

# 100 YEARS OF SUBURBAN LIVING



**Sunday May 6, 1990**

**Noon to 5 p.m.**

*Presented by Drake University and the Drake Neighborhood Association*

**W**elcome to our second annual historic tour, showcasing fine homes and buildings in the Drake University Neighborhood.

Our theme this year, "100 Years of Suburban Living," reflects the character of the neighborhood, which was officially founded in 1883 as the suburb of University place.

As Des Moines expanded its boundaries 100 years ago, University Place was annexed along with other areas now considered historically significant to the city. The Drake Neighborhood Association wants to reinforce the original concept of the area — a great place to raise families, near excellent schools, close to downtown and with easy access to shopping.

We're proud of the heritage of this important neighborhood, which played such a significant role in the development of the University and the city. And we're delighted to have you join us as we celebrate more than 100 years of "suburban living."

## TAKING THE TOUR

**Y**our tour will begin with a brief presentation of area history at the Old Main auditorium on the Drake campus. Twelve sites are scheduled on the tour, including nine private residences, the Lorenz Recovery House, and Cottage Grove Presbyterian Church, which recently marked its 100th anniversary. We've selected the residences to show the diversity of the area's older architectural styles and the many ways in which they've been adapted for contemporary living.

We've included the following features to make the tour a pleasant one for you:

- We encourage you to take advantage of our vans, which will be running the tour route continuously throughout the day.
- At each of our sites, you'll find hosts who can answer your questions about the structure.
- Many locations will feature music and period costumes.
- We'll be selling home-baked goods and snacks along the route.
- And don't miss your chance to step back in time via horse and buggy — your ticket entitles you to a ride!

Please refrain from eating, drinking, smoking or taking photographs inside the buildings on the tour.

## About The Drake Neighborhood Association

Founded in 1979, the Drake Neighborhood Association is comprised of residents and concerned citizens who plan and implement civic, cultural and social activities. Those activities include participation in civic affairs, initiation of coalitions of neighborhoods, sponsorship of a city-wide forum and regular monthly potlucks. This organization won first place in the 1981-82 Iowa Community Betterment Program, receiving a commendation as "Iowa's most improved neighborhood."

The Association identifies itself as being bounded on the east by Harding Road, the west by 42nd Street, the south by the freeway, and north by Franklin Avenue. The Drake University campus is the focal point of the neighborhood, which sports two shopping centers, theaters, numerous restaurants and a new motel. Residential living consists of a mix of both dormitory-style and older apartment buildings; Victorian mansions and cottages, and American four-square and Craftsman bungalows.

## THE TOUR BEGINS...

### 1. OLD MAIN AUDITORIUM

*Named to the National Register of Historic Places*

The oldest building on campus, Old Main reflects Drake's pioneering days. Built at a cost of \$32,000, it was dedicated September 18, 1883. Old Main auditorium and the main entrance were added in 1900. The building still houses Drake's administrative offices, and plans are being considered to refurbish it to its original splendor.

### 2. COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

#### 24th and Cottage Grove

On August 19, 1888, when William J. Young held the first religious service for what was to become the Cottage Grove Presbyterian Church, he pitched a tent in a pasture on the site now known as Drake Park. During the winter, the congregation moved to a storefront on Cottage Grove, but when warm weather returned, so did the tent — this time on the corner of 24th and Cottage Grove.

On that site four years later, the first Cottage Grove Presbyterian Church building was completed at a cost of \$15,000. But in 1895, lightning struck the church, and it burned to the ground. In 1903, a second church was built on the same foundation, this time at a cost of \$80,000. This one suffered from construction flaws, so it was torn down. By 1919, the third church had taken shape, constructed of locally quarried sandstone and built to last. This is the church that stands today, having recently marked the 100th year of its pastoral beginnings.

### 3. 2406 Kingman Boulevard

This 1900 post-Victorian is a house in transition: sometime between the 1920s and '40s it was broken up into a rooming house, but the current owner is converting it back into a single-family dwelling.

The interior is modern, but with a flavor of times past. The front entry still has its original unpainted oak woodwork, and there are glass doorknobs throughout the house. Half of the first floor has been gutted, and a kitchen has been built in what was formerly a bedroom, added on in the 1920s.

An upstairs bathroom has been created out of what was a small bedroom and bath. A clawfoot tub sits in an alcove on a raised platform. The toilet and sink were salvaged out of a neighbor's yard. And vibrant green tile is used on the floor and on the walls of the bathtub alcove.

### 4. 2416 Kingman Boulevard

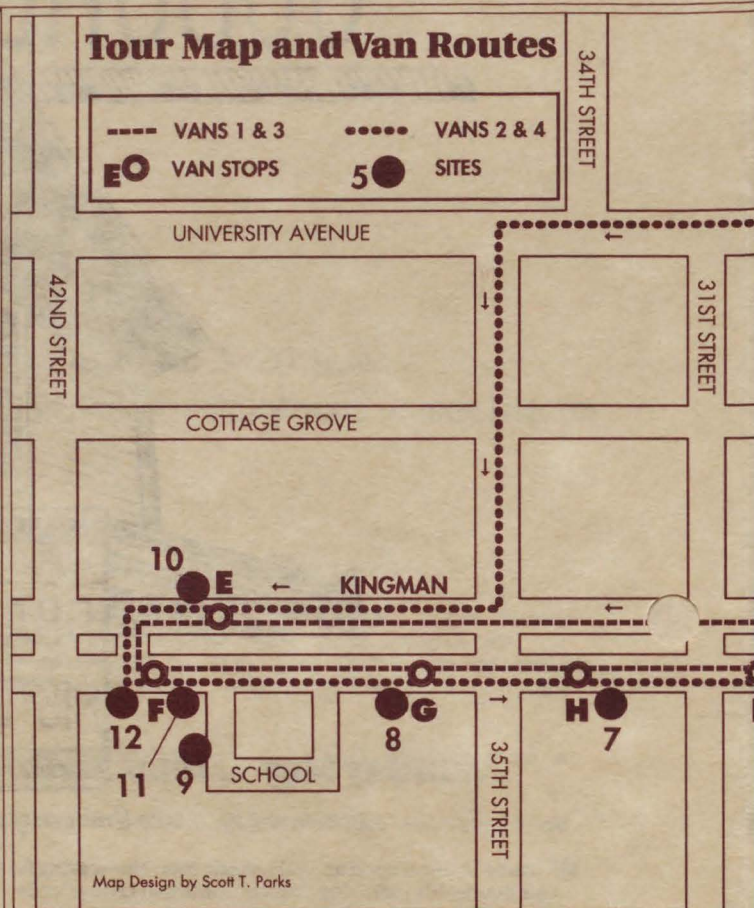
*Named to the National Register of Historic Places*

Known as the Lord-Smith Home, this 1880s Eastlake Victorian was built by real estate executive R. T. C. Lord. Converted in the 1920s to a four-plex apartment house, it served for two decades as the headquarters for the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Iowa — and it also was the residence of Ida B. Smith, then president of the Union.

The apartment that you'll see on the tour features multiple details of interest, including stained glass windows, leaded glass, a fireplace with ornate oak pillars, and hardwood floors.

## Tour Map and Van Routes

--- VANS 1 & 3      ..... VANS 2 & 4  
E O VAN STOPS      5 ● SITES



Map Design by Scott T. Parks

There will be two different routes for the vans on the tour. Vans 1 & 3 (dashed line) run from Old Main west to Kingman and 42nd Street and on from the parking lot between 26th and 27th streets.

### 5. 2915 Kingman Boulevard

Built in the 1940s, this quaint home sits high off the street, commanding an excellent view of the neighborhood. The interior features an appealing one-story floorplan, with high ceilings adding to the unique use of space.

Though the house has been updated, it still includes oak woodwork, a bay seat in the dining room and a bay window in the front room. Other details, such as elaborate glass fixtures throughout the house and small decorative floor tiles in the kitchen, contribute to the charm of this

### 6. 2920 Kingman Boulevard

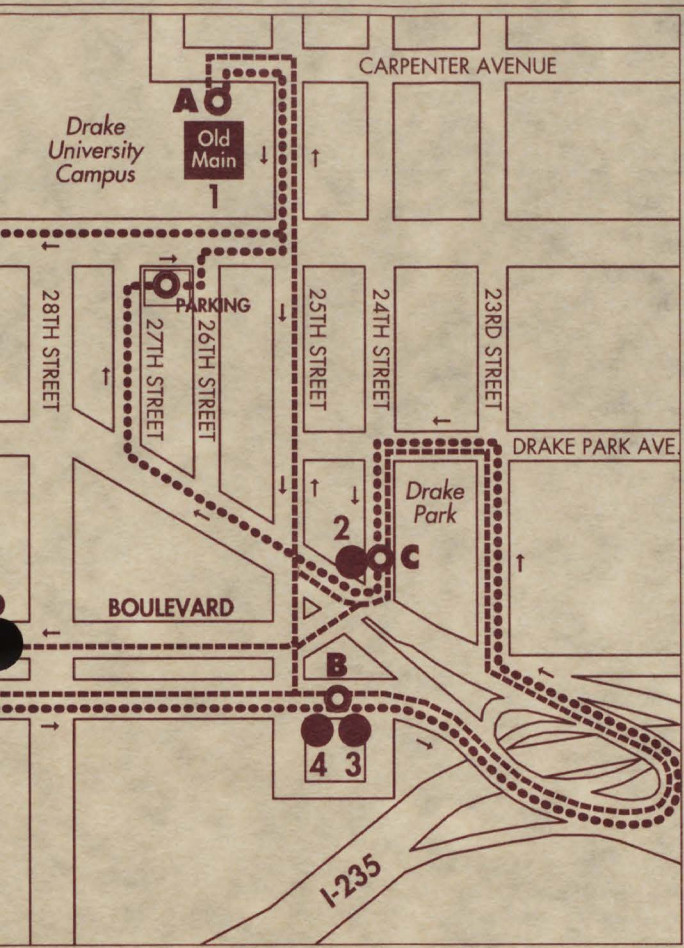
This stately home features extensive living space, including 4 bedrooms, a finished studio attic, a family room (converted from a porch), and large rooms throughout. You'll find pleasant surprises such as double access to the staircase from both the kitchen and main living area. The formal dining room has a built-in buffet, and a small room is tucked under the staircase.



## About Drake University

With a century of history behind it, Drake University has grown into a medium-sized private university that is now known for its computer-intensive programs and teaching excellence. Drake has three colleges, plus the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Law School and Graduate School of Education.

Students participate in an Honors Program, inter-collegiate athletics and more than 100 organizations for social and professional growth.



from Old Main to Kingman and 25th Street and on from there. Vans 2 & 4 all vans return to Old Main, but vans 2 & 4 are the only ones that stop at the

### 7. 3310 Kingman Boulevard

Built in 1920, this three-bedroom stucco features effective use of the land. In front, extensive landscaping frames the home, and in back, a screened porch and deck extend the living space in the large yard.

The interior is defined by a large fireplace and the deep color of the walls in the living room. Original art purchased by the current owner adds interest throughout the house.

### 8. 3808 Kingman Boulevard

Built in 1940, this Cape Cod has had only three owners. The gas replace came in handy during the recent ice storm, and the French doors, oak floors, small-paned windows and shaped archways give the interior architectural interest.

The current owners turned a screened-in porch into a family room, with red brick clay tile flooring.

### 9. 1040 40th Street

This one-and-a-half-story Craftsman bungalow was built in 1917, and has had only three owners — the original owners lived in the home for 60 years.

The house has suffered damage from a leaky roof, but is undergoing extensive repair, preserving the built-in bookcase and buffet, original brass light fixtures and oak woodwork. Interestingly enough, when the house was built the owners requested pine woodwork and got oak instead, much to their chagrin. Except in the kitchen and the bath, that oak woodwork remains unpainted, a testament to changing points of view.

### 10. 4005 Kingman Boulevard

This Mission-style home was first occupied in 1919 by Daniel Goodwin, a partner in the Goodwin Brick & Tile Co., and the original structure made extensive use of Goodwin's brick and tile resources.

The 16-inch-thick main walls are of double tile construction, with an airspace in between. Such insulated construction was usually reserved for cold-storage buildings and is extremely energy efficient. The home can be heated and cooled for about half the normal cost for a home its size.

The front porch is made of formed concrete, laid over wooden forms. The floor is made of two-inch-thick glazed tiles, and the original roof was red ceramic tile.

The original double garage was limousine-length and also was built of tile. It featured a chimney between the car stalls for a pot-bellied stove to warm the automobiles, and an attached tile-floored garden house with a brick walk leading from the house. A rear patio, constructed of tile laid on a sand bed, adjoined the walk near the house.

### 11. 4010 Kingman Boulevard

This two-story English Tudor was built in 1923. It features hardwood oak floors, oak panels from floor to ceiling in the dining room, and two bay windows with window seats in the front of the house. There's also a fireplace with a stone front and elaborate detailing in the woodwork throughout the house.

The kitchen has been restored and painted, with custom cherry cabinetry and track lighting, creating an effective blend of old and new. Out back, you'll find an enclosed cobblestone courtyard, complete with a gas lantern.

### 12. Lorenz Recovery House

#### 4018 Kingman Boulevard

Built in 1907 by E. T. Meredith for his mother, this residence has recently been restored and now serves as a halfway house for women recovering from chemical dependencies.

The home at one time was converted to multiple apartments, but the restoration effort, made possible by generous donations of time and money, has brought the home back to life. During the restoration, walls were torn out and the original staircase in the home was rediscovered; it's now a focal point in the house.

The offices for the Recovery House are located in the property's original carriage house. Note the buildings shingled sides.

## **WE HOPE YOU ENJOYED THE TOUR!**

The tour planning committee wishes to thank Drake University for co-sponsoring this year's tour, and we recognize the following for their generous gifts and support:

**The Principal Financial Group Inc.**  
Iowa Realty  
Jester & Sons  
Campus Cleaners  
Hawkeye Bank & Trust  
Rehard's Conoco

and we wish to recognize the following for their in-kind support:

Acme Printing  
Alexander's Photo Center  
The Beeper People  
Business Publications Corp.  
Creative Printers  
Caldwell-Brien-Robbins Funeral Home  
The Des Moines Playhouse  
The Iowa State Historical Archives  
Midwestern Paper Company  
Modern Vending Systems  
Musetter Graphics  
The Paper Corporation  
Triad Studios  
Type-O-Graphics Two

and we would like to thank our ticket outlets:

Vilimek's Gifts  
The Mole Hole  
Brown Bags  
University Book Store  
The Iowa State Historical Museum  
Anthony's Hair Concepts  
Iowa! Iowa! Iowa!  
Sophir Morris Paint Company

and we want to extend our appreciation to those who opened up their homes for this event.

The Barbershop Quartets in Drake Park are sponsored by a grant from the Arts/Rec Council of Greater Des Moines



The horse and buggy rides are sponsored by Tait's Super Valu, 4100 University Avenue, Des Moines

**Tait's**

# Styles of Change



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## Welcome to the third annual Drake Area Historic Tour

presented by Drake University and The Drake Neighborhood Association  
May 5, 1991 Noon-5 p.m.

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*This year's theme, "Styles of Change" recognizes the many changes in life-style which led to the expansion of our neighborhood following the First World War, and the architectural styles that accommodated, and continue to accommodate, those changes. The tour features the northwest corner of our neighborhood, an area that typifies a residential area shaped by such changes.*

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## Taking the Tour

Vans are provided to transport you between stops. Most of the homes and buildings are located in a cluster, making it a good tour for walkers. Parking is provided in Drake University lots on the south side of University Avenue at 26th & 27th Streets. We encourage you to leave your car there and to take advantage of the vans and/or walk. An additional feature in the transportation line is the provision of horse and buggy rides along the route, as available.

Helpful hosts will be found at each of the eleven stops on the tour. We hope you will also enjoy the musical entertainment, food and period costumes along the way. We do request that you refrain from eating, drinking, smoking or taking photographs inside the houses. Thank you for joining us in this celebration of the Drake neighborhood.

**We are pleased to announce that portions of this year's proceeds have been designated for the renovation of Old Main Auditorium and for improvements at Witmer Park.**

# About the Drake Neighborhood Association

The Drake Neighborhood Association is currently looking back on and celebrating our first dozen years. In 1979, this neighborhood was in the midst of a serious decline. (The Association identifies itself as being bounded on the east by Harding Road, the west by 42nd Street, the south by the freeway, and the north by Franklin Avenue.) Today, thanks to the concerted efforts of neighbors and other concerned citizens, we are experiencing what the Des Moines Register has termed "a renaissance."

Recent and current Association activities include: monthly potlucks; neighborhood clean-ups; housing forums; children's activities (i.e. Easter Egg Hunt & Halloween Party); concerted efforts to control crime; "Operation Chip-In," last year's branch & brush clean-up following the ice storm; The Kingman Islands Cruise, our annual tropical block party; formation of a city-wide coalition of neighborhood organizations; and Salvage/House-moving efforts related to the site of the University's planned Recreation, Sports & Convocation Center.

We are proud of what we have accomplished so far, and look forward to great changes during our next dozen years. Please join us in bringing those changes about.

## About Drake University

This year, Drake University celebrates 110 years of educational excellence. Drake is a computer-intensive university, one of the first schools in the country to provide computers in all Freshman dorm rooms. In recent years, Drake's reputation for quality teaching has earned inclusion in some of the most prestigious listings of colleges in the country.

Drake is currently in the midst of an ambitious fundraising program, "The Campaign for Drake." The most visible part of that campaign, the construction and renovation of buildings, includes Dwight D. Opperman Hall and Law Library, a new Science and Pharmacy Center, a new Recreation, Sports and Convocation Center and the renovation of Old Main Auditorium.

## Combined Efforts

It is appropriate that this common anniversary year finds the university and the neighborhood returning to the close relationship that characterized the early years of both. Today, several joint Association-University committees are working to find solutions to today's neighborhood problems and to plan for a revitalized future for the entire area.



### 1. Howard Hall

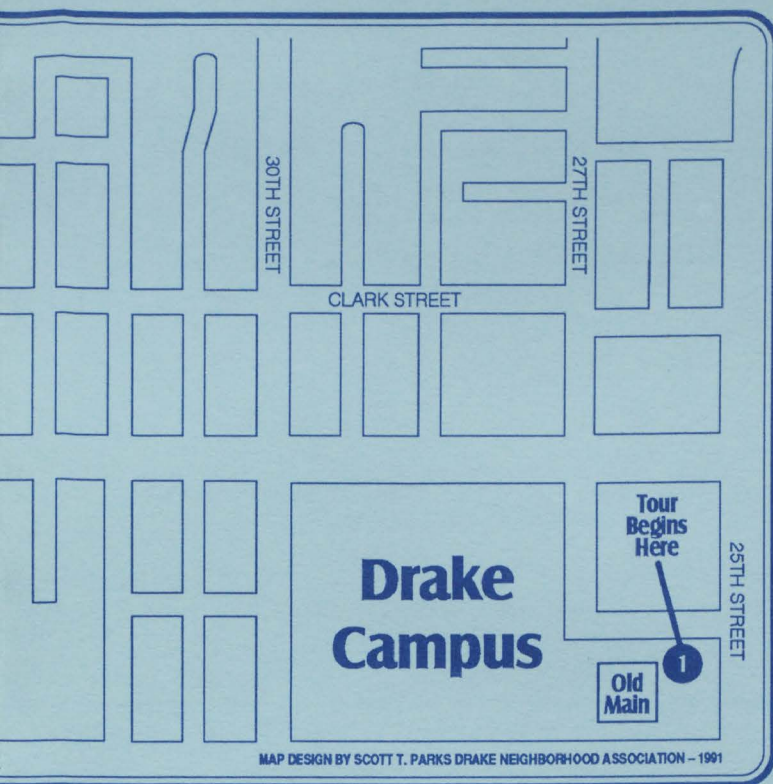
The cornerstone for Drake University's Conservatory of Music was laid on April 22, 1903. The building was completed the following fall, and named Howard Hall in 1905 in honor of the school's dean, Frederick Howard. In 1988, Howard hall was named to the National register of Historic Places. The building currently houses classrooms and faculty offices for English, Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Sociology and Military Science. A ten-minute video documentary on the history of Old Main Auditorium and plans for its renovation will be shown at regular intervals in Howard Hall.

### 2. St. Luke's Episcopal Church

Built in 1909, the original church was located at 8th & College, and moved to its current location (3424 Forest Avenue) in 1926. In 1961, the church was completely rebuilt to provide more space. A few features of the original structure were salvaged, including stained glass windows. St. Luke's was the parish of Amelia Earhart and her family when they were in Des Moines. Amelia was a teenager at the time, and her younger sister was confirmed at the church. The Tudor-style Parish House was built in 1928 and renovated in 1985-86. At that time, the church was also made fully accessible to the handicapped. The Tudor style is carried over into the upstairs fellowship hall. Tour participants will be treated to music at intervals throughout the afternoon at St. Luke's featuring the church's magnificent pipe organ, and Madrigals sung by the Glastonbury Revelers. Hosts for the tour are Father Robert Elfvin and Ginger O'Keefe.

### 3. 3605 Forest Avenue

This rambling Ranch was about 1/3 its current size when it was built in 1945 by local contractor John Nichols. In 1968, he added onto the structure, and turned it into a triplex. The current owners, Steve & Cindy Mayo, are in the process of turning it back to a



single-family dwelling. The bricks used in the downstairs of the house came from the old North High School and the stained glass window came from the church in which Mr. & Mrs. Nichols were married. The house also has a park-like back yard, featuring a gazebo and a "Hex House" party building.

#### 4. 1410 Forestdale Avenue

The paving brick exterior of this 1926 Tudor Cottage once graced the surface of Douglas Avenue. It also features leaded glass windows, a central fireplace, and chimney "pots" typical of Cotswald-style Cottages. Look for the maid's bell under the dining room table and the sculpted tall ship, left of the fireplace. The house was built for the C.C. Woodburn family by architects Dougher, Rich & Woodburn (now Wells, Woodburn & O'Neil). Current owners are John & Judy Craig. Judy's professional decorating touch is evident throughout the home.

#### 5. 3901 Maquoketa Drive

Sarah Brennamen was born in Cedar Rapids in 1896. Ted Horsfield, born three years earlier in Blackburn, England came to Cedar Rapids to visit relatives after receiving an education in Nova Scotia. The rest, as they say, is history. Sarah and Ted married in 1921, moved to Des Moines soon afterward, and built the fourth house on Maquoketa in 1925. The house combines elements of New England Saltbox and Simplified Tudor styles. Current owners Andy Ball & Cassie Ciccio-Ball report that alterations through the years have included: remodeling of the master bedroom to include a 3/4 bath in the early '70s; remodeling of the original bathroom in 1984 (now features an antique commode); and replacing the back porch with a breakfast nook, 1/2 bath and patio extension in 1989.

#### 6. 1541 Germania Drive

Any similarities between this home and the Des Moines Playhouse are strictly by design. Bert German (see our note about him) was the person who conceived both buildings. The house has

flagstone on the outside and interior cinder block in a Random Ashlar pattern. Its graceful, spacious design of this house provides an ideal setting for the creative work of Jay and Jerry Johnson. Items of special interest include an unusual garage, counters made from hardwood flooring and Jay's artworks.

#### 7. 1422 41st Street

The spacious backyard combined with the graciousness of current owners Michael & Susan Smith has made this home a focal point of neighborhood celebrations (and the snack stop for today's tour). The house itself is a good example of a 1920s Colonial Revival, featuring stucco exterior, and accented vertical corners which are echoed in the upper part of the windows. The house passed through several owners with few changes, until 1987, when the Smiths bought it and began interior renovation and restoration work. The most significant changes have been a complete reworking of the kitchen to make more efficient use of existing space, an improved side entry and a second floor space for laundry facilities.

#### 8. 1542 41st Street

This 1931 Brick Tudor Revival originally had a burlap wall covering in its living room. Current owner Mary Beveridge had the covering removed, a process which also removed much of the plaster from the wall. The house features a large number of 19th Century antiques, many of which are family heirlooms. Mary also has quite a collection of pictures of cats and rabbits. This house is another performance location, with pianists scheduled at intervals throughout the afternoon.

#### 9. 1440 41st Place

This house, and the one next door (the next stop) were built by the same man, who lived in this house while building the house at 1436. Current owners Vic & Susan Raibikis have done a considerable amount of recent remodeling, including a completely redone kitchen and the addition of French doors leading to the patio. And they promise that there is more to come. This 1928 English Tudor house features archways typical of the style. The landscaped backyard leads naturally to the tour's next stop.

#### 10. 1436 41st Place

This house has been in the same family since it was finished in 1930. It was built for James McCoy, whose widow lived in it until 1975, when her grandson and granddaughter-in-law, Craig & Susan McCoy purchased it. While there is a great sense of continuity in the home's occupancy, the structure itself has undergone many changes. Craig & Susan have added a family room, office, full bath and jacuzzi, and are in the process of finishing additions to another bathroom, including a steambath. Through it all, they have been careful to maintain the architectural integrity of the house.

#### 11. 4100 Forest Avenue

This 1930s English Cottage was built for the family of an attorney named Waterman, who was very active in the Democratic Party. The irony of this fact is not lost on the house's current owners, Dawn & Steve Roberts. (Steve is an attorney and a former chair of the Iowa Republican Party.) At one point, the house was converted into a duplex, but the Roberts' turned it back into a single-family dwelling, what Dawn calls "just a nice comfortable family home." Don't miss the child's play house in the side yard.

*Maquoketa Street was named after the home town of Bert German, a popular local resident and developer who promoted the neighborhood in the early 1920s. A small stream now flows beneath Maquoketa's center strip. In the 1920s this stream divided the original dirt road and was spanned by three bridges, flanked on either side by a rustic sapling fence. The stream was covered over and the bridges removed as part of a depression-era works program.*

**The Tour Planning Committee wishes to thank the following for their generous financial support:**

Jester Real Estate    Rehard's Conoco  
Tait's Super Valu  
Patty Daniels, Realtor — First Realty

**We also wish to acknowledge and thank the following for their in-kind support of the tour:**

Drake University Printing Services  
(Printing of tickets & brochures)

Des Moines Playhouse  
(Costumes)

## **SNACK STOP!**

Snacks are available for modest fees on the lawn at the home of Michael & Susan Smith (1422 41st Street). In the event of inclement weather, or the threat of such, the snacks will be moved to the other end of the tour in the fellowship hall at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.



***From the Digging to the Drapes:  
Early Development of the Drake Neighborhood***

Saturday, November 21, 1992  
10 am - 3 pm  
Thoreau Center

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Jay Petersma

Welcome

Will Page  
Scott Parks  
John Zeller

Geographical Development  
and Social Influences

***- Buffet Lunch -***

John Wetherell  
Wetherell & Ericsson Architects

Architectural Styles

Geraldine Wilson  
The Classics

Interior Design Trends

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***A project of the Drake Neighborhood Association Historic Committee***

***Proceeds from today's workshop  
will underwrite the production of this and future programs.***

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**The Clayton Stiver home at 3717 Forest Ave. as it looked in 1934.**

THE REGISTER

Crestwood Baptist Church

Drake Neighborhood Tour, 1997

Stivers was a prominent attorney, tax consultant. Among his hobbies were horticulture and architecture. Some of the outstanding features of the nine-room house (plus four bathrooms) once included the following.

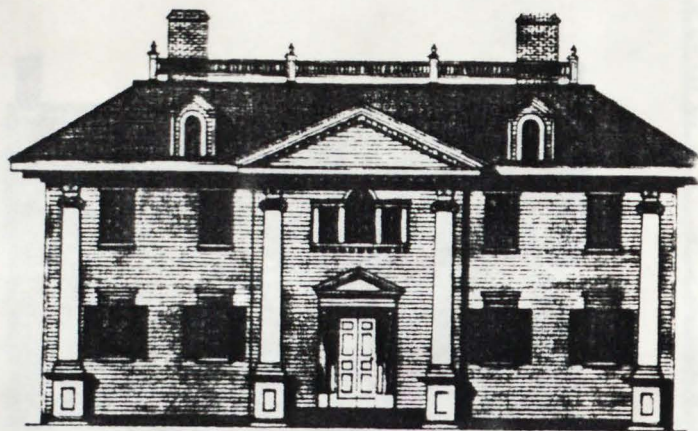
- 1) Yellow sandstone trim (original included porch railings and lathe-turn spindles). The acorns carved from yellow sandstone are still visible on each side of the driveway entrance. Sculptured stonework is still visible in the two fireplaces on the first floor.
- 2) Two-story columns on front porch (now removed due to deterioration).
- 3) Irrigation surrounding the property (some still exists at corner of wall to the west of the driveway entrance on Forest). Only remnants of the extensive landscaping still remain. For example, the hill leading to the creek on the east still has floral ground cover that was planted over fifty years ago.
- 4) Arches--in the house (above the tubs in upstairs bathrooms), at each end of the car port, in the yard (one in back yard which was lighted with three electric lights and several supporting the wall as approaches the bridge--now these can be seen only up close due to the vegetation).

# American HOUSES

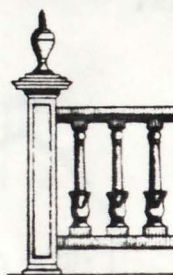
Clapboards and porticoes, gables  
and spires: a street-level guide to our  
domestic building tradition.

On the street where you live lie a thousand hidden clues to the history of your neighborhood. The quirky crowd of bungalows down the block holds a few; the haughty old Queen Anne next door that was added on to, and added on to, as its owner came up in the world holds a few more. By sharpening your eye, you can identify the telling details that put a house in its architectural and historical place. (Our glossary at the end of this story will get you started.) Then take another look at the homes you pass on the way to the store, the train station, the local library: let them tell you their stories.

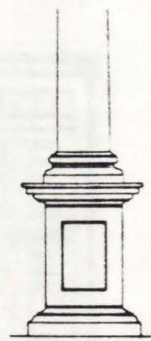
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RODICA PRATO



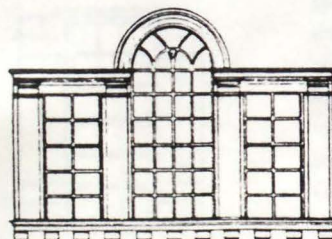
GEORGIAN  
1700-1780



Balustrade



Doric pilaster

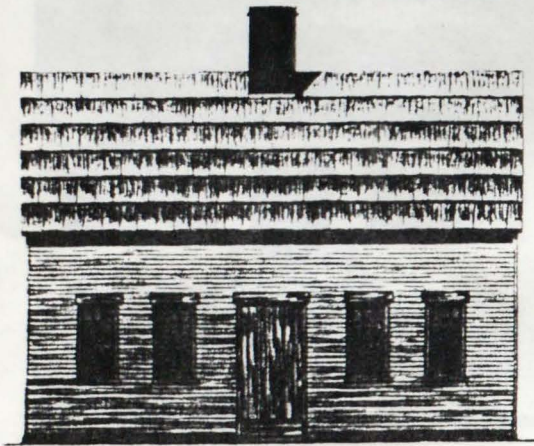


Palladian window

Georgian houses were the first in America to follow European fashion rather than simply ensure the survival of their inhabitants. Wealthy residents of Eastern trading towns hired architects to replace their simple wooden boxes with the bigger, classically detailed Georgian homes already popular in England (The name *Georgian* refers to the English kings in power from 1714 to 1830.) Building methods and materials were much the same on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Georgian style, inspired by the revival of Roman classicism during the Italian Renaissance, is formal, symmetrical, and heavily detailed. Columns, pilasters, pediments, and decorative molding define the facade. Above an ornate central doorway is a window, frequently Palladian style.

Northern Georgian houses are usually built of clapboard, with central chimneys and simple gable roofs; Southern examples are typically brick, with paired end chimneys. The most formal Georgian homes have balustrades ornamenting a hipped roof (above), in which gable ends slope in at an angle as they meet the roof ridge.

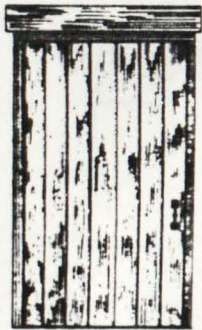


## COLONIAL FARMHOUSE

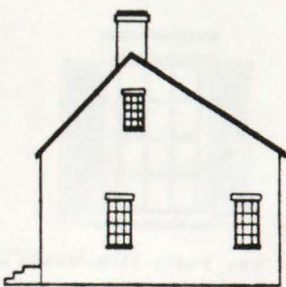
1600-1800

Adapted by early northern European settlers from their native folk architecture, the Colonial Farmhouse began as a modest building just one room deep and two wide. It was often built by the homesteader himself with materials available on his land: wooden board or shingle in the North, rough-hewn timber in the Middle Atlantic region, clay brick in the South. Even iron nails and paints (made from a milk base) were frequently produced at home.

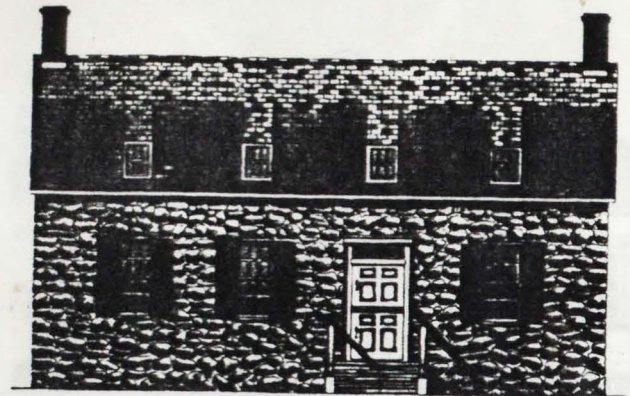
Typically one or two stories tall, the Colonial Farmhouse has a steeply pitched gable roof and a central chimney. The front door is batten style, made of vertical wooden planks nailed to crosspieces. Windows consist of several small panes in a frame; glass was extremely expensive in colonial days. Along the coast of New England, a few variations on the style developed. In the Saltbox, one side of the gable roof extends down farther than the other, covering an expanded living area. The Cape Cod has just one story visible below a shallow-pitched roof. Since the 1880s, architects nationwide have been reviving the Colonial Farmhouse style, often on a much grander scale.



*Batten door*



*Saltbox variation*

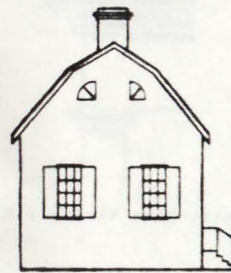


## DUTCH COLONIAL

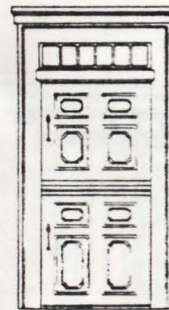
1625-1840

The Dutch, accomplished builders of brick and stone houses in their own country, brought this tradition to the Hudson River valley and other New World settlements. The typical Dutch Colonial dwelling was a one- or one-and-a-half-story masonry farmhouse set on a substantial parcel of land. Actual construction often fell to the homesteader's slaves, brought north from the West Indies by Dutch traders.

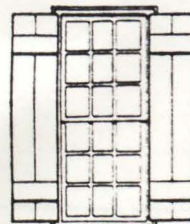
The hallmark of the Dutch Colonial house is a dual-pitched, gambrel roof, which came into use about 1750 as a way of increasing space on the second floor. In some rural homes, the lower slope flares out to form extended eaves over a narrow porch. Two brick chimneys, one at each end, are common. Typical Dutch Colonial details include board-and-batten shutters, quarter-round windows, and a front door divided into upper and lower sections, allowing settlers to bring in light and fresh air through the upper half while keeping out livestock. Revivals of the Dutch Colonial style often have a full second story, a steeper pitch to the roofline, and a cross gambrel, giving the house an L-shaped plan.



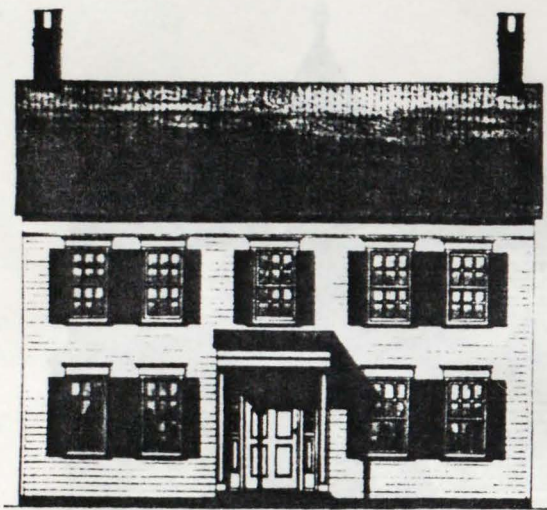
*Gambrel roof*



*Double door*



*Board-and-batten shutters*

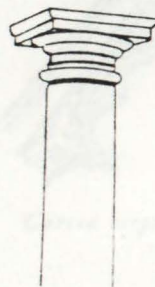


## FEDERAL

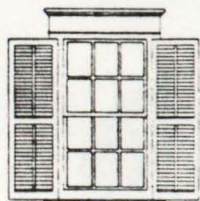
1780-1820

By the close of the eighteenth century, an American refinement of the Georgian style known as Federal had come into fashion. It was simpler, with fewer classical references, and more appropriate politically in light of America's 1776 rebellion against things English. But it also drew on the works of contemporary English architects Robert and James Adam—thus its alternate name, "Adamesque."

Federal homes, typically two-story boxes with gable or hipped roofs, were first built by wealthy merchants along the Eastern seaboard. They retain the Georgian style's strict symmetry and its preferred building materials of clapboard (in the North) and brick (in the South). The most telling Federal-style detail is a paneled front door, usually topped by a semicircular or elliptical fanlight, flanked by sidelight windows, and fronted by a small entry porch with slim Doric columns. Windows in the facade tend to be larger than Georgian windows, with bigger panes and thinner supporting moldings (or muntins) between them. Above the windows are lintels or more elaborate crowns; below them rest projecting sills.



*Doric column*



*Window with crown and sill*



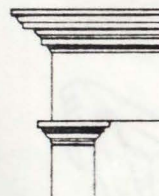
## GREEK REVIVAL

1825-1860

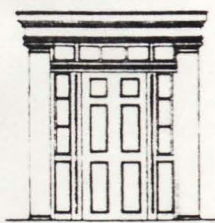
The classical ideal of ancient Greece did more than inspire America's young democracy; it transformed our homes as well.

Greek Revival, modeled on what was considered a purer classicism than that of ancient Rome, became the National Style and was heavily used in newly settled regions of the South and Midwest. Making this possible were pioneer rail and canal systems capable of moving building materials to undeveloped areas. A Midwestern carpenter could order his lumber and hardware from a catalog and build humble Greek Revival homes from a pattern book.

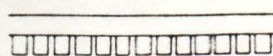
The typical Greek Revival house is a one-and-a-half- or two-story rectangle with a shallow-pitched gable roof. Cornice molding follows the roofline and may be accented with a toothlike row of dentils. An entry porch is formed by Doric columns crowned with a classical entablature; Southern homes often have full-facade porches. Sheltered under the porch roof is a paneled door, usually surrounded by a transom and sidelight windows. The facade windows are arranged symmetrically, typically two on each side of the doorway.



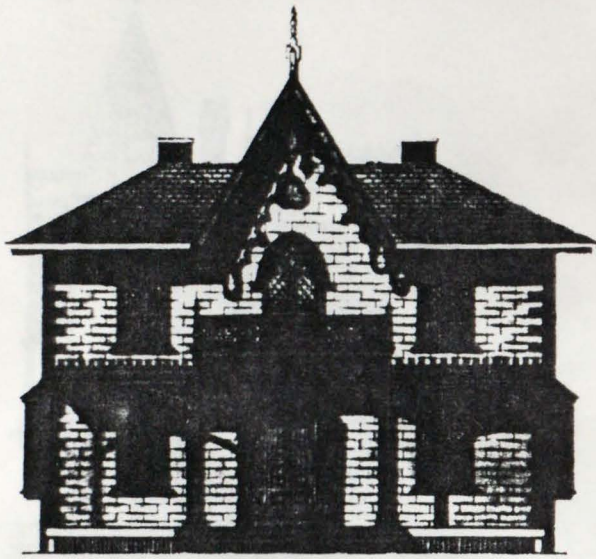
*Entablature atop column*



*Transom and  
sidelight windows*

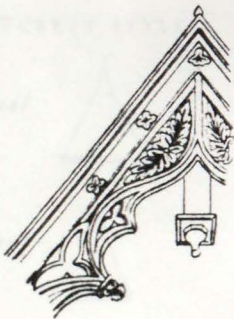


*Dentil molding*



## GOTHIC REVIVAL

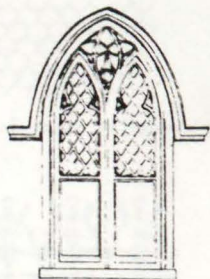
1840-1880



*Carved vergeboard*



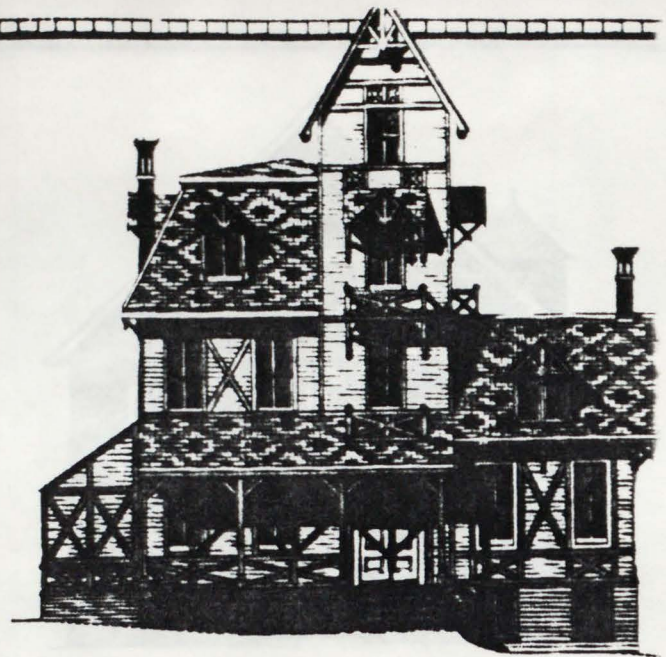
*Trefoil window*



*Pointed-arch window*

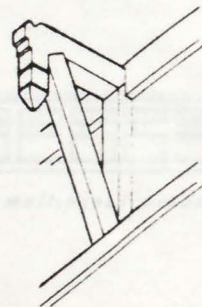
Gothic Revival houses turn up across the country in areas settled before 1880. An offshoot of English Gothic Revival, the American version proved popular among middle-class homeowners in sprouting suburbs who sought an original, tasteful, and vaguely antique style. Gothic Revival homes were featured in newly available pattern books, which provided the public with floor plans and building specifications—perfect for families who could afford to hire a builder but not an architect.

The style loosely combines bits of medieval architecture: decorative tracery and turrets, pointed-arch windows, trefoils, and parapets. A Gothic Revival house is usually two stories high and box-shaped, although the occasional asymmetrical L formation appears. A steeply pitched roof includes one or more front-facing gables. More than any other detail, the decorative wooden carving often called gingerbread, made possible by the invention of the scroll saw, sets Gothic Revival homes apart. Gables are typically outlined with carved vergeboard; casement windows, porches, and doors may have ornamental crowns.

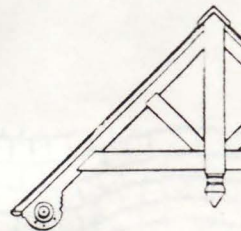


## STICK

1860-1890



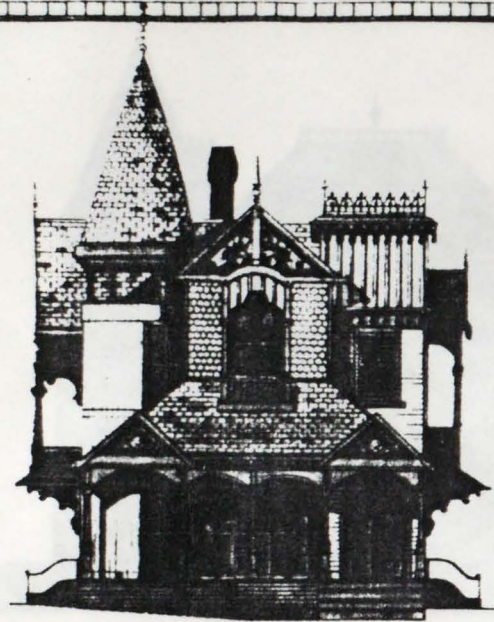
*Support brace*



*Decorative truss*

The Stick style was used to build some of the country's first suburban housing for its newly created middle class. Salesmen, office workers, and other members of the industrial age who were able to afford their own homes didn't want to live in boxes reminiscent of city tenements or the house next door. Impressed by the style's uniqueness and look of homespun structural integrity, they bought simple Stick homes on subdivisions or had a builder construct one from a plan book.

Stick houses are distinguished more by purely decorative details than by any structural innovation. Early examples follow the shape of Gothic Revival; later ones (like our above) the wildly asymmetrical Queen Anne. Their steeply pitched gable roofs and overhanging eaves are influenced by medieval architecture. Stick-style details are unique, however, and easy to recognize. Raised wooden boards crisscross the facade, making horizontal, vertical, and diagonal patterns of "stick-work"; decorative trusses ornament gable peaks, and single-story porches and gables are supported by diagonal braces. High-style versions sport towers and bay windows.



## QUEEN ANNE

1880-1910

### TURRET STYLES:

Conical



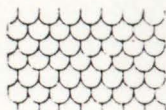
Tent



Domed



Gable ornament



Fish-scale shingles

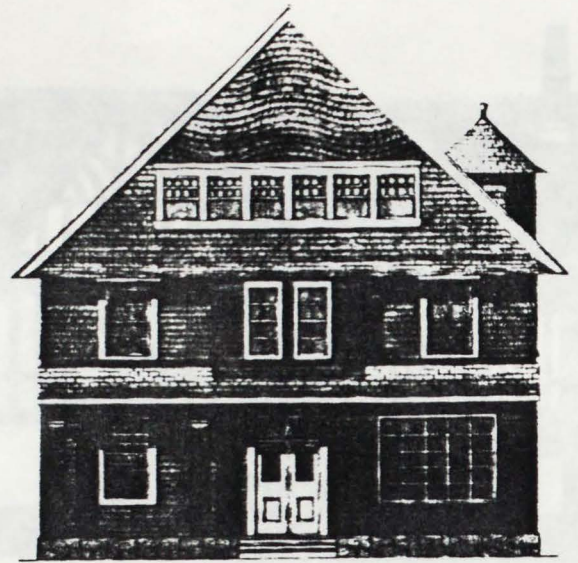


Iron roof cresting

The Queen Anne house, popular from Maine to Texas and from city to countryside, embodies the Victorian love of variety, industry, and excess. By the 1880s, factories were able to mass-produce countless decorative building details; the Queen Anne style employed as many as possible. The more idiosyncratic the resulting house, the more it was thought to say about the individuality of its owner.

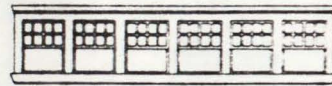
Despite its eclecticism, the style has several hallmarks. The front facade is asymmetrical, with the doorway to one side and a steeply pitched roof broken by several cross gables of irregular shape and height. Bay windows are prominent; so is a single-story porch. Structural details include turrets, iron roof cresting, massive stone chimneys, and spindles (turned rail posts). The facade may be brightly colored and textured with patterned shingles, carved or painted gables, decorative masonry, and stained-glass windows.

The name *Queen Anne* is colorful but inaccurate: the style is derived from English Gothic and Renaissance architecture predating the reign of Queen Anne of England (1702-1714) by a few hundred years.

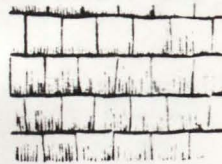


## SHINGLE

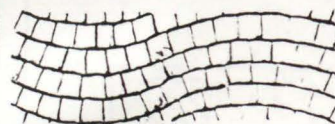
1880-1900



Strip of multipaned windows



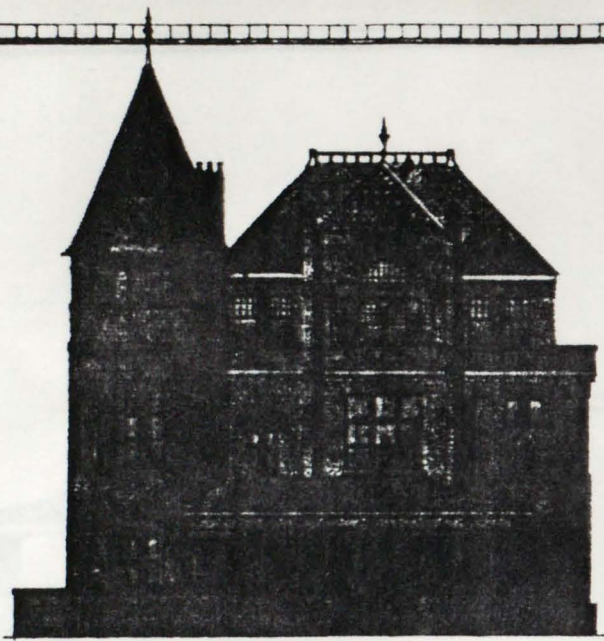
Shingles



Wave-pattern shingles

The first Shingle-style homes were built by established architects as rambling summer cottages for the wealthy in the seaside resort towns of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Both grand and comfortable, they caught on among affluent families across the Northeast, the Midwest, and in San Francisco who wanted their mammoth suburban homes to retain a sense of intimacy. In time, smaller versions were built.

Combining elements of the Colonial and Queen Anne styles, the Shingle house is a uniquely American hybrid. Its plain facade, asymmetrical plan, and extensive porches give it an organic look, appealing to the Victorian interest in the American landscape. (Architects and social theorists at the time considered the natural environment a powerful nationalist metaphor and saw suburban life as just a short step away from utopian wilderness.) Structural detailing includes squat towers, massive stone porch supports, projecting bays, and dormer windows. Subtle facade details derive from architectural elements rather than applied ornament: wave-pattern shingles, for example, or strips of three or more multipaned windows.



## RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE

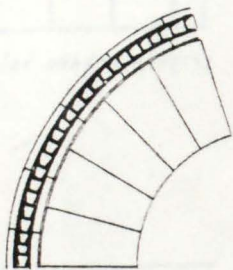
1880-1900



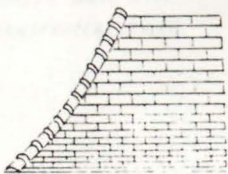
*Floral capital*

Architect H. H. Richardson of Boston was single-handedly responsible for the development of Romanesque houses in this country. Although he built few homes himself, his style, mixing aspects of European Romanesque architecture (1000-1200) with a creative use of masonry, influenced architects throughout the country. Richardsonian Romanesque homes were expensive to build, making them popular among successful entrepreneurs (otherwise known as robber barons) and others who lived in elegant suburbs of established cities.

Characteristic features of the Richardsonian house include a hipped roof, squared (ashlar) stonework, deeply recessed windows, and wide, round-topped arches. The fortresslike appearance is slightly softened by an asymmetrical plan: most homes have at least one cross gable and a squat side tower with a conical roof. Along the roof ridge may be iron cresting or a line of decorative tile flashing. Typically Richardsonian details include two or more masonry colors on the facade, ornate floral carving around columns or on plaques, and columns at porches, doors, and windows.



*Arch window surround*

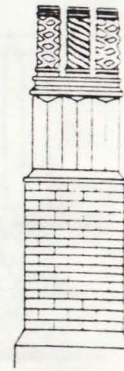


*Decorative flashing ridge*

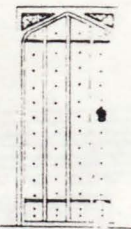


## TUDOR

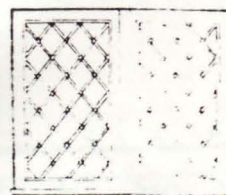
1890-1940



*Chimney with pots*



*Studded batten door*

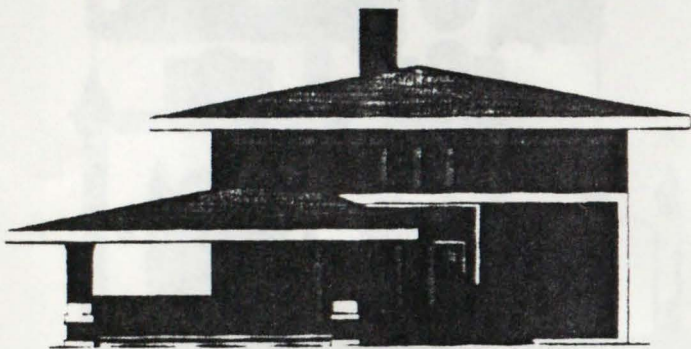


*Leaded casement windows*

Tudor houses, based loosely on English cottages and manors of the late Middle Ages, proved very popular among home buyers seeking simpler alternatives to gussied-up Victorian piles. Real-estate developers of the 1920s and 1930s capitalized on Tudor's homey connotations, often building entire suburb communities in the style. The clear-cut cultural references presented by these homes also appealed to families interested in preserving their English heritage in a country that was becoming more ethnically diverse every day.

The Tudor home may look simpler than its predecessors, but its construction is actually quite sophisticated. Under the steeply pitched cross-gable roof is a facade of stucco, brick, or stone veneer accented (half-timbered) with dark oak beams. Tall, narrow casement windows appear in groups of three or four. They are elaborately paned and sometimes leaded in the medieval style. Chimneys wear decorative pots. Rounded doorways are highlighted with carved stone trim and shelter ornate doors, which may be studded, batten style, or have stained-glass windows.



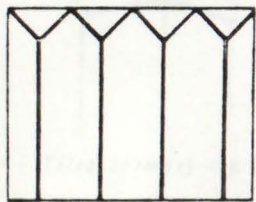


## PRAIRIE

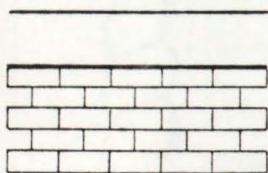
1900-1920

Designed more in response to the broad, flat Midwestern landscape than to an existing architectural style, the Prairie house was pioneered by Frank Lloyd Wright and a group of Chicago architects. Its widespread success signaled a shift in popular understanding of the home: it was no longer seen mainly as a fortress protecting man from nature (the Colonial view) or as a statement of cultural heritage, character, and social status (the Victorian view). The Prairie home symbolized modern comfort and utility, reflecting the importance of light, space, and the outdoors.

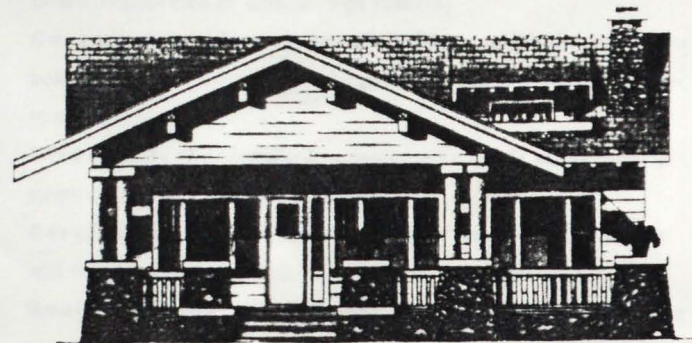
The plan of the Prairie house has an expansive, horizontal feel. A very shallow-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves caps the two-story dwelling; single-story wings, walkways, or porches spread out from this center. On the facade, usually of brick, bands of wood or masonry trim run parallel to the ground. Porch supports and chimneys are chunky; casement windows glazed in angular geometric patterns lighten the facade. The window pattern shown above left, a Frank Lloyd Wright design, is said to have been inspired by sheaves of wheat.



*Angular window glazing*



*Brick wall with contrasting band*

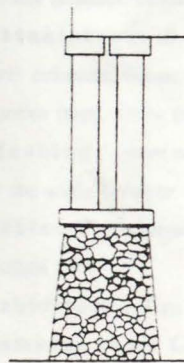


## BUNGALOW

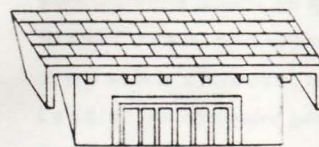
1905-1940

The Bungalow is an unpretentious house with a worldly background. Its name comes from the Hindi word *bangla*, meaning "native dwelling," and was coined by the British to describe the simple hot-weather homes they built for themselves on the subcontinent. In this country, the basic Bungalow form inspired the creation of practical, affordable homes built with easily accessible materials in fast-growing middle-class suburbs. In 1914 one could buy all the makings of a Bungalow, from lumber to window sashes, through the Sears catalog for as little as \$395.

The typical Bungalow is a square, single-story home of wood, masonry, or stucco with a gently pitched gable roof. Structure often reveals function: overhanging eaves expose roof beams and rafters; columns on sloping stone piers rising from ground level support a front-porch roof. Cobblestone, fieldstone, and shingle are frequently used to give the Bungalow a rustic, handcrafted look. Dormer windows are either unobtrusive shed style or gabled with a low pitch. Small, decoratively paned double-hung windows provide the only ornamentation.



*Sloping fieldstone pier*

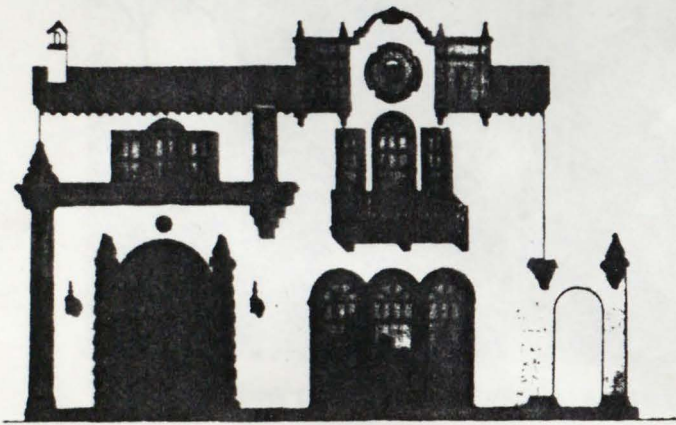


*Shed-style dormer window*



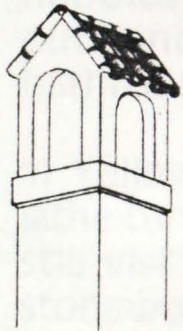
*Extended exposed rafters*

## GLOSSARY



### SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

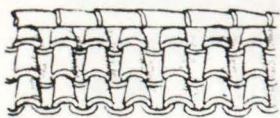
1915-1940



*Tiled chimney top*



*Spiral column*



*Red tile roof*

Spanish architecture has influenced American homes since the 1600s, when Southwestern adobe houses were built in the style of local Spanish colonial missions. It wasn't until after World War I, however, that the Spanish Colonial Revival style flourished in suburbs nationwide. Behind its growth were a resurgent interest in historical styles and the associations it had with a relaxed, warm-weather environment. Spanish Colonial Revival was especially popular in planned suburbs of California and the Southwest, where it was used to harmonize—and homogenize—neighborhoods just as the Tudor style had been used in the East.

A low-pitched red tile roof, arched doors and windows, and stucco walls imitating adobe make the Spanish Colonial style unmistakable. Most homes are simple rectangles or L shapes. Typical details include double-panel doors ornamented with carving; spiral columns or pilasters; triple-arched windows covered with iron grillwork; and fancy chimney tops. In high-style versions, the house may be extended horizontally or vertically (or both, as shown above) with an arched loggia or Mission-style facade.

**Board-and-batten:** A type of wood siding, shutter, or door in which wide planks (boards) are hammered together side by side and their joints covered by narrow strips (battens).

**Casement window:** A type of window in which the sash (frame holding the glass) opens from a hinge attached to one side of the surrounding frame.

**Clapboard:** Wooden planks arranged on a facade in overlapping strips to serve as protective siding.

**Cornice:** The topmost horizontal band of trim projecting from a wall where it meets the roof.

**Dentil molding:** A row of small, evenly spaced blocks projecting from a cornice.

**Orner:** A window projecting from a sloping roof.

**Double-hung window:** A window in which upper and lower sashes slide freely on separate tracks.

**Eave:** The part of a roof that overhangs the walls, supported by rafters (sometimes called brackets).

**Entablature:** A unit of decorative horizontal bands, often found over columns, doors, or windows, made up of three classical elements: cornice (top), frieze (center), and architrave (bottom).

**Flashing:** Sheet metal or tile used in waterproofing the roof ridge or the angle between a chimney and a roof. May be ornamental.

**Gable:** The triangular top of a wall formed by and supporting a pitched roof.

**Gable roof:** Two evenly sloping side planes joined along a ridge.

**Gambrel roof:** Gable roof in which each of the two sloping sides is divided horizontally roughly halfway down, the lower half having a steeper pitch.

**Glazing:** The arrangement of glass in a window sash.

**Half-timbering:** Facade ornament created when exposed timber of house frame is partially filled in with stucco or whitewashed masonry or when decorative timbers are applied to a stucco or masonry facade.

**Hipped roof:** Four sloping roof surfaces descending from a ridge to join walls in a horizontal, rather than gabled, line.

**Loggia:** An open-sided gallery, usually lined with pillars.

**Palladian window:** A three-part window in which a tall, arched central window is flanked by two shorter windows. Named after Italian Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio.

**Pediment:** A low-pitched triangular gable over a doorway, porch, or window, resembling a classical temple facade.

**Pilaster:** A flattened column projecting slightly from a wall.

**Portico:** A porch formed by columns and roofed with a pediment.

**Transom window:** A window in which the upper part of the sash is banded with a row of small panes.



**The Clayton Stiver** home at 3717 Forest Ave. as it looked in 1934.

THE REGISTER

## Crestwood Baptist Church

## Drake Neighborhood Tour, 1997

Stivers was a prominent attorney, tax consultant. Among his hobbies were horticulture and architecture. Some of the outstanding features of the nine-room house (plus four bathrooms) once included the following.

- 1) Yellow sandstone trim (original included porch railings and lathe-turn spindles). The acorns carved from yellow sandstone are still visible on each side of the driveway entrance. Sculptured stonework is still visible in the two fireplaces on the first floor.
- 2) Two-story columns on front porch (now removed due to deterioration).
- 3) Irrigation surrounding the property (some still exists at corner of wall to the west of the driveway entrance on Forest). Only remnants of the extensive landscaping still remain. For example, the hill leading to the creek on the east still has floral ground cover that was planted over fifty years ago.
- 4) Arches--in the house (above the tubs in upstairs bathrooms), at each end of the car port, in the yard (one in back yard which was lighted with three electric lights and several supporting the wall as approaches the bridge--now these can be seen only up close due to the vegetation).



Bill Carmichael

Presents

1028 25th

## Step Back In Time

From the entry way vestibule with the Victorian Alcove you will believe you are back in 1897. Original Oak Woodwork still prevails on the main floor of this Victorian Era Home.

Think of an entry as roomy as most living rooms, a parlor that will comfortably seat all your guests, with a study off of it for those private conversations. Talk about dining area, a 10' table can easily be accommodated in the dining room.

Oak wainscoting surrounds the dining room, Mission Style Woodwork still enhances this home. Hardwood floors still welcome your family and guests.

Don't forget the maids room and stairs off of the Kitchen, which still contains many of the original cabinets and cupboards.

A 4 bedroom home with 2 full baths, newer furnace, c/a, electrical and so much more you must see it to believe that a home of this magnitude and heritage still exists today.

The Historic Drake Neighborhood is quickly becoming another Sherman Hill, in fact, properties are being restored and upgraded rapidly. Prices are rapidly appreciating. If you love Historic Districts and Missed out on Sherman Hill - then Don't Miss Out Here! This area is actually turning around quicker than Sherman Hill and is a great place for Children to play safely and learn of the past.

NFC Financing is still available up to \$4,500 for insulation or updating windows. The home is in the Historic Drake Neighborhood District. Major improvements have been made to this home in the last two years and is ready for you to enjoy life in. Make this home your family treasure - pass it along for generations to come, you won't regret it. Some minor finishing is still needed, but is very minor and easily handled by most homeowners.

### Quick Facts

- 4 Bedrooms
- 2 Full Baths (one with the claw foot tub)
- Entry Parlor
- Parlor with Den/Study directly off of it
- Dining Room
- Hardwood Floors throughout.
- 1890's Style Kitchen with what appears to be original cabinets.
- Maids Stair Way from Kitchen
- Main Floor is all original Oak Mission Style Woodwork
- Maids Quarters
- 90 x 128 Lot with 2 1/2 Garage
- 2,572 Square feet of living. Most ceiling on main floor are close to 12 foot in height.
- Enclosed front porch of 270 feet.
- Furnace and Central Air approx. 2 yrs. Old
- Updated wiring and plumbing

Offered at \$118,500



*Interesting Fact*  
*The original owner of this home was*  
*John Mair Thornton*  
*Back in 1897*

5) Ornate walnut woodwork, including columns separating the rooms from the central area around the stair case. Columns are still present in the upstairs only.

6) The house originally had hot water heat and a built-in incinerator which could be loaded with trash from the basement or from the car port.

7) Cut glass chandeliers and beveled windows including one in the attic with stained glass.

8) The "original" Pella rollscreens are still in working condition in the sleeping room above what was once a car port (east side of the second floor).

9) The building with the pointed roof, just west of the Stiver's residence was once the coach house. Now it is a residence and is separated by a brick wall from the church property.

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Executive Office for Weed and Seed



# Operation Weed and Seed

**O**peration Weed and Seed, a U.S. Department of Justice community-based initiative, is an innovative and comprehensive multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization.

## The Weed and Seed Strategy

Operation Weed and Seed is foremost a strategy—rather than a grant program—which aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods across the country. Weed and Seed sites range in size from several neighborhood blocks to 15 square miles.

The strategy involves a two-pronged approach. First, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors cooperate in "weeding out" criminals who participate in violent crime and drug abuse, attempting to prevent their return to the targeted area. Second, "seeding" brings human services to the area, encompassing prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization. A community-oriented policing component bridges weeding and seeding strategies. Officers obtain all information from area residents for weeding efforts while

they aid residents in obtaining information about community revitalization and seeding resources.

## The Role of the United States Attorney

At each site, the United States Attorney plays a central role in organizing the Steering Committee and bringing together the communities with the other Weed and Seed participants. The United States Attorney also facilitates coordination of federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts. Through cooperation, sites can effectively use federal law in weeding strategies and mobilize resources for seeding programs from a variety of federal agencies.

## Official Recognition

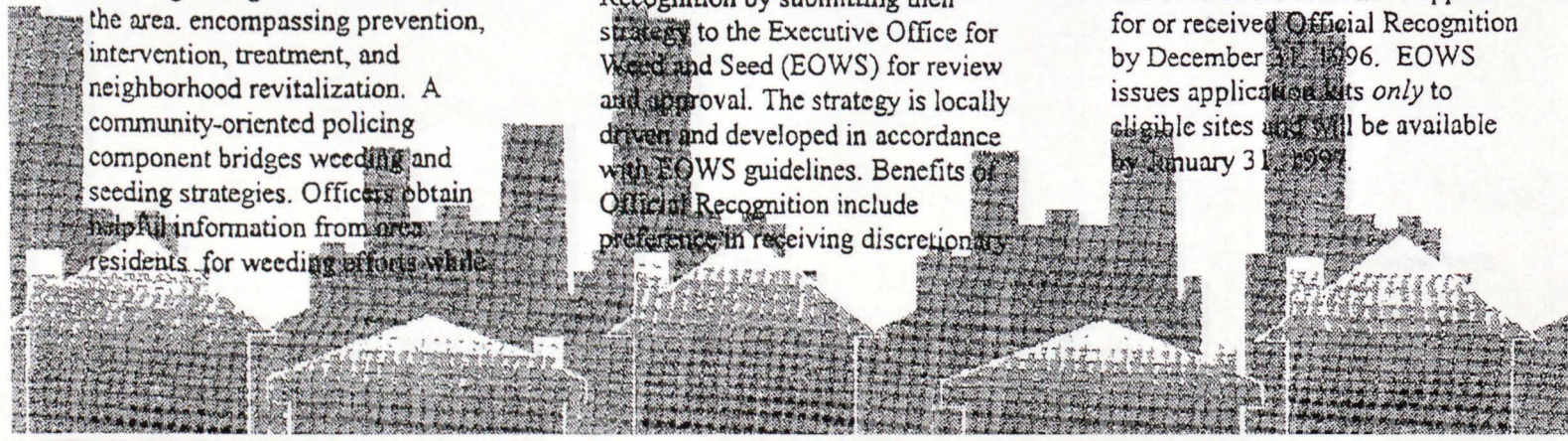
Official Recognition recognizes sites implementing a Weed and Seed strategy. Sites apply for Official Recognition by submitting their strategy to the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS) for review and approval. The strategy is locally driven and developed in accordance with EOWS guidelines. Benefits of Official Recognition include preference in receiving discretionary

resources from participating federal agencies; priority for participating in federally sponsored training and technical assistance; use of the official Weed and Seed logo; and eligibility to apply for Department of Justice Weed and Seed funds.

## Funding for Sites

In addition to 36 demonstration sites which received funding through Fiscal Year 1996, EOWS has granted Official Recognition and provided grant funding to approximately 50 other communities. Since Weed and Seed is foremost a strategy rather than a grant program, all Weed and Seed sites must show their capacity to obtain financial and in-kind resources from a variety of public and private sources.

Current Officially Recognized Weed and Seed sites are eligible to apply for Fiscal Year 1997 continuation funding. Communities interested in receiving Fiscal Year 1997 Weed and Seed funds must have applied for or received Official Recognition by December 31, 1996. EOWS issues application kits *only* to eligible sites and will be available by January 31, 1997.



During Fiscal Year 1996, approximately 50 cities are receiving core funding from the Executive Office for Weed and Seed. Approximately 65 other cities are developing a Weed and Seed site using this strategy. In addition to guidance from the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, these sites have received support from many federal, state, and local agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Labor, and the Small Business Administration.

## Evaluation

Evaluation ensures that the Weed and Seed strategy is working in the sites. Therefore, the Department of Justice emphasizes evaluation of the program both locally and nationally. Original sites are required to carry out a local evaluation. In addition, a national process evaluation was recently completed by the Institute for Social Analysis. Currently Abt Associates is engaged in a national impact evaluation of the program.

## Oversight

The Executive Office for Weed and Seed, Office of Justice Programs, at the U.S. Department of Justice oversees the Weed and Seed program.

The Department of Justice is implementing a broad spectrum of programs to help prevent crime and assist law enforcement efforts around the nation. As one of those programs, Weed and Seed is a key component of Attorney General Janet Reno's anti-violence and drug enforcement program and of President Clinton's larger comprehensive community revitalization strategy. Through these efforts, residents of communities throughout America have hope that they and their children can enjoy a safer and better quality of life.

For more information on developing and implementing a Weed and Seed strategy, contact:

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR WEED AND SEED

STEPHEN RICKMAN,  
*Director*  
U. S. Department of  
Justice

*Office of Justice Programs*  
633 Indiana Avenue  
Room 304-S  
Washington, D.C. 20531  
(202) 616-1152  
(202) 616-1159 (FAX)

or

Your local  
United States Attorney

## The 2002 Drake Neighborhood Historic Tour Of Homes

This year's tour starts at the newly constructed Sigma Chi Fraternity House at 3212 Forest Avenue. Drake University, the Fraternity and its architects worked to develop a design that met the zoning codes for housing students and still fit into the character of the neighborhood. It features large pillars and a two-story porch.

Parking is available behind the fraternity house and along 34<sup>th</sup> Street. You can then walk the route and at the end take a ride in a horse drawn wagon back to the beginning of tour.

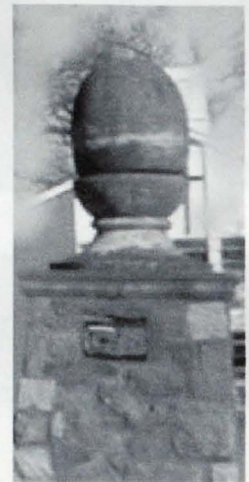
The second stop on the tour will be the St Luke's Episcopal Church. This church was originally located at 8<sup>th</sup> and College and was moved to its current location 3424 Forest in 1926. In 1961 the church was completely rebuilt to provide more space. A few features of the original structure were salvaged including stained glass windows. St. Luke's was a parish of Amelia Earhart and her family when they were residents in Des Moines. Amelia was a teenager at the time, and her younger sister was confirmed in the church. The Tudor-style Parish House was built in 1928 and renovated in 1985.

Continuing west on Forest Avenue, you will walk past the Crestwood Baptist Church and the wonderful Stiver home. Clayton Stiver was a prominent attorney and tax consultant. His hobbies were horticulture and architecture. This house originally featured yellow sandstone trim including porch railings and lathe turned spindles. Acorns carved from sandstone are still visible on the brick pillars at the drive way entrance. This house once had a two story front porch, irrigation system, nine rooms plus four bathrooms, ornate walnut woodwork including columns separating the rooms from the central area around the staircase. This is now being used as the rectory for the church and will not be open to tour.

Now enter the historic Forestdale neighborhood. Forestdale Investment Company, Snyder Brothers and German Brothers originally developed this area. While laying out this addition they took pains not to interfere with nature. The neighborhood was arranged so that every lot had a beautiful building spot amidst nature's towering oaks. Some of the attractive features the developers touted in their advertising included the new suburb's convenient location in the center of Waveland Place, one block north of University Avenue, two blocks from a new school and three blocks from a church. Each lot originally had from 5 to 15 native oaks, and homeowners continue to work diligently on tree preservation and replacement. The Waveland car was just one block away, and savvy developers were careful to remind wealthier prospects that the area was accessible "by auto on 39<sup>th</sup> street or 42<sup>nd</sup> street, both *paved* to Forest Avenue."

We will feature four different homes in this area. One craftsman cottage features a new garden room. A nearby Tudor cottage was built from old paving bricks. A beautifully remodeled bungalow boasts new attic restoration and a more traditional Tudor includes art deco light fixtures.

Moving south and west, we also will feature three traditional and yet unique foursquare homes on beautiful, tree-lined 42nd St. Included is one home that features a tasteful combination of old oak built-ins and woodwork with very modern furniture and a new kitchen. It also features a new kitchen where an artist has painted art deco stylings on the bulkhead

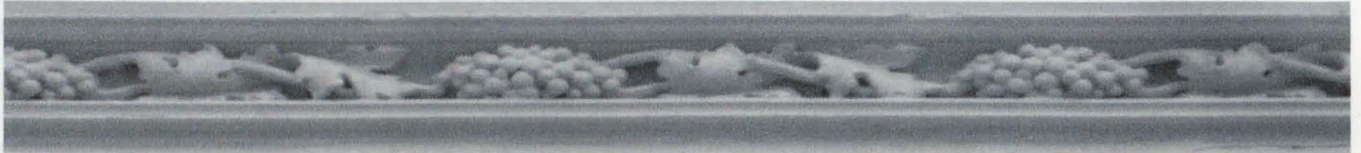




Finally, enjoy a cup of coffee or lunch at one of the several local eateries at Uptown Shopping Center, 42<sup>nd</sup> and University, before strolling along University back to the starting point – or, better yet, take a ride in a horse-drawn wagon back to the beginning of the tour.

Tickets are \$7.50 in advance and will be available after April 16 at the Drake Diner, Drugtown and Alphabet soup. Tickets the day of the house tour will be \$10 and will be available at the Sigma Chi Fraternity House at 3212 Forest Avenue.

Other articles will talk about other events in the area including the Greek Food fair list of restaurants and other historic information on the area.



*Overview, and Greek descent and language.*

*There will be Greek music and dances, food demonstrations, and a kids' activity booth. Greek pastries, gift items and cookbooks will be on sale and a Greek coffee lunch will feature the Greek Embassy luncheon. Guides will offer tours of our beautiful church and information on our ancient traditions.*

**NEW THIS YEAR:** *A Greek soup lunch booth to eat and learn about.*

*Advance tickets will be on sale at these locations through June 1:*

- Greek Orthodox Church of St. George, 2015 and Cottage Grove;*
- Tom Steak House, 1955 E. Beulah;*
- Queen Island South, 1700 SW Ninth Street;*
- Franklin Pharmacy, 484 Franklin Ave.;*
- Pizza by Maximilian, 6908 Douglas Ave.;*
- Mr. Pika's Steak House, 410 7th Street;*
- Olympic Flame Restaurant, 511 E. Grand Ave.;*
- Sumner's Mediterranean Cuisine, 2047 Imperial, Southridge Mall, and 6700 Douglas Avenue;*
- Ted + Casey Island, 3020 Imperial;*
- Tom's Steak House, 48 University Ave.;*
- Queen Court, 845 Van Buren in Van Buren;*
- Van Der Berg's Gifts and Collectibles, 484 Franklin Street in Falls.*

**NEW THIS YEAR:** *Colby's on Imperial will host Food Fair tickets at the courtesy counter May 15 – June 1.*

*Again, the Food Fair will be teaming with the Drake Neighborhood Association's Tour of Historic Homes, that takes place Saturday June 1 and Sunday, June 2, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The House Tour starts at Sigma Chi Fraternity House. Although the Greek church is not a tour stop, House Tour pass holders receive their tour tickets and receive a \$1 discount on Food Fair tickets off the door price of the Food Fair.*

*Visit the Food Fair page on our website: <http://www.greek.org> or through the links page of [www.greek.org](http://www.greek.org). Or contact the Food Fair Hot Line at 515-277-0700 to receive an advance ticket order form. For more information on the Annual Tour of Historic Homes, call Rachel Polivets Arabe at 515-260-0812 or visit the Association's web site at [www.greek.org](http://www.greek.org) or [www.greek.org](http://www.greek.org).*

## NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Mara Bernson 515-557-2003 rnara@2rmg.com

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## “NEVER ON SUNDAY” – BUT ALWAYS ON THE FIRST SUNDAY IN JUNE !

DES MOINES, IA -- The 24<sup>th</sup> annual Greek Food Fair will be held, Sunday, June 2, 2002 at The Greek Orthodox Church of St. George at 35th and Cottage Grove. Meal prices are the same as the previous year: \$10.00 at the door and \$9.00 in advance.

A delicious (*nostimo!*) Greek meal will be served from 1:00 a.m. to 7p.m., with indoor and *al fresco* seating as well as drive-through carry-out. The meal includes *souvlaki* (shish-kabob of marinated pork tenderloin), Greek salad with *feta* cheese and olives, *keftedes* (Greek meatballs), rice, green beans *a la Grecque*, roll, Greek dessert and beverage.

There will be Greek music and dancers, food demonstrations, and a kids' activity booth. Greek pastries, gift items and cookbooks will be on sale and a Greek coffee booth will feature the Greek delicacy *loukoumades*. Guides will offer tours of our beautiful church and information on our ancient traditions.

**NEW THIS YEAR:** A Gyro sandwich booth (a beef and lamb combo).

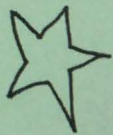
### **Advance tickets will be on sale at these locations through June 1:**

Greek Orthodox Church of St. George, 35th and Cottage Grove;  
Best Steak House, 1568 E. Euclid;  
Coney Island South, 3700 SW Ninth Street;  
Franklin Pharmacy, 4944 Franklin Ave.;  
Furs by Manolidis, 6808 Douglas Ave.;  
Mr. Filet Steak House, 510 7th Street;  
Olympic Flame Restaurant, 514 E. Grand Ave.;  
Suzette's Homemade Candies, 2837 Ingersoll, Southridge Mall, and 6808 Douglas Avenue;  
Ted's Coney Island, 3020 Ingersoll;  
Top's Steak House, 99 University Ave.;  
Town Cafe, 205 Van Buren in Van Meter;  
Van Den Berg's Gifts and Collectibles, 624 Franklin Street in Pella.

**NEW THIS YEAR:** Dahl's on Ingersoll will sell Food Fair tickets at the courtesy counter May 15 -- June 1.

Again, the Food Fair will be teaming with the Drake Neighborhood Association's Tour of Historic Homes, that takes place Saturday June 1 and Sunday, June 2, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The House Tour starts at Sigma Chi Fraternity House. Although the Greek church is not a tour stop, House Tour goers may present their tour tickets and receive a \$1 discount on Food Fair tickets off the door price of the Food Fair.

Visit the Food Fair page on our website: <http://stgeorge.ia.goarch.org> or through the Links page of [dmreligious.org](http://dmreligious.org). Or contact the Food Fair Hot line at 515-277-0780 to receive an advance ticket order form. For more information on the Annual Tour of Historic Homes, call Rachel Folkerts Aimlie at 515-360-8311 or visit the Association's web site at [www.drakeneighborhood.org](http://www.drakeneighborhood.org).



**Welcome to Jul Bruns'  
Urban Cottage  
1061-36<sup>th</sup> Street**

Over the past five years, Jul has transformed this 1911 bungalow on all levels, from major repair work to unique paint techniques and low-cost decorating ideas. Here are a few of the highlights at her creative cottage, which is known for being fun inside and out.

**FRONT YARD**

Once imprisoned by a chain-link fence, the front yard is now open thanks to Jul and a team of Women with Tools who tore down the fence in an afternoon. The shady trees keep grass from growing, so Jul has planted a mix of perennials as ground cover. Extra benefit: No mowing! Window boxes are made from old drawers. A new door and painted milk can spiff up the front entrance.

**FRONT PORCH**

Welcome to Jul's world, starting with a porch floor painted to look like marble. A local artist/handyman painted it, and Jul made sure it was finished with four layers of polyurethane to keep it from being marred or peeling. The 1950s metal table came from St. Vincent de Paul (\$20), the wicker set came from a moving sale (\$50), and the hanging stars are from friends... with the silver one from a pub in England. Jul has started making curtains using tea-stained fabric held in place by clothespins. An entrance table is slated for refinishing; the chandelier and round mirror were both dumpster-diving rescues. (For the chandelier, Jul removed the wiring so it could be used for votive candles.) The horse heads, now used as lamp bases, cost a penny apiece at a rummage sale. With the lamps, candles, and fairy lights, the porch simply glows at night.

*Jul says: Don't panic....paint! You've got cracks in your floor? Disguise 'em!*

**LIVING ROOM**

Color, color everywhere! Painted Martha Stewart's Hydrangea Blue, this room is filled with favorites: a sofa that belonged to Jul's grandmother, a crocheted tablecloth that turns a second-hand sofa into vintage-looking seating, and a rug that inspired the colors in the house. Jul stripped the fireplace bricks and restored them to their natural color, and she used Weber Grill paint and a sponging technique to freshen up the fireplace doors (the black stripes were made by masking off areas with tape). In lieu of a hall closet, pub-style hooks behind the front door take care of coats.

*Jul says: Don't underestimate the healing power of color...Hydrangea Blue is the perfect example.*

**LIBRARY**

Painted Sherwin Williams Limey (this is one of their "old" colors, before they changed their palette a couple of years ago), the room features built-in shelves with a drop-down desktop made from a piece of inlaid wood rescued from a dumpster. Jul turned the wicker desk into a computer stand by pulling out the drawer and laying a painted board across it to hold the keyboard. Hint about working with grapevines like the ones gracing the windows: soak them first to make them malleable, then shape them and let dry.

**KITCHEN**

Jul stripped the original cupboards of many layers of paint, then repainted them and shined up the old hardware to create a diner-style kitchen. A striped skirt hides the trash and plays up the black-and-white theme. The vintage table cost just \$25, and the chairs came from Door of Faith. Jul converted a narrow ironing board cupboard into a spice rack, and she found the washboard hanging on the south wall in a crawl space under the house. But the real star of the room is the floor (*really*... it's going to be featured in *Country Home* magazine next December!). Jul painted it to hide flaws in the old linoleum, creating a vintage speckled design by layering black and gray paint flecked with additional colors.

*Jul says: Replace money with imagination (case in point: window frames used as shelving in the kitchen), and pay attention to ideas all around you. Put a notebook in your pocket or purse and jot down whatever inspires you. The kitchen floor, for instance, was inspired by a floor in Valley Junction.*





### DINING ROOM

Walls are painted Wisteria, a new color from Sherwin Williams; the original built-in corner cupboards were painted to match the green of a coffee mug. On the buffet, a cast-off mirror with a newly spray-painted frame reflects the candles' glow. Jul made the curtains from fabric that was marked down to \$1.98/yard due to a mismatched dye lot.

*Jul says: Have fun with decorating details, such as the bronze-painted wall sconce and switchplates.*

### BACK PORCH/PANTRY

Stripped of its geranium-pattern wallpaper (Tip: Spray wallpaper with Coca-Cola to make paper come off easier), the pantry features another painted floor and several rescued pieces. The cupboard hanging on the wall was carried from the curb on trash day; Jul repaired and painted it. She painted the small wash stand and chair to match, using Martha Stewart's Celadon paint covered with a wash of white. The no-sew curtains are ripped pieces of muslin secured with clothespins. Hung upside down by the window, a light fixture makes an elegant planter.

*Jul says: Relive happy childhood memories through details like a painted linoleum-look floor.*



### BASEMENT STAIRS

Beadboard was applied to one side of the staircase to clean up the rough wall and give it a country flavor. The walls are painted Sherwin Williams' Madcap Violet, turning what could be an ordinary space into a distinctive entryway.

### STAIRCASE TO THE SECOND FLOOR

There are 14 coats of paint on the west wall and at the top of the stairs, creating a layered colorwashed effect. (Messy to do, but worth it, Jul says.) Look overhead to see a piece of vintage ceiling tin that adds depth and interest as you stand at the top of the stairs and look down.

### BATHROOM

If your house comes with great vintage materials, clean 'em up and keep 'em. What could be better than this tile, the built-ins around the tub, and the graceful arch? It's all very cozy, enhanced by Jul's curtains, sink skirt, and another salvaged mirror bought at Salvation Army for \$5 and painted International Harvester red.

### UPSTAIRS HALLWAY

Note the pictures with the polka-dot mats made from wrapping paper. The hallway is painted Winter Dusk, from Lowe's American Tradition paint collection.

*Jul says: Live in the present moment. Paint walls white when the house goes up for sale, but in the meantime, do what you like!*

### BEDROOM NUMBER ONE

Jul hung brackets and a shelf over the window for storage and display. By the bed, a framed mirror hung within a frame makes a unique and low-cost wall hanging. The cherub painting on the north wall was rescued from a dumpster. Walls are painted Sherwin Williams' Jade Market.

### BEDROOM NUMBER TWO

Inspired by a room in a French movie, these playful colors are Sherwin Williams' Sea Nymph (trim) and HWI Yellow Tint, accented with a darker yellow (Iowa Paint's Bright Yellow) in the recessed areas. To freshen up the hanging Van Gogh print, Jul spray-painted the mat the color she wanted, matching the room and saving some cash.

### SEWING ROOM

For soft color, Jul painted the room Fragrant Lilac, then mixed three leftover shades of violet together for two of the walls. A walk-out window leads to a second-story deck.

### THIRD FLOOR

What do you do with a third-floor attic? Turn it into a yoga studio/meditation space. The carpet is reminiscent of an old hotel ballroom design, and it inspired the three shades of teal (Behr Paint from Home Depot) used on the walls, banister, and trim. The rich color of the staircase sets off artwork painted by Jul's dad. The storage curtains started as white sheets; Jul dyed them in tubs in the backyard. The finishing touch will be the door to the third floor, which Jul plans to treat with chalkboard paint. Then, as she enters this meditative space, she can clear her mind by writing down all the things she's leaving behind. More fun!



Have questions? Want a consultation? E-mail Jul at [julstarfun@aol.com](mailto:julstarfun@aol.com).