influences. Associated resources vary from cemeteries to a collegiate campus, suburban neighborhoods, parks, commercial and public places, and residential design. These resources all relate to the development of landscape architecture in Ames, a phenomenon that plays an integral part in the community's evolution to a degree probably unequalled elsewhere in Iowa. While most of these landscape designs appear to be rooted

in professional concepts, amateur plans, projects, and experiments may also fall under this historic context.

Additional associated resources relate to significant individuals who have taught landscape architecture at Iowa State and who have influenced the discipline on the national, state, and local levels. These resources will comprise the buildings housing the offices of these individuals and/or their private homes, as well as examples of their public and private landscape design in the community.

Resources will include both individual properties, historic districts, and those united by a common theme or pattern. Historic districts will include large scale landscape architectural design. For example, automobile suburbs contiguously embrace many individual resources unified by a broad conception of streets, pedestrian walkways, boulevards, drainage systems, uniform setbacks, street lighting, and other landscape architectural elements. Resources united by a common theme recur frequently within this historic context. In the 1930s, for example, the Ames Garden Club sponsored the preparation of residential designs planned by landscape architects at Iowa State. Many of these designs were implemented, and each of them will relate to this common origin, as well as to each other, to the landscape architects who designed them, and to an important era in the development of landscape architecture in Ames. Although non-contiguous, implemented and well-preserved examples of these designs will be collectively eligible for historic listing on the National Register through a Multiple Property Documentation format. This format is, however, currently unavailable under the Ames Historic Preservation Districts Ordinance.

Evaluating the integrity of designed historic landscapes can be difficult. Relatively few such resources, to date, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and this field has only recently become a topic of mainstream preservation in the nation. As a result, assumptions about methodology and significance vary. A further difficulty arises from the nature of landscape design. In many cases, the plant material itself may have matured and died. The impact of this reduction in the resource's integrity must be evaluated. Even without original plant material in place, however, if other elements of the design remain intact (such as pedestrian walks, retaining walls, vehicular drives, vistas, fences, related buildings and structures, and other landscape elements), the resource may qualify for historic designation.

Significance for this property type is dependent upon the creative planning or experimentation involved and the extent to which this activity was implemented. Clients typically implement fewer elements of a landscape architect's plan, than, say, an engineer's or architect's plan. For this reason, the evaluation of designed historic landscapes should analyze design with great care, and tolerance for unimplemented elements should figure into the process. Criteria exceptions may come into play within this historic context. Cemeteries, for example, are usually ineligible for historic designation. They might, however, obtain exceptional significance because of their landscape design, and thus qualify.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The landscapes, buildings, structures, districts, and objects which comprise this property type collectively call attention to the leadership of Iowa State and Ames efforts to educate the public concerning landscape architecture, horticulture, and floraculture, and how this expertise influenced and transformed public and private properties in Ames.

Built in response to many needs--municipal, institutional, private, and commercial--examples of this property types are significant because they call attention to professional landscape architecture planned and implemented, to a degree probably without equal in the State of Iowa. These resources are also significant because they illustrate a wide typology of landscape architectural design. Concern for landscape design surfaced from the early period of Ames development and continues to the present day. Obviously important for an agricultural training institution, the interest in landscape soon expanded into the broader community's agenda. Today, the rich variety of planting material in Ames is apparent to even the most casual observer. Less apparent but more significant is the wide range of the landscape architecture contexts that contain this plant material--suburban developments, cemeteries, street tree corridors, and other applications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because this 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 College Heights, Chautauqua Park, and the Ridgewood Addition, take cues for street and lot layouts from the topography. These potential historic districts are relatively easy to designate because their physical condition evinces a high degree of integrity, because individual buildings constructed in them employed quality materials and designs and have homogeneous physical characters, and because preservation planning frequently works with residential historic districts and the procedures for their designation are well-known.

Other designed historic landscapes are also significant. Street tree corridors in Ames (those plantings in public rights-of-way) are cases in point. Corridors of such plantings should be identified, analyzed, and evaluated. The Ames Cemetery is an important historic resource. Although cemeteries are more difficult to designate because of criteria exceptions within federal and local regulations, the significance of the Ames Cemetery should be considered during preservation planning.

Designed historic landscapes can be designated as significant in their own right, or their significance can be coupled with other criteria. Designation of automobile suburbs, for example, could claim both architectural and landscape architecture significance.

Preservation planning in Ames should intensively survey the community's designed historic landscapes and, if warranted, a multiple property documentation project should be prepared for this historic context to facilitate the designation process. Although such a survey would be difficult (because a research methodology is needed) it would break new ground for historic preservation in the State of Iowa because it would be the first such survey of landscape architecture.

REPRESENTATIVE RESOURCES

Representative resources are presented on site sheets which follow this section.

OTHER IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

The following list of original drawings in Special Collections of the Parks Library at Iowa State University. Each of these landscape designs was prepared for public property. These plans appear to have been implemented selectively, if at all.

Anonymous

No date A Plan for Welch School

Anonymous (probably the Landscape Architecture Department, Iowa State College)

1935 Planting Plan for the City (Bandshell) Park

The Landscape Architecture Department, Iowa State College

1935 Planting Detail for the Band Shell

City of Ames, City Planning Commission

No date Sketch Plan of proposed development to municipal cemetery including entrance.

The following is a list of original drawings in Special Collection of the Parks Library at Iowa State University. Residential landscape architectural designs were prepared for each of these properties in the 1930s. Although this reconnaissance survey identified and evaluated only several of them, each design is worthy of further research.

Ashwell, Iris

1932 Planting Design
Dr. A. L. Bakke
Ash Avenue
(includes sketch of house elevation)

B., M. J.

1937 Planting Plan
Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Haber
2125 Country Club Boulevard

Carpenter, Bethane L., L. A.

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #11
also Planting Plan for Flower Borders
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Allbaugh

Cornelius, Howard G., L. A.

1938 Preliminary Studies for:
H. C. Gregg Residence
1210 Orchard Drive Avenue

1938 South Terrace Wall Details
Wall Details East of House
H. C. Gregg Residence
1210 Orchard Drive Avenue

Elwood, P. H., L. A.

- 1936 General Landscaping Plan
C. W. Kimler
612 Brookridge Drive

Jones, C. E., L. A.

- 1930 General Planting Plan
Dr. and Mrs. G. E. McFarland

Lenz, Herbert R., L. A.

- No date Planting Plan
Dr. R. D. Feldman

- 1935 Mr. Henry Gilman

Merkle, Arthur R., L. A.

- 1931 A Perennial Border
Ames Garden Club Plan #1
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Forman
419 Lynn Avenue

- 1931 Landscape & Planting Plan
Ames Garden Club Plan #2
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schlick
717 7th

Miller, Jerome C., L. A.

- 1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #12
Ralph Mayo

- 1933 General Planting Plan
Mr. John E. Behnke
Parkersburg, Iowa

- 1933 Proposed Planting Plan
Prof. A. H. Fuller
722 Douglas Avenue

Mitchell, Kenneth, L. A.

- No date Suggested Scheme & Planting Plan
Dr. Dio L. Holl

- 1938 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mead Residence
(Probably now part of Pyle Office Park on Grand Avenue.)

Paysen, C., Delineator

- 1937 Planting Plan

Miss Florence N. Walls
2220 Knapp Street

No date Planting Plan
B. H. Thomas Residence
315 Lynn Avenue
(includes vegetable garden & orchard)

No date Planting Plan
J. B. Davidson

Rothacker, R. R., L. A.

1931 Study for the Garden
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sexauer

No date Planting Plan
Dr. and Mrs. Forest Barnes
613 Pearson

S., R. D. A.

No date Planting Plan
First Methodist Church
6th & Kellogg

Sapp, Floyd W., L. A.

(Sapp practiced landscape architecture in Ames until about 1932 when he relocated to Colfax, Iowa).

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #3
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Galligan
3218 Oakland Street

1932 Plant List (no drawings)
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Galligan
3218 Oakland Street

1932 Plan for Perennial Border
Ames Garden Club Plan #4
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Effler
317 Pearson Avenue

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #6
Dr. H. L. Foust
626 Country Club Boulevard

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #7
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde R. Andrews
New Providence, Iowa

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #8
Dr. Max Levine

530 Welch Avenue

1932 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #9
Ida D. Moore
215 Stanton Avenue

1932 Perennial Border
Ames Garden Club Plan #10
Miss Sims & Miss Friant
307 Ash Avenue

Sapp, Floyd W., L. A. & Merkle, Arthur R., L. A.

1932 Planting Plan for a Commercial Lot
Ames Garden Club Plan #5
Kilmer Coal Company Office & Yard

Scott, M. B., L. A.

1938 Planting Plan for a Residential Lot
Mrs. F. H. Waters

No date Existing Plan of Waters Property
(thought to be by Scott)

1938 Planting Plan
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robotka

1938 Planting Plan
Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Shedd
333 Pearson

W., C. W.

1938 Planting Plan

Anonymous

No date Design & Planting Plan
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopkins

Anonymous

1936 Proposed Planting
C. W. Kimler

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 8-1
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name AMES CEMETERY
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address E. 9TH STREET AND MAXWELL 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 CEMETERY Original CEMETERY

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1878, 1901, 1929 Architect/Builder A. N. CARPENTER, L. A.
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 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 resource is significant as a designed historic landscape in Ames. Conceived by A. N. Carpenter, landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois, the original plat was implemented only in part. This is typical of designed historic landscapes. The cemetery was substantially expanded in 1901 and 1929.

(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)

Historical significance 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 8-1

CONTINUATION SHEET

Architectural Significance

Designed by A. N. Carpenter, landscape architect of Galesburg, Illinois, the Ames Cemetery is a rare example of a designed historic landscape from the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century. Relatively few such landscapes have been documented to date anywhere in Iowa. The Ames Cemetery certainly obtains local significance and perhaps statewide significance as well.

Although much expanded from its original scope, the cemetery continues to convey a united feeling of design. Notable in this regard is the rich variety of foliate species among the cemetery's plantings. Also notable is the number of these plantings.

Designed historic landscapes have not, to date, been aggressively listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Because there now is a new interpretation bulletin, published by the National Park Service, to aid in this process, more designed historic landscapes perhaps will be studied and listed.

The Ames Cemetery should be intensively surveyed, analyzed, and evaluated for potential National Register eligibility. This might be done through a study which evaluates this and other examples of designed historic landscapes in Ames.

The Ames Cemetery contains a number of property types. Some of these relate to other property types in the community and a few are indigenous to the cemetery itself. Indigenous property types include the master plan for the cemetery itself which comprises the roadways, plot locations, vista, and drainage considerations worked in a typical Romantic design of Nineteenth Century cemetery design. The view of the Skunk River valley from the bluff on which the cemetery is located is dramatic. The cemetery's location was almost certainly chosen expressly for this view. The location also provided excellent drainage, another desideratum.

Certain other resources within the cemetery, like the Office Building, also appear to be unusual property types within Ames. Other property types, like the rich variety of foliate species planted throughout the cemetery, may relate to other designed historic landscape features in Ames. Other resources within the cemetery include its gates and fences, service buildings, and possibly the grave markers.

Although the cemetery is much expanded from its original configuration, the cemetery as a whole contains a unified feeling, and it should be evaluated in this regard.

Ames Spruett Ames Iowa

Scale 1/32 of an inch to the foot.
For number of lots see plan
Drawn March 1st 1875



Drawn by A. H. Carpenter
Landscape Architect
Galveston
Illinois

416 8 1/2 feet



Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 8-2
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

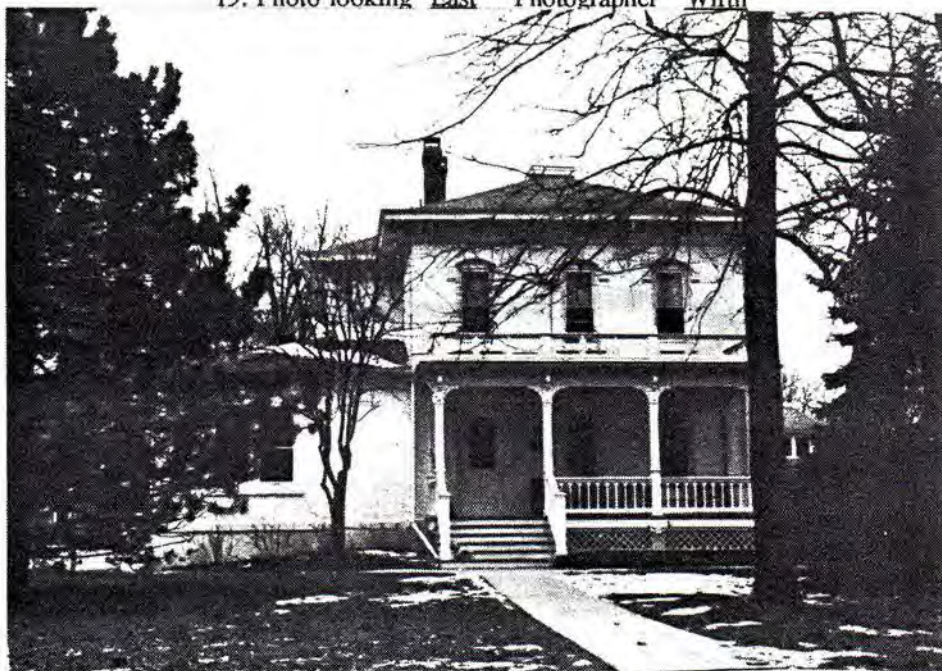
Identification

1. Site Name PROFESSOR JOSEPH L. BUDD HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 804 NORTH 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 MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1885** Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 East 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 two-story, brick, single-family dwelling with a later wing added to the north. It presently serves as Youth Recovery House, a multi-family dwelling. The building features a hippped roof with a moderate pitch, brackets and a cornice, hood molds over the windows and doors, and influences of Italianate styling. The facade-width front porch is a recent improvement to the building. Built by Rollenhagen Construction, the design of this porch is compatible with the period of the building. This house is now connected to another building to the east and a porch, located at the southeast corner of the building, has been removed. Both these alterations significantly reduce the integrity of the building. The site's significance as a designed historic landscape, noted below, helps mitigate this loss. This building has also been known as 802 North Kellogg. This building obtains statewide historical significance because of its associations with Professor Budd.

Built by Shields and Cook, realtor-speculators of Ames#, this is one of the finer Italianate influenced, brick residences in Ames. It obtains architectural significance for this reason, although its primary significance would be the associational links with Professor Budd noted below.

As a designed historic landscape, this property obtains architectural significance. The property represents a large scale, residential design, featuring an arboretum-type setting for plant specimens. As such, it calls attention to Professor Budd's horticultural research. Although many of these specimens are non-extant, like the Russian Olive trees, which were introduced by Budd from his research trips abroad, plant material has a limited life. Budd died in 1904, and one would not expect a wide range of plant material still living from his hand. It appears that Etta Budd, Budd's daughter, continued his concern for the arboretum-like design of the property. This reinforces the property's integrity. The sycamore, linden, sugar maple, Austrian pine, and Norway spruce trees, as well as ornamental shrubs, appear to date from her occupancy. A catalpa tree, which continues to stand southwest of the house, might have been planted by Professor Budd. Other landscape architectural features, such as the pedestrian walks on the southwest part of the property and the site's overall design, which is intended to reinforce the property's prominent corner location on a street intersection, add further points of significance.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____ Notables/Designed Historic Landscapes _____
☒ 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.):

#Gladys Meads, At The Squaw and the Skunk, pp. 105, 118, 126

* Andreas Atlas of Iowa; "Bird's Eye View of Ames." This drawing does not show the Budd House but shows the public schoolhouse which occupied the site before the house's construction.

**Knapp, Richard, *et al.*; "The Historic Budd Mansion;" Privately printed pamphlet; Youth and Shelter Services, Inc.; 1988. This source says that the house was constructed in 1885 and purchased by Budd in 1888.

"Budd House home to a century of Ames families"; *Ames Tribune*, May 14, 1988.

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 8-2

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

This building is significant because it calls attention to two important personages in Ames.

Professor Joseph Budd (1835-1904) was a member of the faculty and sometime head of the Horticulture Department at Iowa State College between 1877-1899 and taught subjects concerning fruits and general horticulture. He was particularly interested in Asiatic (exotic) plants. Budd traveled to Europe to investigate plantings and products non-native to Iowa but suitable to the state's climate. Into the 1950s, some specimens of Budd's introduced species remained in Ames. Those standing on the site of his house included Russian olive trees first brought to Ames by Budd. Other examples of these trees also stand (or stood): two on Grand Avenue and one at Eight and Wilson. Etta Budd, only daughter of Professor and Mrs. Budd, continued to live at this property. She recalled in the 1950s that "My father planted there many of the trees still standing, the elm trees and the may day [apple] trees. The wild cherry tree was brought from Russia as were also the wild olive trees."

The Budd House also illustrates careful regard to the efficient use of materials. Etta Budd once recalled, "I live now in our next home where old North school used to be. . . The stones in the school house foundation are now a part of my house. They form a heavy foundation, 2 or 3 feet wide in places . . ."

The 1911 History of Story County, Iowa noted that "Ames has ever regarded Professor Joseph Lancaster Budd as one of the most prominent citizens that has ever lived within her borders. He was a man of international reputation because of his contribution to the world's work along horticultural lines. There is no one of prominence in horticultural circles that is not familiar with his name and what he accomplished as educator, writer and experimenter in the field to which he devoted his labors" (Volume 2, page 259).

Etta Budd, daughter of Joseph L. Budd, pursued a career in her own right. A graduate of ISC in 1882, she studied art in Boston, Massachusetts. Later she returned to Iowa and taught art at Simpson College, where she met George Washington Carver. He later transferred to Iowa State and periodically reportedly boarded in the Budd House. Etta Budd continued to live at 804 into the 1930s. She taught art at Iowa State and was involved in many art related activities, including, for example, the establishment of an annual Iowa artists exhibition at the Iowa State Fair. Many of the plantings, which remain extant on the property at 804, are thought to date from her occupancy.

Iowa Site Inventory

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

Site Number 8-3
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name COLLEGE ARBORETUM
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address _____
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 ARBORETUM Original ARBORETUM

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1920S? Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 _____ 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 an acreage, owned by Iowa State University, and used for an arboretum. The purpose of this resource is to provide a collection of plant specimens for study. The building featured as a photograph on this site sheet faces Arbor Street. A one-story, frame building, this facility serves as an on-site classroom. There are other outbuildings, which stand on the grounds and provide service facilities for the arboretum. The arboretum features a rolling topography, which slopes from Arbor Street to the south, forming a basin through which flows College Creek to the southeast. Because the arboretum has not been intensively maintained, many of the specimens have matured and no longer retain their individual characteristics, so that the arboretum now appears more like a park.

The arboretum is significant because it calls attention to the importance of horticulture and landscape architecture at Iowa State. The arboretum is additionally significant because it calls attention to the work of landscape architects at Iowa State. A master plan for the arboretum was prepared by Philip H. Elwood, L. A., and department chair, and R. R. Rothacker, L. A., in the 1930s. As faculty members in the Department of Landscape Architecture, their plan provides an important criterion to evaluate the arboretum as a designed historic landscape. Although implemented to an undetermined extent, this plan remains extant in the archives of the Landscape Architecture Department. Further research and analysis of this plan and its implementation is needed before the arboretum can be evaluated.

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 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 8-4
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name DEAN & MRS. CHARLES H. STANGE HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 421 ASH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1925 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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 WALLS ARE TILE FACED WITH BRICK VENEER
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:

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 Schafer



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 2-1.2/story, hollow tile building faced with brick. The house features three dormer windows on the side-gabled roof, denticulation under the eaves, double hung windows, an entry door with sidelights, and original door. Although some alterations have been made, such as a deck added in the rear, the house retains a high level of integrity. The size of this house, approximately 50'x30', is large for standard residential homes in Ames of the period.

The property includes landscaping in the front and rear yards. Although many original flowers beds and trees have disappeared over the years, there remains a trellis in the back yard and perhaps other elements as well.

This house is significant because it is a fine, relatively large scale example of the Period Revival styles as practiced in Ames during the 1920s. The property is additionally significant because of its landscape architectural design.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education

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

Charles H. Stange was Dean, Division of Veterinary Medicine, at Iowa State College and, with his wife, the first owner of this property. A later owner included Carroll Arthur "Iver" Iverson, who was associated with the Department of Dairy Industry at Iowa State between 1936 and circa 1960.

Historical significance is not claimed at this time, but a good case could be made for the above cited historic context.

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

Stange family letters to Patricia J. M. Knight

Prepared by Patricia J. M. Knight Date Fall 1991
Address 421 Ash Avenue, Ames, Ia 50010 Telephone 515/292-9028
Organization _____

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 8-5
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name BROOKSIDE PARK
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address _____
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 PUBLIC PARK Original PUBLIC PARK

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 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 public park, owned by Iowa State University and leased to the City of Ames, which maintains it. The park is bisected by Squaw Creek, which generally flows from the northwest to the southeast through the area. The west side of the park is located in a floodplain. It features a number of individual facilities, including the shelter house shown in the photograph attached to this site sheet. Other facilities include a wading pool, a picnic pavilion, and other resources. The east side of the park is located on higher ground which slopes upward forming a ridge above the floodplain. Contained in this area are tennis courts, extensive stone embankments, stairs, a suspension bridge, and other resources.

Brookside Park is significant because it calls attention to landscape architecture as practiced in the 1930s. Several of its resources were constructed through labor and programs of the New Deal. The Civilian Conservation Corps had a presence in Ames during the 1930s and may have contributed to work in this park. As such, the resource relates to the Conservation Movement in Iowa. More research is needed to document this association before an evaluation of Brookside Park can be made in this respect.

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 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 8-6
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name CITY PARK (BANDSHELL PARK)
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address BLOCK BOUNDED BY DUFF AV. E. 5TH ST. CARROLL AV. E. 6TH ST
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 CITY PARK Original CITY PARK

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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: _____
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 CBD FRINGE AREA

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)

This park was presented to the City of Ames by John I. Blair. It was the first public park in Ames.

This facility warrants historical designation but not in its own right. Although landscape architectural plans have been prepared for this park over the years, and although the City of Ames has, over the last decade, improved the area, the park does not project the feeling of a professionally planned and implemented designed historic landscape. The park does, however, provide an attractive setting for the municipal Bandshell. The Bandshell is imminently eligible for historic designation, and City Park should be included within the boundaries of this designation.

Special Collections of the Parks Library at Iowa State University possesses two planting plans for the City Park: an anonymous plan (probably of the Landscape Architecture Department, Iowa State College) from 1935 entitled "Planting Plan for the City (Bandshell) Park" and a "Planting Detail for the Band Shell," also anonymous from 1935.

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 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 8-7
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name EMIL C. & SALLIE VOLZ HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 619 ASH 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: CIRCA 1920 Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☒ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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 Schafer



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)

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) _____ Designed Historic Landscapes _____

- ☒ 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 house is significant because it calls attention to Emil C. Volz, a professor of Horticulture and Floraculture at Iowa State College. In 1928 he published *Home Flower-Growing*, a book written for the amateur gardener interested in plant propagation and culture. Many times reprinted, this book was one title in the Macmillian Company's extensive Rural Science Series.

In his book, Volz used various Ames gardens for illustrations. The backyard garden of the Dean C. H. and Mrs. Stange House at 421 Ash Avenue, for example, is featured in a photograph on page 185 showing the garden's pergola and pool. Page 83 featured a photograph of the ISC Horticulture Gardens looking towards the old Botany Building. Page 143 also appears to picture these gardens and Old Horticulture Building.

Prior to coming to Iowa State, Volz held teaching positions at Cornell University and the University of Illinois.

The house is additionally significant in calling attention to Sallie Volz. She is remembered for her published poetry. Her works include a collection "Through the Years," and "Our Loyalty," a prize winning Veishea song written for Iowa State.

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 8-8
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name CARR'S POOL
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address _____
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 MUNICIPAL PARK Original PRIVATE PARK

Description

9. Date of Construction: VARIOUS Architect/Builder _____
10. Building Type
☐ single-family dwelling ☐ industrial ☐ other institutional ☐ religious
☐ multiple-family dwelling ☐ education ☐ public ☐ agriculture
☐ 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:

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)

Architectural significance is not claimed at this time.

21. Historical Significance

Theme(s) _____ Designed Historic Landscapes _____

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

Now known as River Valley Park, this property was privately owned by the R. E. Carr family. This tract of land is located on the east end of 13th Street near the city limits and adjacent to the Skunk River. Mr. and Mrs. "Pa" Carr loved children and raised dozens of foster children. Many of the Carr children remain in the Ames area today.

They lived on 16th Street at the top of the hill and owned the property to the east. Here they built a concrete swimming pool in 1926 to amuse their foster children. This pool replaced a gravel bottomed pool which Carr had earlier excavated. The Carrs open their new pool to the Ames public. They ran this pool until it was given to the City of Ames. The park is now called River Valley and the swimming pool is the very one built in 1926. When the pool was given to the city, the pool was in need of major repairs (it would not hold water). Although the city was reluctant to repair the pool, the people of Ames contributed time and materials for its repair. Within the last 15 years, new dressing rooms, ticket office, and entryway have been built. Previously the dressing rooms were simple wooden structures.

This facility has commemorative associations with Mr. and Mrs. Carr. Historical significance is not claimed for this facility because its structures post-date the arbitrary 50-year cut-off date.

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

Ames Daily Tribune; May 28, 1926, R. E. Carr Plans Attractive Park on 13th Street.

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 8-9
District Name _____
Map Reference _____

Identification

1. Site Name EDWARD M. & BESS T. EFFLER HOUSE
2. Village/Town/City AMES Township WASHINGTON County STORY
3. Street Address 317 PEARSON 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 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING Original SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING

Description

9. Date of Construction: 1931 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 two-story, frame, single-family dwelling clad with shingles and stucco. This eclectic use of materials corresponds to the building's eclectic design elements. While the core house with its side gabled roof relates to late Colonial Revival design (note, for example, the wooden pendants on each corner of the second floor), the front stuccoed wing has more of a Mediterranean feeling.

Robert Dyas, the present owner, reports that this house was designed by a Des Moines architect. The house has many detailed features like wrought iron on the downstairs hardware, drapery rods, door handles, stair posts, bannisters, garage door hinges, et cetera. These are simulated to be handwrought. While the house is conceived on a modest scale, its detailing calls attention to the penchant in Ames for quality crafted homes coupled with a restraint in their size. This house is significant because its construction calls attention to the long period of time required to fill up the College Heights plat and the eclectic variety of stylistic influences which are contained in its architecture.

In 1932, Floyd W. Sapp, landscape architect of Iowa State, prepared a plan for a perennial border for Mr. and Mrs. Effler. This plan was prepared under the auspices of the Ames Garden Club as their Plan #4. An evaluation of this plan, its implementation, and current condition is beyond the scope of this reconnaissance survey but should be addressed. The ribbon driveway is particularly notable as a rare surviving example of this typical treatment of the 1930s, and its preservation is encouraged.

This house obtains landscape architectural significance because it calls attention to the design of an important landscape architect in Iowa during the 1930s.

21. Historical Significance Theme(s) Ames, Iowa: A Laboratory for Education: Designed Historic Landscapes

- ☐ 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.):

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 8-9

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historical Significance

Built in 1931, this house was constructed for Edward M. and Bess T. Effler of Ames. Effler was auditor and accountant for the State Planning Board. The Efflers continued to live here through 1936 and perhaps later. As such, the Effler House calls attention to the upbuilding of College Heights as a neighborhood and to it as a preferred choice of residence for professional people living in Ames.

Later owners included Regina J. Friant, an associate professor in the Home Economics Department of Iowa State College, and Margaret A. Ohlson, a dietitian and associate professor of Foods and Nutrition at Iowa State College.

Robert Dyas, professor emeritus in the Landscape Architecture Department at Iowa State, lives in the house now. He always assumed that someone from Iowa State designed the plantings because some of the plants and their placement were not typical of those found at the time they were planted, except in a designed landscape. For instance, the hackberry at the southeast corner of house was a native plant, and its use as a shade tree might more typically have been solved by use of an elm or sugar maple. Placement of an elm at the southwest corner of the house was critical for its passive solar affect on the house, and has proven perfect in that respect. Together, the pagoda dogwoods, which were also unusual native plants to have been used at the time, and the white variety of common lilac, were used to create a canopied entrance space at the front door. There are also low dwarf Japanese yews used to create the sense of entry at a lower level. The entry walk is brick, about 4 feet wide. These things taken together indicate that this was not a typical amateur home planting, or plant material typical of nurseries. Symmetrical and easily placed entrances were popular in the 1930s, although these plantings and their placement were not.

The discovery of a planting plan in Special Collections of the Parks Library corroborated Dyas' basic supposition.

9

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Ames having arrived in 1869. This booklet was "compiled by order of the Town Council of Ames." "Mr. Turner," he writes, "has the advantage that age and long experience in the [legal] profession gives, is a man of culture, with fine literary tastes, a ready fluent and forcible speaker and stands high in the respect and consideration of our people." Turner served as mayor of Ames in 1871.

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

The Farwell Tilden Brown historic photograph collection at the Ames Public Library has provided valuable information.

ORAL INFORMANTS

- Baker, Joan, with William C. Page; October 1991. Baker shared information concerning John Moore's career as a contractor-builder in Ames.
- Brown, Farwell T., with William C. Page. Doyen of Ames history, Brown volunteered freely of his time throughout the survey. The consultant acknowledges with respect and gratitude his contributions.
- Dyas, Robert, with William C. Page; October 1991. Presently professor emeritus of Landscape Architecture, Dr. Dyas taught at Iowa State between 1960 and his retirement in 1989.
- Friedrich, Robert K. and Reinhard K. Friedrich, of R. Friedrich & Sons, Inc., Ames, Iowa, with William C. Page; October 1991. These sons of Reinhard Friedrich shared information pertaining to their father's construction and development activities. The Friedrichs also opened the firm's archives, which contain many blue prints of Friedrich construction projects, to Page.
- Watson, Clair B., with William C. Page; October 1991. Watson served on the Iowa State faculty between 1946 and 1978, sometime assistant chair of the Department of Architecture. Watson shared his long memory of the department's architects and their opus in Ames.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

- "Engineers Will Recommend That Ames Be Zoned; Municipal Engineer Explains Why Zoning Is Important Phase of Town Planning;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 9, 1923. Iowa's new zoning enabling act and its application in Ames discussed by Rolland S. Wallis. Article shows Ames' interest in new ideas for community improvement. Two years later the City of Ames adopted a zoning ordinance (see *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925).
- "Ames Building Operations Near 1 Million Mark; Survey by The Tribune Shows Big Increase in Erection of Homes in 1923;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; December 31, 1923. "An account of at least 139 residences can be made during the past year, according to figures obtained from contractors, the lumber companies, and the Ames Building and Loan association." Armory also remodeled, Highway Commission building constructed and new dormitory begun.
- "Growth of Ames Is Shown In 1923 Report; Values Doubled; Population and Property Duplicated in 10-Year Period;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; January 9, 1924.
- "Directors Are Taken Thru New Campus Building; Visit Finest Physics Building in United States, Critics Have Stated;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; February 6, 1924.
- "Market Now In Prospect For Ames; Committee Has New Plan Under Consideration;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; February 9, 1924. Idea is to provide an exchange for producers and consumers modeled on the municipal market in Des Moines.
- "Milk Producers Buy Ball Park; Will Begin Erection of Building;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; February 23, 1924. "Three lots fronting on Kellogg avenue, south of the North Western tracks forming a portion of the city league baseball diamond, have been purchased by the Ames Milk Producers association for the location of its creamery and dairy building, according to O. A. Potee, president of the association today."
- "Model Cottage Features Ames 'Better Homes;' Ames Merchants Contribute in Constructing and Furnishing House;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 17, 1924. Located at Lincoln Way and Maple Avenue and built by A. E. Fields, contractor, this cottage to demonstrate up to date furnishings, fixtures, landscaping, and home design.
- "Model Home Makes Its Debut; Model Home Is Now Open To Public; Interested Crowds Praise Neat Arrangement;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 14, 1924. "Erected, designed, and furnished by local talent." Includes photograph.
- "New Extension Will Add 1 Sw. Mile To Ames; Will Include Territory West and South of Fourth Ward; Plan for 50,000 Population;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 5, 1924. "The proposed extension will include the C. G. Lee tract along Lincoln highway west of the college and the properties lying west of the present city limits adjoining Hyland avenue, Wells avenue and the line north to Lincoln highway. On the south it will include the lands to the college dairy farm road line and then along that line east to a line south from Beech avenue."

- "City Extension Is Defeated By Large Majority; Small Vote Is Cast in Election; Indifference of Citizens Given as Cause; Wards Are Split; College District Decisive Factor Against Proposal;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 17, 1924.
- "Council Accepts Alley Contract;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 17, 1924. Contract with North Western Railroad to build an alley between the tracks and businesses on the south side of Main Street.
- "City Will Build Water Works;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 2, 1924. Project includes water tower in Fourth Ward, a storage reservoir, and a booster station pump house.
- "Veterinary Body Coming To Ames; Expecting 1500; Professionals from All Parts of World to Visit Iowa State College Aug. 22;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 7, 1924. Dr. C. H. Stange, dean of the veterinary medical department at Iowa State is association's president.
- "Let Contracts On Improvement Of Waterworks; F. M. Eller Will Build Booster Pump House at Squaw Creek; Buy 200,000 Gallon Tank;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 15, 1924. Reservoir to be located at Crawford Avenue and Fifth Street, pump house at Squaw Creek and Lincoln Way.
- "Iowa Red Men To Hold Great Sun Session In Ames;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 29, 1924. About 1700 delegates and visitors participate in this statewide meeting of the Great Council of Iowa Improved Order of Red Men.
- "Ames Ready for Harvest Festival...Event Unprecedented in Ames...;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 30, 1924. "What is scheduled to be the biggest single community event ever staged in the city if Ames Harvest Home Festival to be held Oct. 8, under the 'big top' at Main street and Grand avenue..."
- "Iowa Educators Here For 2 Day Conference; 300 School Superintendents and Teachers Registered for First Day's Session;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 7, 1924.
- "Ames Chosen As Convention City; 600 Baptists Expected Here Next Fall;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 27, 1924.
- Conference on Sewage Treatment held in Ames; *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 27, 1924. Officials attend from three states in Midwest.
- \$43,000 Pledged For New Church; Church of Christ Campaign Is Closed;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; November 3, 1924. "The congregation will sell its present site at Fifth street and Burnett avenue, as soon as it is possible to occupy the new building to be erected on the four properties at the corner of sixth street and Clark avenue. The lot, 180 by 160 feet, will provide ample room for the new church which is to be of modern architecture. The present buildings will be moved from the property."
- "Will Zone City; Rice Will Name Commission Soon; Not Retroactive; Will Not Effect Property Already Improved and in Use;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. May 31, 1923. "Under the new state law which permits cities of the size of Ames to zone, the ordinance is perfectly elastic and may be changed at any time."
- "Bankers Invade Ames; State Convention is opened officially at College to-day;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 13, 1923. This and other articles about state conventions indicate the importance of Ames as a meeting center.
- "Will Build New \$175,000 Center in Ames; Commence Work On Wesley Hall Within 30 Days;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 21, 1923. Centers also to be built in Iowa City and Cedar Falls as result of successful statewide fund-raising campaign.

- "Medical Clinic To Be Installed Here Soon;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 27, 1923. Local physicians will give their services *pro bono* at a clinic located in Mary Greeley Hospital and under the supervision of the Social Service League of Ames.
- "Traffic Laws Of City Are To Be Entirely Revised; Present Code Considered Out of Date and Inadequate to Meet Increased Traffic;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 6, 1923. Chamber of Commerce, Ames Engineers Club, and Ordinance Committee of the City Council involved in planning. "Fifth street will also be under fire...It is felt that there should be some regulation adopted concerning the crossing or turning onto this street from the intersecting avenues. One plan is to force every vehicle to come to a dead stop before crossing or turning onto Fifth street..." Speed limit in CBD to be raised from 12 mph to 15 mph and to 20 mph in other districts.
- "Contract Is Let On New Highway State Building;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 18, 1923. F. M. Eller, local contractor, wins contract. "The new building contracted for will be three-story and will be erected on what is known as the old Reck house...Dimensions of the building will be 50 by 80 feet in the center with two large wings, giving it a total frontage of 160 feet across...total expenditure on the building will be around \$125,000 when completed."
- "Proposed College Road Rejected at Council Meeting;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 24, 1923. Although State of Iowa rejected a proposal to extend Thirteenth Street across Squaw Creek, Ames City Council still hoped that Ninth Street might be extended.
- "Lutherans Open Drive For New Church In Ames;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; August 1, 1923. Design will resemble the Lutheran Church in Story City and to be located on corner of Kellogg and Seventh.
- "Building Work Is Being Rushed To Completion Here; New Physics Building About Finished--Armory and Library Under Construction; Six New Houses; Half Dozen Fraternities to Have New Homes This Fall;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 8, 1923. "Six new fraternity houses have been erected during the summer months and will all be completed about the time school opens, with the exception of the Sigma Nu house. The fraternity houses nearing completion are ?Alpha Gamma Rho, Phi Sigma Kappa on Sunset drive, Lambda Chi Alpha on Ash avenue, Sigma Sigma on Knapp street, and the Adelante on Welch avenue."
- "Start Work On Alley South Of Business Street;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; September 21, 1923. A concrete wall to be constructed between the Northwestern railroad tracts and the business houses on the south side of Main Street. Complicated negotiations involved between the City, the Northwestern Railroad, Northwestern Bell Telephone, and Western Union Telegraph. The railroad will dedicate 14.2 feet of its right-of-way abutting the businesses if the city pays for construction of the wall and other stipulations.
- "Ames Building and Loan Makes Great Headway;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; November 15, 1923. Business has increased 35% over the past two years.
- "Elimination Fire Hazards Discussed by City Council;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; December 6, 1923.
- "New Section of Bleachers, Stadium May be Ready for 1925 Football Games," *Ames Daily Tribune*; January 27, 1925, p. 1. c 6. To be located on east side of State field.
- "New Lutheran Church Will Be Dedicated Here Sunday;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; January 31, 1925. Completed cost to be \$40,000. Includes photograph of building.
- "600 Homes Built In Ames During Last Five Years;" "A check of the building growth shows that its greatest period of accumulation came during the years of 1921,

1922, and 1923. This was the beginning of the reconstruction work following the war, and during this period much building that had been postponed on that account was done." Article says that demand for new construction now sufficient for the present.

"New Rectory of St. John's Church Will Be Blessed Here Tomorrow by Episcopal Bishop;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; February 7, 1925. "This service makes the completion of the first unit of the proposed buildings for student work among the Episcopalians attending Iowa State college. Other buildings that have been planned are a chapel and a student center...Architectural services for the construction of all these buildings have been donated without charge by Prof. A. H. Kimball, head of the department of architectural engineering at Iowa State college."

"Transportation Plan Now Read For Councilmen;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; March 11, 1925. Rapid growth in Ames has made it necessary to expand public transportation.

"Store Building To Be Erected On Main Street;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; March 21, 1925.

"Ames Is To Have \$100,000 Church; Methodists to Build at College Site;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; March 24, 1925. "Within the next few weeks definite plans are expected to be adopted by the building committee. Letting of the contract and the beginning of construction will follow."

"Eller Awarded Arena Contract At Iowa State;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 11, 1925. F. M. Eller, local Ames contractor, won contract to erect the new stadium. He "has handled several important projects here including the erection of the highway commission building and the girls' dormitory building at Iowa State college." *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 27, 1925. "Two of the new buses will give 20-minute service between the college and the business section of the city."

"City Buys 17-Acre Park Site, Section West of Brookridge Will Be Playground;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; April 28, 1925; Page 1 headline "The new park will be the first municipal plot of ground of any consequence that has been set aside in Ames for park development...It is the most forward step ever taken by the city of Ames in the way of municipal improvement." Article continues describing projected improvements. Need to appoint a park commission.

"Eller Awarded Contract Here For New School;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 1, 1925. St. Cecilia's parish will build its new one-story school in the 900 block of Lincoln Way. The building can be expanded by a second floor.

"Home Economics Addition to be Completed Soon;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; May 9, 1925. "The cornerstone of a building, which when it is completed will house the largest and oldest college of home economics in the world, was laid this morning. It rests in the southeast corner of the central portion of the new home economics building at Iowa State college."

"Two New Business Buildings For City;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. Discusses 412 Main Street and a building on Lincoln Way.

"1-Mile Sidewalk Bid Is Approved by City Council;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. "The council voted to allow C. J. Lynch to extend the rear of his building at 313 Main street, which is occupied by Osborn's, up to the alley..."

"Apportions City Into Districts For Development;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 2, 1925. City council passed the plan. "The zoning divides the city into five districts, including two kinds of residential districts, 'A' and 'B,' and local business, business and light industry and heavy industry."

"City and Board of Education In Final Settlement Of Long Dispute Over Road Extension;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; June 20, 1925. "Announcement was made this morning by Mayor F. H. Schleiter that the long drawn out road controversy between the city of Ames and Iowa State college has been settled and before another year rolls around Ames citizens will be able to go to and from the college without attempting the hazardous crossing of the North Western main line or becoming involved in the congested traffic of Lincoln way. (Paragraph) The route of the road as finally agreed upon is an extension of Thirteenth street due west across Squaw creek until it strikes what is known as the Ninth street extension, which route is then followed until the junction with the North road."

"City Electric Plant Installs Big Generator;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 22, 1925. "The General Electric company's erector is here to make final installation of the new 750 kilowatt turbine and generator at the light plant..."

"\$803,000 Pledged To Union;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; July 22, 1925. "Pond and Pond, Chicago architects, are working on the preliminary plans for the structure, which, when completed, is expected to be the largest and most impressive building on the campus..."

"Start Work On New Building; Will House Business of Ames Pantorium;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 9, 1925. Will be ready for occupancy early in 1926.

"New Structure Will Care For Growing Needs; Present Building Erected In 1920, Now Inadequate;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 17, 1925. The new Collegiate Methodist church is the result of a rapidly growing student and citizen membership and its need has been felt since soon after World War I. "The building is to be of brick and rock trim, similar to the new Highway commission building, and, when completed, will be one of the most elaborate churches in Ames."

"Business Men To Campaign For Memorial Union;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; October 28, 1925.

"Nevada Men To Open Monument House In Ames; Buy Property on South Duff Avenue For Business;" *Ames Daily Tribune*; December 9, 1925. "In the spring or early summer, construction of a large building for housing the monument stock will be started," on the property south of W. L. Allan's blacksmith shop.

"Shows Remarkable Growth in 1925; New Business Buildings Are Erected Here;" December 31, 1925. "Approximately 75 new residence homes have been built during the last year while in the business section alone, the growth in 1925, it is estimated, more than equals that of the last 10 years."

APPENDIX

May 18, 1991

Mr. William C. Page
Dunbar/Jones Partnership
104 S.W. 4th St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mr. Page,

Thank you for the information you sent recently regarding the Ames survey. I apologize for the delay in getting back to you regarding my "projectette." I've been tying up loose ends at Iowa State, and getting started in my new job - I did get the Main Street project manager position in Ogden, and am really excited about it.

I am enclosing the results of the work that I have done so far in locating original farmhouses. My "methodolgy" in compiling the lists of possibilities was to drive up and down nearly every street shown on the 1943 map of Ames (with the exception of "original town" streets), paying special attention to houses on lots which were described on the maps in the city planning office in a way other than by blocks and lots (Ray Anderson was very helpful, and suggested that those lots may have been the piece of land surrounding the original house).

In general, I looked for houses that were a) older than others in the neighborhood, b) were set back further from the street than those adjacent, c) were located on a slight rise or hill, d) had larger lots than usual, e) were located within a pocket of large trees, f) had outbuildings remaining on the lot, and g) were of the common "farmhouse" configurations, i.e. gabled ell, American four-square, etc.

Based purely on "hunches," criteria "a" through "d" seemed to have the most validity. In general, if "a" and "b" were true, so were "c" and "d." In addition, Ray's idea seemed to have some merit, in that a few of the remaining houses on these lots did appear to be good possibilities. Criteria "e" through "g" proved less reliable - particularly "g." Perhaps the houses do not conform to these types because they were built earlier than houses on farms in outlying areas.

One pattern I had not expected was that many of the "suspect" houses were located along or very near the same streets, suggesting that those streets may have been county roads. (Many of these houses were in areas not included on the 1943 map, however). I'm sure that atlases or other historic maps could help to identify the main arteries during the periods in question, but did not have time to pursue this.

Another pattern which I had not anticipated was that virtually none of the most likely houses were located in low, wooded or hilly areas - areas that would most likely have served as pastureland in the past. In fact, as noted above, they were often on top of hills, or on flat, relatively-treeless ground (with the exception of plantings). In retrospect, this tendency is consistent with the houses on farmsteads in Story County and Iowa which have not been absorbed into cities.

Also suprising were the number of excellent "leads" I got from other people to whom I mentioned the project. People from all walks of life seem to notice these houses - rather humbling for a person who just spent two years in graduate school studying to become an architectural historia!

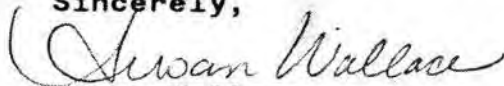
A major step in confirming these hunches would seem to be determining the date that the land was originally subdivided, or the date that the land was added to the City of Ames. I did locate a concise, comprehensive source for this information in the Story County Auditor's office, and have enclosed photocopies.

The record books referred to on the cards contain the names of the owner of the land at the time it was subdivided or added and, occasionally, a chain of title. The transfer books in the Story County Recorder's Office contain a wealth of supplemental information concerning the history of the lots. Both sources could provide clues to the identity of the owner/builder of the houses in question. I looked up a few, but it is a very time-consuming project!

I realize that my methods up to this point have been very informal, my ideas lack documentation, and that I have barely begun to scratch the surface (this looks like thesis material - I almost wish I could switch my topic !). I wish I could rectify this situation (and satisfy my curiosity!) by continuing to work on the project. However, I feel like I need to give priority to my new job and finishing my thesis this summer. Therefore, I want you to have the results of the work I have done as quickly as possible. In addition, if there is something specific you would like me to investigate, or you would like to get together to discuss my findings in more detail, I would be more than happy to accomodate you.

I have enjoyed this project immensely, and have acquired the habit of looking for these houses wherever I go. I hope I have been of some help to you, and will be in touch if I find I have some extra time to devote to the survey.

Sincerely,


Susan Wallace

encl.

Most Likely

925 Burnett
1215 Scholl Rd.
806 Delaware
4004 Ontario
223 E. 9th
2325 Van Buren
408 Hilltop
3300 Woodland
3111 Oakland
3412 Woodland
3421 Woodland
203 13th
1713 Duff
1106 Maple
1528 Grand
317 20th
2519 Hoover
2416 Grand
930 Ash

Other Possibilities

301 S. Russell
1621 Burnett
1006 Stafford
1100 6th
1137 Northwestern
1402 Ridgewood
919 Ridgewood
840 Brookridge (9th?)
428 Ash
137 S. Franklin
548 Forest Glen
1007 Hyland
212 Hazel
203 N. Russell
2617 Storm
319 S. Franklin
1501, 1511 N. Dakota
403 Douglas
518 20th
930 Duff
1112 Clark
1006 Douglas
111 9th
1116 2nd
1076 Riverside
313, 327 Russell
130, 202 S. Maple

Least Likely

1511 Duff
908 Douglas
903 Grand
1110 Delaware
428 Ash
209 Welch
1221 Marston
1217 Marston
603 Northwestern
7232 Northwestern
929 Murray
419 Lynn
3206(?) Lettie
1203 Scott
1212 Iowa
123 Sumner
703 Duff
911 Burnett
1008 Burnett
1209 Kellogg
807 Douglas