

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 30 1978
DATE ENTERED	27

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

S.S. Farwell House

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

301 N. Chestnut Street

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Monticello

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Iowa

CODE

COUNTY

Jones

CODE

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

C.L. Norlin

STREET & NUMBER

323 N. Chestnut Street

CITY, TOWN

Monticello

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Iowa 52310

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jones County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Anamosa

STATE

Iowa

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__ FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Farwell House is a two-story residence of frame construction, built in 1868. The massing is defined by the intersection of two long two-story gabled forms set at right angles to one another. A second gabled mass, in the southwest corner, fills in the basic square of the floor plan. On the front, this arrangement results in the typical mid-century Italianate plan of a front gabled mass, to which a long wing, containing the main entrance, is attached. In the early years of the house, there were two balustraded porches with wide, almost flat arches supported on tapered, bracketted posts. One was set in the angle formed by front gable and wing. The other was attached to the south side of the house, and joined to the projecting window bay of the rear parlor. Shortly before Farwell's death in 1909, the two Italianate porches were removed and a continuous porch, Colonial Revival in feeling, was wrapped around the east and south sides. The south gable end was extended to cover a second-floor sleeping porch. The orientation of the house was thus shifted somewhat in emphasis. Whereas formerly the front of the house had been unmistakably the east facade, now the dominant feature is the two-story superimposed portico on the south. Two wall dormers were most likely added at this time.

The elevation of the front gabled mass is most revealing of the building's original character (the south mass was very similar before alterations). It is two bays wide, with shuttered 2/2 sash in plain surrounds with slightly arched tops. The narrow cornice is partially returned, and there is a small oculus centered in the gable end. Window treatment elsewhere is identical to that of the front, except on the west, where a picture window was cut into the first floor. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps have been replaced by a single, exterior chimney rising along the west facade.

Rooms are arranged around a center hall, with staircase on the left. The front rooms are living room to the left and library to the right, with a family room or parlor at rear, dining room at the end of the hall and kitchen at right rear. Beyond the main kitchen is a small summer kitchen. The second floor is similarly arranged.

The house is situated on a corner lot in a residential area of Monticello, with many old trees and large lawn. This area is on a hill, long known as "Paradise Hill", marked by other residences of comparable age and scale.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES b. 1867-68; add. c. 1909 BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Please see continuation sheet for revision of Paragraph 1, this section)

The Farwell House represents a common phenomenon, architectural accumulation over time, and it exemplifies the fact that in the 19th and early 20th centuries this was often achieved with great compatibility. As it now stands, the character of the house is the result of two building programs: 1) the original construction of 1867-68 and 2) the renovations believed to have occurred c. 1909, which gave the house the two-story porch on the south end. Each is very much in the style of its time; but, while the 1909 porch shifted the orientation of the house and gave it a new dimension, it respected the character of the original fabric. The expansive horizontality of the later parts contrast markedly with the relative verticality of the original form, but not, for example, how the shallow pointed arches of the porch lintels pick up the lines of the slightly-arched window heads.

Seward Spaulding Farwell (1834-1909) was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1852. After a brief venture in farming in the Monticello area, in 1855 he went to Marion County in south central Iowa where he was involved in milling and mercantile enterprises. After two years in Missouri (1857-59), he returned to Monticello. In 1862, Farwell was elected captain in the 31st Iowa Infantry, and served with his company at Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge. He was promoted to major in May, 1865, one month before he was mustered out.

Following the war, Farwell gravitated to politics, serving in the Iowa State Senate for the 1866 and 1868 sessions. Subsequently, he obtained political appointment with Internal Revenue, as Assessor (1869-73) and Collector (1875) for Iowa's Second District. Locally, he served as president of the county agricultural and mechanic association, was a founder of the Monticello State Bank, and was listed as a director of that institution at the time of his death.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Corbit, R.M. History of Jones County, Iowa. Chicago: S.J. Clarke, 1910 (Vol. I), p. 196.
 History of Jones County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1879, pp. 370-71.
 Farwell family records, in library of Henry Templeton (grandson SSF), San Angelo, TX.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 1

QUADRANGLE NAME Dubuque, Iowa; Wisconsin; Illinois QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:250,000

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>15</u>	<u>649000</u>	<u>4678000</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Town lot, 175 feet x 250 feet, bounded on west by alley, on south by 3rd Street, on east by Chestnut Street, Monticello, Iowa

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE C.L. Norlin

ORGANIZATION Jones County Historical Society DATE _____

STREET & NUMBER 323 N. Chestnut St. TELEPHONE _____

CITY OR TOWN Monticello STATE Iowa 52310

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Adrian A. Anderson*

TITLE Director, Division of Historic Preservation DATE 5/12/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER *Charles A. ...* DATE 4-27-79

ATTEST: *Bill ...* DATE April 27, 1979

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	APR 27 1979

S.S. Farwell House, Monticello, Jones County, Iowa

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

Revision, Paragraph 1, Statement of Significance:

The Farwell House is significant as a relic of Monticello's first period of major growth. While the town was first settled around 1840, and received a post office in 1841, it did not begin to prosper until around 1860, the railroad (Dubuque and Southwestern RR) first came to the community. The house was built for one of the town's prominent early citizens, and is one of few of its size and substantiality remaining from this period. As it presently stands, the house reflects the results of two building programs: 1) the original construction of 1867-68 and 2) the renovations believed to have occurred about 1909, shortly before Farwell's death, which gave the house the two-story porch on the south end. Each phase was very much in the style of its time: while the 1909 porch shifted the orientation of the house and gave it a new dimension, it respected the character of the original fabric. The expansive horizontality of the later parts contrast markedly with the relative verticality of the original form, but it might be noted, for example, how the shallow pointed arches of the porch lintels pick up the lines of the slightly-arched window heads. The Farwell house, then, may also be noted as an example of a common phenomenon, architectural accumulation over time, and it exemplifies that in the 19th and early 20th centuries this was often achieved with great compatibility.