Iowa Site Inventory Office of Historic Preservation Iowa State Historical Department East 12th & Grand Avenue

Des Moines. Iowa 50319

.

Site Number <u>W</u> - SO -E1 District Name <u>Legacy In Stone TR</u> 84 Map Reference #____

Id	entification										
1.	Site NameJ.G.	and El:									
2.	2. Village/Town/City					County Madison					
3.	Street Address	223 S. 1	First St.								
4.	Legal Location		Winterse	et		30	Lot				
		Urban: Rural:	subdivision township			block range	parcel section		subpa 14 sect	rcel tion of ¼ section	
(5.	(Map 3A) UTM Location: zone	15	easting415	,250_northing	4,57	5,980; Acreage	less	than	one	acre	
6.	Owner(s) Name		W. Barry								
7.	Owner(s) Address _		<u>95 144 N. Br</u>	<u>istol Ave.</u>	Los	Angeles, CA		-	90049		
8.	Use: Present		nents		iginal				(Zip		
9. 10.	ESCRIPTION Date of Constructio Building Type: Single-family dwe multiple-family dv	lling	🗌 industrial	itect/Builder		er institutional		🗌 relij 🗌 agri	gious cultural		
11.	commercial Exterior Walls: Clapboard Stone Drick Doard and batten Shingles Stucco other <u>Native limestone</u>										
l	Structural System: []Xmasonry load-bea]] other	ring walls [] iron frame								
14.	Condition: Aexce Integrity: Corigin Notes on alterations	alsite ∏imo	oved—if so, when?		d any o	ther notable feature	es of bui	ilding an	id site:		
			iges to porc					Ť			
	Related Outbuilding	s and Proper	ly: 🗌 barn 🗌 ol	ther farm structure	es 🗌 d		garage	🗌 privy			
16.	Is the building enda	ngered? 🖾 r	no 🔲 yes—if so, v	why?							
	Surroundings of the	• -		_		0 =	ely built	-up 🗌	comme	rcial	

18. Map	19. Photo
	Roll FrameView
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SIGNIFICANCE

20. Architectural Significance

--a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register
-b. Contributing structure
Subtheme(s): Identified Master Designer/Builder: Clark
Function: Residential

The Elizabeth S. and J. G. Vawter House is an early example of a vernacular limestone mansion built in town. It is the only extant compound type house in the county. Notable features include a door with arched, protruding hood mould and fan shaped transon; very large windows on the south; lintels with cornices; an octagonal and a square chimney both made of stone; louvred third floor window and icicle shaped barge boards.

The two story main gable of the house is $26' \times 37'$ and there is an $8' \times 15'$ gable extension to the south. There is a 17' x 30' one and one-half story gabled stone kitchen addition to the east and a series of small frame additions extending east of the kitchen. The west gabled main entrance facade has a door on the right and two windows on the left with three second story windows above them. There is a centered arched and louvred window in the gable. The south facade has a large window in the stairwell under the eaves. The south gable is a secondary street facade. Each of the west, south, and east parts of it has large windows. The earlier windows have been replaced with casement windows with fixed panes above them. In the second story there is a window with six over six sashes above each casement window. The south main entrance facade of the kitchen addition has a window on the left and a door on the right. Above and slightly to the right of the door is dormer with a window that bisects the roof line at the eaves. The east gable facade of the kitchen addition has a second story window toward the street. The first story is obscured by an addition. The east gable facade of the two story part of the main house has a small window just above the roof line of the kitchen addition. The north facade has two main floor windows with two second floor windows above and two small basement windows below.

The public facades on the west, the south and the entire south facing gable were made of squared, almost ashlar limestone with draft lines with carefully exaggerated quarry face. Stone was laid in courses with ribbon joints. However, the ribbon joints were more crudely done than in the Ford (77N29W-24.1) or (name withheld) houses.

There is a protruding water table on the west, south, and all sides of the south facing gable. The north facade is constructed of quarry faced rubble laid in courses with grapevine joints. The east one and one half story addition is built of finished cut quarry/faced stone laid in courses and with grapevine joints. The quoins and jambs of the main west and south facades are of stone textured like the stone of the facade. The east gable addition, the east and north facades have quoins and jambs of finished cut quarry faced stone. On the main facades lintels are dimensions sandstone with axed texturing and protruding cornices. Other lintels are dimension sandstone textured with a tool with a small round point. Sills are protruding dimension sandstone with axed surface texturing. Windows are splayed and the reveals are paneled with cabinet paneling. The first floor windows on the south have pairs of long narrow casement windows.

The main entrance has an arched hood mould with a protruding cornice that follows the lines of the arch. (There is a similar member above the third floor louvred window.) There is a fan shaped transom above the door that has five panes forming a semi-circle. The door is recessed half the width of the stone wall and the reveal is not paneled. The stone in the reveal is drafted. The portico at the main entrance is a later addition. The secondary entrance to the kitchen addition is recessed and not paneled in the reveal. There is a dimension sandstone lintel. Jambs are made with very large stones at top and bottom which give a shoulder and plinth like effect similar to that of the Schoenenberger House (74N27W-7) and the Schnellbacher House (75N29W-13).

The overhanging eaves and verges are closed with mitred soffits. There are no boards against the stone, but there are icicle shaped barge boards. There is a square stone chimney at the end of the east gable ridge and an octagonal at the end of the south gable ridge.

The house is earliest mansion built in the county. It is larger and has more expensive details than other houses in the county. The house is one of those attributed to Caleb Clark

21. Historical Significance

--a. Key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register
 -b. Contributing Structure
 Theme(s) Early Settlement

The house was owned by Elizabeth S. Vawter, wife of J. G. Vawter, who was one of the earliest merchants in Winterset. Soon after he arrived in 1854 he built a large two story stone store building. The house was probably built before 1857. During the Panic of 1857 Vawter experienced financial difficulties. In 1858 the Vawter's daughter died and was buried in the Winterset cemetery. Sometime between then and 1865 the Vawters left the community. In 1865, W. W. McKnight obtained title to the house and store through a sheriff's sale.

22. Sources

Courthouse Records. Winterset, Iowa: Madison County Recorders' Office.

Davies, J. J. <u>History and Business Directory of Madison Co.</u>, Ia. Des Moines; Mills and Co. Printers and Publishers, 1869.

Harvey, Robert. <u>Historical Stone Houses of Winterset</u>, Iowa, Prior to and During the Civil War Period. Term Paper, Iowa State University, 1960.

Houlette, William Dk. "Madison County's Wonderful Stone Houses," The Iowan.

Koch, Augustus, artist. <u>Bird's Eye View of the City of Winterset</u>, <u>Madison County</u>, <u>Iowa</u>, 1869. Chicago: Chicago Lithographing & Co., n.d.

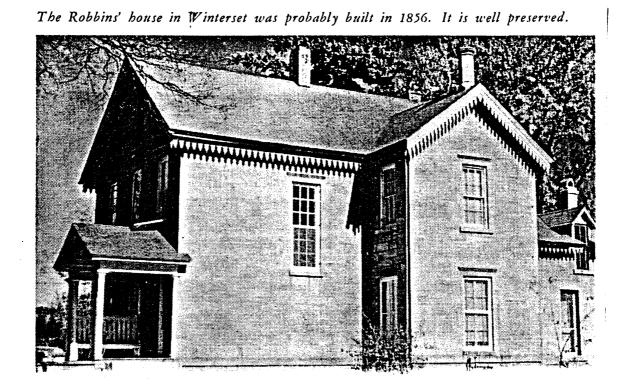
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W-SO-E1/Vawter House Site Number

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Continuation Sheet

Item Number(s)



W. D. Houlette, "Madison County's Wonderful Stone Houses." The Iowan, Volume 2, No. 6, August-September 1954, pp. 30-35.