

NHPA CONSULTANTS LLC
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE, HISTORY



NHPA CONSULTANTS LLC
20389 230th Street
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
515.570.6124

Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District
National Register of Historic Places
Nomination Draft Report
Ames, Iowa

Prepared for:
The City of Ames, Iowa

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Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District

Nomination Draft Report

Narrative Description Summary Paragraph

Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District is a residential neighborhood in Ames composed of two residential additions established in 1910 and 1916 respectively. The district includes nine blocks with one hundred fifty (150) single family residential properties. The additions are situated amongst residential neighborhoods to the north, south and east, with a public park to the west. Some streets in the district were designed to follow the natural contours of the terrain resulting in curvilinear streets, which give this district a distinctive character in Ames. One-hundred and thirty-five (135) of the homes are contributing properties, and only fifteen are non-contributing. Contributing garage structures that are detached from the houses total sixty-one. Another fifty-nine garage structures are not contributing to the district. The contributing houses represent good examples of Craftsman Style, Colonial and Tudor Revival, and other architectural styles popular from the 1910s to 1970s. The houses are wood frame construction, with some featuring brick exteriors. Most of the houses maintain original materials. In general, the houses are in good condition and maintain a high level of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship from the time they were built. The period of significance for the Historic District is from 1907 to 1970 based on the dates of construction of the houses. The additions have a collection of buildings depicting the feeling and association of a 20th-century residential neighborhood in Ames, Iowa.

Narrative Description

The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District (**Figure 1**) is composed of two residential additions to Ames, Iowa. The additions lie within the jurisdiction of the City of Ames and all the buildings are single-family houses of working-, middle-, and upper-class residents. Both additions are located in part of Section 3, Township 83N, Range 24W, Ames, Story County, Iowa. The historic district lies in two tracts of land of approximately 62 acres with one hundred and fifty (150) buildings in lots of various sizes inside eight blocks made of irregular shapes and curved streets. The two-way streets vary in width from approximately 35-foot on the three main roads that border the orthogonal exterior of the district to about 20-foot for the interior curved streets.

The first residence in the district was built in 1907 and in 1909 the Oak Park Addition (**Figure X**) was platted by John L. Stevens and his wife, R. E. Stevens.¹ A small addition consisting of twelve lots, most of this addition would be incorporated into the Ridgewood Addition in 1916.² Next came the Chautauqua Park Addition (**Figure 2**), which was platted in 1910 with three elongated blocks bordered on the east by the railway tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad (previously the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad), to the north by Oak Park Addition (later part of Ridgewood Addition), to the west by Brookridge Avenue

¹ William Page, "A Home for Science and Technology: Ames, Iowa, 1864-1941," 2007, 99-102.

² Ibid.

(formerly Chautauqua Boulevard), and to the south by 6th Street and the Union Pacific Railroad. Block 1 consists of twenty lots lying between the railroad tracks and Ridgewood Avenue (formerly Chautauqua Avenue), which divides it from Blocks 2 and 3. Block 2 is situated between Ridgewood Avenue and Brookridge Avenue, south of Lee Street. An ally divides the 10 eastern lots from the 10 western lots of Block 2. Block 3 is similar to Block 2 in that it also lies between the same streets and has a sixteen-foot-wide ally separating the eastern 10 lots from the western 10 lots. Block 3 sits north of Lee Street and is differentiated from Block 3 with an additional lot, Out Lot "A" located at the northern most point of the Addition. Brookridge Avenue follows the geographical ridge and separates the addition from the park. This results in an avenue that curves upward to the northwest and connects with Ninth Street (formerly Sycamore Street), which intersects it from the east. Brookside Park is west of Brookridge Avenue. The loway Creek (formerly Squaw Creek) flows through the park. The Chautauqua Park Addition boundaries, according to the plat map, originally included a second Out Lot "A" west of Brookridge Avenue and up to the Section 3 line to the west. This Out Lot "A" is about 17 acres and today makes up a portion of Brookside Park. The Union Pacific Railroad and 6th Street form the southern boundary, and the former Oak Park Addition is the northern limit. Brookside Park was intentionally left as a wooded area for a recreational park for public use.

The Ridgewood Addition was plated in 1916 and is an irregularly shaped residential addition containing six blocks of varying sizes in curved configurations within the urban setting Ames (**Figure 3**). Ridgewood Addition is located north of the Chautauqua Park Addition and is framed by Ninth Street to the south; thereby including the Oak Park Addition. The railway tracks of the Union Pacific form the eastern border, while the western border is formed by the loway Creek, and 13th Street represents the northern border. About two acres of Brookside Park are depicted in the plat map as part of Out Lot "A" west of loway Creek. The park's early amenities at the time included lush greenery within 20 acres of land and a pedestrian foot bridge to cross the creek and access the other side of the park as well as the college. The park abuts park lands from Iowa State University that seamlessly blend into Brookside Park. Approximately nineteen (19) acres of land from the addition for park use was donated to the City of Ames by the original owners as part of the addition's plan to serve the residents and be enjoyed by the public including the creek as a water feature that would enhance the additions. Having the park next to the subdivision was integral to the wellbeing of the residents and integrated the rural natural environment into modern city living.

Brookside Park located west of the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions encompasses about 67 acres of additional parkland to the nineteen acres of park from Out Lot "A." The park is bounded by Brookside Avenue to the east, 6th Street and the railroad tracks to the south, Iowa State University to the west, and 13th Street to the North. The University leases some of the land that forms the park to the City of Ames. Brookside Park includes trails, wooded areas, ponds, open shelters, parking areas, children's playground, restrooms, paved roads, gates, four tennis courts, and a pedestrian bridge over the loway Creek. Brookside Park is an integral part of the additions and the City Beautiful Movement's ideals for urban planning.

The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions are a microcosm of early Ames residential development, creating an interwoven understanding of thematic values and changes in residential buildings throughout most of the 20th century. The cultural and architectural themes present in the additions create a progressive story that facilitates a single, comprehensive Historic District designation. Both additions are described collectively instead of separate platted additions because they are a contiguous representation of picturesque style subdivisions. The period of significance was determined based upon the development of the area, including dates of construction and the existing predominant architectural styles for most of the 20th century. The period of significance begins in 1907 when the first house was built and ends in 1970 when the last house was built in the district. The Historic District has a total of one hundred and fifty (150) houses, with one hundred and thirty-five (136) contributing houses (**Figure 4**) and fifteen (15) non-contributing houses. The district also includes 58 contributing garages and non-contributing garages. Chautauqua Park Addition has 58 residential buildings, and Ridgewood has 92 for a total of 150 houses. The dates of construction for the additions indicate that out of 150 properties, twenty-seven (27) properties were built in the 1910s, seventy-three (73) in the 1920s, thirty-four (34) in the 1930s, ten (10) in the 1940s and six (6) were constructed in the 1950s (**Figure 5**).

The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions are picturesque suburban additions of Ames, Iowa. Platted in 1910 and 1916 respectively, they nicely encapsulate elements of both streetcar suburbs and early automobile suburbs. Ames developed like many midwestern towns, at the crossroads of waterways and railways. Iowa Creek, which runs diagonally through present-day Ames, is the western border of both Additions, and the Union Pacific Railroad (previously the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad) is the eastern border. Ames' growth in relationship with transportation, from carriages to streetcars, to automobiles, had a direct effect on the design and location of the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions. The people of Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions had to contend with the effects of the Great Depression on the housing market that drastically changed architectural styles and cultural values related to living space.

The growth of Ames has also been intrinsically linked to the success of Iowa State University (previously Iowa Agricultural College and Iowa State College) located directly west of Brookridge Park and about a one mile walk from the additions to campus. Early residents of the additions were attracted to the area by their proximity to the College, many of whom are documented as professors, employees, and administrators at the College.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District has been defined based on the development of the area, including dates of construction of original houses in the additions and represented architectural styles of the decades. The period of significance begins in 1907 with the construction of the first house on the former Oak Park subdivision at 839 Brookridge Avenue, which later became the Ridgewood Subdivision. The Chautauqua Park Addition was platted in 1910, and Ridgewood was

platted in 1916. The period of significance ends in 1970 when the last house, 722 Ridgewood Avenue, in the Chautauqua Park Addition was constructed which was the first Wausau House (**Figure 6**) in Ames.

The architectural styles and materials used in the additions are reflective of their respective periods of construction. The Craftsman and Prairie School styles of architecture represent most of the houses built in the district. This style reached its peak in popularity during the 1920s and 1930s, and this is well documented in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions. In fact, the district is replete with examples from 1910 to 1938. Colonial Revival style is represented by houses from 1912 to 1946. Tudor Revival style homes in both additions date from 1924 to 1933. The Minimal Traditional styles including Cape Cod homes were popular during the mid- twentieth century and are present in the district from 1922 to 1940. Ranch style homes became typical starting in the 1950s and there are five examples in the district from 1948 to 1970.

The district has changed little through its period of significance. The curvilinear street layout, topography, mature trees and open spaces remain. Relatively few architectural intrusions have occurred, and styling has not been altered to a high degree. The single-family residences represent the period in which they were built nicely representing many of the popular architectural styles of the 1910s to the 1950s with one property built in 1970.

Landscape Design of the Chautauqua and Ridgewood Additions

City planners and architects in the 1890s and early 1900s embraced the principles of picturesque urban planning advocated by the "City Beautiful Movement." This movement gained momentum following the creation of the 1893 "White City" at the Chicago Exposition and the influential 'Plan for Chicago.' Key figures like Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., were associated with this philosophy, which aimed to blend the beauty of natural landscapes with the functionality and conveniences of modern urban living in the rapidly expanding cities of the time.³ Drawing from neo-classical design conventions, the Movement's intent was to create attractive cities by integrating parks, wooded areas, gardens, water features vegetation, and natural elements into harmonious architecture within a bucolic landscape. In 1868 Olmsted and his then partner Calvert Vaux were designing Riverside, which was a 1600-acre suburb of Chicago⁴ and this plan served as inspiration for nascent midwestern cities.

The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions incorporate these City Beautiful Movement ideas with the use of existing mature trees, space for gardens and manicured lawns, use of curved streets, and the adjacent Brookside Park with Ioway Creek, all of which are meant to create a serene atmosphere ideal for suburban living. With ties to Olmsted-style urban planning and value for landscape features with mature trees, the

³ "Chicago Enlightened, A 'Well-Regulated Civilization,'" Maxwell Halsted Digital Collection, accessed November 24, 2024, <https://maxwellhalsted.uic.edu/home/chicago-light-beautiful-domestic-order/index.html>.

⁴ Susan L. Klaus, "Subdivisions and Suburban Communities," July 5, 2023 <https://olmsted.org/subdivisions-and-suburban-communities>, accessed September 2024.

layout of the Additions invokes the feeling of a subdivision designed in the style of the City Beautiful Movement. The use of irregular topography in the development of the subdivisions recreated the contours found in nature, and the direct connection to park spaces such as Brookridge Park emphasized these values, popularized by Fredrick Law Olmsted, Sr. The additions of Chautauqua and Ridgewood illustrate a transition from the early Midwestern grid plan to an Olmsted style plan with curvilinear streets that follow the landscape, showing the progressive thinking in community planning in early twentieth-century Ames.

Until the second decade of the 20th century, the East Iowa Creek Ridge area of Ames remained largely undeveloped, likely due to its heavily wooded terrain, which may have discouraged construction. However, this condition proved ideal for the additions' designs using Olmsted's ideas. For example, rather than adhere to a north-south orientation, Brookridge Avenue in the Chautauqua Park Addition echoes the general direction of Iowa Creek as it gently moves towards the northwest, following the topographical ridge formed many millennia ago. Moreover, the streets of the Ridgewood Addition were designed to harmonize with the existing vegetation and the natural slope of the terrain creating interesting, visually pleasing views. Convenient infrastructure improvements and services were added to the additions including paving, curbing, and gutters along the winding streets of the Ridgewood Addition. A system of sewers and water lines throughout the addition was completed and ready for service by the time the lots went for sale. In fact, the first development in Ames to feature fully completed infrastructure before the lots were offered for sale was likely the Ridgewood Addition as it featured sewer and water, gas, curbs, and sidewalks.⁵

The McGregor Subdivision Company marketed Ridgewood Addition (**Figure 7**) to the public in the local newspapers. Organized around 1917, the company included W. McGregor, H. M. Havner, and R. B. McGregor. In 1917 the company purchased Out Lot B in Ridgewood Addition, and all that land now included in Ridgewood Second Addition from John L. Stevens for the price of \$20,000 dollars. Although McGregor Subdivision Company was able to sell lots within a short time, the construction of houses took time. The design had sidewalks, curbs, and gutters but was initially unpaved with muddy streets and many vacant lots. Some lots were bought for speculation. Nevertheless, by 1929 many of the residences were built.⁶

Architectural Styles of Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District

The residences and associated structures in Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood were constructed between 1907 and 1970. In general, the properties exhibit popular European architectural styles and follow the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century trend of single-family residential design in the United States. Classical architectural designs were used as inspiration to create vernacular adaptations of

⁵ William Page, *A Home for Science and Technology: Ames, Iowa, 1864-1941*, 2007, 9.

⁶Marian Thompson, Susan Minks, and Eloise Sahlstrom. Intensive Architectural and Historical Survey for the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions City of Ames, Story County, Iowa Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant, December 2022.

sophisticated European designs. Highly valued European architectural styles at the time represented high culture to which some aspired. These trends are manifested in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions, where classical architecture styles, picturesque and romantic movements such as the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles are represented.

Simpler home designs became the prevailing style of new construction in the United States during the Great Depression and World War II. The middle of the twentieth century is characterized by a new style of home known as Minimal Traditional for its lack of ornamentation and its pragmatic layout. This residential building style became ubiquitous throughout suburban Midwest cities from the 1930s to the 1950s. As the decades progressed, and the country prospered in the 1960s, a new style of house evolved amongst the high demand for housing spurred on by a booming population. Numerous tract housing projects throughout the country promoted Ranch style homes which enjoyed great popularity until the end of 1970s.

The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions are dominated by Craftsman styling with seventy-four (74) documented examples. Colonial Revival styles include twenty-six (26) residential examples. Minimal Traditional style include twenty-six (26) Cape Cod style is represented in two (2) residential examples, sixteen (16) residences are in the Tudor Revival style, two (2) homes are Prairie Style, and five (5) buildings are the Ranch style homes.

The main construction types in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood additions are one- and two-story houses that are wood frame structures with wood siding, metal, stucco, clapboard, board and batten, aluminum, vinyl, or brick exteriors. House foundations are concrete, block, or brick. Roof covering materials are mainly asphalt shingles, with some examples containing slate tile, metal, or clay tile.

For the most part, original materials remain on the houses with few exterior alterations. Many of the buildings date from the 1920s, and the predominant architectural styles of this period of development include the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. Additionally, a few mid-century ranch-style homes are present in the additions. These houses correspond to the last period of development from 1950 to 1970.

Early Twentieth Century Architectural Styles

Architectural styles of the early twentieth century in the United States drew inspiration from popular European building styles, which incorporated adaptations to create vernacular interpretations. In Iowa, as in the broader country, European architectural styles were admired because they represented a sophisticated level of knowledge along with a sense of high culture to which some aspired. The following synopsis combines

information from "A Field Guide to American Houses" by Virginia and Lee McAlester, and other online sources.⁷

Craftsman

The American Craftsman style is a domestic architectural style that originated from the Arts and Crafts movement of the early 1900s. This style boasts moderately-pitched front gable roofs staggered on the façade and entrance porches supported by square columns on stout bases. The volume of the house is usually stucco, and the details on the roof include decorative exposed rafters and beams. The American Craftsman movement is attributed to furniture maker Gustav Stickley, who published the first issue of *The Craftsman* magazine in 1901. The Arts and Crafts movement included interior design, landscape design, practical arts, and decorative arts. Preceded by the Shingle style, Craftsman architecture continued the move away from the excess of Victorian ornamentation, instead focusing on simpler vernacular forms. Eventually, the Craftsman style gave way to the Prairie style of Frank Lloyd Wright, which became an icon of American architecture. This architectural style was widely used for single-family residences from 1905 into the 1930s and is the dominant style in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District.

Seventy-two (72) residential buildings in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were designed in the Craftsman Style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
600 Ridgewood Ave	1910		Contributing
608 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
616 Ridgewood Ave	1926		Contributing
622 Ridgewood Ave	1915		Contributing
708 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
718 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
728 Ridgewood Ave	1928	A. E. Fields, Contractor	Contributing
804 Ridgewood Ave	1930	U. S. Griffith and Sons, Contractor	Contributing
808 Ridgewood Ave	1925	Fred Fischer, General Contractor	Contributing
812 Ridgewood Ave	1921	Chris J. Christensen Contractor	Contributing
822 Ridgewood Ave	1923		Contributing
826 Ridgewood Ave	1910		Contributing
830 Ridgewood Ave	1918		Contributing
832 Ridgewood Ave	1916		Contributing
609 Ridgewood Ave	1910		Contributing
611 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
617 Ridgewood Ave	1912		Contributing
701 Ridgewood Ave	1915		Contributing
711 Ridgewood Ave	1925		Contributing
715 Ridgewood Ave	1911		Contributing

⁷ "Is Architecture by Ione R. Stiegler, FAIA," accessed July 2024 <https://isarchitecture.com/>; from Tom Paradis, "American Architectural Styles of America and Europe", accessed July 2024 [Architecturestyles.org](https://www.architecture.org/learn/resources/architecture-dictionary); and "Chicago Architecture Center." accessed August 29, 2024. <https://www.architecture.org/learn/resources/architecture-dictionary>

723 Ridgewood Ave	1919		Contributing
801 Ridgewood Ave	1925		Contributing
805 Ridgewood Ave	1915		Contributing
811 Ridgewood Ave	1918		Contributing
815 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
817 Ridgewood Ave	1934	Chris J. Christensen Contractor	Non-Contributing
831 Ridgewood Ave	1925		Contributing
831 Ridgewood Ave	1922		Contributing
622 Brookridge Ave	1929	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
702 Brookridge Ave	1925		Non-Contributing
708 Brookridge Ave	1916		Non-Contributing
714 Brookridge Ave	1916		Contributing
806 Brookridge Ave	1916		Contributing
822 Brookridge Ave	1917		Contributing
828 Brookridge Ave	1914		Contributing
832 Brookridge Ave	1923		Contributing
836 Brookridge Ave	1916		Contributing
840 Brookridge Ave	1915		Non-Contributing
1209 Lee St	1919		Contributing
1212 9th St	1922		Contributing
902 Ridgewood Ave	1925		Contributing
906 Ridgewood Ave	1921		Contributing
910 Ridgewood Ave	1928		Contributing
916 Ridgewood Ave	1919		Contributing
922 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
926 Ridgewood Ave	1924		Contributing
1012 Ridgewood Ave	1929		Contributing
1020 Ridgewood Ave	1930	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Non-Contributing
1112 Ridgewood Ave	1928		Contributing
901 Ridgewood Ave	1922		Non-Contributing
907 Ridgewood Ave	1918		Contributing
917 Ridgewood Ave	1925		Contributing
919 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
1021 Ridgewood Ave	1916		Contributing
914 Brookridge Ave	1923		Non-Contributing
1002 Brookridge Ave	1927		Contributing
1010 Brookridge Ave	1920	Ben Cole, General Contractor	Contributing
839 Brookridge Ave	1907		Non-Contributing
1015 Brookridge Ave	1926		Contributing
1023 Brookridge Ave	1920	Fred Fischer, General Contractor	Contributing
1206 Orchard Dr	1921		Contributing
1111 Orchard Dr	1925	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1207 Orchard Dr	1927	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1214 Orchard Dr	1923	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Non-Contributing
1224 Orchard Dr	1923	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1228 Orchard Dr	1928	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Non-Contributing
1236 Orchard Dr	1920		Contributing
1240 Orchard Dr	1920	Fred Fischer, General Contractor	Contributing
1213 Park Way (10th St)	1928		Contributing

1220 Park Way (10th St)	1931	Chris J. Christensen, Contractor-Builder	Contributing
1212 Park Way (10th St)	1921		Contributing
1206 Park Way (10th St)	1926		Contributing

Prairie School

The Prairie style emerged around 1900 in Chicago developed by a group of young architects, that were inspired by architect Louis Sullivan. These architects included Frank Lloyd Wright, among the most notable designers. The Prairie style combines some ideas from the Arts and Crafts movement, with an emphasis on nature, craftsmanship, and simplicity of design. Sullivan's architectural theories, were distinctly American, rooted in nature, especially the plains of the Midwest, while incorporating modern elements. Examples of the style abound in Chicago, especially in the suburb of Oak Park which has the highest concentration of Prairie style buildings in the nation. Prairie houses highlighting the horizontal, are elongated, low to the ground with heavy rectangular massing. Prairie houses extend across their lots, feature low-pitched hipped roof lines, rows of windows, overhanging eaves, and bands of stone or brick across the façade.

Two (2) residential buildings in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were designed in the Prairie School style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
1013 Ridgewood Ave	1948	Clinton Harriman Cowgill, FAIA Architect	Contributing
917 Brookridge Ave	1925		Contributing

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style is characterized by a simple rectangular volume of either one or two levels, with a side gable or cross-gabled roof that features few to no roof overhangs. These houses are normally wood-framed and have wood clapboard siding. Often the front door is emphasized with molding details, a portico, or an entrance porch. Windows tend to be rectangular with a vertical orientation. Colonial Revival is a vernacular style within the United States with origins in the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, which reintroduced Americans to the architectural traditions of their past. This style was most prevalent throughout the country from the 1910s to the 1930s, though Colonial Revival homes continued to be built in a simplified form during the post-World War II period of the 1950s to early 1960s.

Under the umbrella of the Colonial Revival style, the following styles are included: Georgian, Federal, Dutch Colonial, and post-medieval English. The Georgian style has two levels; some Georgian buildings have brick or stucco exteriors, and they often

include a portico with a semicircular design supported by columns. Similar to the Georgian, the use of Neoclassical elements characterizes the Federal style. The Dutch Colonial has a gambrel-style roof that allows for a second level of almost the same size as the first. The post-medieval English style typically features a second story overhang the length of the façade. A variation of the Colonial Revival house is the Foursquare home of either one or two levels. These houses were commonly built in Iowa from the late 1890s through the early 1900s. Typically with hipped roofs, all sides of the volume in this style are of equal length, with a porch running the length of the façade. Variations include a cupola on the roof or dormers.

Twenty-six (26) residential buildings in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were designed in the Colonial Revival Style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
612 Ridgewood Ave	1946		Contributing
712 Ridgewood Ave	1928	A. E. Fields, Contractor	Contributing
727 Ridgewood Ave	1920		Contributing
821 Ridgewood Ave	1919		Contributing
610 Brookridge Ave	1924		Contributing
628 Brookridge Ave	1934	Chris J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
728 Brookridge Ave	1912		Contributing
810 Brookridge Ave	1922		Contributing
816 Brookridge Ave	1923		Contributing
918 Ridgewood Ave	1928		Contributing
1004 Ridgewood Ave	1937		Contributing
1109 Ridgewood Ave	1924		Contributing
904 Brookridge Ave	1924		Contributing
910 Brookridge Ave	1924		Contributing
920 Brookridge Ave	1925	H. J. Hansen, Contractor	Contributing
934 Brookridge Ave	1939		Contributing
921 Brookridge Ave	1916		Contributing
927 Brookridge Ave	1918		Contributing
1001 Brookridge Ave	1939		Contributing
1007 Brookridge Ave	1938		Non-contributing
1105 Brookridge Ave	1922	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
1204 Orchard Dr	1940	Henry L. Fisk Architect, O. L. Egemo, Contractor	Contributing
1215 Orchard Dr	1925		Contributing
1239 Orchard Dr	1923	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
1219 9th St	1937		Contributing
1223 9th St	1922		Contributing

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style is one of the Gothic Revival styles that is also referred to as neo-Gothic or Victorian Gothic. This architectural style drew its inspiration from medieval architecture from the time when the influence of the Revivalism movement was peaking in Great Britain in the 1870s. The Gothic Revival style shared popularity in the United States

with other turn-of-the-century revivals, such as the Neoclassical, Greek, Tudor, and Spanish styles. In the early nineteenth century, to contrast with the ubiquitous Neoclassical styles, admirers of medieval Gothic architecture wanted to revive the high-pitched roofs, decorative patterns, finials, and lancet windows, thus creating the neo-Gothic style. Decorative features drew from Gothic churches and translated into domestic buildings with steep cross-gabled roofs, decorative verge boards, lancet windows, stained glass, a window above the entry, and an arched one-story porch are typical, among other details. The Gothic Revival style enjoyed popularity in the United States between the 1840s and 1860s. In the western United States, Gothic Revival was used for residences and public buildings through the 1890s and, nationwide, was in widespread use for churches through 1940.

Seventeen (17) residential buildings in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were designed in the Tudor Revival Style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
604 Brookridge Ave (602)	1933	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
608 Brookridge Ave	1929	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
724 Brookridge Ave	1932		Contributing
1104 Ridgewood Ave	1932	Carl V. Johnson, Architect, Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
1214 Ridgewood Ave	1931	Carl V. Johnson, Architect Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
1218 Ridgewood Ave	1928	Thomas Peterson, Carpenter Contractor	Contributing
911 Ridgewood Ave	1928	U S Griffith and Sons, Building Contractor	Contributing
1205 Ridgewood Ave	1930	Carl V. Johnson, Architect	Contributing
909 Brookridge Ave	1929		Contributing
929 Brookridge Ave	1936		Contributing
1011-13 Brookridge Ave	1931	U S Griffith and Sons, Building Contractor	Contributing
1201 Orchard Dr	1928		Contributing
1210 Orchard Dr	1933	R. M. Bailie, Architect	Contributing
1231 Orchard Dr	1931	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Contributing
1253 Orchard Dr	1933	Chris J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1208 Park Way (10th St)	1924		Contributing
1101 Blackwood Cir	1929		Non-contributing

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style is a simple and economical style of home associated with the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) home loans. These cost-effective, small houses became popular during the Great Depression. During World War II, Minimal Traditional houses could be built quickly to house relocated wartime factory and plant workers. These small, side-gable houses with front-facing cross gable entrances were typically under 1,000 square feet, and minimally decorated. Following the war, these houses

maintained their popularity as an efficient way to house returning veterans under the GI bill. The need for both quick and economical construction led to small, simple houses that eschewed architectural details like spindle work, carving, or other purely decorative features. Designs were standardized and published in pattern books, which helped to spread the style throughout the country. Tract developments sprung up in the 1940s with Minimal Traditional homes as the stars, alongside the contemporaneous Ranch style home.

Twenty-six (26) residential buildings in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were designed in the Minimal Traditional Style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
630 Ridgewood Ave	1930		Contributing
818 Ridgewood Ave	1934		Contributing
603 Ridgewood Ave	1946		Contributing
621 Ridgewood Ave	1945		Contributing
1024 Ridgewood Ave	1940	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1036 Ridgewood Ave	1938		Contributing
1026 Ridgewood Ave	1929	C. E. Allen Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1028 Ridgewood Ave	1929	C. E. Allen Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1032 Ridgewood Ave	1922	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1040 Ridgewood Ave	1938	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1102 Ridgewood Ave	1941	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1200 Ridgewood Ave	1939		Contributing
1216 Ridgewood Ave	1937		Contributing
1222 Ridgewood Ave	1934	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1226 Ridgewood Ave	1940		Contributing
927 Ridgewood Ave	1933	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1027 Ridgewood Ave	1940		Contributing
1031 Ridgewood Ave	1936		Contributing
1033 Ridgewood Ave	1935	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing
1019 Brookridge Ave	1936	U. S. Griffith and Sons, Building Contractor	Contributing
1247 Orchard Dr	1925	Fred Fischer, Contractor	Non-contributing
1257 Orchard Dr	1941	Ben Cole, General Contractor	Contributing
1115 Orchard Dr	1925	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1119 Orchard Dr	1923	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Non-contributing
1232 Orchard Dr	1935	C. E. Allen, Contractor-BUILDER	Contributing
1228 Park Way (10th St)	1939		Contributing

Cape Cod Cottage

The Cape Cod Cottage style is a mostly symmetrical one-and-a-half-story house with little ornamentation. This type of house is a low, single-story frame building with a moderately steep pitched side gable roof with dormers to the front and rear of the house. The style comes from New England where, during the seventeenth century, the simple design was created to withstand the tempestuous weather of Cape Cod. The style features homes

with a centered entrance door flanked by multi-paned windows. The Cape Cod Cottage was prevalent in Iowa from the 1930s to 1950s.

Two (2) residential buildings in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were designed in the Cape Cod Style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
627 Ridgewood Ave	1945		Contributing
1018 Brookridge Ave	1935	C. J. Christensen, Contractor	Contributing

Mid-Century Modern

The period after World War II was characterized by pragmatic utilitarianism that became the driving force through America and Europe with the emerging International style. The premise was that the International style was going to put an end to all the previous styles of the early twentieth century and become the only style in the future. Ideas of progress were represented, especially in commercial architecture, as a way to display the brand of a corporation. The Sears Tower in Chicago is an iconic 1970s example of modern corporate architecture in America. In residential architecture, however, this pragmatism was exemplified by the reorganization of living space, especially within the kitchen area. In response to previous eras where compartmentalization of home spaces was the norm, the mid-century modern house intended to create a more informal, casual style of living.

Ranch House

The Ranch style, also referred to as an American ranch, California ranch, Rambler, or rancher, is a domestic architectural style created in the United States. The ranch style house is noted for its asymmetrical, single-story long and rectangular plan, grounded profile, and open interior layout. Typically, ranch-style homes feature side gable roofs or a hipped roof with a variation of a front gable protruding on one side of the façade. The living room window is to one side and is normally wider and lower than the rest of the façade windows. The ranch house mixed modernist ideas with the open-space concepts of the American Western style.

As early as the 1920s, the residential ranch made an appearance in the United States, soaring in popularity with the emerging middle class of the post-war era of the mid-1940s. A high demand for housing during this time due to an increasing population led to large tract housing projects, featuring popular Ranch style homes until the 1970s. The style's popularity began to decline in the 1980s when neo-eclectic house styles, containing both historical elements and traditional designs, were on the rise.

Although the original Ranch style home was informal and basic in both its design and details, experimentation with more audacious features, which started around the early 1960s, became possible due to the increase in the standard of living for families in the United States. Some dramatic features, such as varied roof lines within the volume, high vaulted ceilings with large windows, sunken living rooms, and the incorporation of the

exterior landscaping inside the home became prominent in modern residential Ranch style buildings constructed in the United States.

Five (5) Residential buildings in the additions are designed in the Ranch Style:

Address	Year Built	Designer / Builder	Eligibility
722 Ridgewood Ave	1970		Contributing
1208 Orchard Dr	1951		Contributing
1225 Orchard Dr	1948		Contributing
1107 9th St	1958		Non-contributing
1024 Blackwood Cir	1950		Contributing

Notable Examples of individual Houses in the Additions

Five properties in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District demonstrate architectural integrity and exceptional significance under criterion C. These properties are eligible for individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. These properties are: 1204 Orchard Drive a 1940 Colonial Revival house designed by Architect Henry L. Fisk and built by Contractor O. L. Egemo; 816 Brookridge Avenue, a 1923 Colonial Revival house; 1214 Ridgewood Avenue, a 1931 Tudor Revival house designed by Architect Carl V. Johnson and built by Contractor Fred Fischer; 724 Brookridge Avenue, a 1932 Tudor Revival House, and 1210 Orchard Drive, a 1933 Tudor Revival house designed by Architect R. M. Bailie.

Two properties in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood historic district are individually eligible under Criterion B for the significant contributions to history by their owners. The older home at 1205 Ridgewood Avenue was built in 1930. It originally belonged to Dr. Guy Ernest McFarland (1880-1961) and Bessie V. McFarland. In 1946, Dr. McFarland along with four other doctors founded the McFarland Clinic in Ames. Not only is this medical facility significant to the history of Ames but the concept of a group medical practice housed in one facility was revolutionary at the time. The other home sits at 1253 Orchard Drive. It is a 1933 Tudor Revival house and is significant for the contributions of the owner Dr. Frank Spedding. Professor Spedding was a renowned chemist who invented an efficient and economical way to purify uranium for the Manhattan Project. He was the founder of Ames Laboratory, a United States Department of Energy national laboratory affiliated with Iowa State University.

Designers and Contractors of Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District

The following engineers, architects, designers, contractors, and builders are known to have worked on the subdivision plat project and on the design of houses in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions.

Howard Ruggles Green (1890-1969) is originally from Amboy, Illinois. He was a civil engineer (**Figure 7**) that opened a firm in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He designed the plat for the Ridgewood Addition. His beautifully rendered pen and ink drawing of the Ridgewood

Addition (**Figure 8 original drawing**) is on file in the Story County Recorder's Office in Nevada. Mr. Green graduated from the University of Illinois Department of Engineering in 1913 and began his practice, in March of that year: The Howard R. Green Company of Cedar Rapids. His first project was to supervise the construction of St. Paul Methodist Church in Cedar Rapids, designed by Luis Sullivan. That church was listed on the National Register in 1985. Mr. Green was a proponent of the "Good Roads" movement for the paving of city streets and county roads. Throughout the 1910s and 1920s the Howard R. Green Company was one of the early proponents in Iowa for cities to build sanitary waste treatment facilities. Many water plants from this time were designed by the firm. In the 1930s he came up with a funding strategy for sewer plant rental which the Iowa Legislature adopted.⁸

Following World War II, the firm advanced into consulting. Green remained active in the firm as sole owner until the early 1960s. Eventually he took on new partners, eventually divesting himself from the business side of the company. Meanwhile, he remained active in construction, marketing, managing, and serving as an advisor to the company. Green died in 1969 while working in his office. He was instrumental in setting up professional registration procedures for engineers and served on the Iowa Board of Engineers for many years. Through him, other states set up examining and licensing boards for engineers.⁹

Carl V. Johnson was a renowned Des Moines-based Architect who designed three houses in the Ridgewood Addition in his signature Tudor Revival Style. In 1930 he designed a house for Dr. Guy E. McFarland Sr. and his wife Bessie V. McFarland at 1205 Ridgewood Avenue. He built George Myers House at 1214 Ridgewood Avenue in 1931. And he also built the Frank B. Howell House at 1104 Ridgewood Avenue in 1932.

Johnson was known for his Tudor Style houses, and he designed a grand 1928 Tudor-style home at 503 W. 12th St. S in Newton, Iowa. The residence was built by Theodore Maytag and his wife, Wilhelmina.¹⁰ In 1929 he designed the Mr. and Mrs. D. Earl Combs Residence at 735 Woodlawn Avenue, Chariton, IA. At the time it was described as "one of the most complete houses erected in Iowa this year."¹¹ He was 38 when he took this house

⁸ HR Green: Over a Century of Growth, Impact and Evolution, accessed September 2024. <https://www.hrgre.iowa.gov/en.com/timeline>.

⁹ William Page, "Historical and Architectural Resources of Ames, Iowa: Reconnaissance Survey including an Intensive Survey of the Central Business District," Prepared for Department of Planning and Housing, City of Ames, Iowa. 2 vols. Des Moines, IA: Dunbar/Jones Partnership, 1992.

¹⁰ Jason W., "Tour of Homes set for Dec. 3 Dollars for Scholars has raised \$100K through 30 years of events," November 23, 2016, accessed October 6, 2024. <https://www.newtondailynews.com/2016/11/16/tour-of-homes-set-for-dec-3/axhtwyx/>.

¹¹ "One of Iowa's Finest, Is Last Word in Attractiveness and Convenience of Arrangement" *The Chariton Leader*, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1930.

commission. Johnson died from an aggressive cancer at the age of 45, on Dec. 13, 1936.¹²

Architect **Clinton Harriman Cowgill, FAIA**, (1890-1975) graduated with a degree in architecture and a master's degree from the University of Illinois. Cowgill (**Figure 9**) was a professor of architectural design at Iowa State College for eight years, until 1928 and maintained an independent practice. He valued quality architectural education and teaching the craft. Cowgill was the founder in 1928 of the Architecture and Engineering department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Known today as Virginia Tech), the first architecture program in Virginia. He remained head of the department for 28 years. Cowgill Hall, the architecture building at Virginia Tech, was named in his honor. He also designed two houses in Blacksburg, Virginia which are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Cowgill continued to give back to the profession through his involvement with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and served as NCARB's president in 1950. He was editor of the American Institute of Architects' publication, the AIA Journal, until his retirement in 1961.

Henry L. Fisk was an accomplished architect (**Figure 10**) from Iowa City. Fisk graduated from the University of Iowa in 1924 and then went to the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture where he graduated with honors in 1927. His career started during the Great Depression years working for architecture firms in Philadelphia, Washington D.C., and Des Moines. In 1934, he returned to Iowa City, where he practiced until his death in 1962. For many of those years, he was the only registered architect in Iowa City. His small architecture office was located in downtown Iowa City on the second floor of the First National Bank building, at the corner of Washington and Dubuque streets.¹³

His early work included a wide variety of projects including designing a French-Norman country manor, an English Tudor cottage, several American Colonial homes as well as performing consulting work for Kruse & Klein on the Press-Citizen building in Iowa City.

In 1955, Fisk hired 23-year-old intern Roland C. Wehner, a recent graduate of Iowa State College from Iowa City. Wehner joined the firm as an apprentice in 1956, soon became a certified architect, and made junior partner in 1960.¹⁴

Fisk built a midcentury modern house in the Manville Heights neighborhood in Iowa City for himself in 1947 and lived there with his family for decades. He also worked on civic and commercial building designs. Along with his partner Roland Wehner, Fisk designed several public buildings including the Iowa City Airport terminal, City Hall, the downtown fire station, and the Robert A. Lee Recreation Center in Iowa City.¹⁵

¹² "Building Detective: The Combs House," April 01, 2014, accessed October 6, 2024.

<https://lucascountyian.blogspot.com/2014/04/building-detective-combs-house.html>.

¹³ "Henry L. Fisk," accessed October 6, 2024. <https://henryfisk.com>

¹⁴ "Our Iowa Heritage," accessed October 6, 2024. <https://ouriowaheritage.com/remembering-henry-l-fisk>

¹⁵ Alison Gowans, "The house that Fisk built: Midcentury modern home designed by Iowa City architect," *The Gazette*, Feb 4, 2017, accessed October 6, 2024. <https://www.thegazette.com/news/the-house-that-fisk-built-midcentury-modern-home-designed-by-iowa-city-architect>.

In the Ridgewood Addition, Henry Fisk worked with contractor **O L. Egemo**, on a brick two-story Colonial Revival Style house at 1204 Orchard Drive in 1940, which was designed for Clinton J. Adams.

R. M. Bailie was an architect who designed his own house (**Figure 11**) at 1210 Orchard Drive in the Tudor Revival Style in 1933.

Ben Cole was a general contractor that together with his son Herman, had a local construction company Ben Cole & Sons. In 1920 the company bid and won the contract for the construction of loway Creek Bridge for \$49,278.89. In 1938 Ben Cole & Sons built the Grand Avenue Underpass. Between 1938 and 1939 Ben Cole & Sons were busy constructing the Ames High School building which opened in the Fall of 1939. This building became the City Hall in 1990 and is listed on the National Register.¹⁶

Ben Cole & Sons built the Bert Myers Residence at 1010 Brookridge Avenue in 1920, and the C. H. Covault Residence at 1257 Orchard Drive in 1941. In 1928 Architect Clinton H. Cowgill designed Ben Cole's home located at 1013 Ridgewood Avenue in the Prairie School style. **Ben Cole** also worked on several houses in the district. His son Herman also lived in the district at 1002 Brookridge Avenue, likely in a home built by he and his father.

Thomas Peterson was a local carpenter and contractor who built Wilkie L. Harper Residence at 1218 Ridgewood Avenue in 1928 in the Tudor Revival style.

Contractor and builder **H. J. Hansen** built T. J. Maney's Residence, a Colonial Revival style house, at 920 Brookridge Avenue in 1925.

Building contractor **A. E. Fields**, built the houses at 712 Ridgewood Avenue, a Colonial Revival style and 728 Ridgewood Avenue, a Craftsman style in 1928.

U. S. Griffith & Sons was a building and general contracting company from Ames that built four houses in the additions: 1019 Brookridge Avenue in 1936, 1011-13 Brookridge Avenue in 1931, 804 Ridgewood Avenue in 1930, and 911 Ridgewood Avenue in 1928.

Fred Fischer was a general contractor from Ames in the 1930s who built 808 Ridgewood Avenue, 604, 608, 622, 1023, 1105 Brookridge Avenue and his own house at 1247 Orchard Drive. He also built 1231, 1239, and 1240 Orchard Drive. Fischer was also responsible for building several schools in Ames and he built the band shell, which is part of the Bandshell Park Historic District in Ames (listed on the National Register in 2018).

Chris J. Christensen was a local Ames contractor and builder who worked on 1220 Park Way, 1253 Orchard Drive, 1018 and 628 Brookridge Avenue, and nine houses on Ridgewood Avenue 812, 817, 927, 1033, 1222, 1024, 1036, 1040, and 1102.

Contractor **C. E. Allen** was a builder who constructed nine houses in the Ridgewood Addition all on Orchard Drive (1111, 1115, 1119, 1201, 1207, 1214, 1224, 1228, 1232) from 1923 to 1935 utilizing the Minimal Traditional and Craftsman style and one Tudor Revival.

¹⁶ Farwell T. Brown, "An Ames Time Table" March 12, 1995, Ames Iowa Time Line 1838-1992, 12-17.

He also built Fannie E. Wellhouse's home at 1020 Ridgewood Avenue in 1930 in the Craftsman style.

House Design Catalogues of the Early 1900s

House pattern books and design catalogues were available to the public during the turn of the 19th-century. The most popular catalogues came from the Aladdin Company, Lewis Homes, Liberty Homes, Sterling Homes, and International Mill and Timber.¹⁷ These catalogs featured plans and renderings of residential buildings using architectural styles in fashion at the time. Homebuilders used these design catalogues for inspiration to build middle and upper-class residences in the fast-developing suburbs of the United States (**Figures XX through XX**). Around the same time, Chicago based companies such as Sears Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward Company, and Harris Brothers started to sell "house kits" of conveniently packaged materials to build a home in the early 1900s. Sears was the leading retail and catalogue merchandizer in the United States and through its "Modern Homes" division the company was able to provide house plans, lumber, construction materials, and all the detailed instructions to build new homes, quickly. These accessible house kits were shipped via railroad across the nation.¹⁸

The more modest homes in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions resemble houses from the design catalogues of the time. The Colonial Revival and Craftsman house styles had different variations in façades and details but often followed a similar plan layout. Minimal Traditional homes were also featured in design catalogues with a more compact home design. These basic and inexpensive homes were built in great numbers throughout the United States from the Great Depression to the middle of the century. Given the convenience and economy that the house catalogues and kits provided it is likely that many houses in Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were built from these kits or were inspired by the popular house catalogues of the time (**Figures XX through XX**).

Early Residents in Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions

The early residents of the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions varied in professional and personal background, however there were significant themes including ties to Iowa State College, commerce, medicine, as well as city and state government. "The sale of lots in Chautauqua Park moved briskly, and considerable construction activity soon followed. It became a popular place for faculty and administrators from Iowa State College as well as for the professional and commercial families of Ames."¹⁹ Collectively and individually, these people had a meaningful impact on the City of Ames.

¹⁷ Dover (1988) republication of 36 articles from *The Craftsman* magazine, 1903–1916. New introduction by Alan Weissman. 193 illustrations. Accessed August 2021.

<https://www.mitchellspublications.com/rep/arch/stickley/cb/>.

¹⁸ "Sears Archives," accessed August 2021. <http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/1908-1914.htm>.

¹⁹ William Page, "The Shaping and Acquisition of College Heights," 2009, 27.

Likely due to its convenient walking distance to campus, the subdivision attracted many employees of Iowa State College. This included not only faculty and administrators, but janitors and others. Nonetheless, among the most notable residents who enjoyed a connection to the college never held a position at Iowa State College. Mrs. Josephine Mundhenk Beardshear (1853-1939) was the widow of William Miller Beardshear (1850-1902), an early, influential president of Iowa State College.²⁰ Mrs. Beardshear purchased lots 11 and 12 in Block 2 of Chautauqua Park, 714 Brookridge Avenue, building her home there in 1916-1917.²¹ During the time she lived here, other residents included her daughter Constance Beardshear and her brother Charles Mundhenk. Although Mrs. Beardshear died in 1939, the next record of transfer is from 1949, when her son, William Mundhenk Beardshear, sold the property to Hollis J. and Garnette W. Norkyde.²²

Mrs. Beardshear's decision to build a home in the Chautauqua Park Addition emphasized her connection to Iowa State College. Physically, the land where the home was built is a large, two-lot property raised above the street at the highest point on Brookridge Avenue south of Lee Street. The home looks out to the west over what is now Brookside Park. This would have been one of the best locations in the addition based on these factors, further underlining Mrs. Beardshear's continued wealth and influence, even years after her husband's passing.²³

Notable Iowa State College-related residents recorded to have purchased property early on in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions include (but are not limited to), Professor and Mrs. John Buchanan, Professor and Mrs. C. L. Fitch, Professor and Mrs. J. M. Evvard, and Professor Boatman.²⁴

A later addition to the population of the Ridgewood Addition included the resident of 1102 Ridgewood Avenue: This home's first documented owner was Abbie Belle Sawyer (**Historic Image 38**), a significant figure in early childhood education in Ames. She started the first kindergarten classes in Ames Public Schools in 1917.²⁵ She went on to be the supervisory principal at two elementary schools, Roosevelt and Crawford. Abbie Sawyer retired in 1952 after 35 years of teaching and school administration.²⁶ An elementary school was named in her honor in 1962. Abbie B Sawyer is listed as purchasing this lot in 1941 from C. J. Christenson, one of the major residential home contractors in Ames at the

²⁰ "People of Distinction: William M. Beardshear," accessed October 2024. <https://digital.lib.iastate.edu/online-exhibits/iowa-state-sesquicentennial/people-of-distinction/william-m-beardshear>.

²¹ William Page, "Historical and Architectural Resources of Ames, Iowa," 1992.

²² Story County, Iowa, Auditor and Recorder

²³ William Page, "Historical and Architectural Resources of Ames, Iowa," 1992.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ "Abbie Sawyer: Kindergarten Teacher and Principal (1894-1972)." Ames: Community School District, January 21, 2021, accessed October 31, 2024. <https://amescsd.org/2021/01/abbie-sawyer-kindergarten-teacher-and-principal-1894-1972/>

²⁶ "Abbie Sawyer Retires" Ames History Museum, accessed October 31, 2024. <https://ameshistory.org/tribunearchives/abbie-sawyer-retires>

time.²⁷ Abbie Belle Sawyer lived in the home in the last decade of her career and into her retirement.

Beyond strictly academic significance, there is **Dr. Frank Spedding**. While Dr. Spedding was a professor and researcher at Iowa State College, he was also notable for his contributions to science on an international scale. Dr. Spedding (**Figure 12**) purchased 1253 Orchard Drive from R. E. Briley in 1939.²⁸ Dr. Spedding came to Ames in 1937 for a position in the Chemistry Department at Iowa State College and was recruited to work on the Manhattan Project in 1942. Instead of relocating to the University of Chicago, Spedding suggested conducting the project at Iowa State College and proceeded to put together a team of scientists to develop a way to purify uranium for the experiments in Chicago. In 1945, Spedding was appointed as head of the newly established Institute of Atomic Research, and in 1947, he was named Director of the new Ames Laboratory.²⁹ He retired in 1968, after a career filled with scientific and academic awards.

John Loomis Stevens was an important attorney, politician, and entrepreneur in the late 1800s in Boone and Story Counties. Stevens (**Figure 13**) graduated as a civil engineer in 1872 from Iowa State College. He married Rowena Edson Stevens (**Figure 14**) in 1876. In 1878 after a hotly contested race, Mr. Stevens of Ames won election as Story County District Attorney. In 1882 Stevens was renominated as district attorney without opposition and in 1886 Stevens was a candidate for nomination as Judge of the District Court and was appointed until he resigned in 1891. That same year, Stevens launched one of the most significant enterprises in Ames's history, the Ames and College Railroad (A.K.A. the Dinkey). Stevens was president of the company, that created a transportation link between the University Campus and Downtown Ames. Starting small, the service evolved into an efficient and reliable transportation link within the city. Stevens was also active in real estate, numerous subdivisions, and investments in Ames.³⁰

Perhaps the most well-known resident of the district was **Dr. Guy Ernest McFarland, Sr.** who started the McFarland Clinic in Ames in 1946, an early example of a group practice in Iowa. Dr. McFarland (**Figure 15**) lived at 1205 Ridgewood Avenue in the Ridgewood Addition starting in 1930.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A: The Historic District is Associated with Significant Events in Community Planning and Development.

Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because they are excellent examples of picturesque subdivisions. These contiguous additions are set apart from the city by two substantial barriers, the Railroad along the eastern border and loway Creek and Brookside Park to

²⁷ Story County, Iowa, Auditor and Recorder

²⁸ Story County, Iowa, Auditor and Recorder

²⁹ "Frank Spedding, Atomic Heritage Foundation," accessed October 2024.
<https://ahf.nuclearmuseum.org/ahf/profile/frank-spedding/>

³⁰ William Page, *Fourth ward: Ames, Iowa Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 2007.

the west. These east and west borders create a sanctuary between 6th Street to the south and 13th Street to the north. Within these borders, one finds a substantial representation of the Romantic Landscape movement in that they are set in a horticulturally rich, naturalistic landscape, with towering oaks and the soothing whisper of the loway Creek creating a peaceful ambiance. Moreover, their proximity to Brookside Park, one of the first two parks in Ames, enhances the feeling of tranquility. Since the District is insulated from east-west through traffic, there is no way to get to the west in a car without exiting the additions. While it is possible to travel from 6th Street to 13th Street through the additions, the unstriped, winding streets of the Ridgewood addition make nearby Northwestern Avenue the preferred route for north-south car travelers.

Criterion C: The Historic District has many distinctive architectural characteristics of the twentieth century residential design and early turn of the century landscape design ideals.

The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions incorporate the ideas of the City Beautiful Movement with the use of nature, curvilinear streets, the adjacent Brookside Park and water features such as nearby loway Creek. Together all these elements provide the ideal for suburban living: rural beauty with city conveniences. The district combines the aesthetics of 20th Century architectural styles; including Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Minimal Traditional; retaining key style characteristics and designs. These styles resulted from national trends creating a collection of residential buildings representative of each decade of construction.

Period of Significance: 1907 to 1970

Historic District Integrity: The Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District retain a high level of integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, materials, craftsmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Integrity of location, setting, and feeling is maintained in the additions with the early 1900s street layout, mature trees, and front lawns and gardens which remain to this day. Moreover, the setting and feeling of this suburban area are preserved by the cohesiveness of the surrounding residential neighborhoods and by Brookside Park on the western boundary of the additions. Integrity of design remains throughout the additions because all the buildings are single-family residences that represent the popular architectural styles of early to mid-twentieth century America. The collection of houses from the time they were originally built is predominantly Craftsman Style, Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival. Most of the houses in the additions date from the 1920s and 1930s. The houses maintain original craftsmanship and materials for the most part, with few irreversible exterior alterations. The association of the District to the period of significance between 1907 to 1970 continues because overall the properties are well maintained, and changes have been minimal, producing the feeling of a suburban neighborhood from the early to mid-twentieth century.

Houses in the Historic District

This section provides a summary of the houses in the additions including site inventory number, address, original owner, date of construction, eligibility, description of the home

and synopsis of the owners. The information gathered for the owners of the houses in the historic district comes from the *Ames Tribune* newspaper, 1920, 1930, 1940, and 1950 Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, *findagrave.com*, Iowa State University, *ameshistory.org*, and others.

Some of the street names in the additions changed after it was platted as a result of multiple city ordinances: Chautauqua Boulevard was changed to Brookridge Avenue (Ord. No. 363, 01-15-1926), Chautauqua Avenue was changed to Ridgewood Avenue (Ord. No. 363, 01-15-1926), Sycamore Street was changed to Ninth Street (Ord. No. 244, 03-30-1910), and Iowa Street was changed to Sixth Street (Ord. No. 244, 03-30-1910).82
(Map 18).

Chautauqua Subdivision:

Inventory Number	Address	Owner	Year Built	Eligibility
85-04721	600 Ridgewood Ave	Arther Miller	1910	Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story L-shaped, wood frame Craftsman home built in 1910 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gable roof with brackets, a right-side wing, and a gable-roofed front porch. The foundation is brick, and the roofing material is composition shingles. Clad in the original clapboard, the building has corner boards and frieze boards decorated with simple molding, wide fascia boards at eaves and on the gables, with triangular knee braces. The first level of the façade is dominated by a nearly full-length porch, offset slightly to the north. This porch includes wood fascia board at the eaves of the gable with three knee brackets below. Three columns support the roof, and four columns are half-height with simple caps framing the stair railing, including simple molding on the edges. The front door is offset to the north. The window and door openings have simple moldings on the lintels. One fixed window is beneath the gable with four vertically oriented lights. The second story has two four-over-one double-hung windows in the Craftsman style. The south wing has paired four-over-one double-hung windows on the first level and a ribbon of three of the same windows on the second story. This property has a non-contributing detached two car garage located at the southeast corner of the property.

Integrity: The added storm windows and storm door are a reversible alteration. This property retains its original volumetric massing, windows, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, the home was occupied by Arther Miller and his wife Hazelle B. Miller. Mr. Miller was a veteran of World War I and was in the retail grocery business. He and his wife were born circa 1895. They had a daughter, Mary, who was born circa 1925. Mrs. Miller's father, Edgar F. Boggess, who was born circa 1860, also lived in the home. Additionally, Mrs. Miller's brother Leslie H. Boggess, born circa 1890, resided there as did Mrs. Miller's niece, Marcelina Boggess, born circa 1919. By 1931, Donald Hunter and his wife Dorthy Hunter were living here. Donald Hunter was born in Breckenridge, Minnesota. He worked as a mail carrier for the Post Office in Ames for 36 years. By 1938, this is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bullock.

85-01093	603 Ridgewood Ave	Edwin Siguard Hatlestad	1946	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story frame Minimal Traditional cottage with Colonial Revival influences with a front-and-side

gable. Constructed in 1946 according to the Ames Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, the roof is covered with composition shingles, and the building is clad in vinyl. The front door is accessed by a small concrete stoop and surrounded by a thick faux stone frame. The first-level fenestration features six-over-one double-hung windows, one on the north side and three in a set on the south, with metal awnings. The front gable is on the south side of the façade and protrudes slightly to create a small overhang and a four-over-one double-hung window sits within the gable. An interior brick chimney is offset to the west. A contributing detached garage was constructed in 1946 and is accessible by an alley on west side of the lot. This house is part of a small group of later construction homes in the southern half of Ridgewood Avenue in Chautauqua Park. Ranging from Colonial Revival to Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod Revival, the styling of these buildings influenced later modifications and additions to some of the older construction in their trim.

Integrity: The vinyl siding and faux stone wall surrounding the front door are reversible alterations. The metal awnings are typical of the time when the house was built. This property retains its original volumetric massing, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Born in Minnesota in 1907, Edwin Siguard Hatlestad was a U.S. Navy WWII veteran who died in 1976. Hatlestad attended the University of Minnesota; he was Chief Clerk for the Soil Conservation Office at the Federal Department of Agriculture according to the 1950 Census. In 1938, he married Jeanette Pluemer at Faribault.

Contractor Alfred H. Munn did a basement remodel in 1959 and had a building permit announced in the *Ames Tribune* on Feb 06, 1959, p. 2. R. K. Larson was the owner of the house in 1963, and he was vice president of Munn Lumber.

85-04722	608 Ridgewood Ave	Roy M. Young	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this one-and-three-quarters-story wood-frame Craftsman home was built in 1920, according to Ames City Assessor records. The house features a side-gable roof, a prominent front-gable wall dormer, and a front-gable porch. The foundation is poured concrete, and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in aluminum or vinyl siding, with fascia boards accenting the gable eaves. A nearly full-length porch, likely a later addition, is offset to the north, with its gable partially overlapping the dormer windows. The front door is located on the left side of the façade, with a pair of three-over-one double-hung windows, typical of the Craftsman style, to the right. The front dormer contains a ribbon of three three-over-one double-hung windows of the same design. The porch includes projecting eaves, fascia boards, and tapered columns, but the railings suggest a more recent construction date. A one-story addition extends from the rear of the house. This home represents a subtype of Craftsman houses in the addition characterized by a steep side-gabled roof with a prominent central dormer. A garage, located at the rear southeast corner of the property, appears to be of recent construction and is not considered a contributing feature.

Integrity: The storm windows, storm door, and siding are reversible alterations. This property retains its original volumetric massing, windows, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Roy M. Young was a veteran of World War I and a civil engineer for the Iowa Highway Commission. He was born circa 1892. His wife, Gertrude, was a homemaker and was born circa 1897. In 1930, the couple had four children Richard, Dorothy Lillian and David. Respectively, their birth years were circa 1919, 1921, 1922, and 1929.

85-04739 609 Ridgewood Ave Mary M. Blair 1910 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this two-story wood-frame Craftsman home was constructed in 1910, according to Ames City Assessor records. The house features a side-gable roof, a three-quarter-width front porch with a front gable, and a shed-roof rear addition. The foundation is made of concrete blocks, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior is clad in thin clapboard with corner boards, fascia boards accenting the gables, and extended eaves. The enclosed porch is finished with vertical boards, and wood steps lead to the porch door, which is a later replacement. The façade includes one-over-one double-hung windows, with two positioned on the second story, flanking the porch gable. There are two chimneys: one at the roof ridge and another offset to the left behind the porch, clad in vertical boards. The front chimney shows significant wear. A contributing detached garage is located at the rear of the property to the north. Built in 1929, it features a front-gable roof, wide fascia boards, and exposed rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves. The garage retains its original wood cladding, doors, and some original windows, adding to the historic character of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows and porch chimney are reversible alterations. While this porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other porches that are now characteristic in the district. This property retains its original volumetric massing, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1920, this home was owned with a mortgage by Mary M. Blair. She was born circa 1856 in Wisconsin. She lived in this home with three adult sons and a daughter-in-law. Two of the sons were civil engineers, while the third son was unemployed. In 1930, Clarke Hughes Abbott owned the house. He was born around 1890 and was a buyer in the swine industry. He died in 1969. His wife, Ehrenae, was a homemaker. They had a daughter named Mary who was born circa 1927.

85-04740 611 Ridgewood Ave Fanny McMillin 1920 Contributing

Description: This one-and-three-quarters-story wood-frame Craftsman home, built in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor records, is located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east. The house has a front-gable roof with side shed dormers and a shed-roofed porch. While the foundation is covered in stucco, assessor records list it as poured concrete. The roof is clad in composition shingles, and the exterior features clapboard siding, accented by wood shingles under the gable. The siding appears to be a modern replacement, thoughtfully designed to match the home's historical character. Architectural details include fascia boards, frieze boards, corner boards, and molded belt courses at the foundation and the base of the second floor. The enclosed front porch, topped by a shed roof, is supported by square columns resting on stucco piers. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the front door on the right, which is flanked by decorative shutters. Behind the enclosed porch, the original façade is visible, retaining its Craftsman-style four-over-one double-hung windows with thin vertical panes. This window style is also found on the two second-story windows, framed with thick boards and molded lintels—details mirrored on the other windows and the north-side door. A small vent is positioned beneath the gable peak. At the rear of the property stands a non-contributing detached garage with a gambrel roof and a loft.

Integrity: The storm windows are a reversible alteration to the house. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. Replaced siding is a reversible alteration. The original steps to the entrance are restorable.

This property retains its original volumetric massing, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1920, this home was rented by Ernest M. Mervine. He worked as a professor at Iowa State College. He and his wife, Eva, were born in Pennsylvania. He was born circa 1888, while she was born circa 1889.

85-04723 612 Ridgewood Ave Sam Robinson Cooke 1946 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this two-story frame Colonial Revival home was built in 1946, according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house features a hipped roof clad in composition shingles, while the chimney on the north elevation is covered in vinyl. The foundation is made of concrete blocks. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the centered front door, which is framed by Colonial Revival-style trim, including a shallow molded pediment and pilasters. The façade features eight-over-eight double-hung windows—two on either side of the front door and three on the second level. The window proportions vary slightly, and their placement is not perfectly symmetrical. Multi-light basement windows are partially visible. A bay window extends from the first floor on the south elevation. In front of the contributing detached garage (also built in 1946) is a non-contributing metal carport along the south edge of the property. This home is part of a small group of post-war residences in the southern half of Ridgewood Avenue in Chautauqua Park. These homes, styled in Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod Revival, influenced later modifications and additions to some of the older homes in the area.

Integrity: The replaced siding and windows are reversible alterations. The chimney cladding is an alteration however it is likely that the original brick is beneath the siding. This property retains its original volumetric massing, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Sam R. Cooke, born in Red Oak, Iowa in 1914, was an accountant and insurance executive. A World War II veteran, he was also a Captain who served in the Corps of Engineers branch (CE) within the 5904th USAR School, a unit dedicated to training and professional development in the U.S. Army Reserve. His daughter Jeanne Cooke married Victor Collins in December 1959. His wife June Louise was chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary in 1959.

85-04724 616 Ridgewood Ave (618) Charles W. Fuller 1926 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this one-and-a-half-story wood-frame house was built in 1926, according to Ames City Assessor data. This vernacular cottage features a cross-gable roof and a recessed right-side wing, both clad in Masonite siding and accented with decorative shutters. The front entrance, accessed via a concrete stoop, is sheltered by a metal awning. The foundation is poured concrete, and the roof is finished with composition shingles. The façade includes a window on either side of the front door, with paired casement windows beneath the gable. A small vent is positioned at the gable's apex. A rear addition is visible, and a detached garage located at the back of the property is non-contributing.

Integrity: The Masonite siding is a reversible alteration, and the original material may remain beneath. The windows could be restored to their original size and style. This property retains its

original volumetric massing, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Charles W. Fuller was a janitor in the Science Building, presumably at Iowa State College. Mr. Fuller was born circa 1859. His wife, Augusta, was a homemaker and was born circa 1870. They had a son, Leon, who was born circa 1906.

85-04741 617 Ridgewood Ave Eugene M. Shepard 1912 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story front gable Craftsman home constructed in 1912 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof with a hip-roofed porch and is clad in wide clapboards with frieze boards. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The front porch foundation is made of lattice brick work and the tapered columns are supported by square brick piers. The columns have molded headers and four-sided cast details with stars. The porch railing spindles are made from 1x4s cut to mimic the profile of turned spindles. Concrete steps to the porch align with the entrance which is slightly offset to the north. The front door has a boldly molded lintel repeated in a simpler form on other fenestration frames. Two windows on the first level, both one-over-one double-hung are replacements. The double window opening at the half-story has been altered and replaced with paired one-over-one double-hung windows. A vent is situated in the gable peak. Additional vents are found at the vertex, where the porch's roof-to-wall junction meets the upper story's rake line. A contributing detached garage is on the northwest corner of the property, accessible by an alley on the west side of lot. However, this garage is in bad condition and has siding that is incongruous with the house.

Integrity: The siding, storm windows, and replaced window are reversible alterations. The property retains its original volumetric massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Eugene Shepard had a mortgage on this home. He was born circa 1873 in Illinois. In 1920, he was working as a janitor at Iowa State College. His wife, Mary, was born circa 1880 in Iowa. In 1920, there were four children living in the home, Frances, Fredrick, Joseph, and Mabel. Ten years later, Mr. Shepard was working as a painter at Iowa State College, and he had a different wife, Josephine born circa 1871.

85-04742 621 Ridgewood Ave Nels J. Jacobson 1945 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional cottage constructed in 1945 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a cross-gable roof, layered front gable entrance, a left side front dormer, and a rear addition. The foundation material is concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior is clad in wide vinyl with thin frieze boards at the flush eaves and decorative shutters on the first floor. The entrance door is centered in a gable-roofed vestibule, projected forward beneath the projected front gable of the north side of the façade. A small concrete stair and stoop accesses the front door, and the door trims are paneled transom and sidelight covers. All windows are six-over-one double-hung, two on the first floor, one beneath the front gable, and one within the dormer protruding from the side gable on the south of the façade. This building is part of a small group of later construction homes in the southern half of Ridgewood Avenue in Chautauqua Park. Ranging from Colonial Revival to Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod Revival, the styling of these buildings influenced later modifications and additions

to some of the older construction. A contributing detached garage constructed in 1945 is on the northwest corner of the lot and is accessible by the alley on the west side of the property.

Integrity: The replacement siding and shutters are reversible alterations if the original siding remains beneath. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Nels J. Jacobson was born in Story County and farmed land in Gilmer. He lived in the house from 1947 with his wife Linda and daughter Naomi. He died in 1967 at age 87.

85-04725 622 Ridgewood Ave Claridon E. Arrasmith 1915 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story frame Craftsman home constructed in 1915 according to Ames City Assessor data. The rectangular house has a front gable, brick foundation, and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in thin clapboard with style-indicative fascia and frieze board at the gable. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof decorated with a simple entablature and molding where it meets square columns. The porch rail is enclosed with thin clapboard; concrete steps topped with modern metal railings lead to the slightly south-offset front door. The front door is framed with a simple accent board and a molded lintel, a treatment that trims all window openings as well. Two windows on the first floor, one on either side of the door, and two windows on the second story, all with replacement one-over-one double-hung windows covered by storm windows. A small vent is situated at the apex of the gable. The porch hipped roof intersects the house's wall at the lower, inner corners of the second story windows. This building is part of a subtype of early Craftsman homes in the addition, distinctive by their simple two-story, front gable, rectangular structure, and age. A non-contributing garage is at the rear of the lot.

Integrity: The storm windows and the replacement windows are a reversible alteration. The fascia board is likely a replacement. Modern metal railings on the porch are restorable. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Claridon E. Arrasmith and his wife, Pearl, owned this home free and clear in 1920. Mr. Arrasmith was born in Iowa circa 1890. He made his living as a self-employed residential carpenter, which means it is possible and even likely that he was the builder of this home. His wife was born in Iowa circa 1895. In 1920, the couple had four children living in the home. Mr. Arrasmith's brother Herman also lived in the home. He worked as an electrician. The house was owned by Otto Sjolander in 1930. He was born in Sweden circa 1881. He worked as a civil engineer for the Iowa State Highway Commission. His wife, Edna, born circa 1898 and was a homemaker.

85-04743 627 Ridgewood Ave Oscar N. Johnson 1945 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one-story Cape Cod Revival cottage constructed in 1945 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side-gabled roof, a small side-gabled addition set back on the south elevation, and a rear addition. The foundation material is concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior is clad in aluminum, possibly original, with decorative shutters surrounding the three one-over-one double-hung windows and the door. The window on south side of the façade has likely been replaced, as it has an extra layer of vinyl. Concrete steps and a stoop with metal railings access the entrance door. A brick chimney is on the north elevation and has decorative course work at the top. This building is part of a small group of later

construction homes in the southern half of Ridgewood Avenue in Chautauqua Park ranging from Colonial Revival to Minimal Traditional and Cape Cod Revival. A contributing detached garage built in 1946 is at the rear of the property and accessible by the alley on the west side.

Integrity: The window replacements, storm windows, and front door are reversible alterations. Additions on the south elevation and the rear of the house are irreversible alterations. This property still retains its original distinguishable massing from the front and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: According to census records there was a house here before the current one that was built in 1945. The first home housed Willard J. Burton and his family and later housed Ralph Cue and his family. However, the original house must have been destroyed because permit records clearly indicate that in 1945, Oscar N. Johnson built the home that currently occupies this site. In the 1950 census, Johnson and his wife Helen were both 58 years old. The couple also had a 7-year-old nephew, Harlan Vogel, living in the home as well as a boarder, William Walker. Mr. Johnson owned a lumberyard.

85-04726	630 Ridgewood Ave	Charles S. Reddy	1930	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this vernacular inter-war period cottage was constructed in 1930 according to Ames City Assessor data. The one-story frame house has a side-gabled front-swooped roof, a set-back wing on the south elevation with a separate, smaller gable, and a rear addition. The foundation is poured concrete, and the roof is composite shingles. The exterior clad is 8" horizontal aluminum on the sides with vertical boards and battens on the façade, thin fascia boards run along the gable. The recessed entrance is offset to the north, with two concrete steps leading to a small concrete stoop. A ribbon of four one-over-one double-hung windows is south of the door on the façade. Additionally, the façade of the south wing includes a centered pair of 6-over-6 light double hung windows. Multi-light double-hung windows on the north elevation (including paired eight-over-twelve lights), and on the south wing hint that the windows on the façade may be replacements. A non-contributing garage is located at the rear of the property.

Integrity: The replacement windows on the façade and the façade siding are restorable alterations. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Charles S. Reddy was a professor in the Botany Department at Iowa State College (*Ames Tribune*, May 4, 1934, 3). Professor Reddy was born circa 1888. His wife, Helen, was a homemaker. She was born circa 1891. In 1930, the couple had two children. A son, Virgin, was born circa 1913, and a daughter, Polly, was born circa 1921. In November of 1933, Professor Reddy's parents came to live with their son and his family.

85-04744	701 Ridgewood Ave	Roy W. Crum	1915	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1915 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steep side-gabled roof, a large front-gabled wall dormer, and a hip-roofed porch. The foundation material is concrete block and brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is clapboard, which may be original; Additionally, fish scale-style shingles clad the dormer gable, while plain fascia, frieze, and corner boards frame the exterior features. A full-

width enclosed porch with central front door is accessed by concrete steps with a metal railing. The dormer has a centered set of three, two-over-one double hung windows that appear to be original. There is an addition with a shed roof at the back of the house. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the addition that feature a steep side-gabled roof with a prominent central dormer. A non-contributing detached garage is at the rear and is accessible by an alley on the west side of the property and by a front driveway.

Integrity: The porch enclosure is not original; however, it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic of the district. The rear addition is not a reversible alteration; However, when viewed from the front, this property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Roy W. Crum was born circa 1885. He was a civil engineer and worked as a highway commissioner. His wife, Bertha, was born circa 1883 and worked as a doctor. The couple had a son, George, who was born circa 1911, and a daughter Josephine, who was born circa 1919. A maid, Edna Johnson, also lived at the home.

85-04727	708 Ridgewood Ave	Ray W. Clyde	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gable roof with overlapping front gables and shallow bays near the center north and south elevations that are covered with side gables. The foundation is covered with stucco and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior is undergoing renovations. In November of 2024, it is clad in what appears to be the original clapboard; knee braces beneath the projecting eave have been cut flush with the rake boards. The half-length front porch is enclosed with double hung one-over-one storm window ribbons. The porch entrance door is located on the north elevation of the porch, near the home entrance door which is just south of the center of the façade. Windows on the front façade either side of the door are one-over-one double-hung replaced. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches. A contributing garage with the construction contemporary to the house is at the north rear of the property.

Integrity: The replaced windows are a reversible alteration. The porch enclosure may be original but the windows are not. In any case, the porch is congruent with the other examples of these bungalow style houses. The stucco covering the foundation may be an alteration, and the rear addition is certainly an alteration to the original house. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Ray W. Clyde was a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Commission. He was born circa 1880. His wife, Vera, was a homemaker and was born circa 1891. They had a son, Isardon, who was born circa 1921 and a daughter, Jannet, born circa 1924. Vera's father, Thurston H. Corah, also lived in the home. He was born circa 1863.

85-04745	711 Ridgewood Ave	Helen E. Heller	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof and a front gable porch. The foundation is concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is thin clapboards with extended fascia boards, rake boards, and corner boards. Triangular knee braces are details on the projecting overhangs of the

side gables. A portion of the porch was enclosed porch to create an entrance vestibule. Square molded columns support the front gable roof and rest atop a knee wall enclosed by siding. Centered steps lead to the modern, steel entrance door and are flanked by low, enclosed low walls. The two façade windows are wide one-over-one double-hung in configuration, with molded lintels. A contributing detached garage at the rear of the property and is accessible by the alley on west side of the lot.

Integrity: The enclosed entrance vestibule, and the window replacements are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Hellen E. Heller was born circa 1857, which means that she was circa 68 years old when the house was built. She was not working in 1930. She had a boarder, Carl M. Sanford that at the time was a graduate assistant in the Mechanical Engineering Department at Iowa State College.

85-04728 712 Ridgewood Ave Arthur A. Bryan 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Colonial Revival cottage constructed in 1928 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side-gabled roof with a slightly projecting front gable on the north side, and a hip-roofed recessed wing on the south elevation. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior cladding is wood shingles with fascia, frieze, corner boards, and decorative shutters. The roof is emphasized by eave returns. The hexagonal wood deck leading to the entrance is a later addition. The small gable over the front door has an arch and heavy support brackets. The original six-light door is flanked by five-light sidelights, trimmed with a molded header. Two sets of windows in paired six-over-one double-hung configuration sit on the façade, with a similar single window on the south wing, with molded headers. A brick chimney is on the south elevation. A concrete block retaining wall on the sidewalk has concrete steps emphasizing the raised grade of the property. A contributing garage is at the north rear of the property.

Integrity: The front entrance deck and steps to the home, storm windows, and storm door are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This is mentioned in the *Ames Tribune*, Jan. 3, 1929, along with all the other permits issued in 1928. This home was purchased by Arthur A. Bryan and his wife Jessie Bryan. Mr. Bryan worked as an agronomist at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1891. Jessie was born circa 1895. They had a daughter, Phyllis.

85-01094 715 Ridgewood Ave Leroy A. Norman 1911 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1911 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steep side gable roof, a prominent centered front-gabled dormer, and a small front porch on the right side of the façade. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The home is clad in thin clapboard with extended rake boards at the projecting eaves, frieze boards, corner boards, and a molded belt course at the height of the first-level window lintels. The roof envelope covers the porch area. The eight-light door behind the storm door is possibly original, with molded lintel and trim. The central dormer houses a set of three windows, all one-over-one double-hung (likely replacements). Second-story windows have original trim

featuring molded lintels, including beneath the gables on both north and south elevations. The first level fenestrations on the side elevations vary from original to altered and replaced, in a similar style to porch enclosure fenestration. A painted brick chimney is on the south elevation. The contributing detached garage was constructed circa 1930 and is centered on the western edge of the lot, accessible from Lee Street, with a front gable roof and Craftsman-indicative rafter tails at the eaves. The front lawn has a modern stone retaining wall and concrete steps and a side cyclone fence. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side- gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The added storm windows and doors and the replacement windows, and cyclone fence are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1920, this home was owned by Leroy A. Norman and his wife, Susan. Mr. Norman was a professor at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1877 in Iowa. Mrs. Norman was born circa 1877 in Iowa. In 1920, the couple had three sons living in the home – ages three to eight years old. Joseph was the oldest, followed by Richard, and Philip was the youngest.

85-04729 718 Ridgewood Ave Fred E. Ferguson 1920 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home with Dutch Colonial Revival influences constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a jerkinhead front gable and flared eaves, and a small, flat-roof addition on the south elevation. According to the assessor, the foundation is brick, the roof is covered with composition shingles, and the home is clad in stucco. Fascia and rake boards emphasize the jerkinhead and flared design of the gable, and the flared eaves house style-characteristic rafter tails. The nearly full-width porch is covered with a flat roof supported by stucco-covered columns that frame the corners. The nearly centered front door has a simple board and molded header trim, which repeats around all the original fenestration openings. Two windows asymmetrically flank the first floor, each with a six-over-one double-hung configuration, a set of three smaller windows sit beneath the gable in the same configuration, and a double casement window is centered on the south wing. An interior brick chimney is offset to the south. A non-contributing garage is located at the north rear of the property.

Integrity: The south wing addition is an irreversible alteration. Nonetheless, this property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Fred E. Ferguson was a journalist (associate bulletin editor) at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1899. His wife Elizabeth was a homemaker, born in 1898. In 1930, the couple had a son Frank, born circa 1926 and a daughter Alice, born circa 1929. Elizabeth's mother, Anna F. Storm also resided in the home. She was born circa 1861.

85-04730 722 Ridgewood Ave Merrill H. Fitz 1970 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this home is a raised Ranch-style house constructed in 1970 according to Ames City Assessor data. The foundation is concrete block, the side gable low profile roof is covered with standing seam metal panels, and the home is clad in wide clapboard. The fenestration is sliding vinyl windows. This exposed basement on the façade is brick veneer, painted white. Concrete steps lead to the entrance

porch that is enclosed with replaced wood railings. This is the first manufactured Wausau Ranch-style house in Ames according to a local newspaper advertisement in the *Ames Tribune*, Aug 14, 1970.

Integrity: The windows are replacements. The storm door, wood railing, and metal roof are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Earl Thies was a realtor and manufactured home dealer who built the house that now stands at 722 Ridgewood. The property had a previous one-bedroom house. In 1930 the Griffie Family was living in a one-bedroom house. Unbelievably, they also had a renter living with them. Mr. And Mrs. Dewitt Whetstone were living there in 1962 and in 1963, it was listed for sale as a one-bedroom bungalow. The original bungalow no longer exists.

In 1971, the first Wausau Home in Ames was built on this site. The home was owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thies. It was built by T&S Homes, an area dealer for Wausau Homes. Earl Thies was the "T" in T&S homes. He was partners with Kenneth Swift and Gladys Swift.

85-04746	723 Ridgewood Ave	Louis W. Eells	1919	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1919 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, front gable porch, and a rear addition. The foundation is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is thin clapboards which have been covered at the second story with wood shingles, wood shingles also clad the gable triangle beneath the porch roof which is trimmed out with extended rake boards. The rake boards are supported by triangular knee brace caps at the peaks of both the main and porch the gables and near corners. The full-width front porch is supported by columns, and a low wall functions as a railing. The porch is accessed by wood steps that reach the porch at the north-offset entrance. An possibly original eight-light door with trim and a molded lintel is behind the storm door. The three-window set on the south side of the façade features two three-over-one double-hung windows flanking a central five-over-one double-hung window, in the Craftsman-typical style with narrow panes divided by vertical muntins in the uppers sash. On the second story façade there are two five-over-one double-hung windows, with four of the same style of window visible on the south elevation and three on the north elevation. All original fenestrations have top cornice trim. A Chicago-style window beneath the gable, has a large center fixed pane flanked by two thin one-over-one double-hung windows and is an alteration. A small retaining wall runs along the drive. Concrete steps lead from the sidewalk to the lot's sidewalk. A non-contributing shed is situated at rear of the lot. This building is part of a subtype of early Craftsman homes in the additions, distinctive with their simple two-story, front gable, rectangular structure, and age.

Integrity: The wood shingle siding covering the original is a reversible alteration. The storm door and the Chicago-style window beneath the gable are also reversible alterations. The back addition is not reversable but is difficult to discern from the street. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Louis Eells was a telegraph operator for the railroad. He was born circa 1872. His wife, Mary, was a homemaker and was born circa 1874. In 1930, their son Lyman lived with them. He was born circa 1909.

85-04747	727 Ridgewood Ave	Hane C. Hanson	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof with a gable pent overhang, an enclosed porch, and a rear addition. The foundation is brick covered with stucco, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The home is clad in aluminum siding with decorative shutters. Thin rake boards and fascia trim out the gable pent overhang, while frieze boards sit beneath the main gable. The enclosed porch is decorated with a metal railing along the edge of its flat roof. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the north-offset Colonial Revival inspired entrance with molded pilasters trimming the door jamb. The gable end contains an original six-light porthole window. Two windows on the second level are one-over-one double-hung. A contributing detached garage, with returned cornices and molded lintel above the door, is at the north rear corner and is accessible by the alley on the west side of the lot.

Integrity: The railing on the second level above the porch roof is a reversible alteration. The storm windows and doors and the replaced windows are a restorable alteration. The porch enclosure is not original, but it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. The back addition is not reversable but is difficult to discern from the street. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Hane C. Hanson was born in Denmark circa 1882. He worked as a welder for the railroad. His wife, Anna, was born circa 1888. In 1930, the couple had two children, a daughter, Dorthy, born circa 1914 and a son, Leo, born circa 1917.

85-04731	728 Ridgewood Ave	Edwin R. Henson	1928	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The L-shaped house has a cross-gable roof, overlapping front gable porch and side wing on south elevation. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is brick veneer on the lower third and vinyl on the upper two-thirds. The inner front gable covers the half-length enclosed porch and cast concrete steps with metal railings leading to the south-offset entrance. The porch retains original, slightly tapered columns as they frame the enclosure. The façade window features a seven-over-one double-hung configuration in which the top sash houses narrow panes separated by vertical muntins. A metal awning covers smaller paired double hung windows on the south addition façade. A vent is located at the apex of the main gable. The projecting eaves have been wrapped with aluminum fascia and soffit panels. The interior brick chimney is on the south side. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches. A detached garage is recorded to have been constructed in 1940 and is a contributing structure.

Integrity: The replacement siding, replaced windows, enclosed eaves, and wrapped fascia boards are reversible alterations. The porch enclosure is not original, but it is congruent with the other examples of enclosures of these bungalows. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Edwin R. Henson was a World War I veteran and a professor in the Farm Crops Department at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1895. His wife Helen was a homemaker, born circa 1898.

In 1930, the couple had three children. There was also a boarder, Rose Hill, residing in the Henson home in 1930.

85-04748 801 Ridgewood Ave Ellis I. Fulmer 1925 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, a front-gabled porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The home is clad in clapboard up to a string course that wraps the entire second floor, just below windowsill level, above which vinyl siding completes the second-floor wall cladding. The eaves and overhangs have been covered with aluminum panels and the fascia and rake boards have been wrapped in aluminum. The former front porch has been enclosed and it may have a reworked roofline. Wood shingles clad the triangle beneath the front gable of the enclosed three-quarters-width porch which is framed by large brick piers. Concrete steps with a half-height brick pier lead to a stoop on the north side of the façade, covered by a small side gable, providing access to a north-oriented porch door as well as the main east-oriented six-light door which may be original. Fenestration on the second level includes paired six-over-one double-hung windows flanking a central one-over-one double-hung single window. An interior brick chimney rises at the center of the ridgeline. A contributing detached garage at the north rear corner of lot, is accessible by the alley on the west side of the property.

Integrity: The siding-boxed eaves, vinyl siding on the second level, storm windows and doors are reversible alterations. The rear addition is not reversible but is barely visible from the street. The porch enclosure, while it is not original, is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Ellis I. Fulmer and his wife, Ruth, were both born in Nebraska circa 1891. Mr. Fulmer worked as a chemistry professor at Iowa State College. In 1930, the couple had two sons living at home. The oldest, Norman, was born circa 1921, while the youngest, Robert, was born circa 1923.

85-01095 804 Ridgewood Ave John H. and Marie Grace Ames 1930 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story frame Craftsman cottage constructed in 1930 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side-gabled jerkinhead roof with a front-gabled wing on the north side (also jerkinhead). The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is wide clapboard, possibly original. Projecting roof eaves and rafter tails are emphasized by wide rake and fascia boards. A concrete step and stoop leads to the entrance with a wrought iron railing on the south side. The door trim is made of wide boards with a molded lintel. The door trim repeats itself on the fenestration openings. The façade has three windows, two paired on the south side and one beneath the front gable on the north wing, all are six-over-six double-hung. A small vent is tucked beneath the jerkinhead of the north wing's front gable. A brick chimney is situated west of center on the south elevation. A contributing garage was constructed in 1934, with a similar front-gabled jerkinhead roof, clad in Dutch lap siding.

Integrity: The storm windows and doors are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: The building permit was secured in 1930, and the builder was U.S. Griffith and son, an Ames contractor.

John H. Ames served as the city manager of Ames from 1927 to 1953, a period marked by significant growth and transformation. During his tenure, he made substantial contributions to the community by advocating for municipal reform and strengthening local governance. Ames was instrumental in implementing key infrastructure projects, including the construction of paved streets, street lighting, and municipal water and sewer systems. He also worked to establish and enforce regulations governing property development, public health, community behavior, and beautification efforts. Additionally, Ames promoted recreational opportunities, cultural initiatives, and other civic amenities, while ensuring the city's financial stability. His efforts extended to acquiring land for parks and related facilities and engaging in political advocacy to advance the city's interests.³¹

85-04749 805 Ridgewood Ave Edward E. Gray 1915 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1915 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable, an enclosed porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The home is clad in vinyl with thin fascia and rake boards. The eaves and overhangs are covered with aluminum. The enclosed porch is covered with a shed roof with a front gable over the north-offset entrance. Thin paving tile cover the steps with a metal railing leading to the front door. Original façade door and window openings are visible behind the enclosure and show the original trim with molded lintels that likely framed all window openings originally. Second-level windows are replacement, one-over-one double-hung. Centered beneath the gable, in the attic space, sits a pair of identical fixed windows each with four vertical lights and they are likely original. A stone retaining wall on the sidewalk includes a short concrete stair and metal railing. A non-contributing detached garage located at north rear corner of the lot is accessible by the alley on west side of the property. This home is part of a subtype of early Craftsman buildings in the additions, distinctive by their simple two-story, front gable, rectangular structure, and age.

Integrity: The storm windows and replaced windows are a reversible alteration. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. The rear addition is almost imperceptible from the street. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Edward E. Gray and his wife, Viletta, were both born in New York. He was born circa 1866 and worked as a tool keeper for Iowa State College. She was born circa 1875 and worked from home as a cosmetologist (**Figure 16**).

85-04732 808 Ridgewood Ave Claude Coykendall 1925 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steep side gable and a prominent front-gable dormer. A later addition is set back on the south and rear of the building with a separate front gable and interior chimney. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is aluminum siding with corner posts. The roof envelope extends forward over the full-width front porch and has projecting eaves with thin fascia boards wrapped in aluminum. The porch is enclosed with ribbon windows. It is

³¹ William Page, "A Home for Science and Technology: Ames, Iowa, 1864-1941," 2007, 41.

accessed via steps leading to a wood deck with wood railings arriving at the entrance door. Paired windows are visible on the original façade behind the porch enclosure and are four-over-one double-hung configurations, with narrow panes and vertical muntins in the upper sash, a style-indicative feature. A three-window set in the dormer also features the same type of Craftsman style window: two four-over-one windows flank a central five-over-one window. A contributing garage is located directly behind the home. It is centered on the east property line. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side-gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The original steps in place of the wood deck and the storm windows are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other examples of these side-gabled Craftsman homes. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Claude Coykendall was a member of the Ames City Council in 1934 and was also president of the Iowa Engineering Society in 1941. Mr. Coykendall worked as a civil engineer for the Iowa Highway Commission. He was born circa 1886. His wife, Mary, was born circa 1888. In 1930, they had a son John, and a daughter Elizabeth living with them.

85-04750	811 Ridgewood Ave	Arrbie W. Caul	1918	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and three-quarters-story Craftsman home constructed in 1918 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, an enclosed porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is vinyl with aluminum clad fascia and rake boards. The soffits are also enclosed with aluminum panels. Dormers on either side of the house give a nearly cross-gabled effect. A shallow shed-roofed bay is also visible on the south elevation. The enclosed porch has a shallow-pitched front gable roof, with north-offset concrete stairs and metal railings that lead to the entrance door. The original façade door and window are visible behind the enclosure and contain original trim and molded lintels. Two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows are on the second level with a small two-over-one original window tucked into the gable. There is a single-story addition at the rear of the home. A contributing detached garage is accessible by the alley on the west side of the property.

Integrity: The replaced windows and storm windows are a reversible alteration. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Arrbie W. Caul was pastor at the Ames Baptist church. He also served many consecutive years as the president of the Iowa Baptist Assembly. He was born in New York circa 1869. His wife, Ella, was born in Iowa circa 1871. In 1930, the Cauls had three boarders living in their home. Harry T. Hurley was born in Iowa circa 1907. He worked as an instructor at Iowa State College. Charles J. Peterson was also an instructor at Iowa State College. He and his wife, Lillian, were both born in Texas circa 1905. Mrs. Peterson worked as a librarian in a public library.

85-04733	812 Ridgewood Ave	Robert McCormick	1921	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1921 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has

a steep side gable covered with composition shingles and a prominent shed-roof central front and rear dormer. The foundation material is covered in stucco, which is poured concrete according to Ames City Assessor data. The exterior finish is stucco with a molded belt course just above the top of the foundation. The full-width front porch features a low stucco wall that functions as a railing. The porch roof is supported by three tapered wood columns. The pitch of the front roof line is reduced over the porch to maintain sufficient headroom in the porch. Wooden stairs with wood railings lead to the porch. The entrance door is offset to the south, with bold board trim and molded lintel. This molded trim is repeated in the window opening on the north side of the façade, framing the paired six-over-one double hung windows, as well as the window openings beneath the side gable on the north and south elevations. Paired six-over-one double-hung windows are on the dormers. A brick chimney on the north elevation is coated with stucco below the roofline. A non-contributing detached garage is at the north rear of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side- gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The replacement windows in the dormer and the wood front steps are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Robert McCormick was a World War I veteran and worked as a civil engineer with the Highway Commission. He was born circa 1887. His wife, Margaret, was a homemaker born circa 1895. In 1930, the couple had two daughters, Mary and Margaret. A sister, Louise Carstensen born circa 1897, also resided in the home and she worked as a “drafts lady” for the Iowa Highway Commission.

85-04751	815 Ridgewood Ave	Dr. Oral L. Thorburn	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one-story Craftsman cottage built in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gable roof, an enclosed corner porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is clapboard with corner boards and rake boards trim out the gables. The projecting eaves have rafter tails. Wood steps and a deck lead to the enclosed porch entrance on the left side corner. The façade chimney bisects the front gable and is covered in wood shingles. The fenestration beneath the front gable is made of two pairs of windows, placed on either side of the chimney, the south pair are also under a pent roof that extends from the side-gabled roof to the chimney. The windows feature an unusual configuration with six-over-one double-hung sashes trimmed with molded lintels. The six-light upper sash has the upper three panes each account for one-ninth of the glass area within the sash, while the lower three lights each account for two-ninths of the glass area within the sash. A non-contributing detached garage at the north rear corner, is accessible by the alley on the west side of the lot.

Integrity: The storm windows and doors, wooden deck and stairs are reversible alterations. The porch enclosure is not original, but it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. The fireplace and chimney are irreversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Oral L. Thornburn was an eye and ear doctor. He was born in Iowa circa 1897. His wife, Alire, was born in Iowa circa 1901. In 1930, the couple had one year old daughter, Virginia.

85-04752	817 Ridgewood Ave	Harley Barnes	1934	Non-Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1934 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a hipped roof, a front gable half-width porch, front shed dormer, and multiple rear additions. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The home is clad in vinyl. The projecting eaves and overhangs have been wrapped with aluminum fascia and soffit panels. The front porch is screened, and the steps railings are enclosed with siding. Concrete steps lead to the central entrance door to the north of porch enclosure. Double columns support the porch and entrance roof. The front three-light shed-roof dormer protrudes from the hip roof. A non-contributing detached garage is located at the south rear corner and is accessible by the alley on the west side of the lot.

Integrity: This home is considered non-contributing due to considerable alterations and additions.

History: Harley Barnes and his sister Hattie were both born in Iowa. Mr. Barnes worked as a printer and was born circa 1876. Hattie was born circa 1884.

85-04734	818 Ridgewood Ave	Edna L. Bower	1934	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a frame one and a half-story cross-gabled Minimal Traditional cottage constructed in 1934 according to Ames City Assessor data. The foundation material is concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. Clad in what is likely the original wide clapboard. The cross-gable roof is lined with thin rake boards. The centered entrance vestibule protrudes from the home and is preceded by a concrete stoop framed with metal railings. The door and window trim feature molded lintels. Paired windows are on either side of the entrance, in six-over-one double-hung configuration with decorative shutters added. A single window beneath the front gable in the same style sans shutters. A vent is at the apex of the front gable. A brick chimney is on the north elevation and has simple decorative course work at the top. A non-contributing garage is at the north rear of the property. This is an interesting example of the combination of the Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles that overlap in the mid-1930s in Chautauqua Park. The trim around the windows is reflected in nearby Craftsman homes, but the cross gable, entrance vestibule, and nearly absent eaves are Minimal Traditional.

Integrity: The storm windows and door, and the decorative shutters are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Miss Edna L. Bower was the owner of the house in 1940, and she lived with her elderly parents J.J. and Addie. In 1940, Edna was 46, born in Iowa and a music teacher at Ames Schools.

85-04753	821 Ridgewood Ave	Edward R. Meredith	1919	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home constructed in 1919 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gambrel roof, a one-story south elevation wing, and a central shed-roofed dormer that spans most of the façade. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior siding is clapboard with decorative shutters. The pent roof is interrupted by an arch above the centered entrance. Low-rise brick steps flanked by flared iron handrails lead to a small brick stoop and the front door, framed by the same molded lintel trim as

the façade fenestration openings. Paired windows are on either side of the door, with six-over-six double-hung sashes. The dormer has three windows of the same style. A flat-roofed enclosed one-story wing is on the south elevation. A brick chimney is on the north elevation. This home is one of a subset of uncommon Dutch Colonial Revival homes that falls within the umbrella of Colonial Revival, notable for their side-gambrel roofs and nearly full-width front dormers. A non-contributing detached garage is at the south rear corner of the lot, and accessible by the alley on the west side of the lot.

Integrity: The storm windows are a reversible alteration. The left side porch wing enclosure is not original, but it is congruent with the other wing enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Edward R. Meredith was a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Department. A veteran of World War I, he was born circa 1882. His wife, Mabel, was a homemaker. She was born circa 1892.

85-04735	822 Ridgewood Ave	R. J. De La Hunt	1923	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof and an L-shaped front porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The exterior clad is thin clapboards. The rake and fascia boards have been wrapped in aluminum and the projecting eaves and overhangs have been covered with aluminum soffit panels. The full-width hip-roofed porch was altered to extend to the right side. Molded columns support the porch roof. The space between columns is spanned by a wooden railing that extends down the front steps. The front door is framed with a molded lintel that is also present on the fenestration frames. A set of three four-over-one double-hung windows in the distinctive vertical-pane Craftsman style are on the north side of the façade beneath the porch roof. Beneath the gable at the half-story sits a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows, a different style than the first-level windows. A centered brick chimney is at the roof's ridge at the rear of the house. A non-contributing garage is at the north rear of the property.

Integrity: The wrap-around porch addition, replacement windows, storm windows, and doors are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mr. De La Hunt was a World War I veteran and worked as a Civil Engineer with the Highway Commission. He was born circa 1895. His wife, Mercedes, was a homemaker, born circa 1900. In 1940, as World War II was heating up in both Europe and the Pacific, Mrs. R. J. De La Hunt published a neutrality editorial in the *Ames Tribune*. In 1930, the couple had three sons, Donald, Ronald, and the youngest, Stanley.

85-04736	826 Ridgewood Ave	E R Whittemore	1910	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1910 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof and a side-gabled porch that extends on the right side. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior is vinyl siding with fascia boards and two triangular knee braces are situated beneath the front gable.

Large, tapered stucco columns support the enclosed porch. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the south-offset porch entrance; behind it, the original centered entrance can be seen. Paired five-over-one double-hung Craftsman windows are also visible behind the porch enclosure, matching the single five-over-one double-hung window on the north side of the façade. A narrow, horizontally oriented single-light window is tucked beneath the front gable. A brick chimney is on the south elevation behind the porch roof ridge. A contributing garage constructed circa 1930 according to the Ames City Assessor data is at the north rear of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, though unlike other examples, this building exhibits one front gable while the porch has been altered to extend south and is covered by a side gable roof.

Integrity: The replacement siding and storm windows are reversible alterations. The porch enclosure, while not original, is congruent with the other examples of these bungalows in the additions. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: By 1930, Floyd Johnsten a World War I veteran who worked as an instructor at Iowa State College was living at this home with his wife, Jean P. Johnsten. Mr. Johnsten was born circa 1900, while his wife was born circa 1905.

85-04754 829 Ridgewood Ave Laurence H. Willson 1925 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof with an overlapping front gable porch on the left side. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The exterior siding is vinyl. The rake and fascia boards have been wrapped in aluminum and the projecting eaves and overhangs have been covered with aluminum soffit panels. Small triangle braces beneath the overhangs hint at the original exterior concealed by the aluminum and vinyl. A half-width enclosed porch is beneath the inner gable on the south side of the façade, and a wood deck and stairs on the left side provide access to the north-oriented entrance. Original façade windows are visible behind the enclosure. A one-over-one double-hung window is on the north side of the façade likely replaced but in the original opening and is typical of the entire house. Small vents are tucked beneath each gable. A non-contributing detached garage is located on the north rear corner of the lot, and is accessible by the alley on the west side of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows, vinyl siding, deck and steps to the porch entrance are reversible alterations. The porch enclosure of this home, while not original, is congruent with the other examples of these bungalows in the additions. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Laurence H. Willson was born in Ohio circa 1886 and worked as an instructor at Iowa State College. His wife, Ruth Bella, was born in Illinois circa 1890. She was an executive with the Camp Fire Girls of America. In 1930, the couple had one son, Louis, born circa 1924.

85-04737 830 Ridgewood Ave Bruce J. Firkin 1918 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1918 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof and overlapping front gable porch on the right side of the façade. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is stucco with wood shingles on the gable ends above a belt course situated atop the window lintels. Wide rake boards with molding on the top edge are supported by exposed timber braces protruding from the walls. The half-width enclosed porch is supported by square stucco piers, precast concrete steps with a metal railing that leads to the north-oriented porch entrance door. A craftsman style window is on the north side of the façade with a five-over-one double-hung configuration featuring narrow panes and vertical muntins in the upper sash. A fixed louver vent is beneath the main gable. A wide belt course is covered in stucco at the top of the foundation level. A non-contributing detached garage is at the north rear of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches.

Integrity: The storm windows, and steps to the porch entrance are reversible alterations. In the case of this substyle of property, while this porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other examples of these bungalows in the additions. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Bruce J. Firkin was a World War I veteran and worked as a professor in the Soils Department at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1896, as was his wife, Nellie J. Firkin. In 1930, She was a homemaker and mother to a son and a daughter. Miriam C. Firkin was born circa 1922 and her younger brother, Bruce J. Firkin, Jr., was born circa 1924.

85-04755	831 Ridgewood Ave	Clyde R. Hesse	1922	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof and overlapping front gable porch on the right side. The foundation is brick, with wood lattice work concealing the crawl area under the porch. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is thin clapboards with extended rake boards, frieze boards, corner boards, and decorative shutters. The projecting eaves have rafter tails and triangular brackets sit beneath the gable overhangs. The porch is covered by the lower gable roof and is on the north side of the façade, supported by square wood columns. Three wood front steps with a wood railing provide access to the front porch door. The window on the south side façade is a one-over-one double-hung replacement and is framed by the original molded lintel, is typical of the windows on all visible elevations. A small vent sits beneath the gable. A contributing detached garage is accessible from 9th Street. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows, and shutters are reversible alterations. While this porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other examples of these bungalows in the additions. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Clyde R. Hesse was born in Iowa circa 1880. He was an executive with the Boy Scouts of America. His wife, Kathrine, was born in Missouri circa 1878.

85-04738	832 Ridgewood Ave	William F. La Grange	1916	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story frame Craftsman home constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The rectangular plan house has a front gable with a one-story side-gable wing on the south side. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboards with wide fascia boards, molded frieze board, and molded belt course. A half-width open porch with front-gabled roof, is supported by square columns and enclosed with a sided low wall. Right side concrete steps reach the porch entrance. The entrance door is on the left side of the façade wall and is framed with prominent boards and a molded lintel. The trim repeats the two one-over-one double-hung windows on the second level and the vent beneath the gable. A first level window located to the south side of the façade, is likely altered. All the windows are likely replacements. An interior brick chimney is on the north side. A contributing detached garage on southeast corner of property, is accessible from 9th Street. This building is part of a subtype of early Craftsman buildings in the additions, distinctive with their simple two-story, front gable, rectangular structure, and age.

Integrity: The storm windows and door are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: William F. LaGrange was a World War I veteran and worked as a professor of Animal Husbandry at Iowa State College. Professor LaGrange was born circa 1894. His wife, Ruth, born circa 1891, was a homemaker. In 1930, the couple lived alone.

85-00663 604 Brookridge Ave (602) Alder C. Peterson 1933 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival cottage constructed in 1933 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gable roof with steep overlapping front gables side gables. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is half-timbered stucco, brick, and stone. The gables are detailed with simple vergeboards at the flushed eaves. Front layered gables are on the north side of the façade while the layered side gables face the south. The entrance vestibule is within the projected inner front gable, roughly at the center of the façade, and is clad in brick with limestone blocks interspersed, some smooth and some rough-hewn. The front door is surrounded by a shallow limestone arch with irregularly sized and finished stones. Stone and brick steps lead to the door. The first level fenestrations consist of two sets of paired one-over-one double-hung windows within flat board and molded lintel trim, windows replacements. The front gable creates a slight overhang with braces beneath and houses an original set of paired six-light casement windows. The interior central chimney is covered with the same brick-and-stone combination as the vestibule with a limestone cap. A non-contributing garage and shed is on the east property line, accessible from the alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The replaced windows, storm windows, and door are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Alder C. Peterson was born in Iowa and worked at Iowa State University. His wife Lina F. was from Ohio, and they had a young son and daughter living in the house in 1940.

85-00664 608 Brookridge Ave Edward S. Dyas 1929 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story front gable house with a right side shed roof constructed in 1929 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. Property not fully visible from public right of way due to significant forestation of the lot, further research when the building is visible is suggested. A contributing detached garage with significant condition issues accessible by the alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The property is assumed contributing to the historic district based on previous documentation.

History: Edward Dyas was an extension crop specialist with Iowa State College (*Ames Tribune*, Feb. 20, 1934, 7). He was born circa 1894 and was a veteran of World War I. His wife Gertrude was born circa 1898. By 1930, they had three daughters. Virginia was the oldest, born circa 1924. In 1927, twins Dorthy and Mary were born. In 1930, the Dyas family also had a boarder living in their home, Cena Almstead who was born circa 1911.

85-00665	610 Brookridge Ave	Courtney W. Kimler House	1924	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1924 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof and a side-gabled set back addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle and had returned cornices. The home is brick with brick quoins at the corners of the original volume. The left side addition has vertical boards on the first level and has brick on the second level. The main entrance to the original building is located on the south side of the façade, is preceded by concrete steps and stoop, and is framed by Colonial Revival influenced trim, including engaged pilasters and a pediment beneath a cloth awning. Canvas awnings cover the first-level windows, which are original six-over-six double-hung windows. The space between the north two windows on the first level has been filled with a fixed pane picture window. Four evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows fenestrate the second floor, their lintels abutting the cornice. Windows all display rowlock course sills, and first-level windows also feature rowlock course lintels. Brick chimney on north elevation. While the living space addition on the north elevation is a large alteration, it was constructed within the district period of significance, likely in the 1930s. The historic addition is set back from the original façade, with a shed roof extending from the second story to the original façade plane, covering a shallow concrete porch. This porch roof is supported by thin wood columns. The door is framed by Neo-classically inspired engaged pilasters, though somewhat less detailed than the original building's entranceway. Two windows on the first level are wide one-over-one double-hung while the second story features three six-over-six double-hung windows, two of which are paired, in a similar style, though different in proportion, to the original building's fenestration. The vertical board-clad chimney on the north elevation of the addition. The attached garage on north elevation of addition was constructed in 1970. Rough-hewn limestone wall separates the east property line from the alley and is a contributing element to the property.

Integrity: The storm windows and doors, and the canvas awnings over windows are reversible alterations. The north elevation addition is historic and considered a compatible alteration. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Courtney Kimler was a veteran of World War I and graduated from Iowa State College with a degree in mining engineering in 1921. After a short stint working in western mines, he returned to enter the coal business as the owner of Kimler Coal and Ice Company, a coal and ice

retailer (*Ames Tribune*, Oct. 17, 1931, 7) He was born circa 1895. His wife, Clara, was born circa 1900 and was a homemaker. Their oldest son, Courtney, was born circa 1924. Their second child was James; he was born circa 1925. Their third child was Neta, a daughter born circa 1927.

85-04756 622 Brookridge Ave Herbert Sayer 1929 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1929 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a steep side gable roof with a large front-gable dormer, an enclosed porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The building is clad in stucco on the first level and wood shingle beneath the gable, with a molded belt course between at the height of the first-level fenestration lintels. The front roofline incorporates a secondary angle over the enclosed porch and is raised in a small front gable above the centered entrance. Fascia boards line the gables, with rafter tails and triangular knee braces beneath projecting eaves. The enclosed porch is clad in stucco with brick supports beneath, covered by lattice wood at the foundation level. Wood steps and a deck access the front door and are a later addition. The front dormer has a set of three six-over-one double-hung windows within a peaked header. Concrete stairs lead from the sidewalk up the steep grade of the property landscape. A non-contributing detached garage located at the north rear of lot, accessible by the alley on the east side of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side-gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. While the Porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other examples of these side-gabled Craftsman homes. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This place is listed as 623 in the 1930 Census and owner Herbert Sayer held several positions at Iowa State College including secretary to President R. M. Hughes (*Ames Tribune*, Jan. 11, 1933, 2). Mr. Sayer was born circa 1882. His wife, Ethel, was a homemaker and was born circa 1886. The couple had two children. The oldest, a daughter named Laura was born circa 1914. Their son, David, was born circa 1910.

85-04757 628 Brookridge Ave Carrell C. McCarthy 1934 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1934 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a steeply pitched side gable roof. The foundation material is poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The building is clad fully in natural wood shingles. The front roofline has a thin cornice, flush eaves at the gable, with a triangular fixed vent fit into the apex. Three front-gabled dormers project from the roof at the second level with simple vergeboard at the flush eaves. The recessed entrance is centered with a concrete stoop, the door is flanked by three-pane sidelights with a transom panel fan above. Windows on the first level are paired and placed symmetrically on either side of the entrance. All windows are six-over-six double-hung with flat board trim. A painted brick chimney is on the south elevation. A non-contributing detached garage is directly behind the home, accessible by the alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows and paint on brick on chimney are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mr. Carrell C. McCarthy, 44, was born in Iowa and was Assistant City Manager in the City of Ames in 1940. He lived in the house with his wife Mary and three sons.

85-00666 702 Brookridge Ave John Buchanan 1925 Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, the foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior is vinyl siding, with a molded belt course, fascia boards at the gables, and frieze boards and rafter tails beneath the eaves. The façade has significant alterations that include a large front volume addition with fixed pane windows, paired multi-light sliding windows, and stone porch on the south side with decorative filigree wrought iron columns. The changes appear to have been made in a 1950's renovation.

Integrity: Due to alterations to the façade volume and fenestrations this building is considered non-contributing. A non-contributing detached garage at the rear of the lot is angled to face northeast and is accessible by the alley on the east side of the property.

History: This home had to be completed in 1920 or earlier. This home was owned, with a mortgage, by John Buchanan and his wife, Mabel. Mr. Buchanan worked as a professor at Iowa State College. The couple and their oldest daughter were born in Canada. They immigrated to the United States in 1911. Mr. Buchanan was born circa 1874. His wife was born circa 1884. The oldest daughter, Bernice, was born circa 1910. In 1920, the couple had two other children living in the home. Donald, a son who was born circa 1913 and a daughter named Helen, born circa 1920. In 1930, the home was owned by Amil Matheson. Mr. Matheson was born in Denmark circa 1890. His occupation was car salesman. His wife, Queen, was born circa 1910. There were two children living in the home. Wanda who was born circa 1911, and Richard who was born circa 1922.

85-04758 708 Brookridge Ave William E. Jones 1916 Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, a front-gabled enclosed porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in ribbed metal with standing seams, possibly Galvalume. The exterior clad is wood shingles with clapboard on the raised half-story addition, these materials are separated by a simple belt course. The gables have fascia and frieze boards. The enclosed porch has molded entablature beneath its gable and the door is centered on the façade, on the left side of the south-offset porch. Concrete and brick stairs with metal railing lead from the sidewalk to the front door. On the north side of the first-level façade, five ganged windows with two four-over-four windows are on either side of three single-pane casement windows, all replacements within an altered fenestration opening. A brick chimney with limestone cap is on the south elevation. The size of the addition, along with fenestration alterations make this property non-contributing to the district. A detached garage with carport at the rear is accessible by an alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows, porch enclosure, and standing seam metal roof are reversible alterations. The large addition to the half story compromises the integrity of the house and is considered non-contributing to the district.

History: This home was owned, with a mortgage, by William E. Jones and his wife Bessie. Mr. Jones was born in South Dakota circa 1888. He worked as a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Commission. Mrs. Jones was born in Arkansas circa 1891. In 1920, the couple had a daughter, Elizabeth, living in the home. She was born circa 1919. (Fourteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, E. D. No. 207, Sheet 16-A, Lines 11-12, 1920). In 1930 Jesse W. Merrill lived in the house and worked for Iowa State College as district extension agent for southeast Iowa. During the Great Depression he was also in charge of inspection wheat acreage of farms in Iowa as part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (Ames Tribune, June 1, 1934, 3). He was born circa 1885. His wife, Dorothy, a homemaker, was born circa 1889.

85-00667	714 Brookridge Ave	Mrs. Josephine M. Beardshear	1916	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof with a front dormer and a full-width shed-roofed porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior is brick with clapboard siding on the additions, fascia board at the gables and frieze boards beneath the projecting eaves. The porch roof is supported by four large brick columns, brick knee walls capped with limestone enclose the front porch. Centered concrete steps align with the entrance. The front door trim is made of thin flat boards with a thin molded lintel. The window with the same trim, one-over-one double-hung with some variation in proportion, with rowlock course sills. There are two windows on the first floor, on either side of the door, and three on the second. These typical windows are interspersed on the north and south elevations. Two interior brick chimneys are behind the roof ridge. The central dormer has a balcony with a short wood railing clad in clapboard with Craftsman-style projecting eaves and fascia boards. A contributing detached garage is at the rear of the property, accessible by Lee Street.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows and the dormer porch are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Josephine Beardshear was the widow of William Miller Beardshear, President of Iowa State College from 1891 until his death in 1902. Mrs. Beardshear was born circa 1863. Notably, she was the first president of the Iowa State University Women's Club. Her brother, Charles L. Murdhenk, lived with her. He was about ten years younger.

85-00668	724 Brookridge Ave	Fred Cooper Schneider	1932	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing south, this is a two and a half-story Tudor Revival home constructed in 1932 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. This house has a cross-gable roof with overlapping front gables and a side-gable wing with slate shingles. The foundation is poured concrete, and the exterior is uncoursed rough-hewn and smooth limestone, brick, stucco, and half-timbering. The entranceway is beneath and extended, swooped roof, that creates a west-facing vestibule with a small single-pane light on its south side. A Tudor arch in irregularly cut limestone frames the eight-light door (likely original) and the uncoursed stone continues to create a small buttress-like wall that leads to the front garden fence.

Main front gable with a jerkinhead apex overhangs a small porch on the east side of the façade, with exposed rafters and decorative knee braces. The lower front gable creates a shallower overhang above a bay window, decorative knee braces at the corners. The side wing gable has a slight overhang with exposed rafters beneath. Simple vergeboards at the nearly flushed eaves of all gables. Half-timbering beneath the gables as well as fully covering the second story. Fenestration beneath the two front gables is made of single and paired six- over-six double-hung windows, except for the central bay. This style of typical window is used on the east elevation, as well. Bay windows are diamond-lead glass casement, each with a leaded glass transom. Wing fenestration made up of two large openings with paired multi-pane casement windows with four-light fixed windows above, and west elevation of the wing features one large opening with three multi-pane casement windows with four-light fixed windows above. All first-level windows have limestone sills. There is an interior brick chimney. Uncoursed rough-hewn stone wall separates the property from the pedestrian way along the east half of the south property line. Concrete steps lead from the sidewalk to the front entrance door. A contributing detached garage at the southeast corner of the lot, is accessible by the alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, architectural design and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mr. Schneider was born in 1890 in Iowa, was a civil engineer at the Iowa Highway Commission. In 1940 he owned the house and was living with his wife Hazel and son Fredrick Garth. His son earned a BS degree in economics from Iowa State University, and later attended Harvard Business School. In 1938, he was a reserve officer in the U.S. Army artillery. He retired from active duty with the U.S. Air Force with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1949. Lt. Col. Schneider served as a Veterans Administration training officer located in the state of Iowa from 1949 until 1955.

85-00669	728 Brookridge Ave	John M. Evvard	1912	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1912 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, and a flat-roof one-story enclosed south wing. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior is thin clapboard on the first level and beneath the gable, with wood shingle on the second level in between, molded belt courses at the foundation and the first- and second-level window lintel height, separating the cladding materials. Returned cornices are at the gable corners, fascia and frieze boards are also present. The centered entrance is covered by a projecting pediment with wrought iron replacement supports, concrete steps with metal railings. Windows likely replacements, with Craftsman-style multiple panes with vertical muntin, though the configuration seems and is one-over- four double-hung. On the first level these windows are paired, two on each side of the door, while the second-level houses three symmetrically placed windows. Flat board trim is on all windows with molded lintels on the first level. The right-side enclosed porch wing has paired six-over-six double-hung windows flanked by square molded columns. Concrete steps with metal railings connect the pedestrian sidewalk to the front door. A metal gate spans the distance between sections of uncoursed fieldstone retaining wall on the front of the property. A contributing detached stucco garage is located at the rear of the home, is accessible by an alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows and door, and the pediment supporting columns are reversible alterations. While the right-side enclosure on the first level is not original, it is

congruent with other wing enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: John M. Evvard was born in Illinois circa 1885. He was a professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State college. His wife, Mattie, was born in Missouri circa 1889. The couple had two daughters and a son. The oldest daughter, Margaret, was born circa 1913. The son, John, was born circa 1916, and the youngest daughter, Martha, was born circa 1920. The couple also had a boarder living in the home in 1930. The boarder was Bryan F. Lott. He was born in Nebraska circa 1897. (Fifteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, Sheet 34-A, Lines 21-26, 1930). In the late 1930s, the home will be occupied by Clark Tilden, a City Councilman and the manager of Tilden Stores

85-04759	806 Brookridge Ave	Charles W. Mayser	1916	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story wood frame Craftsman style house constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, and a shed roof porch with a front gable defined entrance door. Concrete steps and a curved concrete pathway reach the front entrance porch centered on the façade. The property has abundant vegetation in front of the lot. Building is contributing based on previous documentation. A non-contributing garage is accessible by an alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1920 this home was owned free and clear by Charles W. Mayser and his wife, Ana. Mr. Mayser was born in New York circa 1877. His wife was born in Pennsylvania circa 1875. Mr. Mayser worked as a physical director at Iowa State College. The home would later be occupied in 1930 by Henry Louis Eichling who was born in Ohio circa 1888. He was an extension worker at Iowa State College. His wife, Louise was born in Iowa Circa 1888. They had a son, William born circa 1922.

85-04760	810 Brookridge Ave	Fred C. Fenton	1922	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story brick Colonial Revival home constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof with composition shingle, and the foundation is brick. A hipped roof entrance porch is on the left side of the façade and the windows are two sets of double hung windows at each level. Building assumed and is contributing based on previous documentation. Contributing detached garage accessible by the alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Fred C. Fenton was a professor in the Agricultural Engineering Department at Iowa State College. He and his wife left Ames in 1928. They moved to Manhattan, Kansas (*Ames Tribune*, Dec 2, 1929, 2). The home was next occupied by Charles Dorchester and his wife and two daughters. Mr. Dorchester was an animal husbandry researcher at Iowa State College.

85-00670	816 Brookridge Ave	Charles C. Culbertson	1923	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side-gambrel roof, a north elevation porch, and a south elevation wing. The building is clad in clapboard siding, has brick foundation, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. Three shed-roofed dormers project from the front roof: one large, centered dormer and two smaller flanking dormers. The gambrel roof has returned cornices at the corners and nearly flush eaves. Both wings are covered with shallow-pitched hip roofs. A small projected front gable portico has a boxed arch, and paired brackets. The front door has sidelights and a molded entablature above. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the stoop. Fenestration made up of typical six-over-one double-hung windows with wide flat board trim and molded lintel. Three-window sets sit either side of the entrance on the first floor. On the second level, three windows are in the central dormer while the flanking dormers have one window each. An open porch is on the north elevation, and the roof is supported by square columns and enclosed with a low wall. A one-story wing is on the south elevation, covered with original windows. A brick chimney is on the south elevation. A contributing detached garage is on the east side of lot, accessible by an alley.

This home is one of a subset of uncommon Dutch Colonial Revival homes that falls within the umbrella of Colonial Revival, notable for their side-gambrel roofs and front dormers. This property is an exceptional example of its architectural style, and it retains all seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Integrity: The roofing material, storm windows and door, and planter boxes beneath windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district. As mentioned above, this property is recommended for further research and consideration to be individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

History: In 1929 and perhaps earlier, this home was owned and occupied by Charles C. Culbertson and his wife Elsie. Mr. Culbertson was born in Iowa circa 1894 and worked as an animal researcher at Iowa State College. He was a veteran of World War I. Elsie was born circa 1895 in Indiana.

85-04761	822 Brookridge Ave	Herold Bennis	1917	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1917 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, an enclosed porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard on the first level and wood shingles on the second, separated by a molded belt course on the side elevations. Fascia boards line the gable, frieze boards beneath the projecting eaves and have lightly curved ends. A shed roof covers the enclosed porch, on the right side of the façade. The recessed entrance is on the north side of the façade with a square nine-light window on the left side. Concrete and wood steps lead to the front door accessed by a wood stoop, covered by a shed roof, and a brick base with stone cap frames the stoop. The second story windows are two outer fixed nine-light windows and two inner nine-over-one double-hung windows connected by a molded lintel. The porch enclosure has three larger nine-over-one double-hung windows. A non-contributing garage is at the north rear corner of the lot, accessible by an alley on the east side. This building is part of a subtype of early Craftsman buildings in the additions, distinctive with their simple two-story, front gable, rectangular structure, and age.

Integrity: The storm windows and door, entranceway roof and porch enclosure are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned free and clear by Herold Bennis and his wife, Grace in 1920. Both were born in Kansas. He was born circa 1884, and she was born circa 1886. Mr. Bennis worked as a veterinarian at Iowa State College.

85-00671 828 Brookridge Ave C. Edward Cane 1914 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1914 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, enclosed full-width front-gable porch, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior has heavily textured stucco on the first level and wood shingles in the upper, with a wide molded belt course separating at the first-level window lintels. Wood shingles flare slightly to meet the belt course. The gables are capped with wide fascia boards, rafter tails, and triangular brackets beneath the projecting eaves. Half-timber detail is beneath the porch gable, with a pointed entablature resting on stucco-covered columns. concrete steps lead to the north-offset porch entrance door. An original door is visible behind the enclosure. A bay of three large windows is visible behind the enclosure, featuring three twelve-over-one double-hung windows. The second level includes four windows, two full-length one-over-one double-hung flanking two half-sized one-over-one double-hung windows in the center. One original nine-light casement window is extant in left-middle second level behind a storm window. Large fenestration opening in the gable has paired, single pane sliding windows. A brick chimney is on the south elevation and is painted below the roofline. A small shed-roof dormer is visible behind the chimney on the south elevation. A contributing detached garage is at the north rear of the property, accessible by an alley on the east side. This building is part of a subtype of early Craftsman buildings in the additions, distinctive with their simple two-story, front gable, rectangular structure, and age.

Integrity: The storm windows and door, painted portion of chimney and porch enclosure are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned free and clear by C. Edward Cane and his wife, Mary. Mr. Cane was born in Michigan circa 1873. He worked as an inspector for the post office. Mrs. Cane was born in Kansas circa 1875. In 1920, the couple had one son, Carvel born circa 1904.

85-04762 832 Brookridge Ave Harold E. Pride 1923 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, an enclosed half-width porch, and a two-story south elevation wing. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is thin clapboard on the first level and half-timbered stucco on the upper story, these materials are separated by a flat, thin belt course at the height of the second-level windowsills. All gables have wide fascia boards, beneath the projecting eaves with frieze boards and rafter tails. The entrance has a partially enclosed vestibule and large altered door opening somewhat recessed. North side of the porch covered with a front-gabled roof supported by tapered columns atop brick supports. Thin clapboards beneath the porch gable. A small shed-roofed bay of three windows projects from the south side of the façade. South elevation wing possibly original, likely at least historic, set back and covered with a side gable. Fenestration generally consists of paired six-over-one double-hung windows with flat board trim. A historic two-story addition on the south elevation

likely dates from the 1920s or 30s. Stucco and half-timbering siding alteration is likely historic (1930-40), and an interesting bridge between the original Craftsman styling of the home and the rising popularity of Tudor Revival styles. A non-contributing detached garage at rear of lot, accessible by alley on the east side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, Harold E. Pride and his family are living here. Mr. Pride was born in Iowa circa 1893. A veteran of World War I, he worked as a secretary for the Alumni Association, presumably at Iowa State College. His wife, Mary, was born in Iowa circa 1892. Their son, Richard, was born circa 1923, and their daughter, Frances, was born circa 1925.

85-00672	836 Brookridge Ave	Edgar V. Collins	1916	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side-gabled roof, a one-story south elevation addition, and rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The building is clad in clapboard on the first level and wood shingle on the second, with a thin molded belt course separating the two materials. Wide fascia boards cap the gables and the projecting eaves house rafter tails and fascia boards. A small front gable covers the projecting north- offset enclosed entrance, creating a vestibule, concrete steps with metal railings. A typical window on this home is double hung with the top sash holding multiple vertical panes in the Craftsman style, surrounded by flat boards and a molded lintel. The first-level features three ganged windows, the outer two are four-over-one double-hung while the middle is five-over-one double-hung. The second level has two sets of paired windows in four-over-one double-hung configurations. Centered shed-roofed dormer houses paired four-pane fixed windows with the style-typical vertical muntin. South wing set back with a side-gabled roof and three façade-side windows, all in the same four-over-one double-hung configuration. A contributing detached garage located at the north rear corner is accessible by an alley on the east side of the lot.

Integrity: The storm windows and vestibule enclosure are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1920, this home was owned free and clear and occupied by Edgar V. Collins and his wife, Mary. Mr. Collins was born circa 1885 in Iowa. He worked as an experimentalist at Iowa State College. Mrs. Collins was born in Iowa circa 1886. The couple had two children living in the home. Stanley was born circa 1910, and Mary was born circa 1912. The couple would have three children by 1930. At some point, this home was occupied by Professor and Mrs. C. L. Fitch.

85-00673	840 Brookridge Ave	Edwin D. Burchard	1915	Non-Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1915 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, an enclosed porch, and multiple additions. The foundation material is covered with brick and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in thin clapboard, with wide fascia boards capping projecting eaves, frieze boards, and corner boards. An enclosed full-width porch with a shed roof is accessed by concrete steps leading to the front door on the north

side of the façade. The bay of original windows is visible behind the enclosure featuring four-and five-over-one double-hung windows, second level with five-over-one double-hung windows, and a three-over-one double hung window that is tucked beneath the gable. All windows are in the typical Craftsman style with long vertical lights in the upper sash and surrounded by flat boards with molded lintels. Three small vents are beneath the eaves. Two large additions extend to the north and rear of the original building, with different style fenestrations in the basement. Due to these additions, this home is considering non-contributing, however the detached garage constructed circa 1915 according to Ames City Assessor data, and accessible by an alley on the east side of the property is considered a contributing structure to the historic district. This building is part of a subtype of early Craftsman buildings in the additions, distinctive with their simple two-story, front gable, and rectangular structure.

Integrity: The storm windows and porch enclosure are reversible alterations. Although the front elevation retains its original volumes, and has character defining features, this corner property has two large additions on the north and rear elevations that affect its integrity of massing and is not contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned free and clear by Edwin D. Burchard and his wife, Fern in 1920. Mr. Burchard worked as a civil engineer at Iowa State College. He was born in Maryland circa 1887. Mrs. Burchard was born in Nebraska circa 1888. Mr. Burchard's mother, Rachel, also lived with the couple. She was born in Maine circa 1848. In 1930, James G. Hammer, a superintendent at the Iowa State College Farm, and his wife, Rhona, and their daughter Gerta are living at this home.

85-04763	1209 Lee Street	James L. Ethington	1919	Contributing
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Description: Located on the north side of Lee Street, facing south, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1919 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steep side-gabled roof, front-gabled dormer, porch, and an attached garage. The foundation materials are brick and textured concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard with fascia boards capping the gables, and frieze boards and rafter tails beneath the extended eaves, and corner boards. The front roof has a secondary angle to accommodate the full-width porch roof that is supported by three columns behind the enclosed low wall. Concrete steps reach the right-side porch entrance, and the front door is located on the left side of the façade wall. A set of three four-over-one windows is on the right side of the door. The centered dormer above has two pairs of three-over-one windows, all with the Craftsman style long vertical panes in the top sash. The windows and doors are surrounded by flat boards and molded lintels. This style of typical window is present on the west and east elevations. An interior centered brick chimney is at the roof ridge. An attached garage on the west elevation is a historic addition. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side-gable roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The storm windows, porch enclosure, and siding are reversible alterations. A historic two-story addition on the south elevation, likely dates to the 1920s or 30s. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: James L. Ethington was born in 1916 in Rhodes, Iowa and was a Navy World War II veteran. He worked at the H. L. Munn Lumber Company in Ames circa 1930s until his retirement. He died at

age 85 in 2001. His wife was Qwendolyn, and he had a son Chris and four daughters Sue, Donna, Karen, and Marlene.

85-04764	1212 9th Street	W J McNeil	1922	Contributing
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Description: Located on the south side of 9th Street, facing north, this is a one-story craftsman cottage constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side-gabled roof and a front-gabled enclosed half-width porch. The foundation material is concrete or covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is asbestos with original thin clapboard visible behind the porch enclosure. Thin fascia boards along the gables, with frieze boards and triangular knee braces are beneath the projecting eaves. Concrete steps with wood railing leads to the enclosed porch door, and an original door is visible behind the enclosure. A molded entablature beneath the porch gable is supported by square columns. The fenestration openings, including doors, are framed with flat boards and molded lintels. Replacement and altered windows are on the façade, and left side elevation though window openings on the east elevation likely original. A secondary door is on the right side of the façade is a later alteration. A contributing detached garage at southwest corner of property, is accessible by an alley on the west side of the lot.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows and siding are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, this home was rented by Alfred Summers and his wife, Carrie. They were both unemployed when the 1930 census was taken.

Ridgewood Addition:

Inventory Number	Address	Owner	Year Built	Eligibility
85-01096	901 Ridgewood Ave	Edward C. Coe House	1922	Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable roof, an enclosed full-width front porch, and rear addition. Significant dormer additions create a third level and a flat roof. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard, with fascia boards, frieze boards, triangular knee braces, and rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves. A molded belt course is at the foundation level. The enclosed porch has a shallower pitched gable with a pendant at its peak and a wide entablature beneath the gable. The door is offset to the right side of the façade. The large dormer additions on either side have rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Fenestration is made of paired single-pane casement replacement windows within original flat board and molded lintel trim (second level north side window with replacement lintel). Stucco-covered brick chimney on the south elevation. The dormer additions are clad in ribbed metal, with small, fixed pane windows. This house is an example of the two-story front gable Craftsman homes that are found throughout the additions. A detached garage at the rear of the house on the north side is considered a contributing structure to a potential district, constructed circa 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows, dormer additions, and replaced lintel are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the

other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. Due to the third level addition this house is not contributing to the historic district.

History: Edward Coe was born circa 1880 in Iowa. His wife, Hannah was also born circa 1880 in Pennsylvania. In 1930, the couple had one daughter living with them, Lucy. She was born circa 1914. (Fifteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, Sheet 36-A, Lines 1-3, 1930). Edward Coe is the first one to live here. He is the owner of Ed Coe Produce Company located at 129 Main Street in Ames.

85-01097 902 Ridgewood Ave Julian L. Boatman 1925 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow Constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has overlapping front gables, an enclosed half-width porch, and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in aluminum with fascia boards capping the gables and replacement triangular knee braces beneath the projecting eaves. A half-length enclosed porch is under secondary gable on the north side of the façade, with brick stairs and stoop leading to the south- oriented door. The window on the south side of the façade is one-over-one double-hung, window is visible behind porch enclosure is four-over-one double-hung with Craftsman-style vertical panes on the top sash. A small, three-light fixed window is under the gable. A shallow side-gabled wing is on the south elevation. A brick chimney is on the south elevation. An attached non-contributing garage is on the east elevation. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows, and the brick stoop entrance porch are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Julian L. Boatman was a veteran of the First World War. He was born circa 1901 in Iowa. He was an extension worker at Iowa State College. His wife, Rose, was born in Iowa circa 1888.

85-01098 906 Ridgewood Ave Ervine Melburg 1921 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story home constructed in 1921 according to historian William Page with Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. The house has a front gable roof, one-story side-gable wing, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The building is clad in brick, with a soldier course belt course at the foundation level, and decorative shutters. The front and side gables have wide fascia boards, frieze boards, and rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves. The entrance is surrounded by the Colonial Revival-style engaged pilasters and entablature, an alteration documented in 1935 that removed a front-gable roof, the scar from which is still visible on the façade brick. Brick and concrete porch with metal railing with stairs oriented to the north. The first level with paired one-over-one double-hung windows, second story with two one-over-one double-hung windows, and a small original fixed three-light window beneath the gable. All windows are surrounded by flat boards with molded lintels and rowlock course brick sills. The south elevation wing is enclosed with vertical boards between brick piers, likely added around the same time the entrance was altered. Internal central brick chimney, secondary chimney visible on south elevation of rear addition. Non-contributing detached garage at rear. The stylistic modifications of this building documented in 1935 are indicative of the

influences of the Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional styles being constructed nearby and illustrate the transition away from Craftsman aesthetics visible in the architecture built at this time.

Integrity: The replacement windows and wing enclosure are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In by 1930, the home is owned by the Ervine Melburg family. Mr. Melburg and his wife, Ester, were both managers at a Bakery. Mr. Melburg was born circa 1891 in Illinois. Mrs. Melburg was also born in Illinois circa 1894. The Melburg's had a live-in maid, Ida Misbach. Ms. Misbach was born in Iowa circa 1908.

85-01099 907 Ridgewood Ave Murray L. Hutton House 1918 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1918 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, rear dormer addition, and porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboards, corner boards, a molded belt course at the foundation level, and fascia boards with decorative peaks capping the gables. Frieze boards, triangular knee braces, and rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves. The entrance and porch are on the south elevation beneath a layered gable. The porch roof is supported by large stucco piers with a molded entablature and the rail is enclosed. Concrete stairs with metal railing lead from the sidewalk to the wood stairs of the porch. A projecting front-gable wing is offset to the south on the façade. Two Chicago-style window configurations on the façade at the first level, with fixed panes are flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. A small, square window is tucked beneath the front gable. The fenestrations are surrounded by wide flat boards and molded lintels. Interior stucco-covered brick chimney with decorative coursework is visible at the top. A non- contributing garage is on the southwest corner of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Murray L. Hutton was a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Commission. He was born in Iowa circa 1886. His wife, Tecla, was born in Minnesota circa 1889. The couple had one son living at home in 1930, Donald. He was born circa 1915.

85-04765 910 Ridgewood Ave Edward C. Coe 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steep side gable roof, front-gable dormer, full-width enclosed front-gable porch, and rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum, wide fascia boards line the gables with subtle rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves. Original thin clapboards visible behind the porch enclosure. Modern wood steps lead to the north-offset porch entrance, original door visible behind enclosure. Set of three original Craftsman windows sit on the south side of the original façade behind the enclosure, with four-over-one double-hung configurations. The central front-gabled wall dormer houses a set of three windows, likely historic replacements, with six-over-one double-hung configurations. This style of window is repeated on the side elevations. Internal centered brick chimney. A non-contributing garage is at northeast corner of the lot. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side- gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The aluminum siding, replacement windows, storm windows, and porch stairs are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Edward Coe is the first person to live here. He is the owner of Ed Coe Produce Company located at 129 Main Street in Ames.

85-01100 911 Ridgewood Ave Grant Wesley Dudgeon 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival home with a front gable, dormer additions, and two north elevation additions. Constructed in 1928 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in stucco with half-timbering, brick, and clapboard with molded vergeboards at the gables. Nested-gable entrance vestibule offset to the north with a Tudor- arched door surrounded by flat boards. Façade chimney is centered within the gable and extends past the peak. Paired windows to the south of the chimney base on first level with six-over-one double-hung configuration and another of the same style to the north of the entrance vestibule. One window on either side of the chimney in the half-story, each one-over-one double-hung. Windows are surrounded by flat boards with molded headers. The dormers on either side of the front gable are historic, front north elevation addition is also historic. A contributing garage is on the northwest corner of the property.

Integrity: The replacement windows in the half story and right-side additions are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Grant W. Dudgeon was born in 1896 in Ames, and he owned the house with wife Doris E. who was born the same year. They had two daughters. Grant was the owner of the Dudgeon Jewelry Store with stores at 206 Main Street and 2522 Lincoln Way. The store opened in 1893 when his father Charles founded it, and they were forced to close in 1942. Grant was a member of the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce and the Masonic Lodge. He was an officer at Camp Pike in Arkansas during World War I and died in 1968 age 71.

85-01101 916 Ridgewood Ave Mrs. Kate G. Stevens 1919 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1919 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gabled roof, half-width porch, and rear addition. The foundation material is covered in stucco (likely brick) and the roof is covered with clay tile imitation material, likely a type of metal. The exterior clad is stucco on the first level and wood shingle beneath the gables with a flat belt course along the foundation. Gables lined with fascia boards. The shed-roofed half-width porch is offset to the south, framed with tapered stucco piers spanned by the stucco-enclosed rail. Concrete steps to the porch are slightly offset from the centered door, which is surrounded by flat boards and molded lintel trim. Three windows on the first level are one-over-one double-hung replacements, one north of the central door and two paired south of the door. Paired fixed-pane window replacements are under the gable in an altered opening. A non-contributing detached garage, also with cross-gable roof, is located along the north property line.

Integrity: The replacement windows and tile roof material are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mrs. Kate G. Stevens died in 1944 she was a resident of Ames for many years and a member of the Collegiate Presbyterian Church since 1922. The house was advertised for rent in March 1943. According to the 1930 census, this house is rented to the Floyd Arnold family.

85-04784	917 Ridgewood Ave	Frank E. Walsh	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow, constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has layered side gables and a front-gable half-width enclosed porch. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum with wide fascia boards at the gables. Frieze boards and rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves. Brick steps lead to the south-oriented porch door. The porch covers the north side of the façade, while the south side of the façade is fenestrated with two pairs of four-over-one double-hung windows with Craftsman-typical vertical panes in the upper sash. The windows are framed with flat boards and molded lintels. Porch enclosure glazed with the same style of window. A contributing detached garage is at the northwest corner of the property.

Integrity: The aluminum siding, storm windows, and porch stairs are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures of these bungalows that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned by Frank E. Walsh and his wife Lillian. Mr. Walsh was an instructor at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1890 in Iowa. Mrs. Walsh was born circa 1894 in Illinois.

85-01102	918 Ridgewood Ave	Robert Cochran House	1928	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this home is a one and a half story wood frame Colonial Revival style home constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data. The roof is hipped, has two front dormers with double hung windows, and a semicircular transom. The foundation is brick, and the siding has been replaced with vinyl. A full front porch on the façade has four tapered columns supporting the porch roof, and simple wood railings on either side of the centered entrance steps enclose the porch. The front door has two side lights and is flanked by two sets of two double hung windows. A non-contributing detached garage along the north property line is directly behind the house.

Integrity: The vinyl siding, storm windows, and replaced windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Robert Cochran was a veteran of the First World War. He was born circa 1894 in Iowa. He owned this home with his wife, Merle. She was born circa 1891 in Missouri. In 1930, the couple had a newborn daughter, Nancy. Mr. Cochran was a professor at Iowa State College.

85-04785	919 Ridgewood Ave	Lawrence B. Anderson	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home with a pronounced jerkinhead front gable and hip-roofed full-width porch. The home was constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in wood shingles with corner boards and a molded belt course at the second-level windowsill height. The gable is lined with wide fascia boards, and frieze boards, rafter tails, and large triangular knee braces sit beneath the projecting eaves. The front porch is beneath a replacement hip roof with entablature atop tapered piers with brick supports. Enclosed rail, porch stairs on the south side. Five concrete steps with metal railing in the front garden leads to the left side full front porch entranceway. An original wood door with three lights is on the left side of the porch and an original seven over one light window is on the right side of the façade wall. This home is notable for its original Craftsman style windows present on all elevations with varying numbers of vertical panes in the upper sashes. The window north of the door on the first level is seven-over-one double-hung. Windows at corners of the second level share a corner post with windows on the adjacent elevation, all four are six-over-one double-hung. Three very small windows in a set at the center of the second-level feature two two-over-one windows flanking a three-over-one window. Paired three-over-one windows beneath the jerkinhead gable. All windows framed by flat boards with molded lintels. A brick chimney is at the rear elevation. A contributing garage is located on the rear north side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned by Lawrence Anderson and his wife May. Mr. Anderson was born circa 1890 in Iowa. He worked as an auditor with the Iowa State Highway Commission. Mrs. Anderson was born circa 1892 in Iowa. In 1930, the couple had two children living in the home. A son, Robert was fourteen, and a daughter, Dorothy was eleven.

85-04766	922 Ridgewood Ave	Blair Converse	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has side gable roof and a centered one-third-width porch. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in stucco with wood shingles beneath the porch front gable, a flat belt course at the foundation level. The fascia boards line the side and front gables with triangular knee braces beneath the projecting eaves. Five concrete steps with metal railings lead to the centered porch and entranceway door. The porch roof is perched upon thick, tapered piers with curved entablature, and three wood brackets are on the front gable porch roof. Façade fenestration consists of one-over-one paired double-hung windows on the north side and a set of three windows, two slimmer outer windows flanking an inner wider window, sits on the south side. All one-over-one double-hung windows and framed with flat boards and molded lintels. An interior south-offset chimney is made of brick. A non-contributing detached garage is directly behind the home along the south property line.

Integrity: The front door trim, storm windows, and replaced windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mr. Blair Converse and his wife Pearl owned this home. Mr. Converse was born in Indiana circa 1893 and served in World War I. His wife, Pearl, was born in Ohio circa 1892. In 1930, Pearl's

mother, Norah Earnst, also lived in the home. Mr. Converse was head of Journalism at Iowa State College.

85-04767	926 Ridgewood Ave	Purl O. Rutledge	1924	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home Constructed in 1924 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steeply pitched side-gable, central front-gabled dormer, full-length porch, and an attached garage. The foundation material is covered in stucco, but likely brick or concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is stucco with a flat belt course at the foundation level, wide fascia boards lining the gables, and triangular knee braces beneath the projecting eaves, with dormer eaves retaining original rafter tails. The porch is covered by the main roof envelope with a partial, arched stucco wall descending from the roofline. This arch taper to form piers at the corners of the porch. Stucco enclosed the rail with a simple cap and central flared steps that lead to the centered entrance. Original door may remain behind storm door. One-over-one double-hung window on the north side of the façade and paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the south. The dormer has paired one-over-one double-hung windows. All windows and the front door are framed by flat boards and molded lintels. The attached rear garage is a historic addition. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side- gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Purl O. Rutledge was a traveling worker for the railroad. He was born circa 1883 in Iowa. He owned this home with his wife, Meisena. She was born circa 1889 in Illinois.

85-04786	927 Ridgewood Ave	Theo Stewart Gibb	1933	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home with Tudor Revival influences constructed in 1933 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a cross-gable roof covered with composition shingle, and the foundation is brick. The building is clad in clapboard with thin vergeboards at the gable and decorative shutters. The front gable projects from the south side of the façade and the north roofline extends at a secondary angle to cover the small concrete porch, supported by a thin post at the corner. The front entrance door is centered on the façade. The first level fenestrated with paired four-over-one fixed windows on the gable wall and a set of three windows north of the door, two four-over-one fixed window flanking a central six- over-one fixed window. Six-over-one fixed window in the front gable. All the windows are framed by flat boards and their trims are replacements. A brick chimney is on the north elevation with slightly flared top and limestone accents. A non-contributing detached garage is located behind the home.

Integrity: The storm windows, replaced windows, and siding are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Theo Stewart Gibb from Scotland owned the house in 1940 and lived with his wife Lucile M. and son William S. from Iowa. Gibb was a distribution superintendent at the City of Ames.

85-04768	1004 Ridgewood Ave	Edwin Clarence Sawyer	1937	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1937 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side gable roof, flat-roofed south elevation wing, and an attached garage. The foundation material is concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is faux stone, vinyl siding, and wood shingle. A modern projecting portico roof with wood-shingle in the gable pediment is supported by square columns. The centered entranceway door has replaced trim altered. First level with two eight-over-eight double-hung windows on either side of the entranceway. The second level slightly overhangs the first, and this overhang is supported by wood columns. The second level has two six-over-six double-hung windows in wall dormers and a central fixed nine-light window. A secondary entrance door and window are at the connecting volume to the attached garage. The south elevation is hidden by the fence line. An interior brick chimney is centered on the main volume at the roof ridge.

Integrity: The storm windows, shutters, replaced windows, and siding are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Edwin Clerence Sawyer was born in 1884 in Goodland Indiana and was a prominent Ames businessman, working in real estate for 26 years until he died in 1936. His wife was Anna Sawyer, and they had a daughter Sarah born in Iowa circa 1909. She went on to marry W.S. Triplett. In 1931 Triplett joined his father-in-law's real estate firm. In 1940, Mr. Triplett was head of the household. He was born circa 1905 in Iowa, and he worked as a Real-estate Broker. In 1940 the couple had a son living at home. James was born circa 1935. Mrs. Edwin Clerence Sawyer, the widow of the original owner and Mr. Triplett's mother-in-law lived in the home with them in 1940.

85-04769	1012 Ridgewood Ave	Orrin H. Johnson	1929	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1929 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has overlapping front gables and enclosed half-width porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in thin clapboard, with wide fascia boards on the gables; frieze boards, triangular knee braces, and rafter tails beneath the projecting eaves; and corner boards. The enclosed porch beneath the layered gable offset to the south with its door centered beneath the gable. Two concrete steps with metal railing lead up to the porch door, door original to the historic enclosure, and a subtly molded entablature caps the enclosure beneath the gable. The original façade windows with the style-typical of Craftsman style homes has vertical panes in five-over-one double-hung configurations, one behind the enclosure and one on the north side of the façade. A small, three-light fixed-pane window beneath the main gable. The windows are framed by flat board and molded lintel trim. A brick chimney is on the south elevation. A contributing detached garage is on the south property line.

Integrity: The storm windows, and porch stairs are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures of these bungalows that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Orrin H. Johnson was the owner of this home in 1930. He was born circa 1902 in Iowa. Mr. Johnson worked as a bank teller. His wife Valorie was born in Iowa circa 1904.

85-04787 1013 Ridgewood Ave Ben Cole House 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing south, this is a one-story Prairie-style cottage constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a multi-hipped roof, an enclosed half-width porch, and an attached garage addition. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in brick with limestone detailing and windowsills, some wood shingles and vinyl on garage addition. The porch has been enclosed with brick and four-light casement windows and sits on the east side of the façade beneath a lower hipped roof. The door is slightly recessed and preceded by a brick and concrete porch accessed by four concrete steps with metal railings. The windows to the west of the door are in a set of three beneath a metal awning, in an altered opening with replacement windows. The west side wing is recessed, with fenestration made up of sets of four-light casement windows. A deck extends on the west elevation of the wing and the garage addition is connected by a hyphen behind the deck. Original Craftsman style windows are on the east elevation. An interior brick chimney is at the roof ridge.

Integrity: The storm windows, window alterations and replacements are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures of these bungalows that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was designed by architect, Clinton Harriman Cowgill, FAIA of Ames. Cowgill was a professor of architecture at Iowa State College and was a partner in the Ames' firm, Kimball, Baillie, & Cowgill Architects.

85-04770 1020 Ridgewood Ave Fannie E. Wellhouse 1930 Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story side-gable Craftsman cottage constructed in 1930 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation is concrete block, and the roof is composition shingle. The exterior clad is wood shingles with fascia boards and rafter tails present. The entrance is recessed with a painted concrete porch on the south corner beneath an eave overhang. The front façade has been extended to project beneath the eave on the north half of the building to create living space, window opening dating to this alteration. A picture window is to the right of the entrance door. An interior covered brick chimney with limestone cap is centered on the volume. A non-contributing detached garage is in the northeast corner of the lot.

Integrity: Due to the façade alterations this house is considered not contributing to the district.

History: Fannie E. Wellhouse was born in Kansas circa 1860. She owned this home and in 1930 was the sole occupant. In 1940, Fannie was a retired widow aged 80. In 1933 she opened her home and gardens to the annual Better Homes campaign. She sold the house in 1956 to Elmer and Helen Clingan.

85-04788 1021 Ridgewood Ave May Hughs 1916 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow with nested front gables constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is made of thin clapboards with some wood shingles beneath the porch gable. The extended fascia boards cap the gables and triangular brackets, and rafter ends are housed

in the projecting eaves. The porch is roughly centered on the façade with a slightly south-offset door beneath, and is supported by square, molded columns. Three Craftsman-style four-over-one double-hung windows fenestrate the façade, one to the north of the entrance and two paired to the south. The trim of the door and windows with flat boards and molded lintels. Painted brick chimney with limestone details on the south elevation. A contributing garage is located at the southwest corner of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, this home was owned by May Hughs. She was born circa 1870 in New York.

85-04771 1024 Ridgewood Ave 1940 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home with Colonial Revival influence. Constructed in 1940 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files, this house has a side gable, with projecting front-gabled entrance vestibule and two front dormers. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is vinyl with flushed eaves characteristic of the Minimal Traditional style. The entrance doorway has Colonial-Revival inspired trim, including engaged pilasters and entablature with dentil ornamentation. Two concrete steps and stoop with metal railings precede the door. All windows are six-over-one double-hung, two on the first level and two on the half-story within the front-gabled wall dormers. A brick chimney is on south elevation and has subtle decorative course work at the top. A historic attached garage covered with a separate, steeply pitched side-gable roof is on the left side of the house.

Integrity: The storm windows and vinyl siding are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1940, this home was rented by Arnold King and his wife, Mary. The couple had two sons at the time of the 1940 census. Donald was seven and Paul was three years old. Mr. King worked as a statistician for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

85-04772 1026 Ridgewood Ave 1929 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story vernacular cottage with a side-gabled roof and a front-gabled entrance vestibule. This house was constructed in 1929 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum, has extended eaves with returned cornices on the side and vestibule gables. Entrance vestibule offset to the north, concrete steps with metal railing lead up to the door. A one-over-one double-hung window is on the north side of the façade and three one-over-one windows are on the south, two of which are paired. The windows are surrounded by flat boards. An interior centered brick chimney is behind the roof ridge. A contributing detached garage is on the south property line. This home is an interesting bridge between Minimal Traditional and Craftsman stylings, retaining a few subtle Craftsman characteristics from the previous decade's trends.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: John G. Graffitt rented this home with his wife, Anne. Mr. Graffitt, a World War I veteran, was born in Michigan circa 1894. He worked as a salesman in a gas office. Mrs. Graffitt was born in Illinois circa 1893. In 1930, the couple had one daughter, Barbara, who was born circa 1928.

85-04789 1027 Ridgewood Ave George Constantine 1940 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home constructed in 1940 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side gable roof, a projecting front-gable wing, rear dormer, rear addition, and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in clapboard with thin vergeboard at the gables and decorative shutters. The front gable is on the north side of the façade and the entrance vestibule is housed within a layered, projecting gable near the center of the façade. The door trim is Colonial Revival influenced engaged pilasters with a molded entablature. The door is preceded by a small concrete stoop and stair with a metal railing, oriented to the south. Set of three single-pane casement replacement windows on the south side of the façade, paired six-over-one double-hung windows on the north side. A one-over-one double-hung window is on the gable at the half story level. An added skylight is on the side gable roof north of the front gable. A brick chimney is on the south elevation. A contributing attached garage is on the southwest corner of the home.

Integrity: The storm windows, replacement windows and skylights are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: George Constantine was born in Pyrgos, Greece in 1898 and married Tulla and had a daughter. Together with his brother Tom, they owned a restaurant at 233 Main Street called the Rainbow Coffee Shop which opened in 1937. George was an avid golfer. He died in 1973.

85-04773 1028 Ridgewood Ave Maxwell F. Smith 1929 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story inter-war period vernacular Minimal Traditional cottage constructed in 1929 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The home has a front-gable roof with a projecting front-gabled vestibule. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in asbestos, with decorative shutters and molded vergeboard at the flushed eaves. Entrance offset to the south, housed in a front-gabled vestibule, door framed in flat boards. Two windows on the first level and paired windows under the gable are one-over-one double-hung, all with flat board and molded lintel trim. Stucco steps and a stoop with metal railings reach the front door. A contributing detached garage is at the southeast corner of the lot. This home is stylistically caught between Craftsman and Minimal Traditional, likely due to modifications made in the late 1930s or early 1940s. The entrance vestibule is a historic addition from this time, influenced by the surrounding Minimal Traditional homes, showing the transition between these significant architectural trends.

Integrity: The storm windows, replacement windows and shutters are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Maxwell F. Smith appears to be the first occupant of this home. Little could be found of Mr. Smith's occupation; however, on November 19, 1932, an advertisement in the Ames Tribune was

seeking a “man who can contact business and professional men in Story and nearby counties.” Potential applicants were to call M. F. Smith.

85-04790 1031 Ridgewood Ave Norris Justin Brintnall 1936 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home constructed in 1936 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side-gable roof and multiple additions. The foundation material is concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vinyl siding with corner boards and decorative shutters and has flush eaves with thin vergeboards. The central entrance door is contained in a projecting gabled vestibule. Colonial Revival influenced engaged pilasters and molded entablature trim the door. A concrete stoop enclosed with railings is accessed by concrete steps on the right side. The first level has with eight-over-eight double-hung windows, one on either side of the entrance vestibule. Half story fenestrated with two six-over-six double-hung windows in front-gabled dormers. Internal centered brick chimney. The South wing is likely historic and originally with a flat roof that has been altered. A left side sunroom addition has a shed roof. Multiple rear additions and a south deck are not considered historic. A contributing detached garage is accessed by a steep drive on the northwest property line.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mr. Norris J. Brintnall from Winthrop, Iowa owned the house in 1940 and lived with wife Anna and daughter Justine. Born in 1895, he was the owner and manager of a filling station and was a member of the school board.

85-04774 1032 Ridgewood Ave Mark B. Morris 1922 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story cottage constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has side-gable roof with a front-gable dormer, two layered side-gabled additions on the south elevation, and an asymmetrical front-gabled entrance vestibule. The foundation material is concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum with simple verge boards and flush eaves and decorative shutters. The entrance vestibule is centered on the façade within an asymmetrical Tudor Revival inspired front gable and the door is surrounded by Colonial Revival influenced engaged pilasters and entablature. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the centered entrance door. Two first level windows are situated on either side of the projecting entrance volume and are Craftsman- style five-over-one double-hung, with paired windows of the same configuration in the front-gabled central dormer. An interior centered brick chimney is behind the roof ridge. A contributing detached garage is at north corner of the property. This home is stylistically caught between Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Tudor Revival, likely due to modifications made in the late 1930s or early 1940s. Entrance vestibule is likely a historic addition from this time, influenced by the surrounding Minimal Traditional and Tudor Revival homes, while the windows and front-gable dormer reflect Craftsman aesthetics, showing the transition between these significant architectural trends.

Integrity: The vinyl siding and shutters are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mark B. Morris was born in Iowa circa 1894. His wife, Beryl, was born in Iowa circa 1897. Mr. Morris was a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Department. As of 1930, the couple had two young children. Shirley was born circa 1924, and Charles was born circa 1927. Mr. Morris's sister May also lived in the home in 1930. She was born circa 1908.

85-04791	1033 Ridgewood Ave	Flora Tylor Miller	1935	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home with Tudor Revival influences. Constructed in 1935 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files, the house has an overlapping side gable roof with a projecting front gable. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in brick with a white-textured treatment and clapboard in the side gables, thin vergeboard at the flush eaves. The front gable is located on the south side of the façade and flares at the inner corner. Entrance to the north of the gable, with a large concrete and brick stoop. A paired two-over-two double-hung windows is on the first level in the gable wall, and a set of three windows on the north side of the façade with two two-over-two double-hung windows flanking a six-over-six double-hung window. One-over-one double-hung window in the front gable. The overlapping gable on the north elevation has a bay of three six-over-six double-hung windows. A brick chimney is on the north elevation. A contributing detached garage is on the west side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Flora Tylor Miller was head of the high school commercial department.

85-04775	1036 Ridgewood Ave	Frank J. Strathman	1938	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home Constructed in 1938 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a cross-gable roof and a front-gable porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum with simple vergeboards at the flush eaves, decorative shutters around façade windows. The central entrance is within the front gable on the north side of the façade, covered by a porch roof addition with multi-light windows beneath the gable supported by thin columns, and paneled knee-walls frame the brick porch. The newer gable is layered onto the original shallow gable that houses the front door. The door is framed by Colonial Revival influenced pilasters and entablature. Windows of the first level on the north side of the façade are paired six-over-one double-hung, with similar paired windows on the south side. The window beneath the front gable is a nine-over-one double-hung, likely altered and is larger and with a replacement window. A small vent tucked in the apex of the main gable. Brick chimney on the south elevation. A contributing detached garage is on the southeast corner of the property.

Integrity: The covered porch is a reversible alteration. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Born in 1890, Mr. Frank Strathman from Fayetteville, Illinois, owned the house in 1940. He was a photographer and was operations manager at a photo shop and his wife Bessie E. from Ohio helped in the business. He was a World War I veteran.

85-04776	1040 Ridgewood Ave	W. O. Price	1938	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story side-gable Minimal Traditional home with Colonial Revival influence, with an attached garage and north elevation addition. The house was constructed in 1938 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is brick with vinyl siding on the north elevation addition, the garage, and beneath the side gable on the upper level; vergeboards at the flush eaves, and decorative shutters flanking first-level windows. The entrance is centrally located on the original building, notable in relation to the surrounding Minimal Traditional homes due to the breadth of the entranceway, including sidelights between the door and the engaged pilasters. Entrance is capped with a molded entablature. Short brick steps lead to the front door. The first level fenestration is made up of two eight-over-eight double-hung windows, one either side of the door. The half-story has two of the same style of window, housed in front-gabled wall dormers. Brick chimney with subtly decorative coursework at the top is situated on the north side. A two-car attached garage is on the south side connected with a hyphen. This garage is contributing and recorded as being constructed in 1938.

Integrity: The vinyl cladding beneath the gables is a reversible alteration. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1940, this house was owned by W.O. Price and his wife Bertha. They were living in this home in 1935 and perhaps before then. Mr. Price was born circa 1886 in Wisconsin. He worked as safety director at Iowa Highway Commission. Mrs. Price was born in Iowa circa 1889. In 1940 the couple had a son living at home. Harry was born circa 1929. Ms. Price's mother H. C. Cooper was also living in the home.

85-04777	1102 Ridgewood Ave	Abbie Belle Sawyer	1941	Contributing
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Description: Constructed in 1941 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files, this house is located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west. This house is a one-story Minimal Traditional cottage with a steep side gable roof, projecting front gable, and rear shed-roofed addition. The foundation is a concrete block, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vinyl with simple vergeboard at the flush eaves. Limestone steps with a metal rail leads to the concrete stoop, the entrance is on the south side of the façade and framed with Colonial Revival influenced engaged pilasters and entablature. The projecting front gable is on the north side and houses a hip-roofed bay window, featuring a large 30-light fixed window, flanked by six-over-nine double-hung windows on either side. A brick chimney with subtly detailed coursework at the top is on the north elevation. An arched trellis covers the south elevation door. A non-contributing garage is located at the southeast corner of the property.

Integrity: The vinyl siding and arched trellis entrance are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Miss Abbie Belle Sawyer (**Figure 17**) was born in 1894 in Chicago, Illinois, and was a kindergarten teacher for 35 years. Sawyer attended the Kindergarten Collegiate Institute, a private school for the training of kindergarten teachers at the University of Chicago and the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill. After teaching a year in Illinois, Miss Sawyer came to Ames in 1917 to organize the first kindergarten class in the public schools. She started the first kindergarten class in Ames in the old Central School. In 1924 she was appointed supervising

principal of the Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School. She became principal and kindergarten teacher at Louise Crawford School in 1932, a position she held until she retired in 1962. She died in 1972, aged 78, and the Abbie B. Sawyer Elementary School in Ames was named in her honor (Ames Tribune Oct 31, 1972, p. 7).

85-01103	1104 Ridgewood Ave	Frank B. Howell	1932	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival cottage constructed in 1932 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has intersecting front and layered side gable roofs. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is stucco and half-timbering in the gables and the southern half of the front façade, the north half and the north and south elevations on the first level are clad in brick. Layered vergeboards at the flush eaves and exposed rafters beneath the slight front gable overhang. The intersecting line of the side gable roof covers the south-oriented entrance vestibule, while a larger portion of that roof covers the inset brick porch supported by a square post. A set of three six-over-six double-hung windows at the first-level inset façade, paired windows of the same configuration under the front gable on the north side of the façade. A thin vertical window with diamond leaded panes centered in the gable. Windows and door surrounded by flat boards. Brick chimney with limestone detailing on the south elevation. This is one of three Tudor Revival homes designed by architect Carl V. Johnson of Des Moines, on Ridgewood Avenue. At first glance this home is a rather unassuming Tudor Revival cottage, but closer inspection finds consistent stylistic details that add up to the quintessential "charming" quality Tudor Revivals can affect.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Frank B. Howell, born in Rose Hill, Iowa in 1896, owned the house in 1940 with his wife Helen D. from Illinois. Frank worked at the Iowa Highway Commission according to the 1940 Census. He was a US Navy World War I veteran.

85-04792	1109 Ridgewood Ave	Theodore G. Garfield	1924	Contributing
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Description: Constructed in 1924 according to Ames City Assessor data, the house is located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east. This house is a one-story Colonial Revival cottage with layered side gable roof and a hip-roof attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in vinyl with dentil applique beneath the cornice and boxed returned cornices at the gable corners. Centered small brick porch with concrete steps is covered by a small projected gable roof with boxed returned cornices, supported by columns with a molded double entablature. The façade has two paired eight-light casement windows on either side of the entrance door, and molded fan in the door transom. A rebuilt brick chimney with limestone details is on the north elevation. An attached garage is a later addition.

Integrity: The replaced windows and rebuilt chimney are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Theodore G. Garfield, Jr. was a District Court Judge (Ames Tribune, Jan. 9, 1929, 7) Judge Garfield was also a veteran of World War I and was born in Iowa circa 1895. His wife, Carolyn, is

also a native of Iowa, born circa 1903. In 1930, the couple had two sons. Theodore, the oldest, was born circa 1926, while his brother, David, was born one year later.

85-04778 1112 Ridgewood Ave Hugo Otopalik 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has layered side gable roof, front-gabled enclosed half-width porch, and rear additions. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior clad is wood shingles and stucco with fascia boards at the gables, and all gables are jerkinhead. Concrete steps with stucco railing oriented to the south lead to the porch door which is flanked by two four-over-one double-hung windows within the same flat board and molded lintel trim. These Craftsman-style windows are found paired on the south side of the façade, and six of these windows fenestrate the south elevation. Unlike most porch enclosures in the additions, the windows used on this home's porch adhere to the same Craftsman style as the original windows. The porch roof is supported by tapered stucco columns, with a simply molded entablature beneath the gable. The brick chimney is capped in limestone and is on the north side. A non-contributing detached garage is on the south side of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures Craftsman homes that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930 Hugo Otopalik owned the house. He was born in Nebraska circa 1892 and was a veteran of World War I. His wife, Edith, was born in Nebraska circa 1896. The couple had a son, Browne, born circa 1924 and a daughter, Mary, born circa 1926. Mr. Otopalik was a wrestling coach at Iowa State College and coached the 1932 U.S. Olympic wrestling team in Los Angeles (Ames Tribune, Apr. 6, 1933, 3). He was also an outspoken advocate for keeping politics out of the Olympic Games (Ames Tribune, Oct. 28, 1937, 13).

85-04779 1200 Ridgewood Ave Gustave L. Lugan 1939 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this house was constructed in 1939 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. It is a one and a half-story front-and- side gabled Minimal Traditional with an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with molded frieze boards lining the gables and returned cornices at the gable corners, decorative shutters. The front gable on the north side of the façade projects from the side gable, a front gable dormer sits at the half-story on the side gable, and the attached side-gabled garage is set back slightly on the south elevation. Three concrete steps and a stoop with metal railing leads to the centered entrance door That is trimmed with Colonial Revival influenced engaged pilasters and entablature. Paired windows to the north of the entrance are six-over-six double-hung, another pair of the same on the south side of the façade. Single six-over-six double hung windows within the main gable and the dormer. A brick chimney is on the south elevation partially covered by the garage addition.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Mr. Luglan was born in Mt. Vernon, Iowa in 1894 and owned the house in 1940 with his wife Elsie from Iowa. From 1930 to 1945 he was the owner and manager of Luglan Implement Company. He had served as County Sheriff for three terms in Hardin County and was a World War I veteran.

85-01104 1205 Ridgewood Ave Guy Ernest McFarland 1930 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Tudor Revival home constructed in 1930 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has overlapping steep front and side gables, a north elevation addition and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is composition shingle. The exterior is half-timbered stucco in the gables, uncoursed limestone, and brick. The Gables overhang has exposed rafters, and the main volume gable is on the north side of the façade. A smaller projecting gable covers the open entrance vestibule, with uncoursed rough-hewn limestone cladding, buttresses, and carved limestone Tudor arch. The entrance gable is decorated with carved vergeboard and peak pendant. Rounded limestone steps with flared wrought iron railings lead to the stone arched entrance vestibule with recessed door. A limestone-clad double chimney with small, decorative buttresses sits to the south of the entrance on the front façade. A shed-roofed front dormer is tucked between the chimney and the front gable and is a later alteration. A typical window for this building is six-over-one double-hung, with soldier course brick lintels and limestone sills. A set of three typical windows lights the façade south of the chimney, paired windows to the north of the entrance on the first level. A second set of paired windows is beneath the overhang of the main gable at the second story, and one window is housed in the dormer between the chimney and gable. One and a half-story side-gabled addition on the north elevation has a front gable and connects the original building to the gable-roofed garage, constructed in 1997. These additions are reasonably compatible with the home, using similar materials, and style compatible details, and are set back from the original home. This is one of three Tudor Revival homes designed by architect Carl V. Johnson of Des Moines.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property has high integrity, retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district. The property is recommended for further research and consideration and is individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

History: Dr. Guy E. McFarland Sr. was born in Iowa in 1880 and had a private practice of medicine. He lived in the house in 1940 with wife Bessie Victoria and a maid Margaret Donaldson. Dr. G.E. McFarland attended medical schools in Michigan and Chicago, graduating in 1910. He started his medical practice in 1911 at Stanhope and came to Ames in 1924 and founded the McFarland Clinic, an early example of a group practice in Iowa that is currently Iowa's largest physician-owned multi-specialty clinic. He had two sons, Dr. Julian E. McFarland and Mr. Guy E. McFarland, Jr., who were associated with their father in the clinic. Dr. Guy E. McFarland was still active in his practice until his death in 1961 at age 81. Dr. G.E. McFarland was a member of the Christian Church, Masonic Lodge, and Shrine.

85-01105 1214 Ridgewood Ave George Myers 1931 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a two and a half-story Tudor Revival home was constructed in 1931 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a steeply pitched cross gable roof with layered front gables. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered in clay tiles. The clad is half-timbered stucco beneath the gables, multi- color brick, and limestone detailing. Wide vergeboards

beneath the gables, front gable overhang with exposed rafters. The front gable is on the south side of the façade and the south roof flares and houses a shed-roofed dormer, the side gable faces north and houses a front-gabled wall dormer. The entrance vestibule's steep gable is layered roughly center mass of the home, beneath the north edge of the main front gable. The vergeboard on at the vestibule gable is carved in a wave pattern with a pendant at the apex. The entrance is within a Tudor arch constructed of carved limestone blocks, with what is likely the original sixteen-light door. Small brick stoop precedes the vestibule. A typical window for the building is six-over-one double-hung. On the first level, paired windows are situated to the north of the entrance and a set of three windows to the south of the entrance, each set framed with soldier course lintels and limestone sills. A second set of three windows sits on the southernmost part of the façade beneath the flared roof, and they are framed by a brick arch with limestone keystone and springers, and half-timbered stucco paneling below. The second level with paired six-over-one double-hung windows beneath the front gable and window on the north side of the façade within the half-timbered gable wall dormer. Small diamond leaded window is beneath the front gable at the half story. Internal centered brick chimney. A contributing garage is directly behind the building. A non-contributing shed is also behind the home. The southernmost window trim on the first level indicate that this may have been a slightly later enclosure, likely done in the 1930s.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property has high integrity, retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district. This is one of three Tudor Revival homes designed by architect Carl V. Johnson of Des Moines, on Ridgewood Avenue. The home is an exemplary piece of Tudor Revival architecture in the additions. It retains all seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property is recommended for further research and consideration to be individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

History: Miss Gladys Myers, born in Nebraska in 1900, was head of the household in 1940. She lived with her elderly father and sister Bessie P. Her father was a retired Director of Fees at Ames Grain & Coal.

85-04780 1216 Ridgewood Ave Hollis Judson Nordyke 1937 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story frame front-and-side gable Minimal Traditional cottage constructed in 1937 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is asbestos with vergeboards where the nearly flushed eaves meet the walls. The front gable is on the north side of the façade while the side gable faces south. The entrance is offset to the north beneath the front gable, and the door is surrounded by Colonial Revival influenced engaged pilasters and entablature. Small concrete stoop with metal railing. The window on the north side of the first-level façade is eight-over-eight double-hung, while the set of three windows on the south side are six-over-six double-hung with three light transoms. Fenestration openings flanked by decorative shutters. A vent is beneath the gable. The brick chimney is on the south elevation. A contributing detached garage is at the north rear of the property.

Integrity: This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Hollis J. Nordyke was born in 1908 in Villisca, Iowa and died in 1989. He owned and lived in the house with his wife and daughter in 1940. He had a son in 1941 named John Rogers. He was business manager at the Ames Tribune newspaper.

85-04781 1218 Ridgewood Ave Wilkie L. Harper 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story side-gable Tudor Revival cottage with a steeply pitched, asymmetrical front gable vestibule. Constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum with thin vergeboards at the entrance vestibule gable. Wood stairs and deck lead to the door, offset to the north within the gable, flanked by a thin, single-paned window to the south. Paired one-over-one double-hung windows on north side of façade, single one-over-one double-hung window on south side. Inset dormers with small, square windows. Fenestration is framed by flat boards. An interior centered brick chimney is in front of the roof ridge. A contributing detached two-car garage is on the north property line. The home was likely originally influenced by Craftsman aesthetics, with the entrance vestibule added in the 1930s or 1940s. In that sense, this home shows the transition between architectural trends and fashions in the additions as later construction influences the design of alterations to earlier buildings.

Integrity: This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Wilkie L. Harper was a veteran of the First World War. He was born circa 1888 in Iowa. He was an extension worker with Iowa State College. His wife, Clarice, was born in Iowa circa 1901. In 1930, the couple had a six-year-old daughter, Suzzane.

85-04782 1222 Ridgewood Ave Louie I. Butler 1934 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one-story Minimal Traditional home with a side gable roof, a projecting front gable, and rear addition. Constructed in 1934 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with molded vergeboards. The front gable is on the south side of the façade and the side gable is oriented north. An arch-roofed central entrance vestibule with secondary decorative arch mold over the door and a small, square four-light window is on its north wall. A small brick stoop and steps precede the door. Four windows on façade, all six-over-six double-hung, north side paired, south side separated. The door and window openings are trimmed with flat boards with molded lintels. Brick chimney with limestone cap on the north elevation. Contributing garage located on the north property line.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Louie I Butler was born in Iowa in 1905. He worked as a salesman at a tire shop. His wife, Margurette, was born circa 1907 in Iowa. She worked as a bookkeeper for a plumbing shop.

85-04783 1226 Ridgewood Ave Paul F. Barnard 1940 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Ridgewood Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home with Tudor Revival influence, with a front-and-side gable roof with a steep, asymmetrical front gable. Constructed in 1940 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation is made with concrete block and the roof is covered with composition shingle. Clad in clapboard, with vergeboard at the flushed eaves, decorative shutters, and dentils beneath the side-gable roofline. The front gable takes up the south two-thirds of the façade and the side gable is oriented north. Brick steps with metal railing leads to the front door, trimmed with pilasters and double entablature. A small diamond leaded window directly north of the door. First level with eight-over-eight double-hung window on the north side of the façade with wood paneling beneath. Two half-story windows, one beneath the main gable, the second within a front-gabled inset dormer, both of which are six-over-six double-hung. The brick chimney is prominently on the façade, to the right side and extending beyond the apex of the front gable. A two-car garage is attached to the north elevation. This home is a combination of styles, with fenestration and door details speaking to the Minimal Traditional while the front chimney, diamond leaded window, and steep asymmetrical gable reference the nearby Tudor Revival homes.

Integrity: The storm windows and shutters are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: It is likely that there was a different house here in 1930 because John G. Graffitt is listed in the 1930 census as having lived at this address. He had a daughter. He was manager at the Iowa Railway & Light Company, and he was involved in local sports.

In 1940, Paul F. Barnard was issued a building permit by the City of Ames to build the current home. At that time, he was a resident of the district, with his home located at 1240 Orchard. Mr. Barnard was a veteran of World War I. He went on to become a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Commission. His wife, Marie, was born in Iowa circa 1900.

85-04799	839 Brookridge Ave	Edgar Rex Beresford	1907	Non-Contributing
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Description: Located down a small hill on the outer curve of Brookridge Avenue, roughly on the west side of the road, this house lacks an identifiable style. Constructed in 1907 according to Ames City Assessor data, the building is considered non-contributing based on previous documentation. This is a three-level house with a cross-gable roof and front brick terrace entrance. A detached garage in front of the house and a shed are also non-contributing buildings.

Integrity: Due to the many alterations to the original home, it is non-contributing.

History: Professor Edgar Rex Beresford (**Figure 18**) was born in Vinton, Iowa in 1885. He was a professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State College, a cattleman, and an avid gardener. With his wife Mary Cornelia, they had sons Robert, Donald R., Bruce C., and Kenneth C. and daughter Mary Ruth. He died in 1984 age 98.

85-00674	904 Brookridge Ave	Walter H. Root	1924	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1924 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof and a one-story enclosed wing. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is wood shingle with vertical boards on the

wing enclosure, molded cornice with cornice returns at the corners of the gables. The small brick porch is covered with a small gabled roof with an arched pediment and molded entablature on the sides, supported by thin columns and engaged pilasters near the door. Sidelights with paneled wood at the bottom are between the pilasters and the door, and a fan transom is capped with a small keystone. Fenestrated with six-over-six double-hung windows, four on the first level with two on either side of the entrance. The second-level houses five windows, the center of which is slightly smaller with a planter box below. The second level windows about the cornice and lack the molded lintels of the first-level fenestration, though all windows are framed in flat boards. South elevation wing is covered with a flat roof. It is unclear if this wing is a historic addition, however the enclosure is likely not original but historic. Brick chimney bisects the gable on the north elevation. A contributing garage with strong stylistic details is on the north property line.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. While the porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures Craftsman homes that are now characteristic in the district. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district. This home is a notable example of the additions' Colonial Revival rectangular plan homes, with a high degree of integrity.

History: In 1930, this home was owned by Walter Root and his wife, Gladys. Mr. Root worked as a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Commission. He was born circa 1889 in Illinois. Mrs. Root was born circa 1893 in Iowa. In 1930, the couple had three children living at home, Robert, Marguerite, and Dorothy.

85-04800 909 Brookridge Ave Jay Brownlee Davidson 1929 Contributing

Description: Constructed in 1929 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files, the home is on the southwest side of Brookridge Avenue facing northeast. This Tudor Revival house is a one and a half-story with a cross- gable roof with sweeping rooflines, and a large addition on the southeast elevation. The foundation material is poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is multi-colored brick with some vinyl in the gables. The gables are lined with simple vergeboard at the flushed eaves. A sweeping roofline from southeast-facing gable covers the porch and entrance, supported by brick arches on two open sides. Brick chimney on the original southeast façade, just east of the entranceway. A large compatible addition is to the southeast elevation is set back, including a hyphen with a sweeping roof covering a shallow porch extension, cross-gabled three-car garage with half-story loft. The first level beneath the northeast-facing gable fenestrated with two sets of paired eight-light windows flanking a central set of three eight-light windows. Set of three eight-light fixed windows at half-story beneath the northeast-facing gable. The garage northeast façade echoes the window configuration beneath the original front gable, with a multi-pane opening at the half-story and a series of eight-light windows below. The addition on the southeast elevation, while large, does not overwhelm the building and was constructed and is compatible with the existing structure.

Integrity: The siding beneath the gables is a reversible alteration. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Dr. Jay Brownlee Davidson (**Figure 19**) was born in 1880 in Nebraska. Davidson earned a B. S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Nebraska in 1904 and in 1931 returned to receive his honorary Doctor of Engineering degree. Dr. Davidson created the first agricultural engineering department in the world at Iowa State College in 1905. When Davidson founded the

department, he envisioned that it would have an international impact, and by the '40s and '50s the "father of agricultural engineering" had traveled to Russia, Siberia, and China promoting soil and water conservation and power machinery. He headed the Agricultural Engineering department at various times from 1905-1946 and he was also the founder of the American Society of Agricultural Engineering and first president in 1908. His wife Jennie was born in 1883 in Nebraska, and they had children Margaret, James, and Hellen. Jennie was a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and they lived in Ames from 1906 until 1956. Dr. Jay B. Davidson died in 1957 age 77.

85-04793 910 Brookridge Ave John H. Buchanan 1924 Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west this is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home constructed in 1924, according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gambrel roof, central dormer, and a south elevation wing. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is brick and stucco. Frieze boards beneath the eaves. Entrance pediment supported by two columns with subtle molded decoration, covering a small brick porch. Pediment entablature seems to extend around the building, becoming a molded belt course beneath the gambrel eaves. A typical window for this home is six-over-one double-hung with brick rowlock course sills. The first-level houses four windows, two on either side of the door, evenly spaced. Five windows are on the second level façade in the central shed-roofed dormer, with two pairs flanking a center single window. The second level was likely covered in stucco at the same time as the one-story south-elevation wing was enclosed. The wing is covered with a flat roof that is supported by columns similar to the entrance. An interior centered brick chimney is at the roof ridge. A contributing detached garage is located at the rear north corner of the property. This home is one of a subset of uncommon Dutch Colonial Revival homes that falls within the umbrella of Colonial Revival, notable for their side-gambrel roofs and front dormers.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. While the side porch enclosure is not original, it is historic and congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, this home was owned by John H. Buchanan and his wife, Irene. Mr. Buchanan worked as a professor at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1890 in Iowa. Mrs. Buchanan was born circa 1895 in Iowa. At the time, the couple had one son, John Jr., who was born circa 1925. Additionally, Mrs. Buchanan's mother and sister lived in the home. Her fifteen-year-old sister did not work, but her mother was a stenographer in a private office.

85-00675 914 Brookridge Ave Tenny C. Ayers 1923 Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof and projecting pergola. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is brick and stucco, and wide fascia boards line the gables. The entrance is offset to the north beneath a semicircular arch supported by wood brackets. Concrete steps from and path lead from the sidewalk to the concrete stoop flanked by stone capped short brick piers. Typical windows are six-over-one double hung, a pair on either side of the door (the north of which is shorter with a flower box beneath) and a pair on the half story above the pergola. Soldier course lintels and rowlock course sills. The pergola on the south side of the façade has been remodeled, and its altered roofline intersects with the half-story windows. A brick chimney is on the north elevation. A non-contributing detached garage is on

the north property line behind the home. A stone retaining wall meets the sidewalk edge. Due to significant changes to the façade, with the enclosed volume to the right, this home is considered non-contributing.

Integrity: The storm windows and porch covering are reversible alterations. This property is not contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned by Tenny C. Ayers and his wife Mary. A World War I veteran, Mr. Ayers was born circa 1892 in Mississippi. He worked as a professor at Iowa State College. Mrs. Ayers was born circa 1895 in Mississippi. In 1930, the couple had one 2-year-old daughter, Sarah. In 1930, the couple also had a boarder, Paulus Lange. He was a 38-year-old professor at Iowa State College.

85-04801	917 Brookridge Ave	William E. Jones	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Brookridge Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home Constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a hip roof, a two-story wing, and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is stucco with a molded belt course at the height of the second-level windowsills. The door is offset to the north and is covered by a hip roof supported by triangular knee braces. Concrete steps with flared metal railings lead to the door. The two-story hip-roofed wing is set back somewhat on the south elevation. A typical window for this home is four-over-one double-hung with vertical panes in the upper sash. Paired windows sit to the south of the door and on the south elevation wing on the first level. A single window is on the north side of the second level with paired windows on the south side and on the wing. A small central dormer with a hipped roof projects above the second level and houses a pair of two-light windows. All windows with flat board and molded lintel trim. An interior brick chimney is centered on the main volume. A contributing attached garage on the north elevation. This home is heavily influenced by Prairie architecture, more so than other Craftsman architecture in the Historic District.

Integrity: The storm windows and storm door are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: William E. Jones was a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Department. He was born in South Dakota circa 1888. His wife, Besse, was born in Arkansas circa 1891. In 1930, the couple had two children. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born circa 1919, and their son, William Jr., was born circa 1922. In 1930, Wilma Lucas, a boarder also lived in the home. She was born in Iowa circa 1908.

85-04794	920 Brookridge Ave	Thomas J. Maney	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing west, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The home has a side gable roof and a two-story rear addition. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in vinyl with a molded cornice and cornice returns in the gable corners. The entrance door is centered on the façade within an enclosed foyer to create a vestibule beneath a projecting gabled pediment, with paired engaged pilasters, leaded ellipse transom, and leaded sidelights. A concrete stoop has one step in front and another to the left side with metal railings. The first-level windows are six-over-six double-hung, one on either side

of the entrance. The upper story windows are three-over-three double-hung, evenly spaced. First level windows surrounded by flat boards with molded lintels, while the upper story windows are next to the cornice at the lintel. A brick chimney is centered on the south elevation.

Integrity: The vinyl siding is a reversible alteration. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned by Thomas J. Maney, a World War I veteran and his wife, Lois. Mr. Maney was born circa 1888 in New York and worked as a pomologist at Iowa State College. Lois was born circa 1893 in Iowa. In 1930, the couple had two sons, Thomas and David.

85-04802	921 Brookridge Ave	Ernst M. Mervine	1916	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Brookridge Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1916 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof and two-story wing. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in clapboard with corner boards. The roof is lined with molded cornice and frieze boards, with returned cornices in the gable corners. The door and small concrete porch are covered by a projecting pediment with molded entablature supported by thin columns, and the door is framed by flat boards. A typical window is six-over-one double-hung. Paired windows on the first level on either side of the entrance with matching paired windows on the second level, central single window above the entranceway. A two-story wing is a historic addition, possibly where there was previously a style-typical one-story wing. A non-contributing detached garage is on the rear property line.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1924, the home is occupied by E. M. Mervine according to the phone directory. By 1930, Ernst M. Mervine and his wife, Eva, had one son, Charles, who was born circa 1924. Ernst was born in Pennsylvania circa 1887. His wife was also born in Pennsylvania about a year later. (Fifteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, Sheet 34-B, Lines 56-58, 1930). E. M. Mervine was a professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State College. He resigned in 1930, to take a position with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington D.C. In his new role Professor Mervine researched machinery used for sugar beet harvesting.

85-04803	927 Brookridge Ave	A. M. O'Neal	1918	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Brookridge Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home constructed in 1918 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gambrel roof, a one-story enclosed wing, and a large central dormer. Originally built as a duplex (according to Helen Jensen of 929 Brookridge Ave) and later converted to a single-family home. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is brick on the first level and clapboard on the second, with a belt of soldier course bricks at the foundation level and a molded belt course abutting the eaves roofline. The entrance is offset to the north and is covered by an open bed pediment supported by paired extended rafters. Limestone and brick steps lead to the door with a wood railing. The door trim is made up of an elliptical brick arch over the elliptical transom fanlight, four-pane sidelights flanking the door. First level fenestration in a ribbon of five six-over-one double-hung windows, the widened opening a

historic alteration to the slightly projected façade. The second level dormer has seven of the same style of windows, two pairs flanking a central set of three. The upper-level windows have flat boards and molded lintel trim, first level has thin flat boards. The wing enclosure is historic and made up of typical windows spanning the space between brick piers. Interior brick chimney is centered on the volume. A contributing detached garage is at the south property line. This home is one of a subset of uncommon Dutch Colonial Revival homes that falls within the umbrella of Colonial Revival, notable for their side-gambrel roofs and nearly full-width front dormers.

Integrity: While this porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other wing enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Prof. A. M. O'Neal taught at the Soils Department of Iowa State College. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal had a daughter Virginia, and they left Ames in 1945 to live in Arlington, Virginia.

85-04804	929 Brookridge Ave	Louis N. Nelson	1936	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southeast, this is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival home constructed in 1936 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a steep front and side gable roof. The foundation is brick and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is brick with rough-hewn limestone quoins and decorative shutters. The front gable is peaked and on the southeast side of the façade, and the side gable clipped into a jerkinhead facing the southwest. The central door and porch are covered under the front gable roof with an arch of rough-hewn limestone framing the entrance. Concrete steps lead up to the covered porch. The first level with paired eight-over-one double-hung windows north of the entranceway and paired eight-over-one double-hung windows to the south. Single eight-over-one window at the half-story in the front gable. All windows with limestone sills and soldier course lintels with limestone keystones. A small dormer is visible on the north side of the front gable roof is original to the home according to current property owner, Helen Jensen. Interior brick chimney is centered on the volume. A contributing garage is located beneath the home accessible by a drive leading to the rear of the building.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Dr. Louis N. Nelson was born in Iowa was age 55 in 1940 and lived at the house with his wife Edna Cole 52 and daughter Mary Jane 24. He was a doctor and vice president of Medical Supplies.

85-04795	934 Brookridge Ave	A. M. Schreiber	1939	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Brookridge Avenue, facing northwest, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1939 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side gable roof, and full-length shed-roof porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with decorative shutters. The porch is supported by four pairs of evenly spaced square columns with molded capitals. Wide steps span the distance between the two center pairs of columns, and directly above is a projecting front-gabled pediment, sitting atop a double width entablature. Wood railing wrap around the rest of the porch. The door is centered and framed by the style-typical engaged pilasters. A typical window is six-over-six double-hung with flat board trim. One window on either

side of the door and three evenly spaced on the second level. Brick chimney on the northeast façade. Non-contributing garage located at southeast corner of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows and shutters are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: According to the 1940 Census, A. M. Schreiber, 41, was born in Omaha, Nebraska and was manager of Diesel Service Western Union. He lived in the house with his wife Lela M. 39, son Arch and daughters Jean Mary and Joan Maria. Arch worked as a draftsman at Diesel Service at age 17.

85-04805	1001 Brookridge Ave	Clay W. Stafford	1939	Contributing
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Description: Located on the northwest side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southeast, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1939 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side gable roof, one-story wing, and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in clapboards with a thin cornice that is returned in the gable corners and decorative shutters. A molded belt course runs along the foundation level. The recessed entrance door centered on the façade has an elliptical arch transom framed by slender pilasters. The door is flanked by four-pane sidelights and topped with an elliptical fanlight. Brick stoop and steps precede the door. The first-level windows are eight-over-twelve double-hung placed on either side of the entrance. The second-level windows are eight-over-eight and evenly spaced. Windows are framed by flat boards. A one-story wing on the southwest elevation is a historic addition that has been converted to a sunroom, with railing lining the edges of the flat roof. An interior central chimney and exterior chimney are on the southwest elevation partially covered by the side porch wing. An attached garage is on the northeast elevation, set back with a side-gabled roof.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Clay W. Stafford 47 was born in Iowa and was a bank cashier in 1940. He lived in the house with his wife Mabel H. 41 and children. His son Dick C. was 18, daughter Margaret was 17, son Robert was 16 and he worked delivering papers. The children were in high school.

85-04796	1002 Brookridge Ave	Herman F. Cole	1927	Contributing
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Description: Located on the southeast side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southwest. One-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1927 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a multi-hipped roof and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in brick. The entrance is oriented southwest with a brick and concrete porch. The door, likely altered, is flanked by wood panels and wide sidelights. Double-hung windows paired on various elevations. Painted concrete or limestone windowsills. Due to property foliage, further observation of fenestration and façade details was not possible. Large, rough stones line the driveway, and the later addition garage is attached by a hyphen at the rear of the property. Currently assumed contributing based on previous documentation, though further observation is recommended.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, Herman Cole and his wife owned this home. He worked as a bridge building contractor with his father, Ben (1013 Ridgewood Ave.). He was born circa 1903 in Iowa. Mrs. Cole was born circa 1902 in Iowa. At the time, the couple had daughter Mary, who was 3 years old.

85-04806 1007 Brookridge Ave Clark D. Tilden 1938 Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the northwest side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southeast, this is a two-story two-family home, likely originally Colonial Revival in style. The house was constructed in 1938 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files, but with significant remodels noted in 1977 in the Historical Property Record. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is wide wood shingles and faux stone. Significant alterations to the façade create layered hip roofs with a front gable at the apex, a second attached garage, and recessed entrance and small porch, among other alterations.

Integrity: This house was remodeled in the 1970s, and the façade was changed completely, and it is not contributing to the historic district.

History: Clark D. Tilden was born in Iowa and was a manager of a department store. He lived in the house with his wife Dorothy M. sons John and Robert and daughter Susan according to the 1940 Census.

85-04797 1010 Brookridge Ave David P. Weeks 1920 Contributing

Description: Located on the southeast side of Brookridge Avenue, facing northwest, this is a one-story Craftsman cottage Constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, an enclosed half-width porch, and a rear addition. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is stucco with a molded belt course at the window lintel height. Fascia boards line the gables and a few triangular knee braces remain beneath the eaves. A small front gable decoration protrudes from the middle of the front roof. Enclosed porch framed by wide stucco piers sits on the northeast side of the façade, with an altered double door entrance on the southwest side of the façade. Doors flanked by sidelights and louvered panels. Concrete steps lead to the doors. Brick chimney on the northeast elevation with stucco covering the lower two-thirds. Contributing garage located on east property line directly behind the home.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. While this porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: The original owner of this home is David P. Weeks and his wife, Hazel. Both husband and wife were born circa 1891 in Nebraska. Mr. Weeks worked as a professor at Iowa State College. In 1920, the couple has one newborn son, David.

85-04807 1011-13 Brookridge Ave Elmer G. Hart 1931 Contributing

Description: Located on the northwest side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southeast, this is a two-story Tudor Revival two-family home Constructed in 1931 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files, converted from a single-family home. The house has a steep front and side layered gable roof, one-story enclosed wing, and rear addition. The foundation is

brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad in brick and limestone on the first level and half-timbered stucco on the second, gables lined with flat vergeboards at the nearly flush eaves. The main front gable is situated on the northeast side of the façade and extends nearly to the ground on both sides, housing a decoratively arched gate on at the northeast corner and the layered gable of the projecting entrance vestibule at the southwest corner. The wing on the southwest elevation has a side-gabled roof. The entrance vestibule is roughly centered on the façade, with its own steep gable over the rough-hewn uncoursed limestone lancet arch and original diamond-lead windowed door. Half-circle brick steps lead to the slightly inset door. A typical window for this home is six-over-one double-hung. The first level includes one window to the northeast of the entrance, one to the southwest, and three on the wing, all with limestone sills. The second story fenestrated with paired windows in the main front gable, paired windows and a smaller single window in a shed-roofed dormer to the southwest of the front gable, all surrounded by flat boards. A brick wing enclosure is on the left side of the house. A brick chimney is on the southwest elevation, bisecting the side gable and partially covered by the wing. A non-contributing detached garage is at the north rear of the home. This home is a strong example of the Tudor Revival style in the additions, with a high level of integrity.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Elmer G. Hart, 35, was born in Illinois and was the owner and manager of a grocery store. He lived in the house with his wife 34 and son John 12, according to the 1940 Census.

85-04808	1015 Brookridge Ave	Russell D. Miller	1926	Contributing
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Description: Located on the northwest side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southeast, this is a one-story Craftsman home, constructed in 1926 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable jerkinhead roof with front-gabled bay and an enclosed porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is cream brick with stucco in the gables, with a rowlock belt course at the foundation level and soldier courses separating the stucco and brick cladding. Decorative shutters flank windows and wide fascia boards line the gables. The enclosed porch is on the southwest side of the façade, with a front jerkinhead gable supported by brick piers and a molded entablature, spanned by screening material. The concrete steps and porch door are oriented to the southwest while the inner double-door entrance is inset and faces the street. Small half-circle newspaper or mailbox hole built into one of the piers. Slightly projecting front gable located on the northeast side of the façade. Fenestration is made up of two one-over-one double-hung windows beneath the front gable, a set of three windows with two one-over-one double-hung thin windows flanking a larger fixed pane at the center of the façade, and one one-over-one double-hung window next to the entrance. Flat boards frame the windows with rowlock sills below. Internal covered brick chimney. A carport is attached directly southwest of the porch, with a non-contributing detached brick garage behind.

Integrity: The storm windows, front door, shutters, and porch screen enclosure are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Russel D. Miller was a physics instructor at Iowa State College. A World War I veteran, he was born in Illinois circa 1898. His wife, Hazel, was also an instructor at Iowa State College. She was born in Iowa circa 1897.

85-04798 1018 Brookridge Ave Russell M. Meads 1935 Contributing

Description: Located on the southeast side of Brookridge Avenue, facing northwest, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home in the Cape Cod Revival style constructed in 1935 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side-gable roof. The foundation material is poured concrete, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is wood clapboard with thin verge boards at the gable eaves. A front-gabled entrance vestibule projects from the center of the façade, the entrance door is capped with a molded fan transom. Concrete steps from the sidewalk and stoop with curved metal railings lead to the front door. Two first level windows flank the entrance volume and are eight-over-eight. Two symmetrically placed front-gable dormers have six-over-six double-hung windows. Flat boards frame all the windows. Internal centered brick chimney. A contributing detached garage is at the northeast corner of lot.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Russell M. Meads, 39, was born in 1900 in State Center, Iowa and was office manager at Ames Veterinary Medical Supplies until 1964. He lived in the house with his wife Mary A. 38 from Illinois according to the 1940 Census. "Rusty" was a founding member of the Ames Elks #1626 and was their secretary for over 25 years. They had two daughters Lynn Marie and Marianne.

85-04809 1019 Brookridge Ave M. W. McGuire 1936 Contributing

Description: Located on the northwest side of Brookridge Avenue, facing southeast, this is a one and a half-story Minimal Traditional home with Colonial Revival influences, built in 1936 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a nested side-gable roof. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior is clad in brick textured with paint or plaster, with wide clapboard in the gables and dormers. The eaves are nearly flush with the gables. The layered side gable on the northeast side is slightly set back and houses the garage and a half story of living space above. Three front-gabled dormers evenly spaced at the half story. Brick semi-circle steps lead to the door which is framed by engaged pilasters and swan's neck pediment above. The first level has two windows, one eight-over-eight double-hung to the southwest of the door, and one much smaller six-over-six double-hung window between the front door and the attached garage door. Each dormer has a fixed nine-light window.

Integrity: The fixed windows in the dormers are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: M. W. McGuire 41 was born in Iowa and was the owner and manager of a cigar store. He lived in the house in 1940 with his wife Mildred W. 41, son Kirk C., and daughters Marilyn S. and Marsia L.

85-04810 1023 Brookridge Ave John B. Wentz 1920 Contributing

Description: Located on the west side of Brookridge Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Craftsman home constructed in 1920 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, front-gable wall dormer, enclosed porch, and an attached garage. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is stucco and clapboard with fascia boards lining the gables, corner boards, and a molded belt course at the

foundation level. Triangular knee braces beneath the gables. The enclosed half-width porch is covered by an extended section of the side-gabled roof which comes down to the molded entablature above the door. Façade fenestration is made up of paired one-over-one double-hung windows, a set southwest of the porch and a set within the front-gabled wall dormer. Windows are framed with flat boards and molded lintels. A garage is attached on the northeast elevation, covering part of the external brick chimney. The porch enclosure is likely historic and has clapboard siding.

Integrity: The storm windows and storm front door are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: John B. Wentz was a professor with the Farm Crops Department at Iowa State College. Professor Wentz was born in Iowa Circa 1891. His wife, Hazel, was born in Pennsylvania circa 1891. In 1930, the couple had one son living at home. John Jr. was born circa 1920.

85-04811	1105 Brookridge Ave	Walter H. Wellhouse	1922	Contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Brookridge Avenue, facing east, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home with a side gable roof and rear additions. This house was constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard, cornice returns at the corners of the gables. The door and small, wooden porch sit beneath the projecting front-gabled pediment with a molded entablature and an ornate wood carving. A turned wood railing encloses the porch behind the columns with molded capitals and engaged columns beside the door. The front door is flanked by four-pane sidelights. The typical window for this home is six-over-one double-hung with flat board and molded lintel trim. Paired windows are on either side of the entrance and two pairs are mirrored above in the second story. A central single window is situated above the door. The upper story has lintels and cornice frieze board. The stucco-covered brick chimney is on the south elevation. A non-contributing garage is attached with a small hyphen near the southwest corner of the building.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Walter H. Wellhouse was born in Kansas in circa 1891. He worked as a professor at Iowa State College. His wife, Marjorie, was also born in Kansas circa 1894. In 1930, the couple had three sons. The oldest, William, was born circa 1921. The second son, Olin, was born circa 1923, and the youngest son, James, was born circa 1927. The couple also had a live-in maid, Pearl. She was born in Iowa circa 1908.

85-04821	1111 Orchard Dr	Eugene G. Mckibben	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a steeply pitched side gable roof, front-gable dormer, and a rear porch. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with fascia boards capping the gables and a flat belt course at the foundation level. Projecting eaves with rafter tails beneath the dormer roof eaves. A modern wood deck precedes the door, which is flanked by a two-pane sidelight on the southwest side. The current façade has an enclosed porch that is now a living space rather than an enclosed porch. The first-

level windows are located to the northeast of the door with a set of three one-over-one double-hung windows. The dormer has a set of three slimmer one-over-one double-hung windows. Both sets of windows have wide flat board trim and molded lintels. A non-contributing detached garage is at the east rear of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side-gabled roof with a prominent centered dormer.

Integrity: The replaced windows and porch enclosure are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: A veteran of the First World War, Eugene G. McKibben was born in Arkansas circa 1896. His wife, Ethel, was born in Iowa circa 1898. In 1930, the couple had three children. Vicotria was born circa 1924. Dana, a son, was born circa 1925 and his younger sister, Mateal, was born circa 1929. (Fifteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, Sheet 35-A, Lines 38-42, 1930). Mr. McKibben was a professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State College (Ames Tribune, Mar. 3, 1933).

85-04822	1115 Orchard Dr	C. W. Kimler	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a one-story inter-war period vernacular cottage with Colonial Revival influence. Constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data, the house has a side gabled roof, and rear additions. The foundation is poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum with fascia boards at the flush eaves. A centered projecting pediment entrance porch covers the small wood deck leading up to the front door and is supported by two thin columns. The original door is surrounded by pilasters and an entablature. Paired windows on either side of the entrance porch are one-over-one double-hung with flat board trim. An interior chimney is covered with siding and is offset to the northeast. The house has a rear addition visible on the right side. A non-contributing detached garage is located at the rear west of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows and aluminum siding are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: C. W. Kimler was living here in 1924. He and fellow Ridgewood Addition resident Harry Hall (1247 Orchard Drive) were the owners of Kimler Coal and Ice Company in Ames (Ames Tribune, Oct. 17, 1931). Newton Hake occupied the home after Kimler left. Mr. Hake worked with J. Galen Tilden and established the Tilden Mart Corporation in Ames in 1932 (Ames Tribune, Jan. 28, 1932, 5).

85-04823	1119 Orchard Dr	Roger H. Williams	1923	Non-Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast. The house was constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. This one-story inter-war period cottage has a side gable roof and a centered front-gable porch. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is vinyl siding with thin fascia boards at the flush eaves. Due to a low wall addition across the entire façade, it is considered a non-contributing property. A non-contributing detached garage is located at the rear east of the property.

Integrity: Due to incompatible façade additions the house is considered a non-contributing property.

History: Roger Williams was a World War I veteran. He was born in Iowa circa 1896. His wife, Dorthy, was born in Iowa circa 1897. In 1930, the couple had one child, Roger Jr., who was a one-year-old at the time. Mr. Williams worked as a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Department.

85-04824 1201 Orchard Dr Charles E. Allen 1928 Contributing

Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southwest, this is a one-story Tudor Revival cottage with a side gable and a front-gabled entrance vestibule. The house was constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum with thin vergeboards at the flush eaves. The entrance vestibule is centered with an asymmetrical gable extending to the southeast side of the façade. Concrete steps and stoop with metal railing leads to the door. Wide façade chimney partially covered by the southeast side of the entrance vestibule. One window is on either side, each is a six-over-six double-hung, framed by flat boards and flanked by decorative shutters. This home sits on a split lot and shares a contributing detached garage with the property next door, 1207 Orchard Dr.

Integrity: The aluminum siding is a reversible alteration. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Charles E. Allen was born in Iowa circa 1878. His wife, Ida, was also born in Iowa, circa 1883. In 1930, the couple had one son living at home, Kenneth. He was born circa 1911. Mr. Allen made his living building homes in Ames.

85-01082 1204 Orchard Dr Clinton Jay Adams 1940 Contributing

Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing north, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home. Constructed in 1940 according to the Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a hipped roof and front gable, in a distinctly three-bay structure. The foundation materials are brick and concrete and the roof is covered with slate shingles. The exterior clad is brick with quoins at the corners of the bays, cornice with dentils, returned cornice at the corners of the front gable, and decorative shutters around most windows. Rounded portico is supported by four columns and two engaged pilasters with molded, Corinthian-style capitals. The flat roof of the portico is lined with a decorative railing. The door is framed by leaded-glass sidelights, corner lights, and transom, all set within molded boards and paneling. The central window on the center bay is topped with a gauged brick arch, six-over-six double-hung, and flanked by nine-light octagonal windows. The outer bays are symmetrical and feature eight-over-twelve double-hung windows on the first level with rowlock lintels. Eight-over-eight double-hung windows fenestrate the second level and a rowlock course of bricks serves as the sill for the upper windows. Two internal brick chimneys. Non-contributing shed at the west rear of the property. This home was designed by architect Henry L. Fisk from Iowa City.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property stands out in its scale and use of a different style of Colonial Revival themes, it is a good example of a Colonial Revival home with a high degree of integrity. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Clinton Jay Adams was born in 1905 in Ames and died in 1990 at aged 85. The Adams had been in the Funeral Home Business since 1899 when his father M. Jay Adams bought the Elliot Furniture and Undertaking Company with brother-in-law E. C. Potter, a full-time instructor at Iowa State. In 1924 he founded the Adams Funeral Home at the Greeley House at 502 Douglas Avenue with sons Clinton and Frank as partners. Clinton's first wife was Margaret and second wife was Elisabeth. (Ames Tribune, Sep 05, 1964, p. 39)

85-04812 1206 Orchard Dr Thomas F. Vance 1921 Contributing

Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing north, this is a two-story Craftsman home Constructed in 1921 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a front gable, side-gabled one-story wing, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard on the first level and stucco on the second with molded belt courses at the foundation and second level levels. The gables are lined with wide fascia boards, projecting eaves house two layered frieze boards and rafter tails. The front porch is offset to the east under a small gable with knee braces and a molded entablature. The porch is partially enclosed with clapboard. Stone steps align with the doorway, original door likely behind the storm door. A typical window for this home is six- over-one double-hung, paired within flat board and molded lintel trim. A pair of windows sits on the west side of the first level, one pair on the east elevation wing façade, and two pairs evenly placed fenestrate the second level. A smaller window tucked in the gable is eight-over-eight double-hung. A stucco-covered chimney is on the west elevation. A non-contributing detached garage is at the west rear of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, the Thomas F. Vance house had ten people living in it. Mr. Vance was a professor in the Psychology Department at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1885 in Iowa. His wife, Blythe, was born in Iowa circa 1892. In 1930, the couple had two sons and a daughter. Gerald was born circa 1915. Virginia was born circa 1922, and Paul was born circa 1925. Professor Vance's father-in-law and mother-in-law, John and Elsie Cessna. Also in the home were Professor Vance's brother-in-law and sister-in-law, John Jr. and Goldie Cessna. Finally, another sister-in-law, Gladys Cessna was in the home.

85-04825 1207 Orchard Dr Albert T. Mighell 1927 Contributing

Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southwest, this is a one and a half-story inter- war Craftsman-influenced cottage with a side gable roof. The house was constructed in 1927 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The foundation is poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with thin returned cornices at the gable corners, frieze boards, and corner boards. A small front-gabled dormer with a fanlight window is centered in the front roof and the northwest-offset entrance is covered by a small open pediment supported by curved brackets. The entrance door is trimmed with flat boards and a molded lintel partially covered by the bracketed pediment. Concrete steps lead to the front door. The façade windows are one-over-one double-hung, two single windows flanking paired windows. Internal centered brick chimney. A contributing detached garage is shared with the neighboring property, 1201 Orchard Dr.

Integrity: The replaced windows and storm windows are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Albert T. Mighell was born in Illinois circa 1899. His wife, Dorthy, was born in Iowa circa 1903. The couple had twins, a daughter and a son. The children were born circa 1927. The daughter was named Ellen and the son Charles. (Fifteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, Sheet 35-A, Lines 25-28, 1930). Mr. Mighell worked as an assistant professor of agricultural economics at Iowa State College. In 1935, he was appointed to the dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington D.C. (*Ames Tribune*, Oct. 11, 1935, 7).

85-04813	1208 Orchard Dr	Harlan H. Harper	1951	Contributing
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Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing north, this is a one-story Ranch home with multi-hipped roof. The house was constructed in 1951 according to Ames City Assessor data. The foundation is made of concrete block and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The home is clad in textured cream and red brick and has a recessed front open terrace enclosed with a wood deck. The front door is on the right-side projecting volume and has a storm door that is not original. The house has original windows typical of the Ranch style homes of the time including a picture window and casement windows with multiple horizontal lights. A wide brick chimney is on the left side of the façade. The contributing attached garage connected to the right side by a breezeway on the south side.

Integrity: The storm door is a reversible alteration. This property retains its original massing, materials, windows and character defining features with a high degree of integrity and is contributing to the historic district.

History: An ISU alumnus, Harlan A. Harper was a farmer, hog raiser, and a swine field man for Hog Breeder Magazine and M & M Livestock Product Co. He was a member of the Farm Bureau and had been a 4-H leader. Harper was born in 1899 in New Sharon, Iowa and died in 1991 aged 92. His wife was Joan and five sons were Dixon, Harlan Jr., Roger, Joe, and Lowell; and daughters, Dorothy, Mary, and Karel.

85-04814	1210 Orchard Dr	Robert M. Bailie	1933	Contributing
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Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing north, this is a two-story Tudor Revival home Constructed in 1933 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gable roof, sunroom addition, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with irregularly sized slate shingles. The exterior clad is brick and limestone on the first level and half-timbered stucco on the second, with irregularly cut clapboard on the shed-roofed dormer. Flat vergeboards line the flush eaves. The front gable is located on the west side of the façade, and the inner roofline sweeps down over the entrance. The side gable faces east and is deeply clipped with a small dormer balcony, and the sunroom addition is attached to this elevation. Shed-roofed dormer extends from the side gable roof and intersects with the front gable. Entrance is roughly centered on the façade within a shallow elliptical arch, with the original door behind the storm door. Diamond-lead sildlight and herringbone brickwork extend the entrance vestibule area to the end of the flared eave. The gable overhangs on the first level slightly with exposed rafters beneath. The first level has paired fifteen-light casement windows beneath the front gable framed by shutters and paired nine-light casement windows to the east

of the entrance. The second-level houses paired twelve-light casement windows in the gable, and paired diamond-lead windows in the dormer framed by small shutters. Two chimneys, one internal and one brick on the west elevation. The garage is located below the home and is accessed through Blackwood Circle.

Integrity: This property is an exceptional example of its architectural style, and it retains high integrity with character defining features. It retains all original massing, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is contributing to the historic district. This property is recommended for further research and consideration to be individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

History: This was the home of architect, Robert M. Bailie, AIA of Ames. Bailie was a partner in the Ames' firm, Kimball, Bailie & Cowgill Architects. In 1940 Mr. H. C. Gregg, born in Illinois, owned the house. He lived with his wife Maxime from Massachusetts, a young son and daughter, and a maid, Arlene Hill. Gregg was a business manager at Iowa State College.

85-04826	1214 Orchard Dr	Dwight Smithson Jeffers	1923	Non-Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing northwest, this is a one and a half-story home, likely original Craftsman house constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The building has a front gable roof, side-gabled wing, and a basement addition. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vinyl and faux stone. Fascia boards line the enclosed eaves. A small concrete stoop with steps oriented to the northeast precedes the entrance within a slightly projecting front-gabled vestibule. A basement-level garage or storage addition on the right-side elevation has a deck on top, gabled wing on the northeast elevation. The façade fenestrations are made up of one-over-one double-hung windows, three are on the first level to the northeast of the entrance and two at the half-story gable. Alterations to fenestration openings and windows are replacements. A large cream brick chimney is on the northeast elevation of the front gable.

Integrity: The replaced windows eave fascias, siding and entrance door are reversible alterations. Due to significant modifications, this home is considered non-contributing to the historic district.

History: Prof. Dwight Smithson Jeffers was born in Illinois circa 1884. His wife, Helen, was born circa 1892 in Massachusetts. The couple had a son, Nelson, and a daughter Betty. The children were born circa 1915 and circa 1921 respectively. Mr. Jeffers was a professor of forestry at Iowa State College for 10 years. He left Iowa State to take a position in forestry economics at the University of Washington in Seattle (Ames Tribune, Aug. 1, 1931, 6).

85-04815	1215 Orchard Dr	Stewart N. Smith	1925	Contributing
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Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing east, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has side gable roof, a two-story side-gabled wing, and an attached garage by way of a connector. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with decorative shutters and returned cornices in the corners of the gables. The south elevation has a two-story wing projecting volume. The centered front door is flanked by four-pane sidelights and capped with an elliptical transom fanlight, with thin pilasters on the outside of the sidelights. The window for this home is six-over-six double-hung typical of the Colonial Revival style. One window is on either side of the entrance and three evenly spaced windows are on the second level, the center of which is somewhat smaller. The left side volume has six-over-six and

eight-over-eight double-hung windows. All windows were trimmed with flat boards and molded lintels. The non-contributing garage is attached with a hyphen that partially covers the north elevation brick chimney. This property is located below the street grade.

Integrity: The storm door is a reversible alteration. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Stewart N. Smith (**Figure 20**) was born in 1900 in Center Junction, Iowa. He served as Mayor of Ames from 1968 to 1973 and served as City Councilman from 1950 to 1959. His profession was plant genetics, teaching, and research. He developed long holding types of hybrid sweet corn. Each year for 35 years he planted 100 seedling evergreens and has a city park named after him. His first wife Ann R. was born in 1904 in Paullina and died in 1970. Ann graduated from Buena Vista College in Storm Lake. She was a teacher at Center Junction and came to Ames in 1929. They had sons James, Bryan, and Cariton Wallace, and daughter Mary and Sandra. Stuart N. Smith remarried Wilma in 1971, and he died in 1979 at age 78.

85-04827	1224 Orchard Dr	Frank E. Buck	1923	Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing northwest, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a cross-gable roof with the front-gabled wing on the left-side of the façade and an attached garage on the right side. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vertically ribbed with board and batten siding and clapboard beneath the gables and has decorative shutters. The side-gabled roof has been extended on the right-side to cover an attached garage with a story above, ending in a clipped gable. The enclosed eaves are capped with fascia boards. The front porch is centered on the façade and has a wood deck with three sides covered by a hipped-pyramid roof supported by molded columns. The windows are one-over-one double-hung trimmed with flat boards with molded lintels. A set of three windows is beneath the gable, two paired sets inside the porch and on the right side of the porch. A single one-over-one double-hung window is above the garage and a small window is in the front gable. The windows are surrounded by.

Integrity: The storm windows and the siding are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Frank E. Buck was born in Kansas circa 1874. A World War I veteran, in 1930, he worked as an agent for an express company. His wife, Milla, was born in England circa 1892 and immigrated to the United States in 1919. She worked as a florist in a flower shop. In 1930 the couple had a son James who was born circa 1920, and a daughter, Guyola, born circa 1921.

85-04816	1225 Orchard Dr	R. G. Pasley	1948	Contributing
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Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing east, this is a Ranch home constructed in 1948 according to Ames City Assessor data. Despite the assessor's records, this house appears to have been built in the late 1960s or 1970s. The L-shaped house has a multi-hipped roof and attached front garage on the right side. The foundation material is likely poured concrete, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vertical boards above a split-face ashlar stone base. A thin porch sits beneath the garage roof to the south, the porch roof supported by square columns and the front door is recessed. The façade fenestration

is original three-light casement windows with horizontal panes in sets of three and four. A central split-face ashlar stone chimney is at the roof ridge.

Integrity: This property retains a high level of integrity as a vernacular Ranch-style building and has original massing, materials, windows, and character defining features making it contributing to the historic district.

History: R. G. Pasley was a lawyer with an office in Ames who was appointed City Attorney in 1974. He was a lieutenant at Fort Ord in 1941. His son Clarke Abbott Pasley was an industrial administration graduate in 1963 from Iowa State University and went on to Law School at the University of Iowa.

85-04828	1228 Orchard Dr	Sid C. Cliff	1928	Non-Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing northwest, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1928 according to the Ames City Assessor data. The house has an overlapped front gable roof and an enclosed half-width porch. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is wood shingles with fascia board lining the wood-enclosed eaves. The added porch gable is asymmetrical, and the front door is on the west elevation of the porch, and the porch windows are large, fixed single panes in a pairing. The windows beneath the main gable are one-over-one double-hung with unfinished wood board Trim. A non-contributing detached garage at the rear west of the property. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman bungalows in the additions, distinctive for their one-story, overlapping front-gabled design and enclosed half-length porches.

Integrity: The storm windows, porch enclosure, and the siding are reversible alterations. While this type of home is characteristically found with an enclosed porch, the treatment on this home is not consistent with the historic porch enclosures elsewhere in the additions. This and the modifications to the porch gable roof render this home non-contributing to the district.

History: This address first appears in the 1924 phone directory and the resident is Sid C. Cliff. Nothing was found of Mr. Cliff during the time he lived on Orchard Drive; however, it was discovered that in 1931, he was a manager at the Ames Canning Company (Ames Tribune, Apr. 1, 1931, 1). In the late 1920s the home is occupied by D. D. Reynolds (phone directories) and by 1930, Delmer Wiley, his wife and two children live there. The Wiley's also had a boarder in 1930, Florence Smith.

85-04817	1231 Orchard Dr	John L. Powers	1931	Contributing
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Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival home constructed in 1931 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a cross-gable roof and one-story wing on the right side. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is multi-color brick on the first level and board and batten siding on the gable. Rowlock course bricks line the base of the gable and provide windowsills for the first-level windows. The front gable is located on the southwest side of the façade and the steep side gable faces northeast. The small concrete porch is covered by the extended sweep of the front gable, which is supported by a turned wood column. A small art glass sidelight sits to the east of the door. The front gable has a jerkinhead, with small decorative trim fans in the corners. A historic one-story wing on the northeast elevation has a deck on the roof. The windows are paired six-over-six double-hung on the southwest side and paired six-light casement windows to the east of the door. Paired six-over-one double-hung windows are in the half-story gable. The side wing has a door and paired six-light fixed windows.

An interior covered brick chimney is at the cross-gable ridge. A contributing detached garage is directly west of the house.

Integrity: The replacement windows and the gable siding are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: John L. Powers was born in Ohio in 1863, was the son of a merchant. He lived in the house with his wife Ella in 1940 and was retired at the time. John was a newspaper publisher, and the family owned The Tribune Publishing Company until 1935. His son, John L. Powers Jr. was an avid golfer and involved in local Ames's politics. Children were Charles O. Gretchen Frederic D. and John L. Powers.

85-04829	1232 Orchard Dr	W. E. Hoffman	1935	Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing northwest, this is a one-story Craftsman bungalow constructed in 1935 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a front gable roof, and a front-gabled projecting entrance vestibule centered on the façade with stucco-covered railing flanking the concrete front steps. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vertical boards and wood shingles on the gable. The paired one-over-one double-hung windows are on either side of the entrance with a hexagonal porthole-style window beneath the gable. A contributing detached garage is at the rear east of the property.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm windows siding and the gable siding are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In the 1929 directory, W. E. Hoffman is listed as living in the house. Little is known of Hoffman other than he occasionally went to Des Moines on business (Ames Tribune, Jan. 25, 1929, 2) and he had a wife and two daughters, Eloise and Lola (Ames Tribune, April 20, 1929, 2). In 1930, the home was occupied by Russell L. Reece, his wife, Lillian, and son, John.

85-04830	1236 Orchard Dr	James W. Johnson	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing northwest, this is a one-story craftsman cottage that was built in 1920 according to the Ames City Assessor data. The house has a layered front gable roof, an enclosed half-width porch, and rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum, fascia board lining the enclosed eaves. The enclosed porch is offset to the west, its gable at a lower pitch than the main gable and vertical boards at the foundation. Painted concrete steps lead to the roughly centered door, though this door does not align with the original façade door visible behind the enclosure and offset to the west. An original window can be seen behind the enclosure. A replaced one-over-one double-hung window is on the east side of the façade. A small, paired four-over-one double-hung windows in the gable with Craftsman-typical vertical panes in the upper sash. Original windows and door are trimmed with flat boards and molded lintels. A rebuilt chimney is on the west side of the façade, partially covered by the porch. A stone retaining wall is along the driveway and the front lawn. A non-contributing detached garage is at the rear west of the property.

Integrity: The replacement windows, aluminum siding, and vertical wood board on the porch foundation are reversible alterations. While this porch enclosure is not original, it is congruent with the other porch enclosures that are now characteristic in the district. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: James W. Johnson was the original owner of the house. In 1930, the home was occupied by Herbert A. Derby and his wife, Beulah. Both husband and wife were born in Canada and immigrated to the United States in 1927. He was born circa 1899 and worked as a researcher at Iowa State College. His wife was born circa 1899. In 1930, the couple had a baby daughter Phyllis.

85-04818	1239 Orchard Dr	Fred Fischer	1923	Contributing
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Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home that was constructed in 1923 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, side porch, rear addition, and an attached garage by an opened breezeway. The foundation is made of concrete block and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard, with corner boards, returned cornices, and vertical boards in the gables. The entrance door is centered on the main volume including a molded entablature and full-length-pane sidelights. Four evenly placed one-over-one double-hung windows fenestrate the façade. An added shed-roofed wrap-around porch addition is on the southwest elevation.

Integrity: The replacement windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Fred Fisher was born in Germany circa 1886. He immigrated to the United States in 1919. His wife, Nora, was born in Pennsylvania circa 1886. The couple had three sons, John, Fred, and Arther. They were born one year apart beginning in about 1920. Mr. Fisher made his living as a building contractor. Not only did Mr. Fisher build homes in Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions but he also was the general contractor for the Band Shell at the Bandshell Park Historic District in Ames.

85-04831	1240 Orchard Dr	Paul F. Barnard	1920	Contributing
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Description: Located on the inner side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing northwest, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home was constructed in 1920 according to the Ames City Assessor. The house has a side gable roof, and a centered front gabled porch is supported by thin wood columns and enclosed by turned wood railings. The foundation material is stucco-covered brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard, with molded fascia lining the enclosed eaves and corner boards. Rough-hewn stone steps lead to the porch entrance and a centered front door. A six-over-six double-hung window on the west side of the primary façade, eight-over-eight double-hung window directly east of door. Façade fenestration likely altered. East elevation fenestrated with a central shallow bay with a shed roof and a set of three single-pane casement windows on the first level, with a six-over-six double-hung window to the south and an eight-over-eight double-hung window to the north. A paired six-over-six double-hung windows in the gable at the half-story. All windows have flat boards and molded lintel trim. An added flat-roofed garage is attached at the east corner and was constructed in 1945 according to the Ames City Assessor data.

Integrity: The replacement windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Paul F. Barnard was born circa 1894 in Iowa. Mr. Barnard was a veteran of World War I. He went on to become a civil engineer with the Iowa State Highway Commission. His wife, Marie, was born in Iowa circa 1900.

85-04819 1247 Orchard Dr Harry Hall 1925 Non-Contributing

Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a one-story inter-war period vernacular home constructed in 1925 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a hipped roof with a rear addition and an attached garage. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vinyl and thin-cut limestone, with decorative shutters. The entrance is roughly centered on the façade, beneath a pyramid hip roofed supported by square columns on the slightly raised concrete porch. Large thin-cut limestone clad chimney just northeast of the entrance. Two one-over-one double-hung windows to the southwest of the entrance. Attached hip-roofed garage on the northeast elevation.

Integrity:

The replacement windows, shutters, front chimney, and siding are reversible alterations. Due to significant alterations to the façade including cladding materials, chimney, and fenestration openings this home is considered non-contributing.

History: Harry Hall was a veteran of World War I. He was born in Iowa circa 1894. His wife, Martha, was born in Kentucky circa 1900. In 1930, the Halls had one 4-year-old son, John. Mr. Hall and fellow Ridgewood Addition resident C. W. Kimler were owners of Kimler Coal and Ice Company in Ames (Ames Tribune, Oct. 17, 1931, 6).

85-01083 1253 Orchard Dr Frank Spedding 1933 Contributing

Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a one-story Tudor Revival cottage constructed in 1933 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a cross-gable roof with a steep front gable on the left side of the façade and layered side gables. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is aluminum, has decorative shutters flanking the windows and thin vergeboards on the gables. An added centered shed-roofed dormer with thin three-light window is situated on the side gable. A section of the side gable roof has a secondary angle to cover the small porch and entrance door that is supported by a thin column. The first level has a paired four-over-four double-hung windows beneath the gable, and two four-over-four double-hung windows flanking the center six-over-six double-hung window in a set on the wing. A small projecting gable balcony is on southwest elevation. A brick chimney is on the northeast elevation with subtly decorative coursework at the top. A non-contributing detached garage is accessible from 13th Street.

Integrity: The storm windows, replaced windows, side balcony, and dormer are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Dr. Frank Spedding was a renowned chemist who worked on the first controlled nuclear chain reaction for the Manhattan Project. Dr. Spedding Born in 1902 in Hamilton, Ontario and he obtained a Ph. D in chemistry from Berkeley University in 1929. In 1941 he led the team that developed an efficient means of extracting pure uranium. He founded the Institute of Atomic Research and the Ames Laboratory 1947 under the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and was its

director until 1968. His team at Iowa State College developed the Ames process to efficiently obtain high purity uranium from uranium halides. The "Ames Project" ultimately produced more than 1,000 tons of uranium for the Manhattan Project. Spedding later served as founder and director of the Ames Laboratory, a United States Department of Energy national laboratory affiliated with Iowa State University. In 1984 he died in Ames, Iowa. (Atomic Heritage Foundation webpage, <https://ahf.nuclearmuseum.org/ahf/profile/frank-spedding>, accessed October 2024.)

R. E. Briley was the original owner of the house and in 1939, Briley sold this home to Dr. Frank Spedding. Dr. Frank Spedding was not the original owner of this home, however due to the importance of his work while he lived in the house, this house is eligible to the National Register under Criterion B.

85-04820 1257 Orchard Dr. Clarence Hartley Covault 1941 Contributing

Description: Located on the outer side of the Orchard Dr loop, facing southeast, this is a one-story Minimal Traditional cottage was constructed in 1941 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a nested side gable roof. The foundation is made of concrete block and the roof is covered with composition shingle, and the siding is wood shingles. A small concrete stoop with metal railing leads to the centered front door with flat board trim that is covered with a metal awning. A one-over-one double-hung window is on either side of the entrance door. A brick chimney on the northeast elevation with subtly decorative coursework at the top. This cottage is one of the simplest Minimal Traditional homes in the additions.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Clarence Hartley Covault was professor of Veterinary Medicine at Iowa State College, becoming head of the department in 1930 and director of clinics from 1934 until his retirement in 1956. Clarence joined the ISC faculty in 1913 after receiving a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Ohio State University. He was born in 1886 in Troy, Ohio, and died in 1969 at age 83. His wife was Kathryn H. Covault and his daughter Evelyn who taught American literature at Ames High School and served as an academic advisor at Iowa State University.

85-04837 1206 Park Way (10th St) 1926 Contributing

Description: Located on the south side of Park Way, facing northeast, this is a one-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1926 according to Ames City Assessor data. The home has a side gable roof on the main volume, a hip-roofed front wing, and one and a half-story attached garage addition on the right-side rear. The foundation is covered with brick and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is wide clapboard, with wide fascia boards at the roofline, and molded frieze boards, rafter tails, and triangular knee braces beneath the projecting eaves. The gables are jerkinhead. The roof extends from its south side covering the centered front door accessed by a small concrete porch, supported by a wood column on the left corner. The original door is flanked by four-pane sidelights, the door is behind the storm door. Fenestrations include a paired one-over-one double-hung replacement windows on the north wing and a set of three four-over-one double-hung windows on the south side of the entrance. Windows are trimmed with flat boards and molded lintels. A painted brick chimney is on the north elevation. A garage

with half-story addition is a recent alteration with compatible features. A contributing detached garage is located behind the addition, on the north side of the property.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows and door are reversible alterations. This property still retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, this house was rented by Bernard Rosebloom and his wife Ruth. Mr. Rosebloom worked as a designer for the Iowa State Highway Commission. He was born circa 1897 in Iowa, and he was a World War I veteran. Mrs. Rosebloom was born in South Dakota circa 1895. At the time, the couple had one daughter, Ann, who was born circa 1926.

85-04836	1208 Park Way (10th St)	Edgar S. Jacobson	1924	Contributing
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Description: Located on the south side of Park Way, facing northeast, this is a two-story Tudor Revival home constructed in 1924 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gable roof, front gables, and hip-roofed elements. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is brick along the lower half of the first level and highly textured stucco with half-timbering in the gables, cladding materials separated by a rowlock course of bricks with limestone corner pieces. Molded vergeboards line the gables near the flush eaves. The front gable is located on the east side of the façade, with a slightly projecting hip roof beneath, hip-roofed dormer in the side gable roof on the west side of the façade. The projecting gable roof entrance vestibule is centered on the façade. The lancet arch doorway is made of multi-colored brick, surrounding the original lancet door with diamond-leaded glass. Semi-circle brick steps lead to the doorway. The windows on this home are a six-over-six double hung with flat board and molded lintel trim typical of the style. Paired windows are on either side of the entrance vestibule, one window in the front gable and one in the front dormer. A hipped roof bay is visible on the east elevation. The interior centered brick chimney is on the roof ridge. A contributing detached garage at the south edge of the property.

Integrity: The storm windows and door are reversible alterations. This property has high integrity and retains its original massing, materials, windows and door, and many character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home was owned by Edgar S. Jacobson and his wife Esther. Mr. Jacobson was a World War I veteran who was born circa 1901. He worked as an office manager at Iowa State College. Mrs. Jacobson was born circa 1899 in Illinois. The couple had one daughter, Barbra, who was born circa 1926.

85-04835	1212 Park Way (10th St)	William G. Gaessler	1921	Contributing
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Description: Located on the south side of Park Way, facing north, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home constructed in 1921 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has steep side gable roof and a large front dormer with deeply set jerkinhead. The foundation is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is wood shingles, with molded fascia board lining the gables. The front roof extends at a secondary angle to cover the partially enclosed porch. An open porch is on the east side of the façade, creating a recessed entrance, with concrete steps leading toward the front door trimmed with flat boards. The porch roof is supported by large, tapered columns. The porch enclosure is a stucco low wall. Paired windows in the dormer are recessed from the roofline, with six-over-one double-hung windows within flat board trim. Stucco-covered chimney on the west elevation. A contributing detached garage

located at the rear east corner of the property with a brick and concrete patterned drive. This home is part of a subtype of Craftsman homes in the additions that feature a steep side-gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows and door are reversible alterations. This property has high integrity and retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: This home (**Figures 21 to 24**) was owned by William G. Gaessler and his wife Myrtle. Mr. Gaessler worked as a chemist at Iowa State College. He was born circa 1889 in Missouri. Mrs. Gaessler was born circa 1893 in Illinois. In 1930, the couple had one daughter, Ruth. She was 5 years old at the time. In 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Gaessler founded the Camp Fire Girls Camp Canwita on the north edge of Ames.

85-04832	1213 Park Way (10th St)	H. C. Murphey	1928	Contributing
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Description: Located on the north side of Park Way, facing south, this is a one-story Craftsman cottage constructed in 1928 according to Ames City Assessor data. The home is brick with a soldier course belt at the foundation level and has a hipped roof. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. A small front gable roof sits above a brick arch framing the recessed porch that is offset to the west. The façade has a brick chimney slightly offset to the east. The original windows are three-over-one double-hung with Craftsman-style vertical panes in the upper sash typical of this style of home. One window is on either side of the chimney, and a further pair at the east end of the façade. Set of three to the west of the entrance. A left side projecting entrance volume is original to the home. A garage built beneath the home is on the west side with a front entrance, concrete retaining walls emphasize the raised grade of the home.

Integrity: This property has high integrity and retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, this home was rented by Melvin G. Davis and his wife, Sylvia. Mr. Davis was born circa 1891 in Indiana. He worked as a public-school superintendent. Mrs. Davis was born circa 1892 in Indiana. The couple had three daughters. At the time, Melvina was fourteen, Beryl was nine, and Elaine was one. The couple also had a live-in maid, Frances Budd. Miss Budd was born circa 1909 in Iowa.

85-04834	1220 Park Way (10th St)	W. E. Queal	1931	Contributing
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Description: Located on the south side of Park Way, facing north, this is a one and a half-story Craftsman home with Colonial Revival-influenced alterations. The house has a steep side gable roof, central shed-roofed dormer, original porch enclosed, and a projecting half-width entrance vestibule addition. Constructed in 1931 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is vinyl with thin fascia boards, frieze boards beneath the gables, and cornice added beneath the side gable's eaves. Modern wood steps lead to the east-offset entrance vestibule, door flanked by an eight-over-eight double-hung window. The first level windows and the dormer have six-over-six double-hung all with wide board and molded lintel trim. The detached garage at the rear east of the property is considered a non-contributing structure. This home is part of a subtype of

Craftsman homes in the neighborhood that feature a steep side- gabled roof with a prominent central dormer.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows and door are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Rose Maywald lived in the house in 1938. The 1940 Census lists W. A. Keiser, 47, from Germany as owner with wife Marcela M. was from France. He was a ticket agent at C&NW Railway.

85-04833	1228 Park Way (10th St)	Abbie Langmaid	1939	Contributing
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Description: Located on the south side of Park Way, facing northwest, this is a two-story Minimal Traditional home with Colonial Revival influences. Constructed in 1939 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a side gable roof, and a rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with decorative shutters flanking the windows, thin cornice with nearly flush eaves. Built-in garage on the east side of the first level with a slightly projecting roof lined by a thin cornice. Concrete steps and stoop lead to the front door, framed by Colonial Revival influenced pilasters and entablature. Two four-over-four horizontally oriented double-hung windows are on the second level, framed by thin boards and abutting the cornice. An Interior central brick chimney is on the roof ridge.

Integrity: This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Miss Abbie Langmaid was aged 45 in 1940, was born in Iowa, and worked as Head of Social Services.

85-04838	1107 9th Street	Mrs. Arlene Schmidt	1958	Contributing
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Description: Located on the north side of 9th Street, facing south, this is a one-story Ranch style home constructed in 1958 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, brick base on the façade, vinyl siding above, and a concrete foundation. The entrance door is accessed by a set of wood stairs and landing with wood railings. A three-part window in the left side of the façade has one large, fixed glass in the center flanked by narrow double hung windows. The additional double hung windows side-by-side are to the right of the entrance door. The integrated garage is on the right side of the façade.

Integrity: This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Arlene Delyte Passmore Schmidt was born in Ames in 1924. She graduated from Ames High School in 1942. She had worked in the dietary department of Mary Greeley Medical Center and worked at the switchboard at Iowa State University. She was a member of the VFW Auxiliary, the American Legion Auxiliary Post No. 37 and First United Methodist Church. She had a son Michael Schmidt and daughter Barbara with first husband Bob Schmidt. She married Ben Kuklok in 1971, and they lived in the house after the wedding. Arlene died at 77 in 2002. She had another daughter Chris Schreck with Merle Rogers whom she divorced in 1965.

85-04839 1219 9th Street Herbert A. Arthur 1937 Contributing

Description: Located on the north side of 9th Street, facing southwest, this is a two-story Colonial Revival home constructed in 1937 according to Ames Inspection Division permit files. The house has a hipped roof and rear addition. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is covered in composition shingle. The exterior clad is clapboard with decorative shutters, cornice beneath the roofline with a wide flat frieze board. Modern concrete steps with metal railing leads to the centered entrance framed by three layers of thick boards and capped with a small, hipped roof, with a cornice and lightly flared corners. First level with two eight-over-one double-hung windows with decorative panels beneath, surrounded by flat boards with molded lintels. Second story with two eight-over-one double-hung windows and a smaller central six-over-one double-hung window, windows framed by flat boards with the frieze board acting as the lintel. Internal centered brick chimney. A contributing detached garage at the north rear of the property. This property has a stone retaining wall in the front garden and concrete steps that lead up to the house entrance.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows and entrance door trim are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Herbert A. Arthur was born in Iowa in 1902. He was an engineer with the Iowa Highway Commission. He lived in the house with his wife Minnie and son Phyllip. Minnie was a grade-school teacher before her marriage and was very involved in the Christ Congregational and the United Church of Christ.

85-04840 1223 9th Street Clifford F. Miller 1922 Contributing

Description: Located on the northeast side of 9th Street, facing southwest, this is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival home was constructed in 1922 according to Ames City Assessor data. The house has a side gambrel roof, a central dormer, and a one-story wing at the rear. The foundation is covered with brick and the roof is covered with composition shingle. The exterior clad is thin clapboard siding, with returned cornices in the gambrel corners, thin fascia boards in the nearly flush eaves at the gambrel and frieze boards beneath the side roof eaves. Concrete steps and stoop with metal railing leads to the north-offset entrance which is flanked by decorative shutters. The original door may remain behind the storm door, and the entrance is framed by flat boards with a molded lintel. The windows are six-over-one double-hung, typical for this home style. The first level fenestration has two evenly spaced windows to the south of the door with flat board and molded lintel trim, and the second-level windows are housed in the large dormer in two pairs, one at either end, with flat boards or lintels abutting the frieze board. A historic one-story wing is on the south elevation with paired single-pane casement windows. A non-contributing garage is at the rear of the house. This home is one of a subset of uncommon Dutch Colonial Revival homes that falls within the umbrella of Colonial Revival, notable for their side-gambrel roofs and front dormers.

Integrity: The replacement windows and storm windows and storm door are reversible alterations. This property has high integrity and retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: In 1930, this home was owned by Clifford Miller and his wife Mary. Mr. Miller was born circa 1884 in Nebraska. He worked as a teacher at Iowa State College. Mrs. Miller was born circa 1886 in Illinois. At the time, the couple had two children living at home. Frances was a sixteen-year-old

daughter, and Richard was an eleven-year-old son. The couple also had a boarder, twenty-two-year-old Anna Hines.

85-04841	1024 Blackwood Circle	Irene O. Sogard	1950	Contributing
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Description: Located on the east side of Blackwood Circle, facing west, this is a one-story Ranch home constructed in 1950 according to Ames City Assessor data and Inspection Division permit files. The house has a multi-hipped roof and built-in garage. The foundation material is concrete, the roof is covered with composition shingle and the home is clad in original clapboard siding. A small concrete porch with steps up to the central door with multipaned sidelight on the south side. A set of three casement windows north of door, ribbon of four large fixed-pane windows south of door. The centered interior chimney is stucco-clad. A secondary stucco-clad chimney is on the south elevation addition.

Integrity: The replacement windows, storm door and the garage door are reversible alterations. This property retains its original massing, materials, and character defining features and is contributing to the historic district.

History: Miss Irene Orletta Sogard was born in 1897 in Stanhope. She moved to Ames in 1914. She went to Ames High School and attended ST. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota and Gregg College in Chicago (at the time, a prominent institution for teaching shorthand and other business-related courses). Sogard was the official shorthand reporter for the Ames Municipal Court from 1928 until 1961. From 1930 to 1943 she was Ames Deputy Clerk and was secretary to Judge T. Garfield from 1944 to 1967. She lived in the house until 1971 and died in 1975 at age 77.

85-04842	1101 Blackwood Circle	Craig W. Stephenson	1929	Non-contributing
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Description: Located on the west side of Blackwood Circle, facing east, this is a one and a half-story Tudor Revival home constructed in 1929 according to Ames City Assessor data and significantly altered in recent years. The cross-gable roof has a front-gabled addition on the second level and a detached garage with a side-gabled open breezeway on the right side. The foundation material is brick, and the roof is clad in thick composition shingles and standing-seam metal roof shed dormers. The exterior is brick on the first level with limestone details, paneled stucco on the second level, and un-painted clapboard in the gable. The entrance vestibule has been altered and is roofed with a steeply pitched gable, with layered vergeboard, projecting fascia with second vergeboard supported by curved brackets. The front door is slightly recessed beneath a limestone segmental arch, with a leaded art glass window. Small sidelights recessed from the door have limestone sills. The windows are replacement multi-light casement windows.

Integrity: This home is considered non-contributing due to substantial additions, fenestration alterations and replacements, entrance alterations, and siding replacements.

History: Craig Stephenson was born in Iowa circa 1877. In 1930, he was a manager at a dry goods store. His wife, Elsie, was born in South Dakota circa 1887. The couple had four sons and a daughter living at home in 1930. Conrad was born circa 1909. His sister, Annafred was born circa 1912. Craig Jr. was born circa 1913; James was born circa 1918, and Robert was born circa 1928. Mrs. Stephenson's mother, Anna Conrad, was also living in the home. She was born in Iowa circa 1860. (Fifteenth Census of the U.S., Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, Sheet 34-B, Lines 88-95, 1930). Mr. Stephenson would go on to become the proprietor of Stephenson's, a fabric store located at 2428 Lincoln Way, Ames.

Historic Context Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Historic District

In 1846, the first settlers arrived in the tallgrass prairie that would become Ames.³² Sixteen years later Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862, which authorized the construction of the first transcontinental railroad. In due course, Ames would find itself connected to that line. Consequently, the location of Ames, like many Midwestern towns, was determined by those who built the railroads. In 1863, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad (CR&MRR) went as far west as Marshalltown, Iowa, about 40 miles east of Ames. Looking to extend the road further west, the company sent its head engineer, John Blair (**Figure 25**), to determine the best place to build the next depot.³³ More than just an engineer, Blair was an entrepreneur and a founder of new towns.³⁴

While scouting for the CR&MRR, Blair decided that land owned by Lucian Quincy Hoggatt, Issac Black, and Samuel Heistad (**Figure 26**) would make a suitable spot for the next depot and town due to the surrounding rich farmland and the adjacent Skunk River.³⁵ Blair offered to buy the land, but the trio of farmers refused. Incidentally, Hoggatt was the county sheriff³⁶ and owned the land upon which the Chautauqua Park Addition would someday be built³⁷ but that was a long way off.

Undeterred by the landowners refusing to sell to him, Blair conspired with Cynthia Duff to purchase the land on his behalf.³⁸ While the trio had refused to sell to Blair, they were willing to sell to Duff. She purchased their land along with land owned by James Brooks, and Nathan Andrews. A few months later, she sold the various parcels that had belong to all five to Blair.³⁹ With the land now in his possession the Blair Land Company platted the town in December 1864.⁴⁰ He then named the town after a Massachusetts congressman and railroad investor, Oakes Ames (**Figure 27**).

Meanwhile, in 1858, roughly two miles due west of Ames, Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm was established.⁴¹ Four years later, Iowa became the first state to accept the terms of the Morrill Act, the law creating land-grant colleges. Next, the Iowa legislature decided to make Iowa Agricultural College the state's land-grant institution.⁴²

³² Farwell T. Brown, "An Ames Time Table," March 12, 1995.

³³ Margaret Vance, "150 Years in 50 Minutes: An Overview of Ames History," Ames History Museum, Aug. 26, 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWyJL2xSOwI>.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Warner & Foote. Minneapolis, Minnesota. : Warner & Foote, 1883.

<https://lccn.loc.gov/2005625332>.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Farwell T. Brown, "An Ames Time Table," March 12, 1995.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Iowa State University Library, "A Brief History of Iowa State University," University Archives, accessed October 20, 2024, <https://historicexhibits.lib.iastate.edu/150/template/brief-history.html>.

⁴² Ibid.

While the college was founded and the first building (the farmhouse) was built before Ames came into existence, students wouldn't arrive until 1869, five years after Ames had been platted.⁴³ That same year, 1869, Ames voted to incorporate.⁴⁴

Clearly, Ames and the college were growing and developing simultaneously, yet at the time, they were two distinct, physically separated entities, with no formal plans for the city to ever bring the college into its corporate boundaries. While some early residents in Ames put the college "at the head in the list of [their] local advantages,⁴⁵" there were several forces keeping the two apart, both natural and philosophical. The distance of a couple of miles was one thing, but the lack of paved roads and, more importantly, for the first few years, the absence of a suitable bridge over the loway Creek meant that there was a physical barrier that was almost impossible to travers after heavy rains. Or as historian W. O. Payne put it in 1911, the loway Creek was "quite capable . . . of affording considerable obstruction to traffic."⁴⁶ Then too, there was one of the philosophical pillars upon which the college was founded. The students were supposed to be isolated; thereby they would be safe from the corrupting effects of outside influences, such as city life and commercial activity.⁴⁷

The situation changed significantly in 1891 when William Beardshear (**Figure 28**) became the new president of the college.⁴⁸ Beardshear's actions indicate he saw in Ames a potential partner for the college. During Beardshear's tenure, Iowa State College experienced substantial expansion. Under his leadership, the college's enrollment nearly quadrupled, and several important campus buildings (**Figure 29**) were constructed, including the iconic Campanile.⁴⁹ Of course, this growth was not limited to the college. It necessarily led to concurrent growth in Ames. Beginning in 1896, students were allowed to live off campus.⁵⁰ Moreover, Beardshear had encouraged entrepreneurs to construct boardinghouses in Ames.⁵¹ In 1899, the college was advertising in the Ames' papers,

⁴³ "History of Iowa State: 'From Prairie to Prominence': A Brief History"

⁴⁴ C. E. Turner, *Centennial History of the Town of Ames*, July 4, 1876. 4.

⁴⁵ C. E. Turner, "A Centennial History of Ames," Ames History Museum, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://ameshistory.org/content/centennial-history-ames>.

⁴⁶ W. O. Payne, *History of Story County Iowa: A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and Achievement*. Volume 1. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1911, 341.

⁴⁷ Douglas Biggs, "Secessionitus in West Ames: The 4th Ward 'Independence Movement,' 1914-1920," Ames History Museum, May 25, 2021. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yGVb6akA54g>.

⁴⁸ Douglas Biggs, "Using Calamity to Drive College Policy: President William Beardshear, Iowa State College, and the Challenge of Enrollment Growth, 1891-1902, *American Educational History Journal*, Volume 43, Number1, 61.

⁴⁹ Claire Hoppe, "Examining the history behind naming Beardshear Hall," *Iowa State Daily*, April 28, 2022, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://iowastatedaily.com/2610/news/examining-the-history-behind-naming-beardshear-hall/>.

⁵⁰ Douglas Biggs, "Using Calamity to Drive College Policy: President William Beardshear, Iowa State College, and the Challenge of Enrollment Growth, 1891-1902, *American Educational History Journal*, Volume 43, Number1, 64.

⁵¹ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902-1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 105, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

seeking residents to provide room and board to college students.⁵² Since the City had incorporated the land around the college in 1893,⁵³ the actions of the college president necessarily encouraged students to become residents of Ames.

Beardshear's tenure removed the philosophical barrier separating the college from Ames but what about the geographical barriers of distance, and the loway Creek floodplain? Before any type of mechanized transportation, the trip from downtown Ames to the college was undertaken on foot or horse-drawn vehicle.⁵⁴ By foot was necessarily slow, but even a horse drawn bus would struggle in the often-muddy streets. Concurrent with the start of Beardshear's presidency, the Ames & College Railway came into existence in 1891.⁵⁵ Locally known as the Dinkey (**Figure 30**), this small, steam powered train functioned as a streetcar and provided more or less reliable transportation between the city and the college from its inception until its demise in 1907. In the beginning, the train made eleven trips per day.⁵⁶ That number had doubled by 1897.⁵⁷ It was still not enough. The college continued to grow, and more was demanded of the small train. By 1902 there were 34 trips per day. At times, the seats were full, the aisles were full, and passengers stood on the running boards clinging to the exterior rails.⁵⁸ In its final fiscal year, the Dinkey saw 403,460 passengers travel between Iowa State College and downtown Ames for a nickel each way.⁵⁹ Clearly, "the Ames & College Railway had transformed Ames and ISC into one community."⁶⁰

What was not clear was the future of the locally owned A&C. While the line had laid the groundwork for future expansion and electrification of streetcars in Ames, it was slow, dangerous and dirty.⁶¹ By the early 1900s, steam-powered streetcars were rapidly

⁵² Douglas Biggs, "Using Calamity to Drive College Policy: President William Beardshear, Iowa State College, and the Challenge of Enrollment Growth, 1891-1902, *American Educational History Journal*, Volume 43, Number 1, 68-69.

⁵³ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902-1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 102, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

⁵⁴ "Ames & College Railway (Dinkey)," Ames History Museum, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://ameshistory.org/content/ames-college-railway-dinkey>.

⁵⁵ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902-1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 102, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

⁵⁶ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902-1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 106, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902-1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 104, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

⁶¹ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902-1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 101-29, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

becoming obsolete as cities across America began replacing them with electric trains.⁶² The transition was driven by the advantages of electric power, which offered greater efficiency, lower operational costs, and the ability to provide more reliable service.⁶³ In the fall of 1906, the Newton & Northwestern Railway (N&NW) purchased the A&C.⁶⁴ Shortly thereafter, the N&NW became the Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern (FDDM&S).⁶⁵

The FDDM&S replaced the old line with a new electric powered railway (**Figure 31**). The new service began in September of 1907,⁶⁶ three years before the Chautauqua Addition to Ames was platted. While the A&C tracks had run along 5th Street, one block south of what would become the Chautauqua Park Addition, the new tracks built in 1907 were moved another block south, to Main Street.⁶⁷ Also in 1907, a cinder paved foot path was built between downtown Ames and the college. The path included a pedestrian bridge over Ioway Creek.⁶⁸ To the north, a second pedestrian bridge was constructed by the railroad to dissuade students from using the rail bridge.⁶⁹ The bonds between the college and Ames were strengthening (**Figure 32**). In 1916, the same year the Ridgewood Addition was platted, the FDDM&S added a loop around campus.⁷⁰ The streetcar line now functioned as an inter-campus line as well as a vital link between downtown and the campus as well as points along the route, as was typical of streetcars systems throughout the world. In other words, a trip to or from any point along the streetcar route was only a short walk from almost anywhere in Ames or the college. Electric streetcar service would continue until the summer of 1929, when service was "temporarily" suspended.⁷¹ It never resumed. The Great Depression certainly played a role. Additionally, competition from cabs and unregulated bus companies was eating into the FDDM&S's revenue stream.⁷²

⁶² Adam Burns, "Streetcars and Trolleys, The History Of Their Rise And Fall," American-Rails.com, last revised September 6, 2024, <https://www.american-rails.com/streetcars.html>.

⁶³ Eric Schatzberg, "The Mechanization of Urban Transit in the United States: Electricity and Its Competitors," *History and Technology* 14, no. 3 (1998): 187-216, https://ethw.org/w/images/3/3e/Schatzberg,_The_Mechanization_of_Urban_Transit_in_the_US.pdf.

⁶⁴ Douglas Biggs, "The Laughing Rolling Stock of the State": The Ames & College Railway, 1902–1907," *The Annals of Iowa* 75, no. 2 (Spring 2016): 126, <https://pubs.lib.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/article/10732/galley/119308/view/>.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ "Ames Transit History," Iowa Department of Transportation, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://iowadot.gov/transit/transit-history/ames-transit-history>.

⁶⁷ "Ames Transit History," Iowa Department of Transportation, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://iowadot.gov/transit/transit-history/ames-transit-history>.

⁶⁸ Farwell T. Brown, "Ames Timetable Timeline," Internet Archive, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://archive.org/details/amestimetabletimeline/mode/2up>.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ "Ames Transit History," Iowa Department of Transportation, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://iowadot.gov/transit/transit-history/ames-transit-history>.

⁷² *Ibid.*

Meanwhile, Ames and the college were modernizing. Unquestionably, an electric streetcar needed an electric plant. In fact, electricity came first to the college. While the world's first central electric plant was built by Edison in 1882, a scant two years later, Edison built an electric plant on the Iowa State Campus in 1884.⁷³ Not to be left behind, in 1896, the City of Ames issued bonds to build an electric plant.⁷⁴ Of course, electricity was not the only modern amenity becoming commonplace in American towns and cities. In 1897, the college built a central water system which included a 162,000-gallon water tower.⁷⁵ The next utility to arrive was the telephone. In 1897, a ten-year franchise was given to the Iowa Telephone Company in Ames.⁷⁶ Two years on and the city established its first landfill.⁷⁷ Then, in 1900, sewers, sidewalks, water mains and streetlights were all on the city council's agenda.⁷⁸ Additionally, the City Park Committee was created that year.⁷⁹ Gas for heating and cooking would be the next to arrive as residents began requesting it in 1908.⁸⁰ Sure enough, in 1909, the Pratt Company of Chicago contracted with the City to provide natural gas.⁸¹ The next infrastructure upgrade came in the form of creosote wood blocks, used to pave Mainstreet in 1910⁸² and shortly thereafter, Grand Avenue. The experimental paving material turned out to be vulnerable to wet Midwestern weather and was an inferior product when compared to stone and concrete.⁸³ In 1913, some of the campus drives were paved at the college.⁸⁴ Back in Ames, in 1915, the Council voted to pave more than six miles of streets, including Lincoln Way, the road that links the college and the city by straddling the loway Creek. With the exception of the aforementioned wood blocks on Main Street and Grand Avenue, this was the first paving endeavor by Ames.⁸⁵ Once Lincon Way was paved, there would, for the first time, be a hard surface route between Ames and the college. Unfortunately, heavy rains led to the loway Creek flooding. The flood waters destroyed the Lincoln Way bridge (**Figure 33**) on June 28, 1918.⁸⁶ For the next three years, the route between Ames and the college would be restricted to pedestrian bridges or via the electric streetcar.

⁷³ "History," Iowa State University Facilities Planning and Management, accessed October 27, 2024, <https://www.fpm.iastate.edu/utilities/history.asp>.

⁷⁴ William Bliss, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 64.

⁷⁵ Iowa State University Facilities Planning and Management, "History," accessed October 27, 2024, <https://www.fpm.iastate.edu/utilities/history.asp>.

⁷⁶ William Bliss, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 64.

⁷⁷ William Bliss, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 66.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ Carlotta Willcox, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 66.

⁸¹ Farwell T. Brown, "Ames Timetable Timeline," Internet Archive, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://archive.org/details/amestimetabletimeline/mode/2up>.

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ Ames Public Library, "Main Street Paving, 1918," Ames History Collection, accessed October 27, 2024, <https://www.amespubliclibrary.org/archive/1918/1226684>.

⁸⁴ Farwell T. Brown, "Ames Timetable Timeline," Internet Archive, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://archive.org/details/amestimetabletimeline/mode/2up>.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

While paved streets are associated with cars, the impact of the washed-out bridge demonstrates the lack of automobile infrastructure that existed in 1918 and its inherent vulnerability. Moreover, it may be a mistake to assume that the residents of Ames pushing for paved streets were doing so with automobile transportation in mind. The dirt streets would turn to rivers of mud during wet seasons and produce clouds of dust during dry spells. Furthermore, the City's only fire wagon was horse drawn and resided in a barn west of the creek. This meant that the City had no available, large-scale firefighting equipment east of the creek for three years. It is also worth noting that horse infrastructure was still being installed in Ames as late as 1909 when a horse drinking fountain was installed at the corner of Kellogg and Story⁸⁷ and was still being modified seven years after that as the main horse water fountain was moved from 5th Street and Kellogg to Des Moines Avenue and East 3rd Street in 1916.⁸⁸ While that was a clear indication that horses were still an important means of transportation, in that same year, a parade at Iowa State College featured forty-six automobiles,⁸⁹ foreshadowing the ascendancy of the car. But when the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions were being laid out, that future was far from clear. As late as 1918, in a speech at a Farm and Home Week Program at I.S.C. professor C. S. Gay of the University of Minnesota told the attendees that the truck will not replace draft horses.⁹⁰ In fact, the Ames Police Department would have to wait until 1920 before it had access to an automobile, and even then, the chief of police was only granted use of the street department's car when that department was not using it.⁹¹ Professor Gay's perspective, therefore, was understandable, given that individualized mechanized transportation along with the necessary infrastructure to support millions of vehicles across the country were still in their infancy; thus, the ascendancy of the car required speculation. On the other hand, the influence of mechanized transportation along fixed steel rails had undeniably reshaped the American cultural and physical landscape.

One way in which those fixed rails were shaping the landscape was the development of residential neighborhoods along the routes, a phenomenon seen in American cities from coast to coast.⁹² As has already been demonstrated, first the S&A's Dinkey, followed by the FDDM&S's electric streetcar welded Ames and the college into one community. The FDDM&S's tracks bordered a parcel of land situated between the loway Creek and the Chicago & Northwestern tracks.⁹³ Beginning in 1904, this land would be the site of an annual Chautauqua event.⁹⁴ The Chautauqua movement was widespread across the

⁸⁷ A. V. Swanson, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 81.

⁸⁸ A. V. Swanson, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 91.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ A. V. Swanson, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 93.

⁹¹ A. V. Swanson, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 96.

⁹² Pete Saunders, "In Praise of Streetcar Suburbs: Defined and Illustrated," *NewGeography*, accessed October 31, 2024, <https://www.newgeography.com/content/006739-in-praise-streetcar-suburbs-defined-and-illustrated>.

⁹³ "Ames Chautauqua," Ames History Museum, accessed October 31, 2024, <https://ameshistory.org/content/ames-chautauqua>.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

United States in the early 1900s, with hundreds of communities hosting Chautauqua events. The events were essentially a blending of education and entertainment.⁹⁵ Certainly, one of the reasons that this parcel of land worked so well for the Chautauqua grounds made it equally attractive for a future residential subdivision. As the *Ames Times* boasted when reporting on the upcoming 1906 Chautauqua event (**Figure 34**), the grounds were, "The most delightful tenting spot in Iowa." The newspaper continued, "Streetcars run conveniently to the gate and the grounds are within walking distance of the Northwestern station."⁹⁶ Despite or perhaps because of its idyllic setting, in 1909, the Chautauqua grounds was relocated to the east side of Ames.⁹⁷ While no definitive explanation for the move has been uncovered, it is reasonable to speculate that this land, conveniently located along the streetcar line that ran between downtown and the college was far too valuable to sit idle, excepting one annual, week-long event.

In any case, on April 13, 1909, the creators of the Chautauqua Park Addition signed the plat document which created the subdivision. The signatories were Robert Henry McCarthy (b. 1868) and his wife, Hattie E. McCarthy. Additionally, C. G. Lee and his wife Emma M. Lee were owners. And R. E. Stevens and J. L. Stevens, husband and wife, were a third couple in this venture. Finally, G. D. Rowe, and his wife Alice G. Rowe round out the list of owners who created the subdivision.

Those names are indicative of some prominent and influential Ames' residents. Robert McCarthy (**Figure 35**) and Emma Lee (**Figure 36**) were siblings, the children of Dan McCarthy, an early attorney in Ames.⁹⁸ Their uncle was Henry McCarthy, who was instrumental in securing the location of Iowa Agriculture College for Story County, including deeding the original 240 acres to the state of Iowa for the college. That land would become the central campus.⁹⁹ Uncle Henry, would live the final few years of his 97-year life with Emma at her home in Ames.¹⁰⁰ Not only were Robert McCarthy and Emma Lee brother and sister, but Emma's husband, Chancer Gory Lee (**Figure 35**) was a partner at the siblings' father's law firm in Ames.¹⁰¹ In fact, there is another connection with their father's law firm as John L. Stevens was also a partner at the firm.¹⁰² For Chancer

⁹⁵ "The Chautauqua Movement... A Gathering That Is Typically American in That It Is Typical of America at Its Best," Colorado Chautauqua, accessed October 31, 2024, <https://www.chautauqua.com/2021/chautauqua-movement-history/>.

⁹⁶ "Ames Chautauqua," Ames History Museum, accessed October 31, 2024, <https://ameshistory.org/content/ames-chautauqua>.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ "Ames History: Fifth Street to Douglas," Ames Tribune, August 12, 2014, <https://www.amestrib.com/story/lifestyle/around-town/2014/08/12/ames-history-fifth-street-douglas/27285930007/>.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ C. E. Turner, "A Centennial History of Ames," Ames History Museum, accessed October 26, 2024, <https://ameshistory.org/content/centennial-history-ames>.

¹⁰² C. E. Turner, *Centennial History of the Town of Ames*, July 4, 1876. 15.

Lee, this was not his first subdivision, as he and his law partner and father-in-law, McCarthy, developed the College Park subdivision in Ames.¹⁰³

Chancer Lee would go on to become a judge. In 1914, he would resign his judgeship and run for governor in the Republican primary.¹⁰⁴ He would lose to the incumbent, Governor Clark. In 1949, he donated land to the city to create Emma McCarthy Lee Park.¹⁰⁵ Presumably, Lee Street in the Chautauqua Park Addition is named for the judge and developer.

While Chancer Lee had previous development experience, another of Chautauqua Park's developers would go on to develop the land directly north of that addition. In 1916, John L. Stevens and his wife partnered with Henry and Theresa Woodruff to develop the Ridgewood Addition.¹⁰⁶ However, Stevens and Woodruff, would not do this alone. The McGregor Subdivision Company was instrumental in the endeavor. It hired a civil engineer to layout the lots and market the properties.

The marketing strategy for the subdivision emphasized its lush, natural environment, celebrating the "growth of oak, hickory, elm, and other trees" and describing each lot as if it were its own park.¹⁰⁷ This focus on integrating natural beauty into residential areas aligned with the national trends in urban planning during that era, particularly the City Beautiful movement. The City Beautiful movement, which gained momentum in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, advocated for beautifying urban areas by incorporating green spaces, tree-lined streets, and grand, scenic vistas. This approach aimed not only to enhance aesthetic appeal but also to improve public health and social harmony by creating a more pleasant living environment. Although Ames may have been too small to fully develop all aspects of the City Beautiful movement, the focus on nature was indeed present in the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions.

Another indication of attitudes towards natural beauty at the time was the rise of garden clubs, that is, a movement that began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, inspired by a growing interest in conservation, beautification, and community improvement.¹⁰⁸ Case in point, the Garden Club of America was founded in 1913,¹⁰⁹ while the Ames Garden Club was founded roughly a decade later in 1924.¹¹⁰ Its mission was to spread the "gospel of beauty . . . from home to home."¹¹¹ Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick of 812

¹⁰³ Carlotta Wilcox, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 75.

¹⁰⁴ A. V. Swanson, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 87.

¹⁰⁵ "History of the Parks," Friends of Lee Park & Munn Woods, accessed November 2, 2024, <https://leemunfriends.org/history-of-the-parks/>.

¹⁰⁶ "Deed of Vacation and Dedication," Story County, Iowa, Auditor and Recorder, Plat of Ridgewood Addition, September 23, 1916, <https://recordroom.cottsystems.com/storyia/guest/Search/OIB>.

¹⁰⁷ "Ridgewood Added." *Ames Weekly Tribune*.

¹⁰⁸ "The Garden Club of America: A Brief History," Garden Club of America, accessed October 3, 2024, <https://www.gcamerica.org/news/get/id/1915>.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ E. C. Voltz, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 109.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

Ridgewood Ave. were among the club's charter members.¹¹² Two years later, the growing appreciation for nature was reflected in the creation of the first two parks in Ames on May 8, 1926.¹¹³ The east 17 acres of Brookside Park, adjacent to the Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood Additions was one of those parks; the other was Bandshell Park in downtown Ames.¹¹⁴ The location of the two parks meant that, at the time, either was accessible by streetcar.

That would not be the case for long, as the streetcar line would perish within the next three years. The era of the trolley was ending, due in no small part to the rise of the automobile. Like many American cities, the streetcar and the transcontinental railroad each carved their paths into the history of Ames, leaving an enduring legacy. Perhaps it began as early as 1904 when the Iowa General Assembly passed a bill to create a Highway Commission for the state and decided to house it at Iowa State College.¹¹⁵ It was a humble beginning as the Highway Commission only had three employees that first year.¹¹⁶ At the time, there were no paved roads in Ames.

Meanwhile, in other parts of the country, some visionaries were imagining the nation being linked by roads designed for automobiles, just as rails had done. The Lincoln Highway Association (LHA) came into existence on July 1, 1913.¹¹⁷ Rather than a federal undertaking, this was a private group of auto enthusiast who dreamed of a transcontinental highway, that connected the Atlantic coast with the Pacific coast. Nonetheless, the cross-county route the group chose on September 1, 1913, would become the first Federal east-west highway spanning the entire country.¹¹⁸ Just as John Blair had done a half century earlier, the LHA placed Ames along its route. Initially, this did not carry a great deal of weight, and it would be some time before most of the road was anything but dirt in Iowa. In fact, then Lt. Co. Dwight D. Eisenhower was part of the first military convoy to test the road's suitability in 1919 as it made its way from Washington D.C. to San Francisco (**Figure 37**), passing through Ames along the way. Commenting on the roads in Iowa along the Lincoln Highway, the future President said, "The dirt roads in Iowa are well graded and are good in dry weather; but would be impossible in wet weather."¹¹⁹ The photographic evidence (**Figure 38**) supports Ike's assessment.

That fateful military convoy was followed by ever increasing attention to roads and their conditions. Lincoln Way in Ames was paved in Ames. Also, in 1919, the Iowa Legislature

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Lloyd C. Kurtz, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 109.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Olav Smedal, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 32.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Richard F. Weingroff, "The Lincoln Highway," U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, accessed October 3, 2024, <https://highways.dot.gov/highway-history/general-highway-history/lincoln-highway>.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Report on Trans-Continental Trip," November 3, 1919, National Archives and Records Administration, accessed November 3, 2024, <https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/eyewitness/html.php?section=24>.

passed a bill whose purpose was to build highways for less than \$750 a mile in order to provide decent roads, with minimal cost to farms.¹²⁰ The potential importance of highways was underscored in 1922 when a strike by National Railroad Shopmen and the coal miners paralyzed the nation's rail-based transportation system. The event led one of the engineers who worked for the Iowa Highway Commission to opine, "one day there will be roads built for trucks."¹²¹ Naturally, if highways were to be built and maintained, the state would need a place to store the equipment and possibly an office outside of the college. In 1922, the Highway Commission secured a location to keep its equipment in Ames.¹²² The next year, the state was given land in Ames with the stipulation that the land could only be used for the Iowa Highway Commission's headquarters.¹²³ In 1925, the first gasoline tax was passed by the Iowa Legislature, with the revenue earmarked for road maintenance.¹²⁴

The evolution of Ames and its surrounding neighborhoods reflects the broader trends in American urban development and infrastructure expansion from the 19th century through the early 20th century. The establishment of the railroad and streetcar systems, along with the creation of residential subdivisions like Chautauqua Park and Ridgewood, underscored the city's growth alongside Iowa State College. The influence of the City Beautiful movement and the rise of garden clubs marked a shift towards integrating natural beauty into urban planning, which is still evident in the area's enduring green spaces and tree-lined streets. Together, these elements crafted a distinctive identity for Ames, blending academic influence with Midwestern values of community, resilience, and progress. Today, these additions stand not only as historical reminders but also as active communities, reflecting the aspirations of their founders and the evolving spirit of Ames.

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¹²⁰ A. V. Swanson, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 94.

¹²¹ Phyllis N. O'Tool, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 99.

¹²² Farwell T. Brown, "An Ames Time Table," March 12, 1995

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Olav Smedal, *Ames Community History: Ames Centennial, Inc. 1864-1964*, 1964, 33.

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