

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



3

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" on the appropriate line or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
other names/site number Beta Deuteron Charge House of Theta Delta Chi, TDC House, B^ House

2. Location

street & number 217 Ash Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Ames N/A vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Story code 169 zip code 50014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (nomination request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (meets does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally statewide locally). (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Mitchell / DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

December 15, 2011
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property (meets does not meet) the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- Other, (Explain)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

2-8-12

Colonials Club House
Name of Property

Story County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many lines as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one line)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/education-related

SOCIAL/clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Wood

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN 259-1116

Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Site

Completed in 1910, the Colonials Club House is located on the west side of Ash Avenue south of Lincoln Way Avenue in the Fourth Ward of Ames, Iowa. The house sits on Lot 3 of Miller's Subdivision and is situated in an area improved mostly with fraternity and sorority residences. The surrounding neighborhood is a high-density residential zone. The intersection of Ash Avenue and Lincoln Way is situated in a swale. To the south, Ash slopes upward and crests near the subject property. The property itself possesses 0.3634 acres. The campus of Iowa State University is located immediately to the north of Lincoln Way in this area. A number of religious organizations and commercial establishments cluster along the south side of Lincoln Way, including the potentially National Register-eligible Campustown Historic District. (Page, 2007: E31-E39; E207-E211) Another potential historic district, including the Colonials Club House is situated along Ash Avenue and the area to its east, significant because of its many well-built and architecturally sophisticated early 20th century chapter houses for Greek organizations. (Page, 2003: E120-E121; 2007: E145-E150)

Lot 3 possesses the advantage of its large size. The frontage of the property along Ash Avenue measures 65 feet with a depth of 245 feet. The house itself consists of three units: 1910 main block, 1920 addition, and 1966 addition. The main block is set back about 67 feet from Ash Avenue. The two additions are situated at the rear of the main block and are not visible from the street. The front yard of the property is planted in lawn and, with its deep setback, is a character-defining feature, which confers the feeling of spaciousness and dignity to the building. A poured concrete pedestrian walk runs from the front door of the chapter house to Ash Avenue. Another poured concrete walk runs north and south and parallels a grassy strip (called, in Ames, the "parking") situated between Ash Avenue and the front yard. A vehicular driveway edges the southern edge of the property and is not considered an historic character-defining feature.

Main Block

The Colonials Club House is a large and massive, 2.5-story edifice. The footprint of the building's main block measures 52 x 33 feet. (See Continuation Sheet 43.)

The main block rests on a poured concrete foundation rising as a podium faced with maroon-colored brick. The upper walls of the building are faced with a reddish-orange colored brick. The brick on

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the front facade of the building was painted some time ago in an orangish-red red, but this paint has weathered over the years. The main block is covered with a side-gable gambrel of moderately steep pitch. Three dormers, covered with shed roofs are symmetrically placed on the front facade of this roof. The roof itself is covered with gray-colored asphalt shingles.

The front facade is arranged with classical symmetry and features a 2-story entry porch of massive proportions. Its footprint measures 26 x 10 feet. This porch rests on an extension of the maroon-colored brick podium of the main block and is surmounted by a concrete cap. A flight of concrete steps is centered on the porch foundation and provides access to it. Four columns are centered on the front of the porch along with two pilasters tied into the main block. These vertical elements are capped with Ionic-influenced capitals and support a frieze and cornice and flat roof of the porch. A wooden balustrade edges the roof on three sides. Although this railing is in poor condition, most of its original details remain in place. This entry porch originally featured a deck between the first and second floors. (See Continuation Sheet 52.) This deck was removed between 1935 and 1936. *The Bomb* of 1935 shows it in place. The 1936 edition shows it gone. Although its loss is regrettable, historic photographs could document its reconstruction.

The entrance to the building is centered on the front and features a wood-paneled door flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights with five windowpanes. Another set of fluted pilasters flank these sidelights. These pilasters support a wooden entablature of architrave, cornice, and flaring cornice enriched with dentils. The Greek letters for theta, delta, and chi, painted in black, are affixed to the frieze. Small spiral scrolls are set back above and situated on each end of the cornice and suggest a broken pediment design. Paired windows rest in the area between these scrolls. These windows feature 6/6 double-hung sash. A cornice surmounts the second floor and ties into that of the entry porch. Windows flank the main entrance to the building. They feature vinyl, 12/12 double-hung sash, which replaced the original 1/1 double-hung sash a few years ago. The lintels of the first floor windows are capped with voussoirs, now painted white, and feature cast stone sills. The windows on the second floor have the same cast stone sills but their lintels are integral with the cornice, which separates the second floor and the roof. Fixed wood shutters flank the windows on the first and second floors. They are not original to the building; a 1919 photograph of the building does not picture them. (See Continuation Sheet 52.) Brick quoins are situated on all four corners of the main block, although those on the northwest and southwest corners are partially masked by later additions to the building.

The south and north elevations of the building feature window treatments similar to the east elevation, although their voussoirs retain the original natural color of their cast stone material. Semi-

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circular louvered openings are situated in the attic on both the south and north elevations. The south elevation also includes an outside wall brick chimney and a metal fire escape.

Additions

Three additions—completed in 1920, circa 1926, and 1966—have increased the size of the main block. Each of the latter two additions altered somewhat the earlier ones.

The 1920 addition stands on the northwest corner of the main block. Its footprint measured 21 x 21 feet. The addition was two stories in height and included a sleeping porch with ribbon window across the north and south elevations of the second floor. These windows supplied whatever amount of fresh air the residents wished even in the winter. Sleeping accommodations like this later became known as cold-air dormitories.

Circa 1926, a small, 1-story addition was constructed in the el formed by the main block and the 1920 addition. This new space served as living quarters for the fraternity's housemother. This addition is nonextant. It was demolished during the construction of the third addition. An historic photograph shows the shadow-lines of this nonextant addition on the main block. A third floor possibly was added to the 1920 addition at this time.

Completed in 1966, this addition is three stories in height. Its south elevation is inset about 12-inches from that of the main block, and its west elevation shares the same plane as the 1920 addition. (See Continuation Sheet 43.) The 1966 addition included a low-pitched front gable roof, which covers both it and the addition to the north. This roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The 1966 addition features stud walls veneered in red brick on the first two floors and is clad with wood siding on the third floor. Windows are paired throughout the 1966 addition and generally feature 1/1 double-hung sash. A steel fire escape is situated on the west elevation. A wooden cornice is situated between the second and third floors and mimics the cornice stretching across the front facade of the main block. In any event, the 1966 addition is not visible from the street. Original drawings of the 1966 addition survive and show the new floorplan at the rear of the building. As noted above, the construction of this addition required the demolition of the housemother's living quarters.

Woodburn & O'Neil, Architects, of Des Moines, Iowa, prepared the design for this addition. William M. Woodburn, AIA, evidently served as lead for the project. James Thompson & Sons of Ames, Iowa, served as its general contractor. Suppliers included Adel Clay Products, Allan Machine Shop, Ames Concrete Block Company, Ames Plumbing Supply Company, Ames Ready-Mix

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Concrete, Inc., C & M Excavating, Carr Hardware Company, Crown Concrete Company, Diamond Pint Company, Franklin Construction Company, S. Hanson Lumber Company, H. L. Munn Lumber Company, Corning Glass Company, Schoenemann Brothers Company, McGinnis Plumbing Company, Nelson Electric Company, Waterloo Tile & Marble Company, Inc., and others. (James Thompson & Sons Letter, June 30, 1965)

Interior

The public spaces in the Colonials Club House are situated on the first floor of the main block. The upper floors are given over to study and sleeping rooms.

The first floor possesses a front hall and staircase, living room, and back hall. Upon entering the building, one passes directly into the entrance hall, which provides access to the living room and features a staircase to the upper floors. The entrance hall features solid oak paneling, an oak staircase with built-in bench, and oak flooring. Pocket doors of oak divide the entrance hall from the living room. All of this woodwork retains natural finishes. The living room continues the use of solid oak for flooring and for ceiling coffers. The latter have been painted white. A fireplace with brick surrounds and hearth and an oak mantel is situated on the south wall. Some of the furniture in the living room shows the influence of Period Revival styling and might date from the original construction of the building or early thereafter. The back hall (a.k.a. library) includes a trophy case and a short bookcase along the floor. All of these spaces are finished with plaster walls and ceilings.

The 1966 addition reconfigured the service areas at the rear of the building. This addition cut an opening in the west elevation of the main block and installed oak French doors in it to provide access from the living room to the present dining room. The dining room features a floor laid in big checked patterns of blue and white tile and sheet rock walls and ceiling. The kitchen is situated to the north of the dining room in the 1966 addition and is utilitarian in design.

The upper two floors feature double loaded halls running east-to-west down the middle of the building. The design of these areas emphasizes utility. Floors are carpeted, and the woodwork is plain. The overall condition of these areas is structurally sound but well worn.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

Date of Original Construction

Several sources document the year 1910 as the construction date of the Colonials Club House. According to a brief article in an Iowa State student publication of that year:

The Colonials gave their semester dance Saturday at their new home on Ash Avenue. Professors Clegborn [*sic*] and Bliss chaperoned the party. [A long list of attendees follows, ed.] (*I.S.C. Student*, November 7, 1910)

During this period, the *I.S.C. Student* focused on social and sports events. The Colonials' name often appears in connection with dance parties and an annual banquet for seniors in May, but the newspaper unfortunately reports little about construction projects for fraternities. A close examination of this newspaper from 1909 through 1910 included only this brief mention of the Colonials' new residence on Ash Avenue. (John P. Zeller, oral interview)

Another contemporary source documents this 1910 date. Writing in 1919 with the new construction of its fraternity house still in mind and with an exactitude evidenced throughout the rest of the document, the Colonials fraternity petitioned the Grand Lodge of Theta Delta Chi to become a member of that national fraternity and wrote:

"The Colonials," after living in a rented house for two years, decided in 1910 to build a home of their own. (*The Colonials*, 1919: 25)

A construction date of 1909 for the building is occasionally encountered. (Ames City Assessor's Office) This is incorrect. The Colonial Realty Company, the institution that constructed the building, did not acquire the site until 1910. (Abstract of Title)

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PRESENT CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Condition

The overall condition of the Colonials Club House is good. The foundation, brick walls, and mortar are in good condition. The building was re-roofed in 2000. The front porch is in fair condition with some signs of wood deterioration.

Exterior Integrity

The house possesses excellent historic integrity in five and good integrity in two of the National Register's seven aspects of integrity.

Because the building remains on its original site, the level of integrity as it relates to *location* is excellent.

The integrity of the building as it relates to its *design* is good. Its wall and roof surfaces remain as originally constructed. The building's original 1/1 double-hung sash windows have been replaced with 12/12 double-hung sash. Although these 12-pane configurations add detailing not original to the building, the original window openings remain intact and the replacement windows repeat the double-hung configuration of the originals. While the balcony on the front porch has been removed, several historic photographs picture its design and could serve as models for its reconstruction. Although the 1920 and 1966 additions covered most of the main block's west elevation, these additions are at the rear of the building, inset slightly from that of the main block (allowing it to read as the dominant mass of the building), and not visible from the street.

The integrity of the building's *setting* is excellent. The front yard of the property remains a broad lawn; and, as such, the property contributes to Ash Avenue as a corridor of Greek residences, as it has since its construction in 1910. Other Greek residences of later age line the street. They—along with certain other properties in the College Heights Plat adjacent to them on the east—form a likely National Register-eligible historic district. (Page, 2007: E145-E150)

The integrity of the building as it relates to *materials* remains good. While the loss of original windows, second floor deck and railing, and the railing on the first floor of the front porch is regrettable, in all other regards the integrity of the building's exterior materials remains good. Although regrettable that the front facade of the building has been painted, this paint has weathered over the years and probably could be removed without damage to the building.

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The integrity of the building's *workmanship* is excellent. This is most apparent in the well-constructed exterior masonry and front porch millwork. The pocket doors between the entrance hall and the living room run smoothly on their overhead track, witnessing a stable foundation free from settling.

The house retains an excellent *feeling* of its historic function as a fraternity residence. The building conveys at one and the same time a sense of homelike comfort and institutional dignity.

The building also retains very good integrity as it relates to *association*. Visitors from its period of significance would readily recognize the building and its surroundings today.

Interior Integrity

The interior integrity of this building is either excellent or good within the National Register's seven aspects of integrity.

The building's integrity of *location* is excellent, as outlined above.

The integrity of the interior's *design* is good. Its floorplan remains intact, except for the dormitory rooms, as already mentioned. The period revival detailing so prevalent in the building and integral to its beauty remain intact, including wall surface treatments, woodwork, original wall sconces, fireplace mantels and surrounds, wrought iron railing in the main staircase, and heavy textured plaster in the basement dining room.

The interior's integrity of *materials* in the building's public spaces is excellent. Original plaster walls, oak staircase, pocket doors, trimwork, and other materials remain intact and in good condition.

The integrity of the interior's *workmanship* is excellent, evident in the building's solid oak paneling, staircase, pocket doors, and trimwork—all except the coffered ceiling in the living room with their natural finishes—in its well-executed plaster surfaces, and the overall substantial construction of the building.

The interior retains a very good sense of *association*. Guests from the building's period of significance would immediately recognize the first floor and its public spaces.

The interior of the building possesses an excellent *feeling* of a fraternity house because of its large and commodious public spaces on the first floor.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

FUTURE PLANS

The Theta Delta Chi Realty Co. of Ames, Iowa, the present owner of the building, has placed it on the open market for sale. The building is still being used as a fraternity. The company recognizes that federal and state historic preservation tax credits offer attractive incentives for its potential future rehabilitation and has undertaken this nomination as a first step toward this goal. The specifics of this rehabilitation remain as yet undetermined, although a sprinkler system, as mandated by the City of Ames, must be installed.

Colonials Club House
Name of Property

Story County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all the lines that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Proudfoot & Bird

Woodburn & O'Neil

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historical Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

Architect/Builder (continued)

James Thompson & Sons, General Contractors

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completed in 1910, the Colonials Club House is National Register eligible, locally under Criterion A, because of its significance for the development of the Fourth Ward in Ames, Iowa. The construction of the building on the south side of the Iowa State University campus inaugurated a major land use change in the community. Prior to 1910, off-campus student housing and commerce tended to cluster in West Gate neighborhood, a section of the Fourth Ward west of the campus. The construction of the new club house at 217 Ash Avenue signaled the beginning of something new: the emergence of Ash Avenue and its environs on the southeast side of the campus as the preferred location for new Greek residences. By the 1920s this area possessed the largest concentration of them in Ames, supplanting to the present day West Gate for that distinction.

The property is National Register eligible under Criterion C. The 1910 construction of the building helped inaugurate a new era of fraternity house design in Ames. Prior to this time, Greek residences resembled large, frame single-family dwellings of vernacular design and limited architectural detailing. This new club house, designed by the Des Moines architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird, introduced masonry construction, Colonial Revival styling, and architectural detailing unparalleled hitherto among Greek residences in Ames. The quality of this building, coupled with Proudfoot and Bird's similar albeit slightly earlier design for the Association Building (Alumni Hall, NRHP) on the Iowa State campus created a taste for Colonial Revival styling in Ames, which became, if not *de rigueur* for new Greek residences, at least equal to Tudor Revival styling in popularity for them over the next thirty years.

The period of significance and a significant date, under Criterion C, is 1910, the year the house was completed and first occupied. The period of significance, under Criterion A, is also 1910, the time when the construction of the fraternity house set a standard for setbacks subsequently followed by other Greek organizations. The year 1910 is a significant date for both of these reasons.

The property contains one resource for this nomination, the fraternity house itself, which is contributing and classified as a building.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

SELECTION OF HISTORIC AND COMMON NAMES

This nomination uses the "Colonials Club House" as the historic name for this property because it reflects historic usage. The Colonials erected the main block of the building. "Beta Deuteron Charge House of Theta Delta Chi" is appropriate as a common name for this property. In 1920, the Ames branch of national Theta Delta Chi fraternity expanded the building and continues to reside in it.

Many national fraternities call their local branches "chapters" and their residences "chapter houses." Theta Delta Chi, however, calls its branch organizations "charges" and its residences "charge houses." The organization designates a name for each of its new charges with two Greek letters unique to it. Established charges sponsor, propose, and endorse new charges. One letter of the new charge's name is that of the charge that sponsored, proposed, and endorsed it. Another letter indicates the numerical sequence of the new charge among those of the sponsoring charge. In the case of the Ames organization, for example, "Beta" indicates the Beta Charge at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, its sponsoring charge. "Deuteron" (the number two in Greek) indicates the second new charge sponsored by the Cornell organization—hence "Beta Deuteron" for the Theta Delta Chi Charge in Ames. The Alpha Charge was the first Theta Delta Chi organization established at Union College in Schenectady, New York, in 1847. Omega, the last letter in the Greek alphabet, represents the Omega Charge used for deceased members of the national fraternity. (Richard E. Horton, oral interview)

While the use of these Greek letters and numbers to identify these charges might seem fussy to the outsider, the descriptive exactitude they impart lends to the far-flung branch organizations a sense of unity within an organizational hierarchy.

FOURTH WARD DEVELOPMENT

The Colonials Club House is historically significant because it played a leading role in the development of the Fourth Ward, that portion of Ames, Iowa, embracing the campus of Iowa State University. During the early 20th century, Greek letter societies at Iowa State migrated from locations in the West Gate neighborhood near the college campus to locations on its South Side. The construction of the Colonials Club House at 217 Ash Avenue in 1910 presaged this land use realignment and foreshadowed the evolution of the Greek district as it stands today in this area.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

Institutional Background

Iowa State University has prided itself for many years on its Greek system, a strong and active force for academic and social betterment in Ames and many of the nation's other university communities. Greek organizations at Iowa State typically began as local associations and gradually gravitated towards affiliation with national fraternities and sororities.

Formed in 1908, "The Colonials" (or the "Colonial Club," as it was also known) was one such early local fraternity at Iowa State. The club's original residence was located on the South Side of the Iowa State campus:

During the past two years the Colonial Club has been occupying the house at 2208 Boone St., owned by A. L. Champlin. The location of this house, in the hollow at the foot of Ash St. has been the cause of much dampness and even flooding in the basement rooms. The arrangement of the toilet rooms has been very unsanitary and the heating system very inefficient. For these accommodations, the Club has been paying \$1000 per year and all expenses incidental to keeping the house and furnishings in repair. Many efforts have been made to get the boys into more comfortable and healthful quarters, but it has been found impossible to get a comfortable house for such a large family. As a result of the failure of these efforts several of the members of the Colonial Club conceived the idea of organizing a company to build a home for the Club. It was thought that such a scheme would not only provide better accommodations for the present members of the organization, but would serve to perpetuate the present high standard of the Colonial Club. The Colonials who should compose such a company could by controlling the house, control the organization which would occupy the property. Thus, we as loyal Colonials could always return to a house and an organization of which we could well be proud.

In order to aid in raising the money for building we have incorporated under a State Charter providing for a capital stock of \$12000 which is divided into two hundred and forty shares of \$50 each. We must sell \$7000 worth of shares among the Colonials. Each share entitles the holder to a vote which may be cast either in person or by proxy. No shares are to be sold to persons other than Colonials and each share draws interest at six per cent from date of purchase. In order to raise the remaining \$5000 it will be necessary either to borrow by giving a mortgage direct or by selling bonds. We consider that this money should be borrowed at the 5% to 6%. However, in order to make certain we have consulted our trustee, Mr. Parley Sheldon, president of the Story County Bank [and sometime mayor of the City of Ames, ed.] and he has made the statement that if we raise \$7000 he will take the personal note of the corporation for the other \$5000 and charge us not less than six percent nor more than seven percent.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

The lot on which the house is to be built is 65 ft. by 243.6 ft. and is situated on the crest of a hill south of our present home between the lots owned by Miss Roberts and Mr. Miller. It is high and dry and healthy and one of the best locations about the campus. It was purchased from H. H. Kildee for \$1100 which, to say the least, is very reasonable.
(Anonymous)

The building campaign, as described above, succeeded; and, in 1909-1910 the Colonials erected

what was then, and in many respects still is, the finest fraternity house on the campus. After seven years of use, there are among the homes of the thirty or more clubs and fraternities on the campus, few which equal the Colonial house. The value of the property now is estimated approximately \$15,000.00, and with the exception of about \$1,000.00 remaining of the original mortgage, is entirely owned by the alumni and active members. Each initiate is now required to purchase at least one share of stock in the property so that the tendency is to keep the stock constantly moving. (The Colonials 1917: n.p.)

The Colonials originally sought no ties with a national fraternal organization; but, by 1915, the organization had changed its position and voted to seek such an affiliation. With the "finest fraternity house on the campus" to its credit and now committed to becoming a national fraternity, the Colonials petitioned the Grand Lodge of Theta Delta Chi in 1917 for membership in that national organization. The entry of the United States into World War I that same year put this petition on hold. Then, following the war in 1919, 24 members of the Colonials again petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter to establish a new branch fraternity at Iowa State. (The Colonials 1919: 3) The petition made an impressive case for this charter, presenting Iowa State College, the City of Ames, and the State of Iowa in a most flattering light. The petition included numerous photographs of buildings on the Iowa State campus, including the Association Building (Alumni Hall), as well as one of the 217 Ash Avenue property. (See Continuation Sheets 51 and 52.) The petition also outlined how the fraternity system at Iowa State—with its 19 fraternities, six sororities, and nine honor societies and fraternities—had evolved by 1919:

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The Local Fraternity Situation

Most all of the national fraternities on the campus own property, either a house which they are paying for or a building site.

The forty per cent of men eligible for fraternity membership are included in the various fraternities.

The faculty is extremely favorable towards fraternities and uses them to foster scholarship because of their higher scholastic standings.

A faculty fraternity committee composed of five faculty men, including a chairman, who is Dean of the Science Division, governs fraternities at Iowa State College.

A pledge must have an average of 82.5% with neither a condition nor a "not pass" in any of his work, at the end of his freshman year, before he can be initiated. (The Colonials required an average of 85%.)

No pledge can be initiated without a written permit from the registrar of the college.

Scholarship records of the fraternal organizations are kept by the fraternity committee and published every semester.

If a local organization wishes to petition a national they must first send a committee of three men before the body composed of the faculty fraternity committee and three fraternity men from the Pan Hellenic council. The committees are free to ask such questions as they desire. The fraternity men take the matter before the Pan Hellenic council and the faculty fraternity committee later consider the local organization. A meeting of the fraternity men and the faculty committee is again held and both pass judgment upon the local organization.

This plan has proved highly satisfactory in upholding the strength of the national fraternities, in only allowing stable local organizations to petition a national, and in securing fraternities which are desirable. (The Colonials, 1919: 19)

This sketch shows how closely tied Greek organizations and the Iowa State administration had become by this time.

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As to the national fraternity the Colonials now wished to join:

Theta Delta Chi was founded at Union College, Schenectady, New York on October 31st, 1847, and it has enjoyed a continuous existence from that date. At the present time, Theta Delta Chi has 28 active charges with a membership of 8,189. The fraternity journal is called the *Shield*.

Beta Deuteron charge, established at Iowa State College in 1919, became the twenty-ninth of the 30 active charges in the United States and Canada. The Colonials, known on this campus for 11 years, was the local organization added to the national charge roll.

The central governing power is vested in the Grand Lodge, which consists of active as well as graduate members. The graduate associations of the fraternity are limited in numbers so that the power of the fraternity will rest in the hands of the undergraduate members. The national club in New York, New York, serves as a general headquarters for the fraternity. (*The Bomb* 1924: 293)

With its acceptance in 1919 as a charge of Theta Delta Chi, members of Beta Deuteron incorporated the Theta Delta Chi Realty Co. in 1920. This corporation subsequently purchased the 217 Ash Avenue property from the Colonial Realty Co., a corporation formed earlier in the century by members of the Colonials to hold the title to the property. On March 6, 1920, the Colonial Realty Co. transferred by warranty deed the property to Theta Delta Chi Realty Co. for \$15,000.00. (Abstract of Title) The latter corporation, more recently restyled Theta Delta Chi Realty Co., of Ames, Iowa, continues to hold the title to the property to the present day.

In 1947, John A. Day offered his recollections in response to a projected history of Beta Deuteron:

As I recall other days, it seems to me that the charge was strong, just once and that was along about the last of the '20's. It wasn't a particularly strong group that was taken in back in '19 and, save for a Track captain or two and a few editors and business managers, the house, as a whole, wasn't particularly well represented in campus activities. There were a few very good men all of the time, but they were too few. I think that is borne out by the small number of legacies from men in Ames who were on the faculty. There has been a good fraternity spirit for the most part, however. The above remarks are pertinent only to the days when I knew the charge personally. *** ...

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PS. ***There was a time when the fraternity was, without doubt, one of the best if not actually the best on the campus. That was in the last of the '20's. It was very well represented in all activities on the campus at that time. Al Martin was then president, I think, and he can give you the dope on that period of its history. JAD (John A. Day)

Day's candid critique reflects his commitment to the stating of facts whether distasteful or not, a quality encouraged at Iowa State as a concomitant of scientific objectivity. Having fulfilled this duty, Day's conscience lets him brag:

I should suppose that heads of college departments, corporation presidents and other officers, as well as those mentioned in Dawson's letter should be named as prominent alumni. That should include such men as Jack Dodds, Dick Beckman, Phin Shearer, Fred Fenton [department head, Agricultural Engineering at Kansas State], Fletch Brown with some airplane concern, R. A. Rath, Ray Paul and George Rath of Rath's [meat-packing industry] and many more whose names will at once come to you. (*Ibid.*)

During World War II, the Beta charge was completely shut down as an active organization, when its members joined the American war effort. The house was rented to Iowa State during the summer of 1943 to accommodate women students. Considerable redecorating and refurnishing were undertaken to make the house tenable for women. (J. S. Dodds) Iowa State vacated the house in December 1944, leaving the building in good shape. It stood mostly empty for a while with only one couple living in it.

In 1945, J. S. Dodds, Beta Deuteron 12 and then secretary-treasurer of the charge, announced a meeting of the charge membership to discuss the future of the fraternity and its residence:

How and when to re-organize the Charge, what and when of house improvements and what to do with the house in the interval before resuming as an active Charge are the problems for your Realty Company meeting July 22 [1945]. As you can see, these problems will give us plenty of opportunity for considered action. (*Ibid.*)

Beta Deuteron decided to reactivate. The ensuing years witnessed an influx of male students at Iowa State, many under the G. I. Bill. Membership in Beta Deuteron swelled. By 1952 its active

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members numbered 34 with seven pledges. (Board of Directors, Theta Delta Chi Realty Company)
The Charge was outgrowing its accommodations and looked to the future.

Now that the [Theta Delta Chi Realty] Company (and the charge) has money available for investment, the Board feels that we should begin accumulating a building fund. (*Ibid.*)

These efforts succeeded in 1966 with the completion of the new addition across the rear of the charge house. Today, Beta Deuteron remains an active fraternity at Iowa State. Once again, its membership has declined, and once again, its alumni leadership has responded with a commitment to guide the organization into the future.

Greek Societies Migrate to the South Side

The earliest club houses for local fraternities and sororities at Iowa State clustered in the West Gate area. The West Gate Station of the Ames & College streetcar line terminated at this point, a small commercial node emerged there, and the location's proximity to the college campus was convenient for students walking to class. The Ames & College streetcar line, which plied between the campus and downtown Ames, terminated at the West Gate Station and further stimulated residential construction there. During this period, the areas known today as Campustown and the South Side also experienced growth, but the lack of streetcar service handicapped their growth. Some club houses also emerged along Welch Avenue on the South Side of the campus. All of these residences were of frame construction and most of them of plain architectural design.

Old Main, the heart of early college life, occupied a central place on the campus, about where Beardshear Hall is located today. The third and fourth floors of Old Main housed students. Other sections of the building served as classrooms, library, chapel, and dining hall. The construction of Margaret Hall in 1895 provided additional housing for women students. Located where Parks Library now stands, Margaret Hall affirmed a north-central orientation for student on-campus housing. At this time, the "Dinkey," a steam-powered rail link to downtown Ames terminated near the front door to Margaret Hall and provided convenient transportation to downtown.

Then, in the early 20th century, a radical departure to the location of on-campus student housing occurred. Fires destroyed Old Main in 1900 and 1902 and removed that source of student on-campus housing.

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Without adequate housing for students, the college's board of trustees adopted a new policy, which limited the number of student residential units available on campus. Up until this time, on-campus student housing had been the rule rather than the exception.

Faced with this reality, the college administration adopted a new policy and encouraged students to seek other housing arrangements. A variety of responses quickly materialized along with

the construction of students clubs, building commodious club houses and many using Greek names. These local clubs gradually became national Greek letter fraternities. Fraternity housing and social life became very important in the life of the College and by the end of the period under discussion (1912), the Bomb [the college yearbook, ed.] shows pictures of 16 national and local fraternities and five clubs housing men and two national and three local sororities. (Schilleter: 65)

These club houses and Greek-affiliated houses offered both room and board. Some were located west of West Gate, and some were located on the South Side. The citizens of Ames on both sides of Squaw Creek quickly responded to this opportunity by opening rooms in their homes for student rental. By 1910, student rentals had become a major business in Ames. (Page, 2007: E20)

The groundbreaking for the Association Building (Alumni Hall), located in the southern reaches of the campus, occurred in 1904. When completed in 1907, the building became a gathering place for student social activities. The construction of a new dormitory annex in 1915 at 2131 Lincoln Way further solidified the importance of the southern reaches of the campus for student life.

Between 1910 and 1920, the Fourth Ward boomed. Student enrollment at Iowa State during that period jumped from 1,562 to 3,584. The faculty and staff at the college increased as well. Between 1920 and 1930, the number of students increased to 4,318. The impact of these student increases needs to be understood within the context of the college's severely limited dormitory capacity at this time. Until 1927, virtually no on-campus housing existed for male students.

New residential construction sprang up throughout the Fourth Ward in response to these population increases. The South Side captured the lion's share. The advent of motor bus service along Lincoln Way, the expansion of commerce at its intersection with Welch Avenue, and the construction of a bridge across College Creek between Lincoln Way and the campus—coupled with the nearby new construction on the campus itself—all contributed to booming growth on the South Side.

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With national prosperity and increased interest in the fraternal organizations, local organizations found it easier to raise the necessary capital to build new chapter houses. The need was pressing. The old club houses at West Gate and along Welch Avenue had deteriorated from wear and tear. Virtually all of the first generation off-campus housing was of frame construction and posed safety hazards. When the Delta Upsilon Fraternity House at 209 Hyland Avenue caught fire in 1920, for example, "the frame building burned quickly." (*Ames Daily Tribune*, December 27, 1920) These buildings also lacked up-to-date facilities and failed to impress potential new pledges. As one Sigma Alpha Epsilon brother observed in 1927:

The fact is that the old fraternity houses have worn out—all old fraternities must build. The question is: Will we rebuild soon enough to continue to compete with these fraternities and save ourselves the otherwise inevitable drop in the caliber of our men because we do not have attractive quarters to offer them? (Devine: 38)

Land on the South Side, although expensive, offered attractive opportunities for new construction. Beginning in the 1910s and accelerating in the 1920s, a shift in student off-campus housing from the West Gate area to the South Side accompanied the shift in student housing and social life occurring on the campus.

By the 1920s, the South Side had emerged as the preferable area for Greek residences. Ash Avenue, subsequently know as "Fraternity Row," formed its principal corridor. The 1910 construction of the Colonials Club House numbered among the first one or two new buildings leading this trend. . (See Continuation Sheet 40.)

The trend continued. New fraternity house construction occurred along Lincoln Way west of Beach Avenue and around "Sorority Circle," a portion of the adjacent College Heights Addition, in the 1920s and 1930s. The opening of the new Memorial Student Union in 1928 provided a center for student activities, local, state, and national conferences, and a meeting place for alumni gatherings. It quickly became the "hub of the campus" (Ross 1958: 203) and cemented in place the south campus as the premier location for student off-campus residency and the area of choice for Greek life at Iowa State.

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ARCHITECTURE

The Colonials Club House is architecturally significant because it set a new standard of excellence for Greek residential architecture at Iowa State. By commissioning the architectural firm of Proudfoot and Bird to design the building, the Colonials Club House set a high bar for other Greek organizations to scale. Prior to the construction of this building in 1910, Greek residences in Ames resembled large, single-family dwellings of unprepossessing vernacular design. The quality of the Colonials Club House design, coupled with Proudfoot and Bird's similar and slightly earlier one for the Association Building (Alumni Hall) (NRHP) on the Iowa State campus, created a taste for Colonial Revival styling in Ames, which became, if not *de rigueur* for new Greek residences, at least equal to Tudor Revival styling in popularity for them over the next thirty years. Then too, the Club House set a new standard of excellence by introducing masonry construction for Greek residences. As the fraternity later noted: "Theta Delta Chi's Colonial style house at 217 Ash is the oldest permanent fraternity house at Iowa State." (*The Bomb*, 1958) At this time, "permanent" meant masonry construction rather than frame.

Proudfoot & Bird

The selection of Proudfoot & Bird as the architectural firm to design the Colonials' new residence attests to the fraternity's desire to build an edifice of rank and distinction. As "the foremost architectural firm in the state especially between 1910 and 1925" (Long 1981: E1), the firm had achieved a high profile in Ames by the early 20th century.

Winning the competition for Engineering Hall (Marston Hall) at Iowa State College in 1900 established the firm as architects for all major buildings for the campuses of the three state institutions of higher learning for the next thirty years. (Shank: 129)

Buildings by the firm on the Iowa State campus include those on the following page:

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PROUDFOOT, BIRD *ET AL.* DESIGNS ON IOWA STATE CAMPUS

Name	Construction Date	Notes
Engineering Hall	1900-1903	Proudfoot & Bird, now known as Marston Hall
Central Building	1903-1906	Now known as Beardshear Hall
Association Building	1904-1907	Now known as Alumni Hall, NRHP
Agriculture Hall	1906-1909	Now known as Curtiss Hall
Domestic Technology Building	1925-1926	Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, now known as MacKay Hall
Dairy Industry Building	1927-1928	Proudfoot, Rawson & Souers, now known as Food Sciences Building
Memorial Union	1927-1928	Proudfoot, Rawson & Souers, NRHP
Memorial Union Addition	1938-1939	Proudfoot, Rawson, Brooks & Borg
Memorial Union Addition	1950-1952	Brooks-Borg

Source: Shank: 130.

This is an abbreviated list. All together, three-dozen other Proudfoot, Bird *et al.* designs were built on the campus. (Page, 2003: E66)

Given the firm's reputation at Iowa State, the Colonials' selection of Proudfoot & Bird to design its new club house made sense. Other Ames residents thought so, too. When Harry F. and Mary T. Brown decided to build a new home for their family in 1910, they chose Proudfoot and Bird to design it. (Page, 2003: E67) This building remains extant at 1004 Kellogg Avenue and has been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register. Other commissions followed for the firm to design single-family dwellings in Ames, including those for Dr. Harold E. Bemis, J. F. Tilden, and Dr. Julius F. Nelson. (*Ibid.*)

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A letter sent by the Colonials to its active members and alumni documents the Proudfoot and Bird commission for the fraternity's new club house design:

We intend to build a substantial sixteen roomed building. It is to be a good, up to date, club house as we consider that as such it is a better investment. Proudfoot and Bird of Des Moines are working out plans for us and they have instructions to make it plain with no unnecessary style. (Anonymous)

The letter is typewritten on onionskin paper and preserved in the archives of Theta Delta Chi. Although undated and unsigned, it spells out in detail business matters related to financing the new club house and bespeaks knowledgeable authority about its construction. In short, this is an official update on the construction of the fraternity's new club house. Unfortunately, an examination of the archives of Proudfoot and Bird, *et al.* has not yet corroborated the firm's commission for it. These archives are housed at Brooks Borg Skiles Architecture Engineer LLP in Des Moines, the successor firm. While these archives are invaluable and essential to the study of architecture in Iowa during the early 20th century, they are known to be incomplete, and it was not unusual for Proudfoot and Bird to present the client with the firm's original drawings. (Steve Stimmel, AIA, oral interview). No doubt many members of the Colonials would have welcomed such a souvenir.

A 1919 publication of the fraternity further describes those early efforts to construct this building:

The Home of The Colonials

"The Colonials," after living in a rented house for two years, decided in 1910 to build a home of their own. To finance the proposition, they sold fifty dollar shares among themselves to the amount of \$8,700.00 and borrowed \$4,000.00 on a mortgage on the new house. With this they bought a lot and built what was then, and in many respects still is, the finest fraternity house on the campus. The value of the property now is estimated at approximately \$20,000, and with the exception of about \$1,500 remaining of the original mortgage, is entirely owned by the alumni and active members. Each member is now required to purchase at least one share of stock in the property before he graduates so that the tendency is to keep the stock constantly moving. The location of the house is excellent. It is easily accessible to the main campus and the carline. It is on the most up-to-date street of the ward in which the campus is located and is within a stone's throw of four of the six national sororities at Ames. (The Colonials, 1919: 25)

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Subsequent Improvements

Already in 1919, plans were underway to enlarge this fraternity house. According to one of the fraternity's publications:

Plans are already drawn for an addition to the house which will make it the equal of any fraternity house on the campus. These plans call for a sleeping porch and remodeling of the whole lower floor, which will make it capacious enough to accommodate thirty couples in the event of a dance. We hope to see this remodeling completed by fall. (The Colonials, 1919: 25.)

Given the fact that the firm of Proudfoot & Bird prepared the original plans for the building, it is highly likely that the same firm prepared these plans. The plans are now lost.

By 1920, as indicated in Section 7 above, the fraternity had constructed an addition at the rear of the building. Sometimes the fraternity referred to this expansion as an "addition." Sometimes the fraternity called it a "sleeping porch." Whatever the word, the fraternity's newsletter kept its brothers informed about this construction project, which nicely documents those efforts.

House Is Improved

About the middle of April [1920], under the supervision of W. H. Everds [*sic*], the excavation was started. By working in gangs before breakfast and by voluntary help, the brothers managed to finish the digging, lay the footing for the new walls and build the forms before school closed.

Immediately following the vacating of the house, work inside was begun, the tearing out of old walls and the new concrete walls were poured. By the middle of June the brick mason had started to work on the outside.

Everds and Rath with the free gratis help of Engberg, Aitken, Day and Fenton busied themselves with wrecking bars and scoop shovels, while Storm hot-tailed around with a hoe and a "mud" pail.

By convention time, July 8, things were being whipped into good shape, considering several days delay on account of brick.

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By the first of September the project was so well along that Evers left for his new job in Fort Dodge and willed his authority to Rath and Storm, the only two remaining brothers.

Aside from the addition of a new kitchen and sleeping porch the entire floor and woodwork down stairs were refinished and the walls retinted. The new arrangement allows practically twice as much room for dancing, a living room three times the size of the old one and a new library. New furniture, rugs and draperies now make the Theta Delta Chi house second to none. (*The Beta Deutogram*, November 12, 1920)

The completion of the 1920 addition brought increased comfort and new amenities to its residents. By this time, the Colonials had sought and become the Beta Deuteron affiliation of the Theta Delta Chi, a national fraternity. As the Beta Deuteron's newsletter reported:

The property is in excellent condition. Not since the house was built has it been a more comfortable place in which to live. The boys appreciate the sleeping porch not only because it is a fine place to sleep but also because the serenades of four neighboring sororities are easily heard and besides it has an aspiring view along about 7 a.m. (*The Beta Deutogram*, December 15, 1921)

As noted in Section 7, a second addition was built shortly before World War II adjacent to the 1920 addition. This addition was razed in 1965 and no trace remains today.

By the early 1960s, the existing house again had become too small for its membership, and planning began to enlarge it once again. (*The Beta Deutogram*, Spring 1963) When Beta Deuteron formed, it also had created the Theta Delta Realty Company, a corporation to hold title to the 217 Ash Avenue property. This company subsequently entered into a mortgage for that property to finance this addition. The fraternity's newsletter described the result of this work upon its completion:

The Expansion of Our Fraternity Charge House

Since last April Beta Deut has been undergoing some physical changes that have been desired for some time. At that time, Thompson Construction Company started the new addition on the south-west corner of the house. After spring quarter finals were over, work was started on the rest of the house.

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As a result of this work, there has been some moving around of facilities. The dorms are in the new addition (one of which will be heated). The dining room is on the first floor in the new part. Mrs. M has taken over the location of the old dining room, which is now a suite she can be proud of. The kitchen has changed somewhat, too. New cabinets, a center work bench, and a new dish-washer have been added. The old stove still remains, however it has been repainted.

The living room is basically the same, although new drapes have been added and most of the furniture has been reupholstered. The vestibule has been tiled and has a Theta Delta Chi crest in the center.

In the basement, the cooks [*sic*] room and the store room have been moved into the new addition. The laundry room is in the position of the cook's old room. The brothers and pledges have been doing the interior work on this room and also on the recreation room. The paneling has been stained and the floor will be tiled.

The exterior of the house is the same from the front. The white pillars still grace the front, but the porch floor is now concrete. The shape of the house is now square instead of the old "L" shape. Due to the increased membership, the entire back yard is now a parking lot.

The whole house would like to take this opportunity to thank the alums for making this dream a reality. (*The Beta Deutogram*, Winter, 1966: 1)

The Des Moines architectural firm of Woodburn & O'Neil designed the 1966 addition. William M. Woodburn, AIA, served as its lead architect. The background of this commission is of historical interest. Chester C. Woodburn, AIA, (1893-1960), the founder of Woodburn & O'Neil, was born in New York City, attended public schools in Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, in 1917 with a B. A. degree in architecture. Woodburn's primary professional interest lay in engineering and business management. (Shank: 179) In the 1950s, Woodburn partnered with Eugene C. O'Neil and formed the firm of Woodburn & O'Neil. (*American Architects' Directory*: 618) William M. Woodburn, AIA, Chester's son, later joined the firm. Woodburn & O'Neil later became Wells Woodburn O'Neil and remains in business to the present day in Des Moines as Wells + Associates PC.

Dr. Richard E. Horton, long-time treasurer of Beta Deuteron and Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Iowa State University, recalls how his fraternity came to employ William M. Woodburn to design the 1966 addition to its charge house:

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I met F. Coville Woodburn [another of Chester C. Woodburn's sons and a Theta Delta Chi fraternity brother] at a National Theta Delta Chi Convention around 1961, held at Williams College in Massachusetts. . . Through Coville, we learned about Bill being an Architect in Des Moines. When we approached him about possibilities of being an architect for our major remodel and addition, he accepted. He either did it gratis or next to gratis because of his connection with the Woodburn family and a general understanding among members (maybe Senior Members) of the firm that if they became involved in projects for personal churches, etc., the firm would allow them to do it gratis or almost gratis. Our fraternity at Iowa State was judged to fit that understanding, so the deal was struck. As the principal project manager for our charge, I had a thumb on payments of bills, etc. We never knew exactly how much we might be charged for it until a bill did come - but that bill was either zero or extremely minimal (likely for consumables, not time). It might have been around 1 or 2 percent of the total project if my memory is correct. (Richard E. Horton)

The Woodburn family cleaved to Theta Delta Chi. In addition to Chester C. Woodburn, who joined the Beta Charge while attending Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, two of his four sons joined the fraternity while attending Iowa State: F. Coville Woodburn, Beta Deuteron '42, and Chester C. Woodburn, Jr., Beta Deuteron '43. (*The Beta Deutogram*, Spring 1963: 4) Although William M. Woodburn, a third son, did not join Theta Delta Chi, he showed loyalty to his family's association with it by his *pro bono* design for Beta Deuteron's 1966 addition.

Colonial Revival Style

The Colonials Club House, along with the Association Building (Alumni Hall) on the Iowa State campus, popularized Colonial Revival styling for Greek letter residences in Ames, Iowa. During the first half of the 20th century, Colonial Revival vied with Tudor Revival as the most popular architectural style for these residences at Iowa State.

Beginning in the 1880s and continuing through the mid-20th century, Colonial Revival styling played a dominant factor in American domestic architecture during that period. Harkening back to earlier styles, including Georgian and Adam, Colonial Revival broke with Victorian picturesque designs to reassert the classical tradition. The Massachusetts Pavilion at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 provided a benchmark for this new departure. (Gowans: 241)

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Within this context, the Colonials Club House and Association Building provide a lens through which to examine the assimilation of Colonial Revival styling into Proudfoot and Bird collegiate designs. The firm typically chose to work with American Renaissance styling for its academic buildings. The three campuses of Iowa's Regent institutions call attention to this fact, including many of the firm's buildings at Iowa State. The designs for the Association Building (Alumni Hall) (completed in 1907) and the Colonials Club House cast a different light on the firm's work by showing the influence of Colonial Revival styling on their designs. In this departure, Proudfoot and Bird sought to soften the lines and impart a warmer feeling to these buildings. The gambrel roof, the use of red brick rather than stone, and the abundance of architectural detailing in wood lent a domestic look to these building in contrast to the severe classicism of the firm's collegiate edifices of stone.

Architectural historian Patricia Ann Lacey Eckhardt has noted this transition in Proudfoot and Bird's approach to collegiate design in her 1990 study of the firm. In discussing the Methodist Deaconess Institute-Esther Hall (a.k.a. Hawthorn Hill)—a dormitory for young, single workingwomen in Des Moines (NRHP)—Eckhardt notes of its Colonial Revival design:

Proudfoot and Bird and later Proudfoot Bird and Rawson used this style for educational buildings and some houses. Even as early as 1898 they were incorporating "colonial" details on such American Renaissance buildings as Schaeffer Hall at the University of Iowa, and in 1902, on Beardsheer [*sic*] Hall, on the Iowa State Campus. But Hawthorn Hill follows a more authentic colonial architecture as do other works by Proudfoot Bird and Rawson such as Alumni Hall at Iowa State University, a red brick structure with Palladian windows and a colonial porch, and the University of Iowa President's house both of 1906. (Eckhardt 1995a: 3-4)

Completed in 1907, the Association Building (Alumni Hall) shows the influence of Colonial Revival styling in its brick construction, quoinwork, cast stone voussoirs, side-gabled gambrel roof, symmetrical front facade, dormer windows, prominent architrave, and massive front porch (see Continuation Sheet 51) and introduced this style to the campus for the first time. The presence of this outstanding building within just three blocks of the Colonials' rented residence (southeast corner of Lincoln Way and Ash Avenue) impressed the Colonials Club. When the club decided in 1909 to erect a new residence, they chose the Association Building as its model and its designers as their architects.

The design of the Colonials Club House follows closely that of its model albeit more modestly. The club house features red brick, corner quoinwork, cast stone voussoirs, side-gabled gambrel roof, symmetrical

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front facade, dormer windows, prominent architrave, and massive front porch with Ionic capped columns.

By stepping back in time, one can appreciate the impact these two new buildings made when they first appeared in Ames. Up until that time, club houses at Iowa State resembled single-family, frame dwellings albeit larger in size. "A Home for Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa, 1864-1941," a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), approved by the National Park Service, describes this historic context. (Page, 2003: E118-EE121.) Local building contractors erected most of these houses and used vernacular designs for them. Some of these buildings featured prominent front porches—sometimes two stories in height—but these porches lacked visual integration with the main blocks they fronted.

Following the appearance of the Colonials Club House in 1910, this began to change. From now on, chapter houses were more likely to be architect-designed. In 1915, for example, the Iowa Gamma Chapter of Phi Delta Theta erected their new home at 325 Welch Avenue. Des Moines architect Norman Vorse designed the building. (*Fourth Ward Times*, August 9, 1915) Constructed at a cost of \$22,000, the new building featured clean lines, a symmetrical façade, wide eaves, and light-colored brick.

Following World War I, Greek organizations in Ames entered a Golden Age. Buoyed by the nation's booming economy, students could afford better accommodations, and the alumni of Greek organizations financially supported the Greek movement in Ames and new chapter house construction. Architectural styles proliferated, including French Renaissance, Mediterranean Revival, and Tudor Revival. The use of quality building materials increased, including limestone, terra cotta, polychrome slate, leaded and colored glass, and wrought iron. New landscaping designs were introduced to enrich the sites of these chapter houses. Architecture became a status symbol among many Greek organizations and a recognized means to lure new pledges. (Page, 2007: F249)

Architectural designs reflected Period Revival influences and eclectic designs of all stripes, including French Eclectic, Mediterranean Revival, and Tudor Revival. High quality building materials became ubiquitous, including stone, brick, terra cotta, wrought iron, colored glass, choice woods, and slate. Some buildings, reflecting Prairie School and Craftsman tastes, also appeared. Architecture became a status symbol among many Greek organizations, and the engendered competition stimulated good design. (*Ibid.*: F249)

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In spite of these many options, Tudor Revival styling remained the most popular choice for new construction during the early 20th century. Concurrently, however, Colonial Revival styling exerted an on-going appeal, as witnessed by the following table:

COLONIAL REVIVAL-INFLUENCED GREEK RESIDENCES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House	325 Ash Ave.	2.5-story, red brick, symmetrical façade, 1-story portico, dormers on gambrel roof, built 1917
Beta Theta Pi House (fraternity)	2120 Lincoln Way	3-story, red brick, classical portico, eclectic Colonial Revival & Mediterranean Revival, symmetrical façade, stucco-clad 3 rd floor, tile roof, new addition at rear, built c. 1924
Sigma Pi House (fraternity)	218 Ash Ave.	2.5-story, red brick, gambrel roof, symmetrical façade, built c. 1924, deep setback uniform w/208 & 224 Ash
Delta Delta Delta House (sorority)	302 Ash Ave.	2.5-story, red brick, built in 1930

Actually, this appeal—like classicism itself—is timeless. When the construction of Greek residences resumed in Ames following World War II, the Colonial Revival style reappeared. In 1949, for example, the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity built a new residence at 120 Lynn Avenue. This 3-story, frame and brick veneer house featured a Palladian inspired window, broken pediment front entrance, and keystones above window and door openings. Although watered-down and with an asymmetrical front facade, this design still sought to reference the look of its earlier and stylistically purer antecedents. Even today, the Colonial Revival influence holds a certain sway. When the Ames Realty L.L.C. built its Campus Centre Condominiums at 307 Ash Avenue in 1992, it chose a side gable design intimating a symmetrical front facade, portico, and dormer windows.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The Colonials Club House contributes to a potential Greek Letters Historic District, as identified as a designed historic landscape in an earlier survey of the area. (Page, 2007: E224) The setback of this fraternity house measures approximately 67 feet from the Ash Avenue right-of-way. The depth of front lawn created by the siting of this building in 1910 and that of a large frame house built about the same time at 129 Ash Avenue influenced a conformance to it by other Greek organizations, when they subsequently built residences along the west side of the avenue. (See Continuation Sheet 40.) As a result, Ash Avenue emerged as a corridor of significance because of its landscape as well as its architectural design and known as "Fraternity Row" in acknowledgment.

The following table lists the setback depth, which distinguishes the landscape design on the west side of this corridor:

SETBACKS: WEST SIDE OF ASH AVENUE

<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Setback in Feet *</u>
House	129 Ash Ave.	c. 1905 [?]	74
Colonials Club House (fraternity)	217 Ash Ave.	1910	67
Phi Gamma Delta ("Fiji") (fraternity)	325 Ash Ave.	1917	67 #
Iowa FarmHouse (fraternity) (now)	321 Ash Ave.	1920	52
Kappa Sigma (fraternity)	237 Ash Ave.	1928	76
Delta Upsilon (fraternity)	117 Ash Ave.	1930	70
Alpha Tau Zeta (fraternity)	203 Ash Ave.	1960	40
Iowa Farm House (fraternity)	311 Ash Ave.	1960	41
Campus Centre Condominiums	307 Ash Ave.	1992	68 @
Theta Chi (fraternity)	219 Ash Ave.	1999	62

* Information courtesy of Planning and Housing Department, City of Ames, Iowa.

Porch in compatible design subsequently added w/57 foot setback.

@ 1-story front wing w/41 foot setback.

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Although several of the newer Greek residences do not conform exactly to the setback established by their older peers, the shallower setbacks of the new buildings still preserve Ash Avenue's overall appearance of spaciousness and dignity and do not inject intrusive elements—such as parking lots—into the front yards.

It should be noted that the City of Ames regulated by ordinance the size of buildings, the size of yards and other open spaces, the density of population, the location of buildings and structures, and certain other land use matters in 1930. (Abstract of Title) The evolution of Ash Avenue—with its deep setback on its west side—emerged as an expression of private preference rather than as public policy.

It also should be noted that the need for automobile parking was considerably less at this time than at present and that considerations for resident off-street parking were nil. Indeed, until the early 1920s, Ash Avenue remained unimproved. As a Beta Deuteron newsletter reported:

The paving of Ash avenue during the past summer was a fine improvement. Visiting alumni need no longer fear the slippery clay road but may drive in to see us, rain or shine. Some minor improvements were made during the summer, such as painting the pillars in front, and repairing the chimneys. (*The Beta Deutogram*, December 15, 1921)

The preservation of deep setbacks and the front lawns, which they form, continues to the present day to distinguish the streetscape and the integrity of its design throughout the proposed Greek Letters Historic District.

As indicated above, the development of Sorority Circle and fraternity houses along Lincoln Way to the west of Beach Avenue occurred a little later. Both of these areas are adjacent to Ash Avenue on the east and contribute to the potential Greek Letters Historic District. (Page, 2003: E121; 2007: E218-222) Taken together, these three areas form the largest cluster of Greek residences at Iowa State. They feature broad lawns, planted grounds, and a mix of linear and curvilinear streets and form the setting for institutional residences of distinctive architectural merit. All of this development occurred as the result of private initiatives without the aid of a master plan or public regulation. The historic district today presents as a unified composition because of the landscaping elements they hold in common.

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In retrospect, the Colonials had every right in 1917 to boast when they surveyed their new residence and its surroundings:

The location of the house too, is excellent. It is easily accessible to the main campus and the carline. It is on one of the most up-to-date streets of the ward in which the campus is located and is within a stone's throw of three of the four national sororities at Ames. (The Colonials 1917: n.p.)

"One of the most up-to-date streets of the ward" accurately characterized Ash Avenue in 1917 and heralded its evolution as a corridor of historical significance.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

To date, the Colonials Club House has received minimal cultural resource survey attention. In 2007, the building was included in *Fourth Ward, Ames, Iowa, 1859-circa 1956*, a reconnaissance survey report prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian, for the City of Ames and Ames Historic Preservation Commission. This study concluded that the building is an outstanding example of Colonial Revival styling as employed for fraternity houses in Ames, Iowa, (Page, 2007: E213) and that the Greek Letters Historic District in which it is located is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district. (*Ibid.*: E218-E222, F248-F251)

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unevaluated. Historical archaeological investigations appear to have limited potential for discovery, given the fact that the site remained uninhabited during the historical era prior to 1903. The potential for the site's pre-historic archaeological significance remains unassessed.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION

Further research is recommended to confirm the fact that that Proudfoot and Bird designed the 1920 addition to the building. Although the archives of Brooks Borg Skiles Architects Engineers LLC (the Proudfoot & Bird successor firm) were searched for information along these lines and nothing found, occasionally these archives yield information serendipitously. Other potential sources of information are letters or remembrances of early members of the fraternity and oral informant interviews of surviving members.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

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Miller, Walter J.
1949 *Fraternities and Sororities at Iowa State.* Interfraternity Council of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

Page, William C.

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MAPS AND PLANS

Polk, R. L., & Co.

Various *Ames, Iowa, City Directory: including Nevada, also included: Story County taxpayers directory.* Des Moines, Iowa, 1917-1951

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Maps of Ames, Iowa

1920 Site not mapped.

1926 Building pictured as "Frat. Ho." at 217 Ash.

ORAL HISTORY

Horton, Richard E.

2010 Interview, May 17, 2010, with and email, June 15, 2010, to William C. Page. Horton, who has served as the treasurer of the Theta Delta Chi Realty Company of Ames, Iowa, for many years, shared information about his residence in this charge house and his subsequent experience with the organization.

Stimmel, Steve

2010 Interview with William C. Page. A partner in the firm of Brook Borg Skiles Architecture Engineering LLP, Stimmel searched the Proudfoot and Bird archives maintained by that firm and shared information concerning those archives from his many years of experience working with them.

Zeller, John P.

2010 Interview with William C. Page. Zeller shared information gained from searching early *I.S.C. Student* newspapers for information about The Colonials and the original construction of its fraternity house.

Colonials Club House
Name of Property

Story County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 446100 | 4652620

Zone Easting Northing

2 | --- | --- | ---

Zone Easting Northing

3 | --- | --- | ---

Zone Easting Northing

4 | --- | --- | ---

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William C. Page, Public Historian

organization Theta Delta Chi Realty Co. of Ames, Iowa date June 1, 2010

street & number 520 East Sheridan Ave. (Page) telephone 515-243-5740

city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50313-5017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs - Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items - (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Theta Delta Chi Realty Co. of Ames, Iowa

street & number c/o 2119 Country Club Boulevard telephone 515-292-9482 (Richard E. Horton, Treasurer)

city or town Ames state IA zip code 50014-7062

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Miller's Subdivision, Lot 3.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Contains all land historically associated with this building.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Colonials Club House
217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
June 4, 2010
2. Colonials Club House
217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
June 4, 2010
3. Colonials Club House 217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
June 4, 2010
4. Colonials Club House
217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
June 4, 2010
5. Colonials Club House
217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
June 4, 2010
6. Colonials Club House 217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Living room looking southwest
William C. Page, Photographer
September 17, 2010
7. Colonials Club House 217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Living room looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
June 4, 2010
8. Colonials Club House 217 Ash Avenue
Ames, IA 50014
Front hall looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
September 17, 2010

These photographs were printed on Hewlett-Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper with Vivera HP ink.

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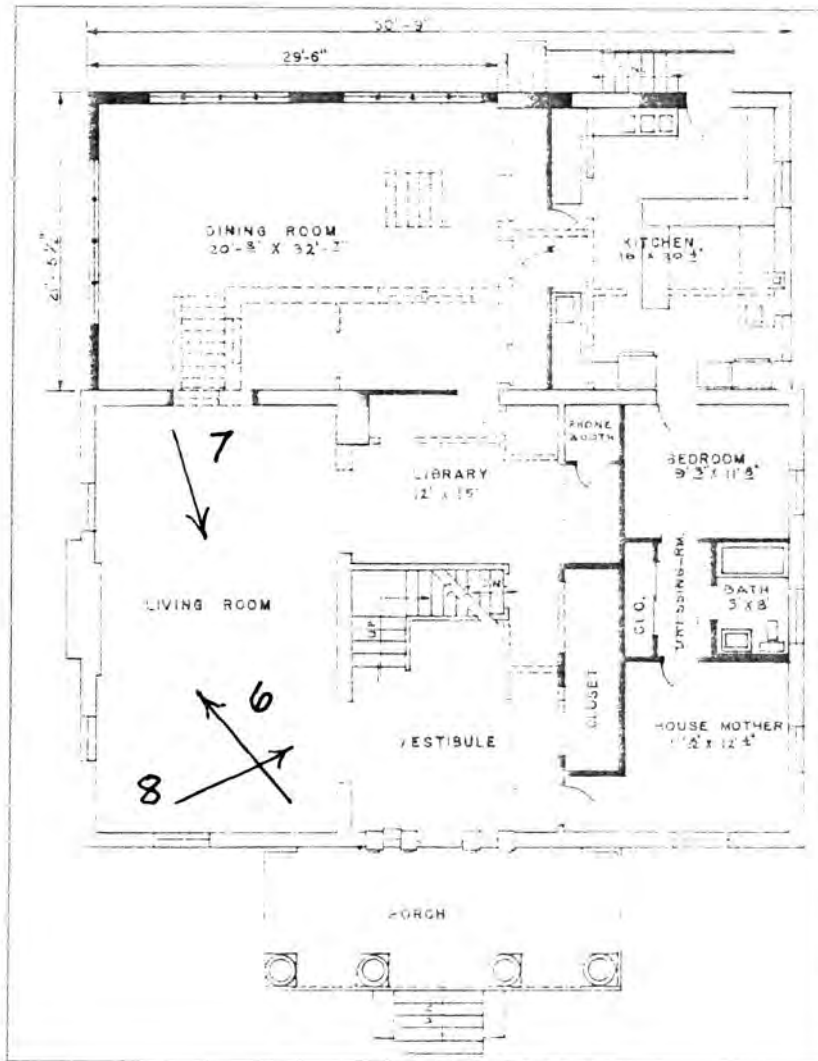
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.



PHOTO KEY



Source: Woodburn & O'Neil Architects, n. d. (circa 1966).



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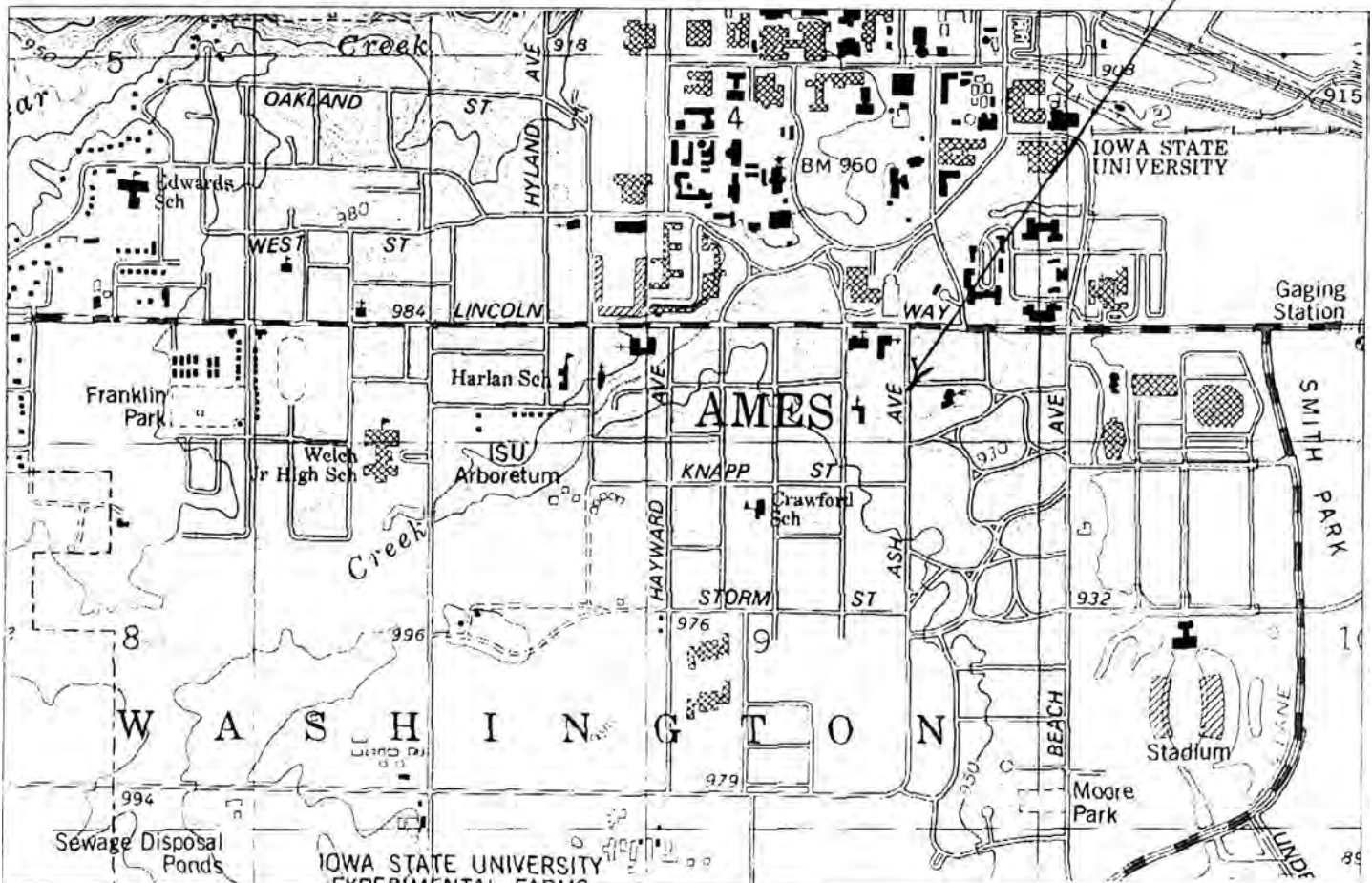
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: USGS Map, Ames West, Iowa, Quadrangle, 1975.



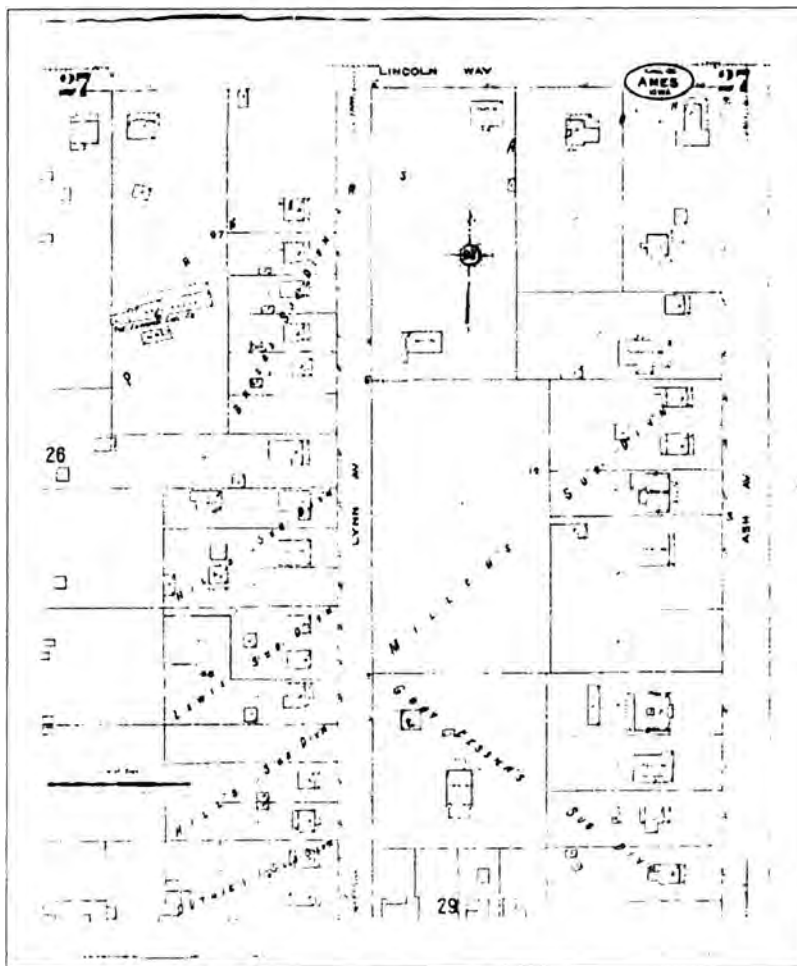
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

1926 FIRE INSURANCE MAP



The map shows the general setback of properties along the west side of Ash Avenue in 1926. The arrow locates the Colonials Club House, whose construction in 1910 set the standard for a deep setback from Ash Avenue. The two single-family dwellings situated directly to the north of the club house were subsequently razed to make room for new Greek residences, whose setback also conformed to that of the club house.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," April 1926, Sheet 27.



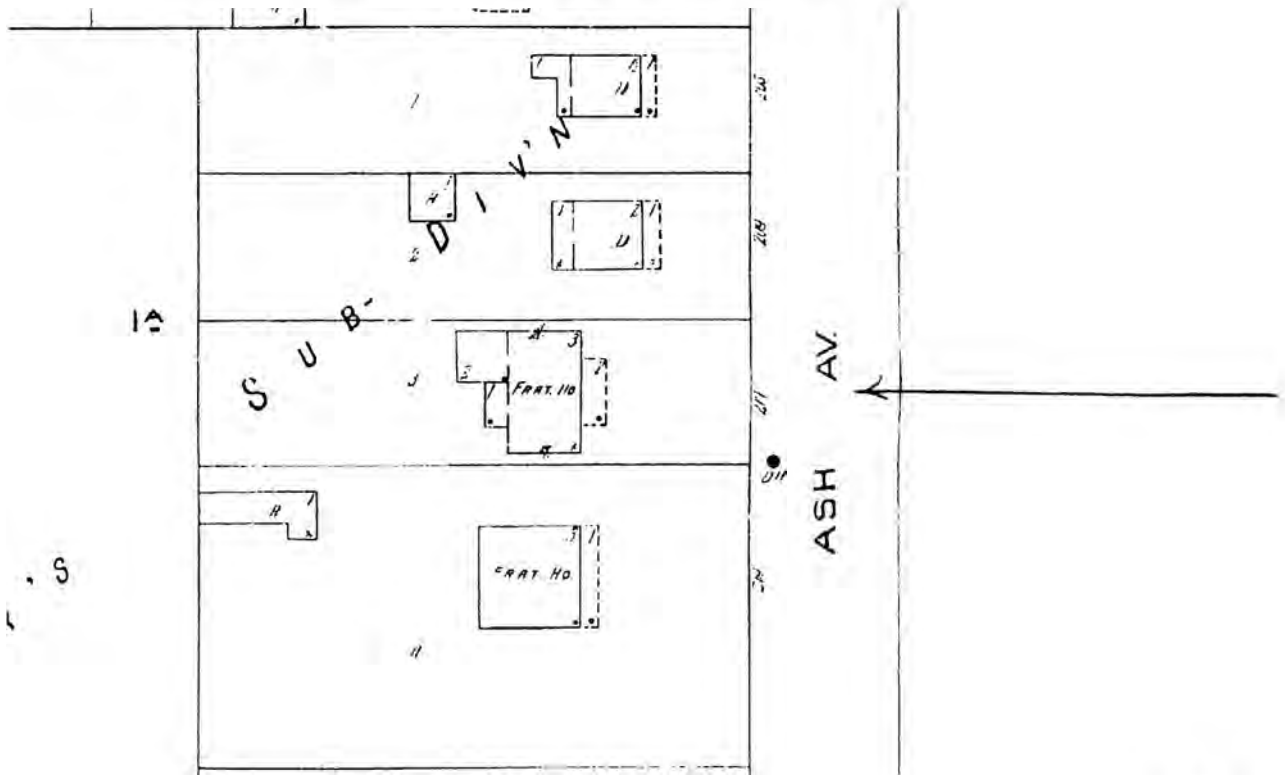
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

1926 FIRE INSURANCE MAP



This enlarged view of the 1926 map shows the property (arrow) with a 2-story front porch, 3-story main block, and, at the rear, a 3-story wing and a 1-story wing.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," April 1926, Sheet 27.



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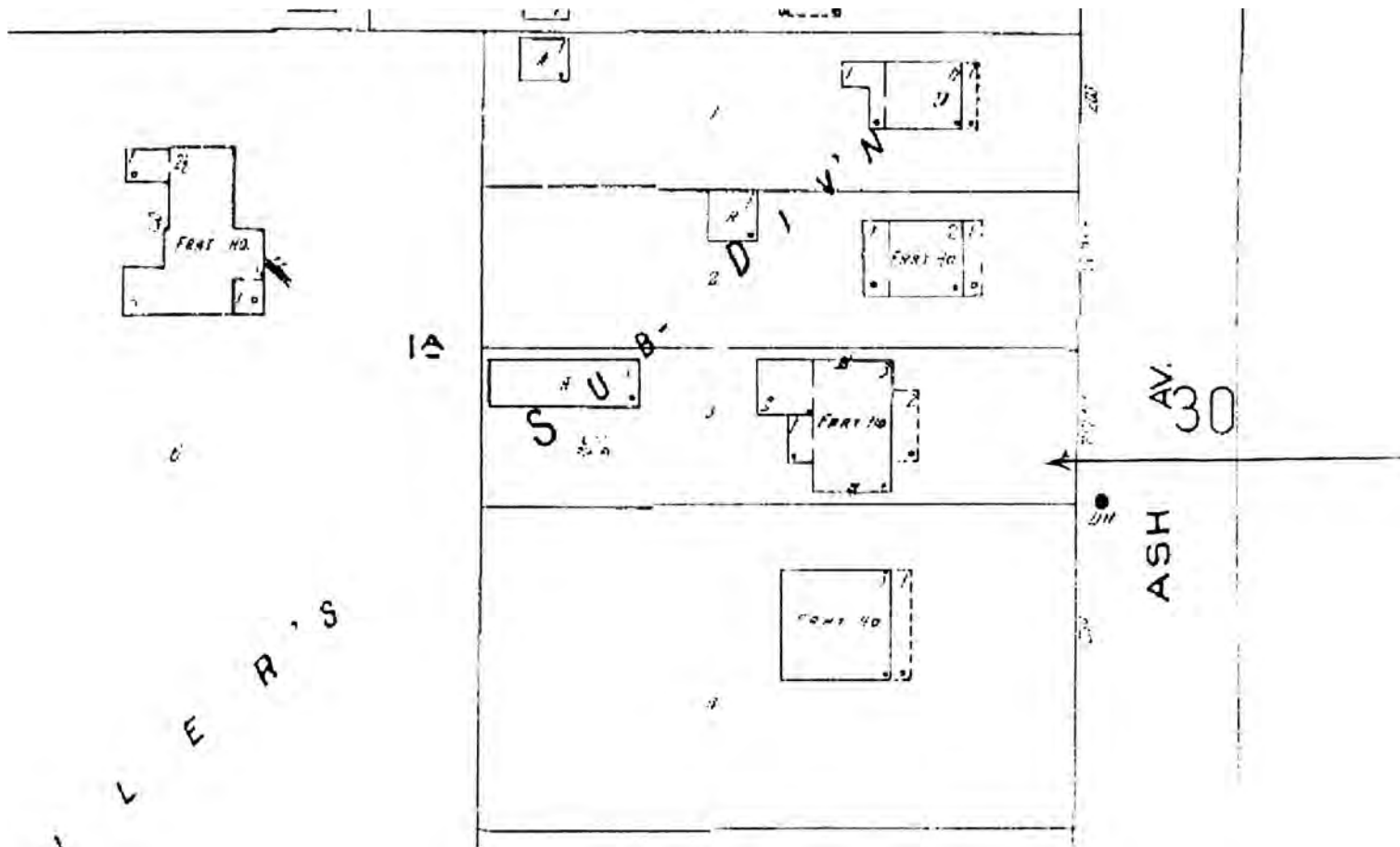
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

1926 FIRE INSURANCE MAP UPDATED TO 1947

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



The property remains virtually unchanged from 1926 except for the addition of a 1-story automobile garage at the rear. The garage is nonextant.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, "Ames, Iowa," April 1926-April 1947, Sheet 27.



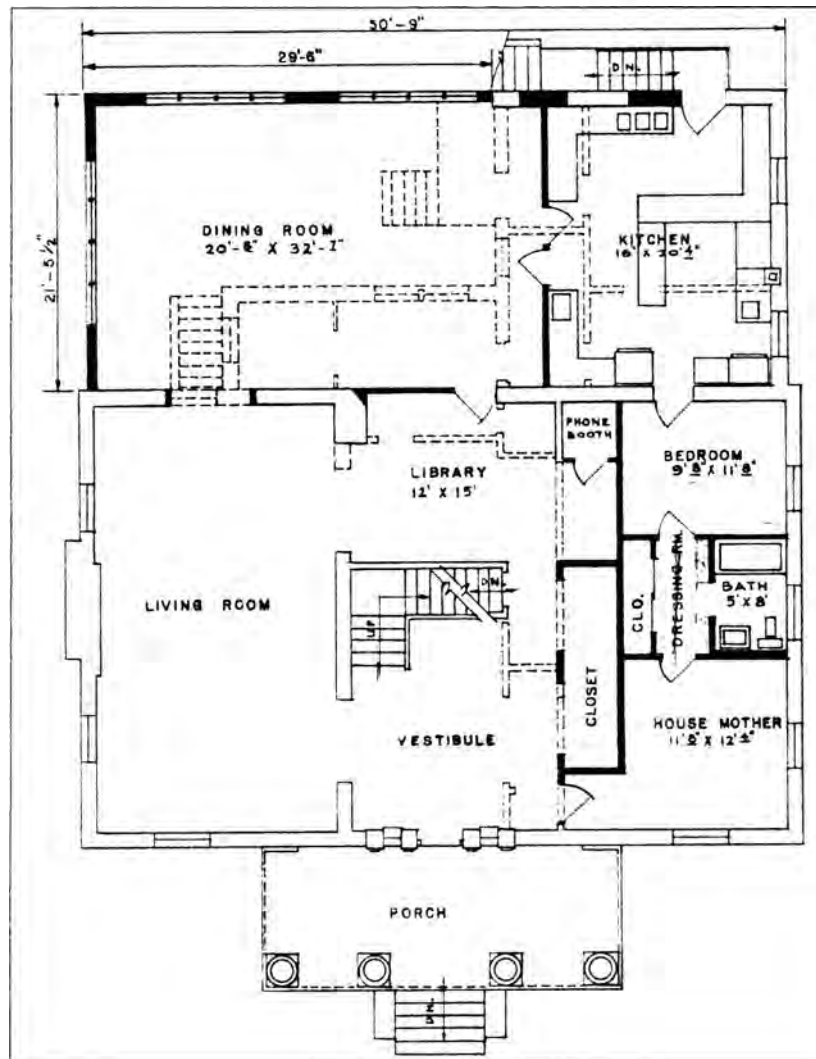
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Source: Woodburn & O'Neil Architects, n. d. (circa 1966).



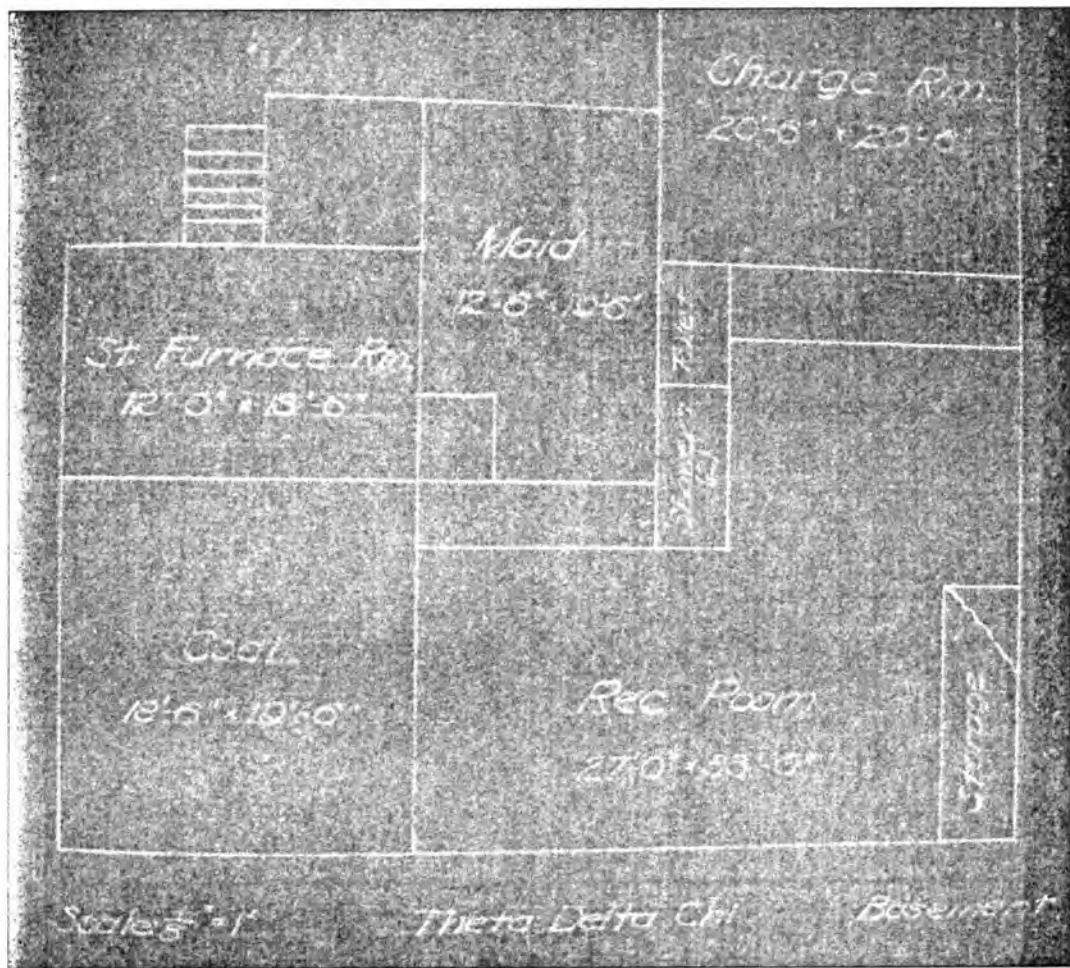
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



This blueprint documents the basement of the charge house before the 1966 addition.

Source: Greek House Blueprints folder, RS 22/11, Box 1, Records 1903 [on-going],
Iowa State University Library/Special Collections.



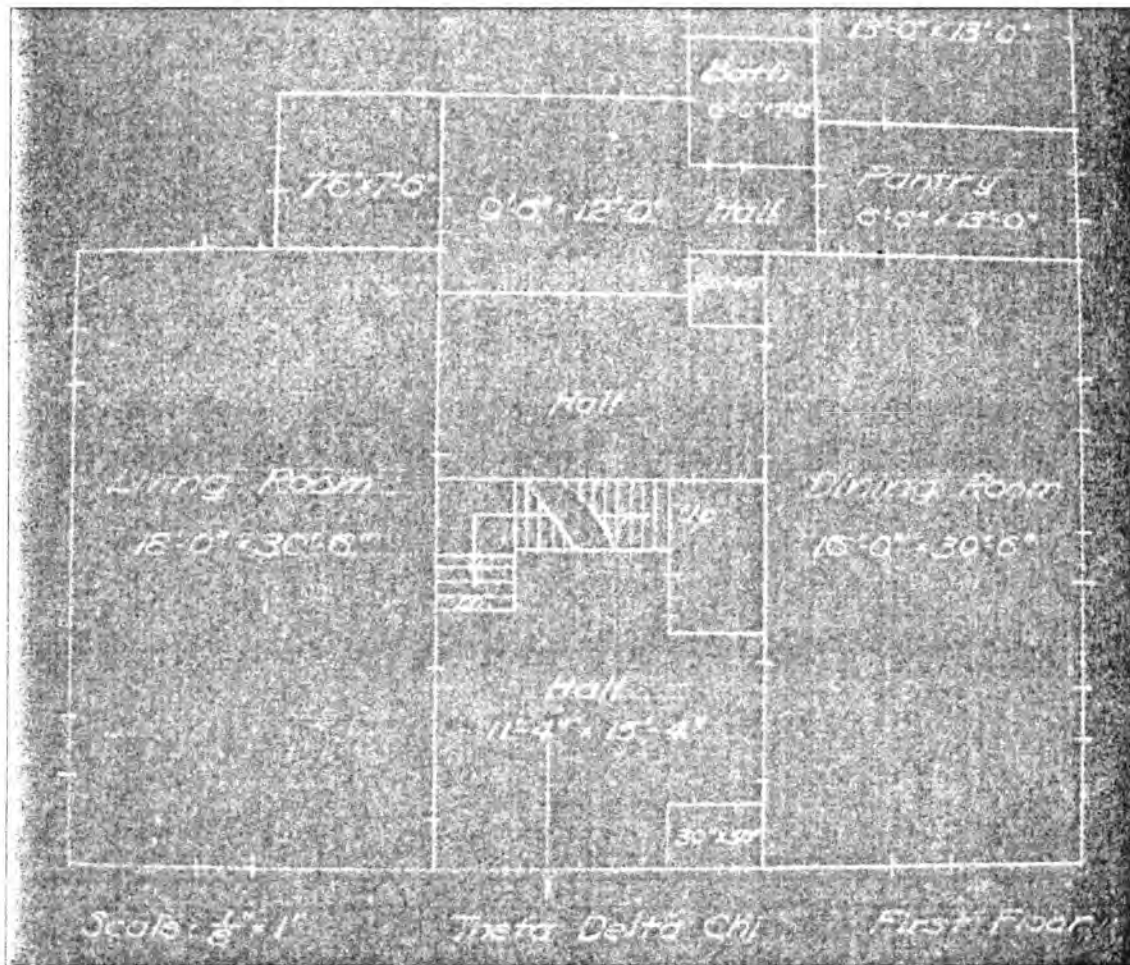
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



This blueprint documents the first floor of the charge house before the 1966 addition.

Source: Greek House Blueprints folder, RS 22/11, Box 1, Records 1903 [on-going],
Iowa State University Library/Special Collections.



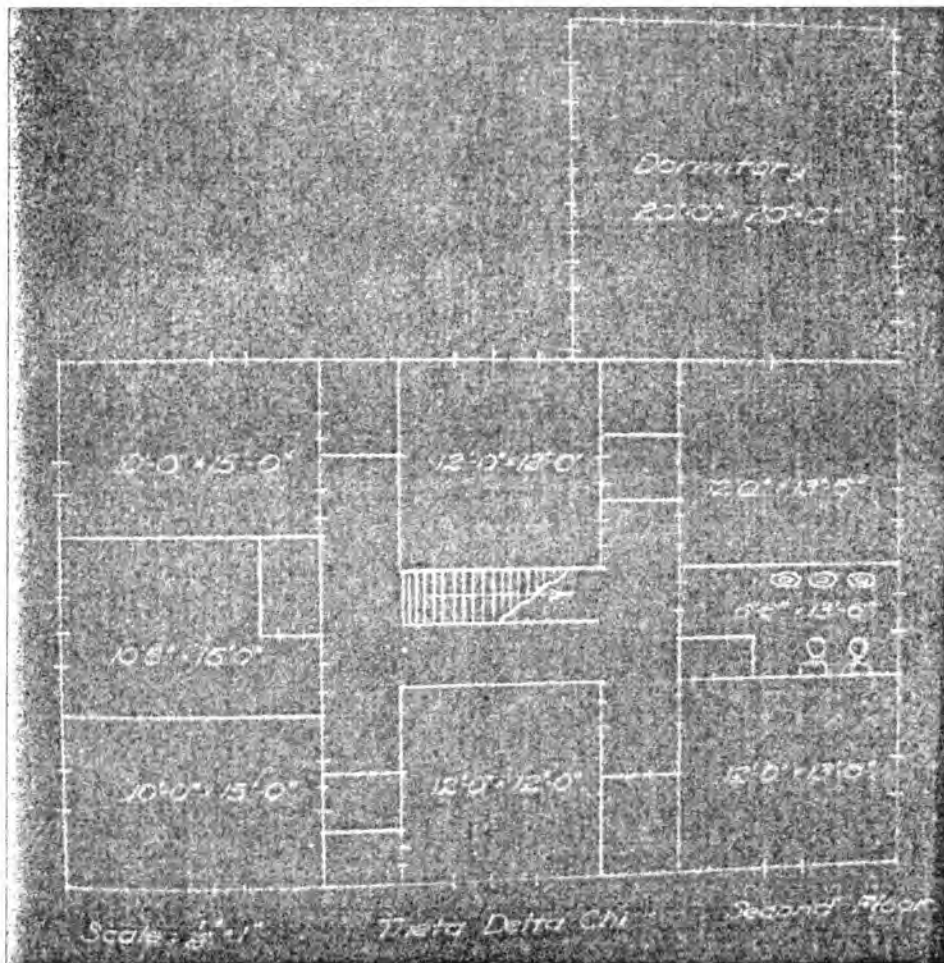
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



This blueprint documents the second floor of the charge house before the 1966 addition.

Source: Greek House Blueprints folder, RS 22/11, Box 1, Records 1903 [on-going],
Iowa State University Library/Special Collections.



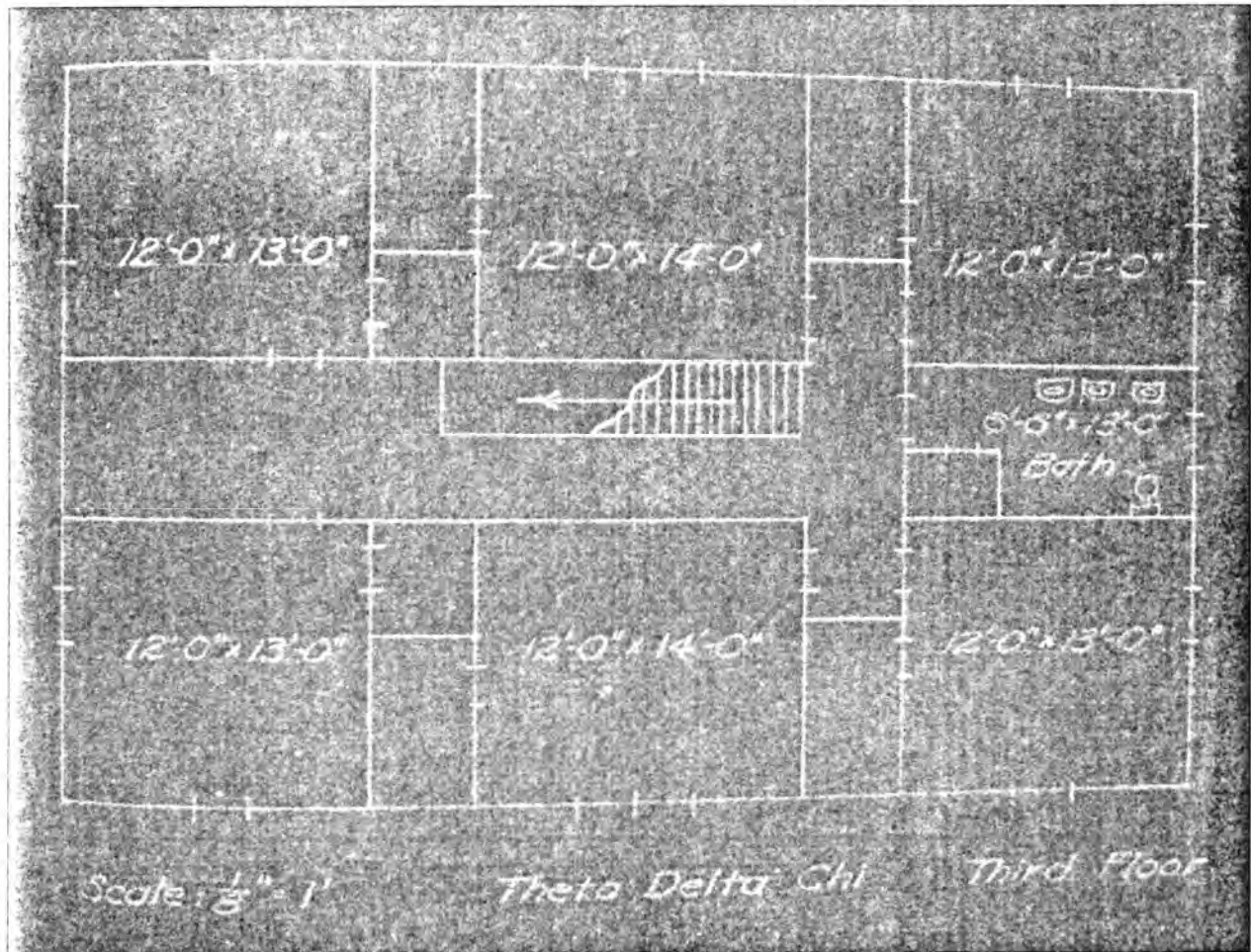
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



This blueprint documents the third floor of the charge house before the 1966 addition.

Source: Greek House Blueprints folder, RS 22/11, Box 1, Records 1903 [on-going],
Iowa State University Library/Special Collections.



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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

ENVIRONS CIRCA 1930



Looking to the northwest, this circa 1930 aerial view shows the curvilinear streets in the College Heights Addition (lower right), the grid layout of Ash Avenue and Lynn Avenue directly west, Lincoln Way separating the South Side from the Iowa State campus, and the massive Memorial Union at upper center. The west side of Ash Avenue is well developed, but many lots remain unimproved in College Heights. The iconic porch of the Colonials Club House and its deep street setback are clearly visible (right of the circled Sigma Alpha Epsilon Chapter House on Lynn Avenue). The conformance to this setback by other buildings along Ash Avenue is also evident.

Source: Devine, p. 65.

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1116

Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

NEIGHBORHOOD IN 1949



This aerial view looks to the north and pictures the College Heights plat (curvilinear streets at center) bounded on the west by Lynn Avenue (left) and Beach Avenue (right). The deep setback of buildings along the west side of Lynn Avenue is clearly evident.

Source: Olav Smedal, Valo Feature Service, Ames, Iowa, in Farwell T. Brown Photographic Archive, 182.1025.1-5, Ames Public Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION BUILDING (ALUMNI HALL)



Completed in 1907, the Association Building, now known as Alumni Hall, was the first edifice on the Iowa State campus to employ Colonial Revival styling. Designed by the firm of Proudfoot and Bird, it was immediately a smash hit. Along with Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival became the most popular architectural style for new fraternity and sorority residences in Ames, beginning with the construction of the Colonials Club House in 1910.

Source: *A Petition to the Grand Lodge of Theta Delta Chi, Assembled in Convention June 26, 27, 28 1919*, p. 12.

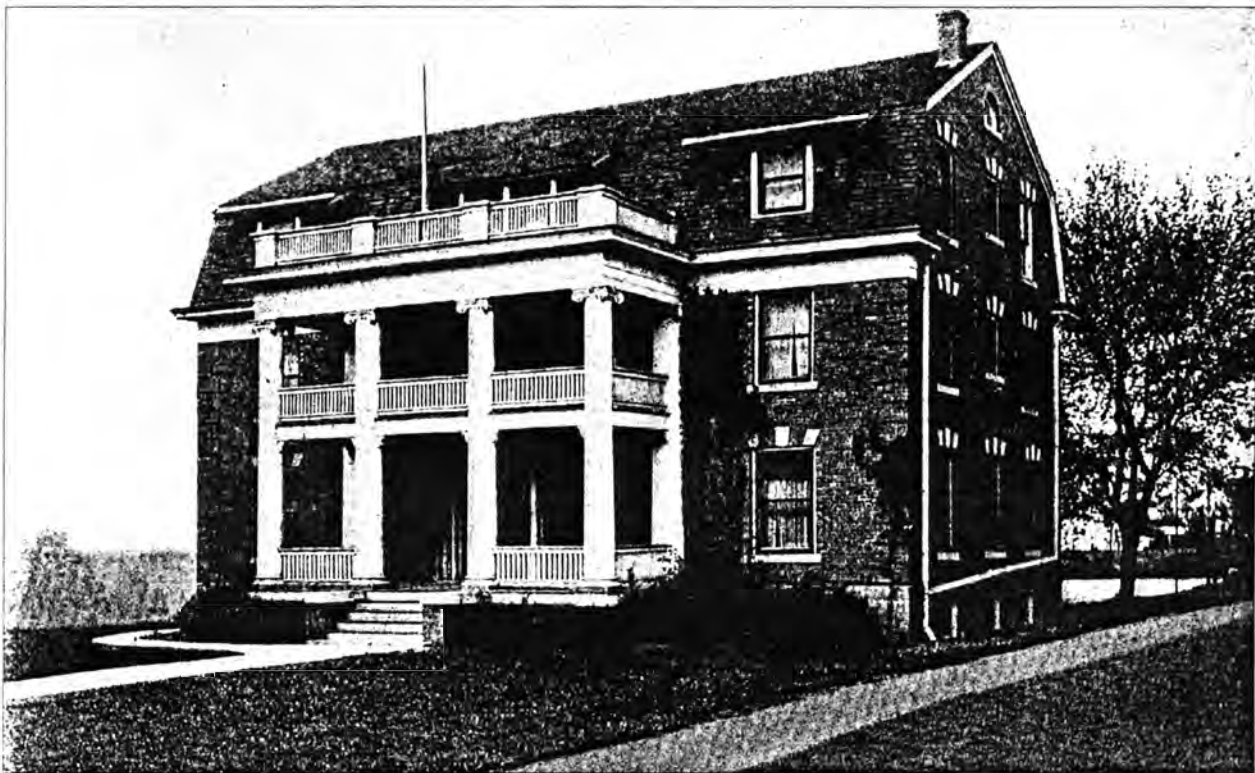
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

“THE HOME OF THE COLONIALS”



This 1919 photograph pictures the Colonials Club House much as it appeared when first completed in 1910. Several additions were subsequently added at the rear of the building; the balcony on the front porch was removed between 1935 and 1936; and original 1/1 double-hung windows were replaced with 12/12 double-hung windows. Otherwise, the building today looks much as pictured here.

Source: *A Petition to the Grand Lodge of Theta Delta Chi, Assembled in Convention June 26, 27, 28 1919*, p. 20.

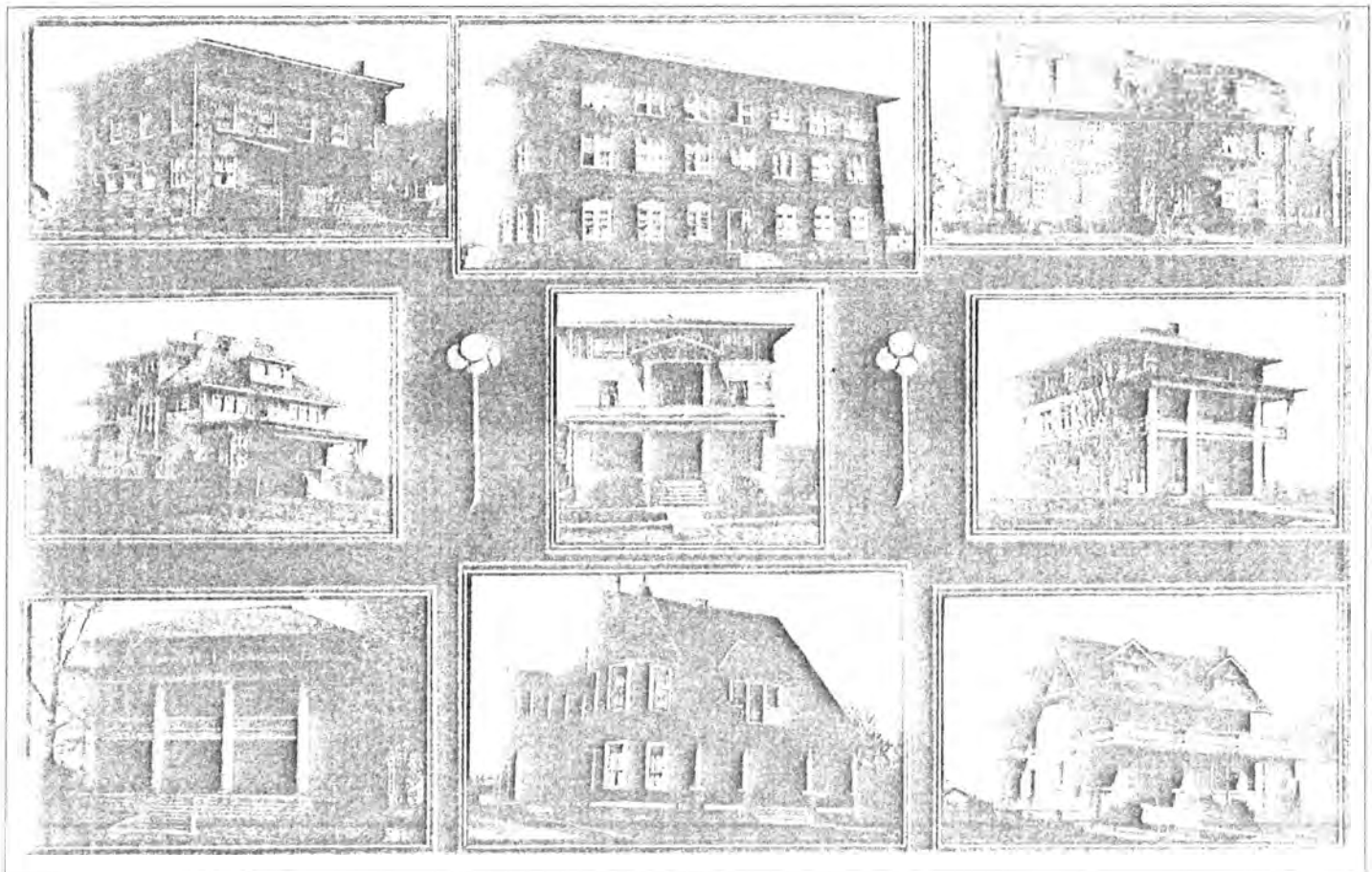
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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

“SOME OF THE FRATERNITY HOUSES AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE”



The Colonials' 1919 petition to become a charge of Theta Delta Chi included these photographs. The petition took pains to present Iowa State College, the City of Ames, and the State of Iowa in a most flattering light, so it is likely that these nine buildings ranked among the most architecturally sophisticated fraternity residences in Ames at the time. Their designs show a variety of styles, including Craftsman, American Four Square, Colonial Revival, and Colonial Revival. The year 1919 stood at the cusp of a new wave of Greek residence construction in Ames. Over the next twenty years, all of these styles had fallen from favor, except Colonial Revival, which, together with the rise of Tudor Revival, dominated this construction. The Colonials Club House-pioneered Colonial Revival styling for Greek residences in Ames, predating, for example, the building shown above in the upper right-hand corner.

Source: *A Petition to the Grand Lodge of Theta Delta Chi, Assembled in Convention June 26, 27, 28 1919*, p. 24.

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

PREPARATIONS FOR 1966 CONSTRUCTION



Looking to the northeast, this photograph pictures preparations for the 1966 addition to the charge house. Workers have demolished a 1-story wing, constructed in 1920, at the rear of the main block for the new construction. Construction in 1920 also included a 3-story wing (left) with a cold air dormitory inside the ribbon windows. (Bed frames seem visible behind the windows.) The 1966 construction engulfed the 1920 addition and infilled this corner site with a 3-story addition. (See next page.)

Source: *The Beta Deutogram*, Winter, 1966, Archives, Beta Deuteron Charge House of Theta Delta Chi, Ames, Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Colonials Club House, Story County, Iowa.

1966 ADDITION COMPLETED



"This is the new addition as seen from the parking lot. The top two floors are now dormitories. The former dorms were converted into study rooms. The entrance to the kitchen is now from the west. The first floor of the addition is the dining room, and the cook's room is now under the new addition."

Source: *The Beta Deutogram*, Winter, 1966, Archives, Beta Deuteron Charge House of Theta Delta Chi, Ames, Iowa.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Colonials Club House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Story

DATE RECEIVED: 12/30/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/23/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/14/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000003

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-8-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
#1



COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., 1A
#2





COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
#3





COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
4





COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
#5





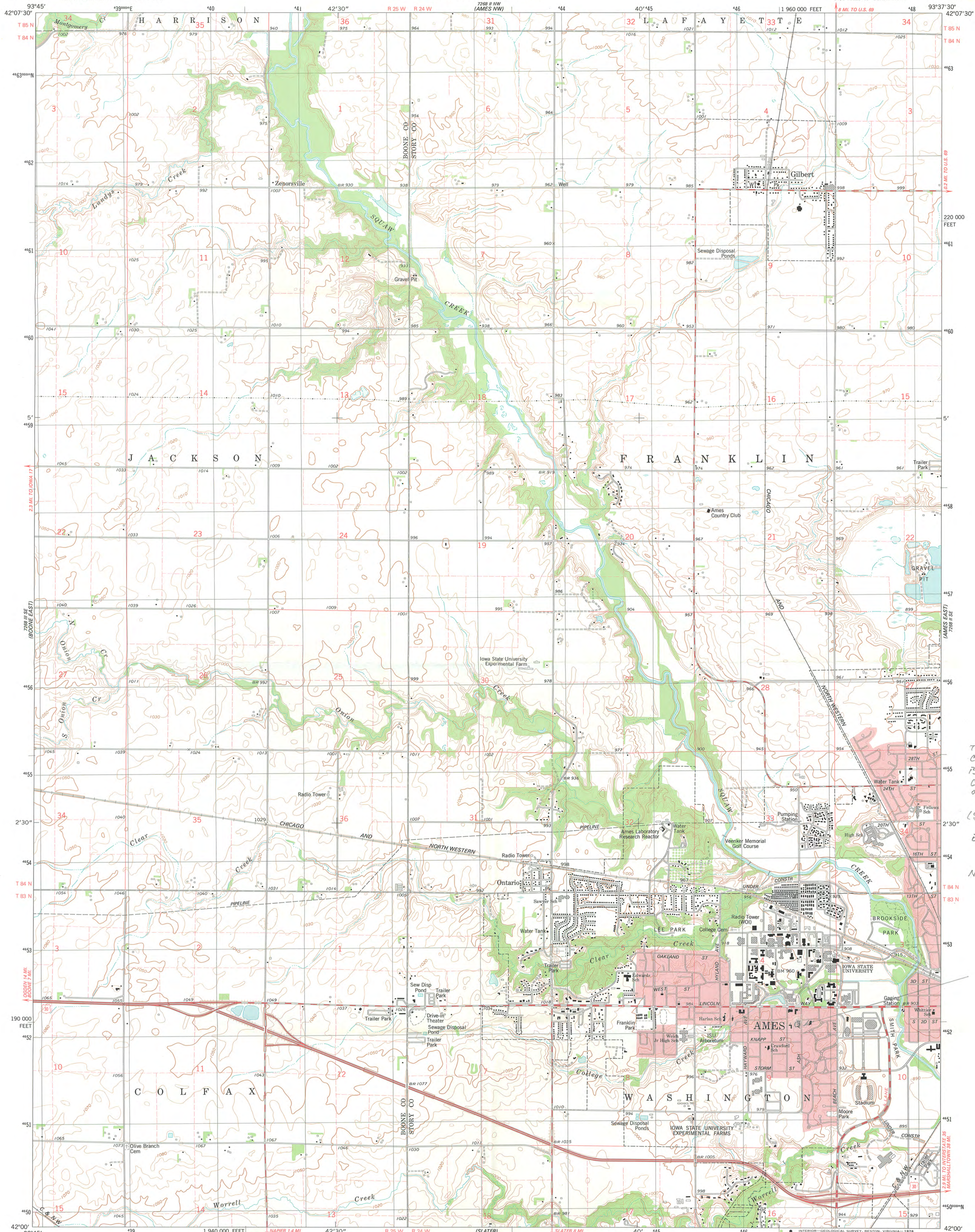
COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
6



COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
#7

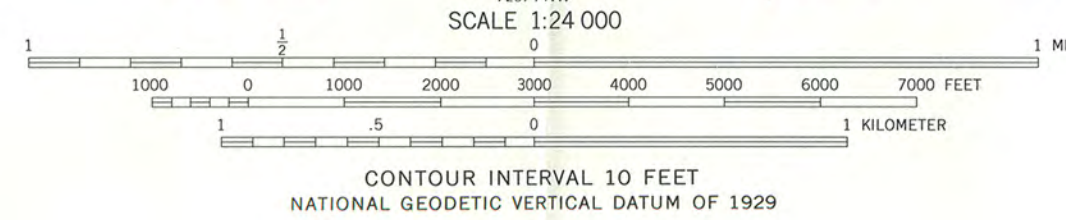
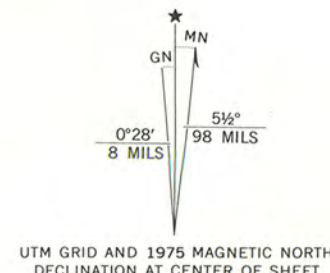


COLONIALS CLUB HOUSE
STORY CO., IA
8



THE COLONIALS
CLUB HOUSE -
BETA DEUTERON
CHARGE HOUSE
OF THETA DELTA
CHI
(STORY CO., IA)
E 446
N 4652

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the Iowa Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate
system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

AMES WEST, IOWA
SW/4 AMES 15' QUADRANGLE
N4200-W9337.5/7.5
1975
AMS 7268 II SW-SERIES V876

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY TIFFANY COWNIE, DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR

RECEIVED 2286 KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR

DEC 30 2011

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

December 21, 2011

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

- Colonials Club House, 217 Ash Avenue, Ames, Story County Iowa

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY of
IOWA

JEROME THOMPSON
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS
ADMINISTRATOR

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DES MOINES, IOWA
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