United States Department of the Interio **National Park Service**

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received date entered

state

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Little Rock

city, town

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Location			
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ity, town Monticello	vicinity of	N/A	
tate Arkansas	code 05 coun	_{ty} Dréw	code 043
3. Classification	n		
Category district public building(s) X private both site	_X_ yes: restricted	entertainment government	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name Barnett and Vivian M			
ity.town Monticello	N/A vicinity of	state	Arkansas
5. Location of L	egal Descrip	tion	
ourthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Drew County Courthous	е	
street & number S. Main St			
city, town Monticello		state	Arkansas
	ion in Existing		
o. Mepicaciitati	IVIS BEI MAISTIIS	y July 6 y 3	
title AHPP Survey in conjunc	ction with SEAEDBas this	property been determined ef	igible? <u>yes X</u> r
date August, 1979		federal stat	te county loc
depository for survey records	Arkansas Historic Pre		
-in taura ! Little Rock			Arkansas

7. Description

Conditionexcellentgood	deteriorated	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X original si	ite date
fair	unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

Designed by S. C. Hotchkiss, the Lambert House is an outstanding example of a Colonial Revival residence. Dominating the exterior of this 1905 structure is a two-story pedimented portico with a wrap-around porch. Stained glass windows and beautifully detailed woodwork highlight the interior.

ELABORATION

Located at the corner of Chester and Jackson Streets in Monticello, the Lambert House, built by Barclay White for Walter Lambert in 1905, is a significant example of S. C. Hotchkiss' work in this Arkansas town. Colonial Revival in style, this weatherboard-sided structure has an irregular plan composed of a rectangular central block with a hipped roof, three gabled projecting bays and a rear ell. A single interior chimney with decorative corbeling pierces the hipped roof. The two-and-a-half story house has asymmetrical elevations. The brick foundation is punctured by ornate elliptical iron grates for ventilation. Throughout the house, the majority of windows are one-over-one double-hung. A two-story projecting gabled portico dominates the front elevation. Though now enclosed as a sunroom, the second floor of the portico was originally open with a balustrade. In place of the original Ionic columns, two rock-faced columns support the second floor sunroom, which is enclosed with three windows on each side. The four Ionic columns that support the entablature are still in place and visible from the exterior. A modified Palladian window composed of a larger rounded arch window centered between quarter round windows pierces the pediment. Originally, the door providing access to the second floor porch was identical to the front entrance, which consists of a wood and glass door with garland sway applique, sidelights, transom and screen door with ball and spindle design. A three-sided projecting bay to the left of the entrance is fronted by a one-story column-supported porch connected to the portico. The two center windows are fixed with stained glass transoms, whereas the others are one-over-one double-hung. The bay to the right of the entrance has a single double-hung window with stained glass upper sash on the first floor, and a round arch double-hung window on the second floor. The roof is penetrated by a gabled dormer on either side of the gabled portico, each with two tripartite arch windows. A wrap-around porch extends from the portico to the far corner of the east side elevation. Much of this portion of the porch has been screened. The east elevation has a curved three-sided bay projection with a tripartite elliptical window with diamond panes in the gable end. The wall to the left of the bay is pierced by a window on the second floor and a door on the first floor. Each of the side bay windows has curved glass, whereas the first floor center window is fixed with a stained glass transom. Steps at the north corner lead to the side and rear porches. The west elevation has a central projecting gabled bay. An elliptical window embellishes the gable end. To the left of the projecting bay and attached to the rear is a lattice-enclosed service porch and a second-floor sunroom, the latter of which was added. A rear ell extends from the rear (north) elevation, with a two-story lattice-enclosed porch with service stairs supported by Ionic columns to the left. A rear entrance with a single sidelight and transom is an axis with the front entrance. A carport was attached to the rear in 1981.

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Continuation sheet

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The interior of the Lambert House is one of Monticello's finest. Particularly outstanding is the front stairway, which consists of an open stair with paneled wood wainscoting, face string and newel posts and turned balusters. A Doric column rises from the top of the largest newel post and supports an intricate arched ball and spindle screen that spans the width of the hall. Doubled paneled pocket doors lead off the paneled wainscoted hall. The fireplace in the parlor has a mirrored overmantle flanked on either side by a pair of columns with modified Ionic capitals.

Outbuildings on the property include two barns, one of which has living quarters above, a smokehouse, a chicken house and a storage house.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics government	religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1905	Builder/Architect S.	C. Hotchkiss	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Lambert House in Monticello is an example of the fine design work executed by S. C. Hotchkiss, an architect who designed many of the outstanding buildings in this small southeast Arkansas community. Constructed in 1905, the Lambert House is one of many constructed at a time when Monticello was one of the wealthiest cities in Arkansas. This agricultural area achieved even greated prominence as the railroads transported its goods at the turn-of-the-century.

ELABORATION

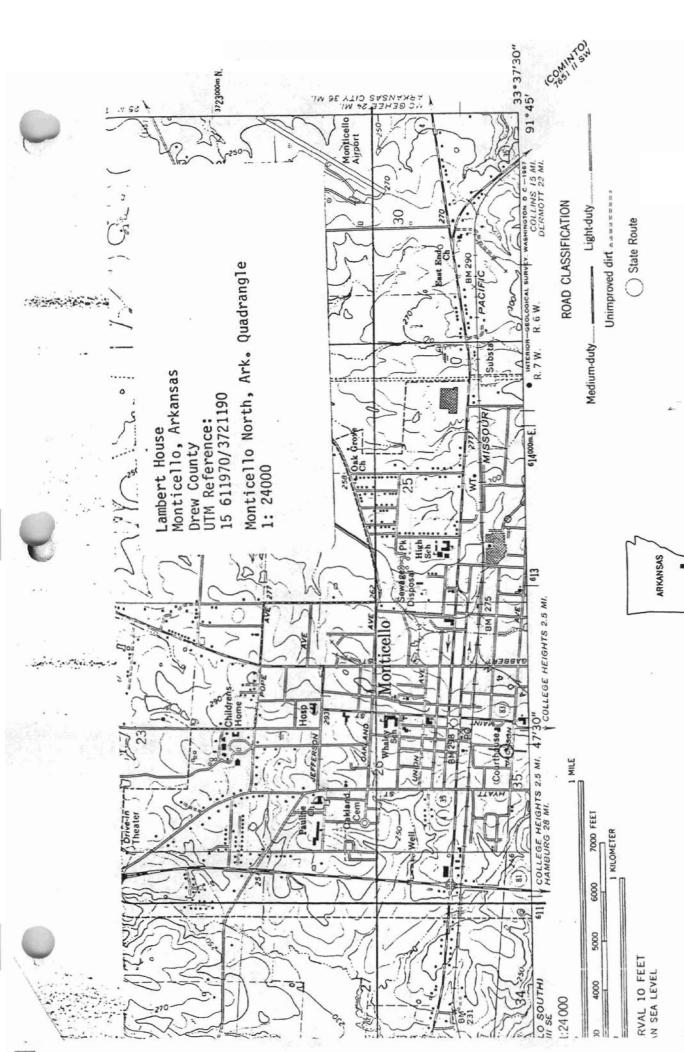
Walter Lambert, for whom the Lambert House was constructed, came to Arkansas from Virginia. He settled originally in Longview, a small community south of Monticello. He was a farmer and businessman, owning one of the first grocery stores in Monticello. He married Cordelia Elvira Hardy who was originally from Georgia. Members of the Lambert family occupied the house until recently.

S. C. Hotchkiss, who designed the Lambert House, was born in Homer, Michigan in 1841. At age six, he moved with his family to New York. In 1852, the family again moved, this time to Chicago. In 1857, he graduated from Sloan Commercial College in Chicago. Hotchkiss exhibited an interest in architecture from an early age. During school vacations he studied under W. H. Boyington, a prominent architect of the time. He later apprenticed himself to Jonathan Clark, a leading builder in Chicago for three years without pay in order to learn carpentry and contracting. Hotchkiss lived in Chicago for 29 years. Due to failing health he later moved south. First, he moved to Springfield, Missouri where he lived for 20 years. In 1888, he moved further south to Monticello where he set up a practice and designed many of the town's finer structures. The Lambert House is certainly among these. He died in 1909 in Pine Bluff.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Monticello Advance. Souvenier Addition, December 17, 1907.

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11. Form Prepa	ared By		
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organization Home Uwner		date May	0, 1903
street & number 204 West Ja	ackson	telephone	(501) 367-7489
city or town Monticello		state Arka	na.ca
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Keeper of the National Registe	er		
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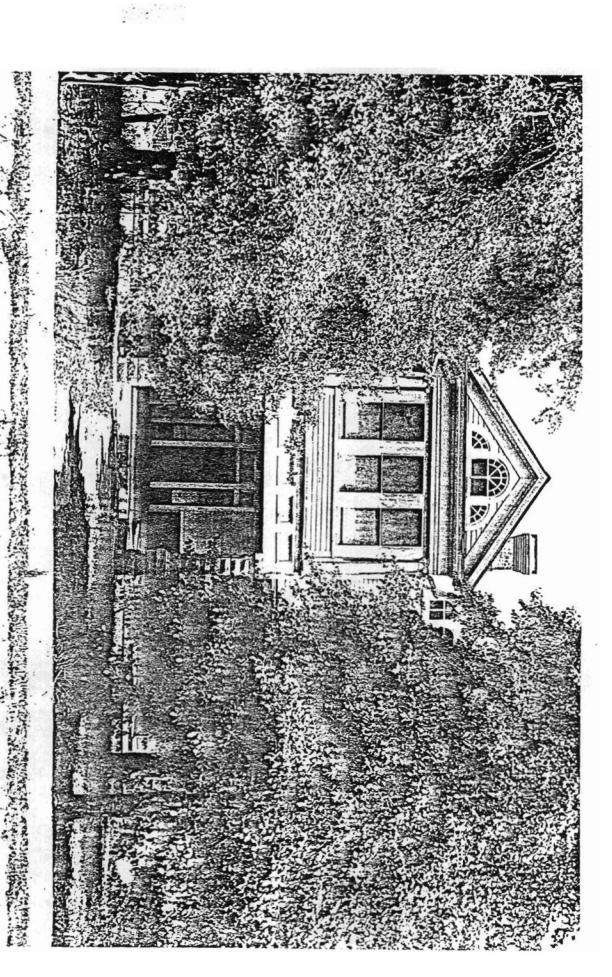
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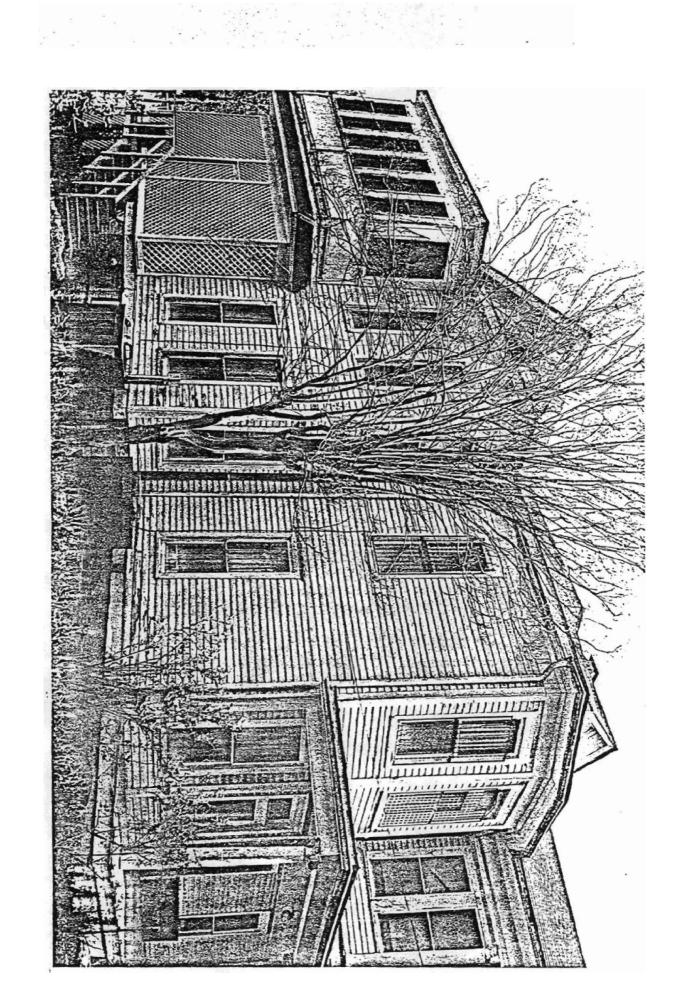
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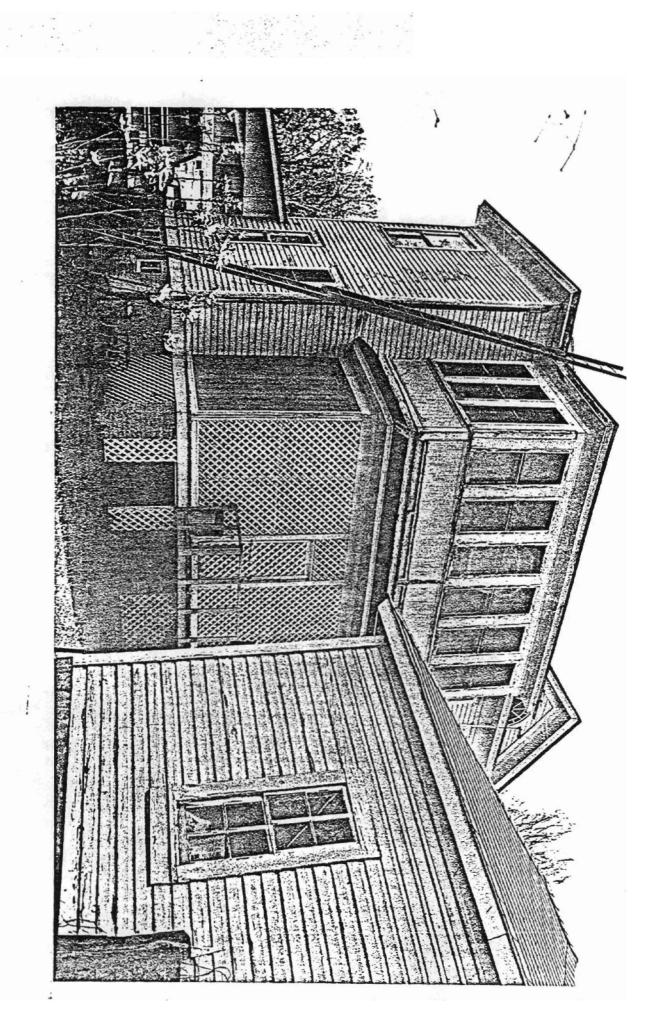


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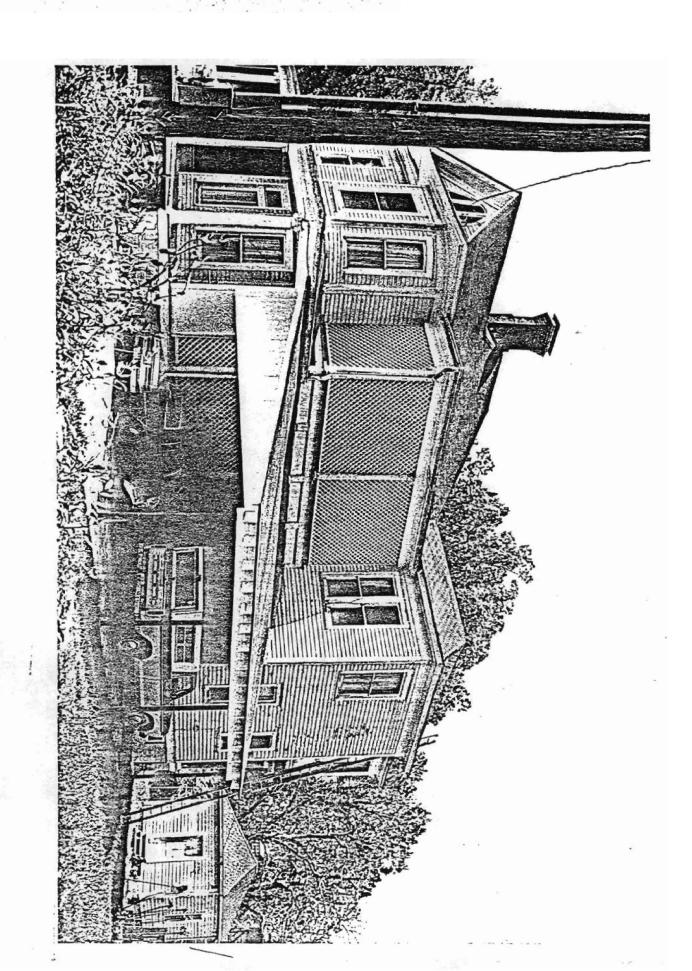


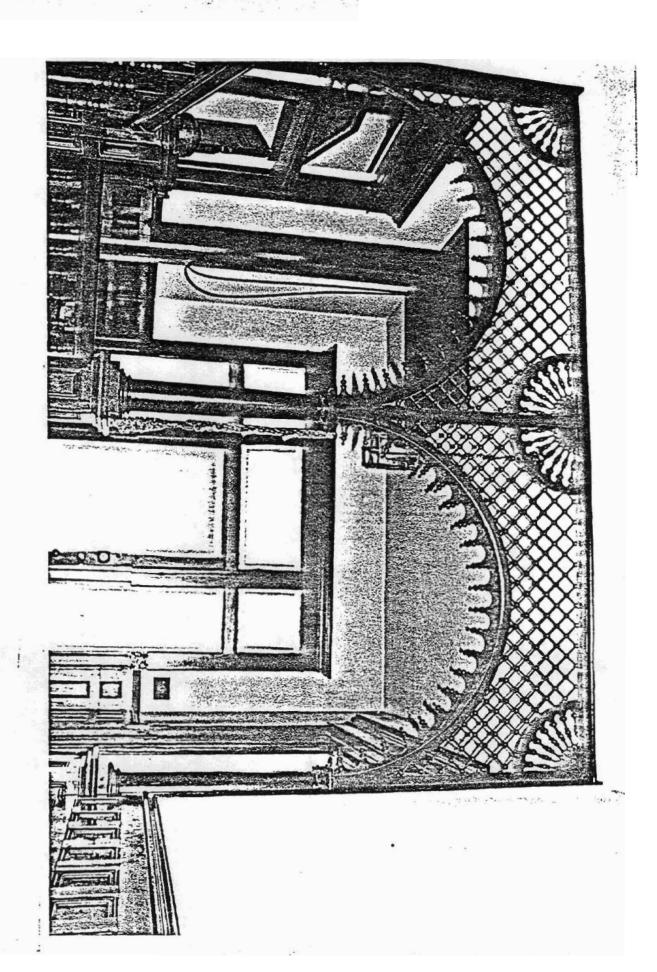
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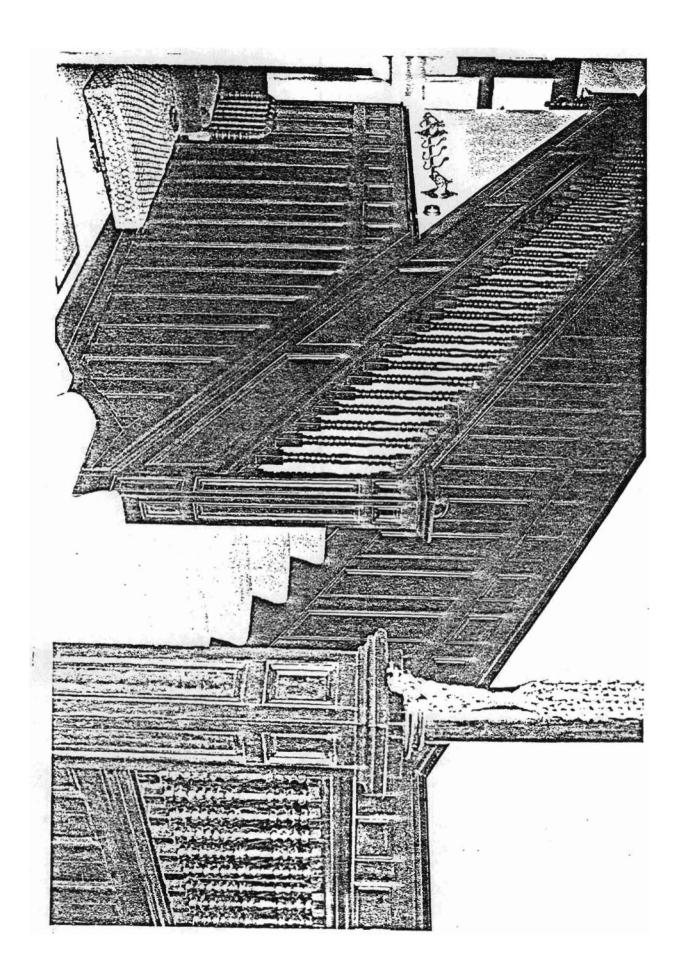


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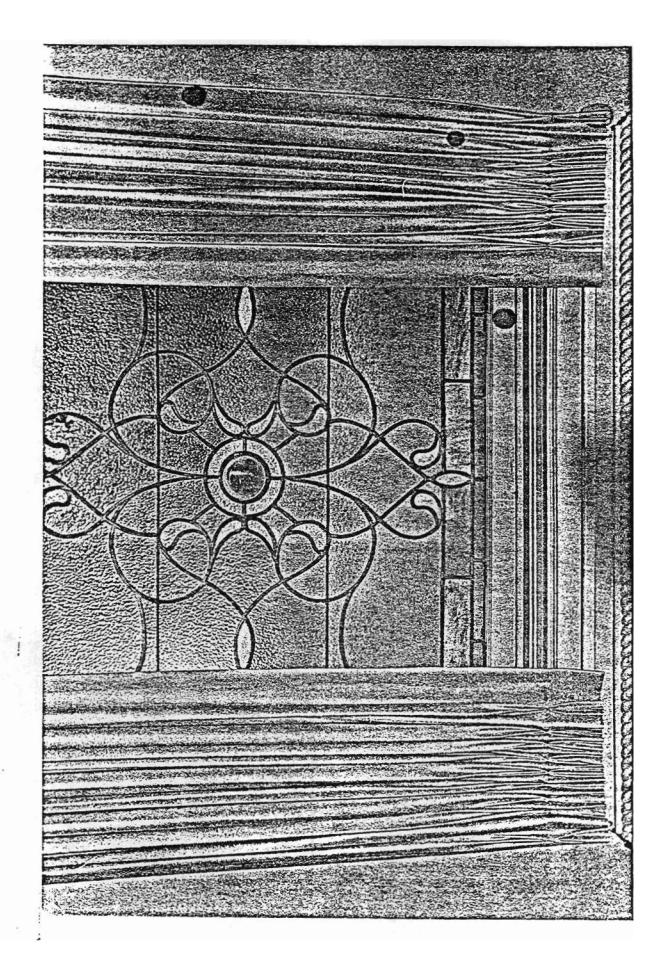


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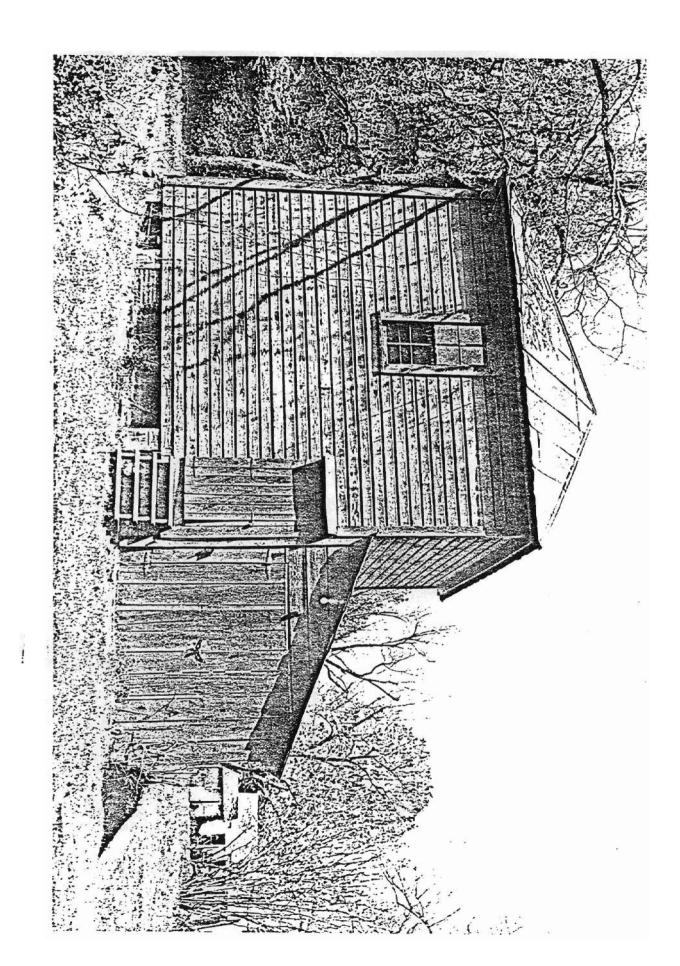


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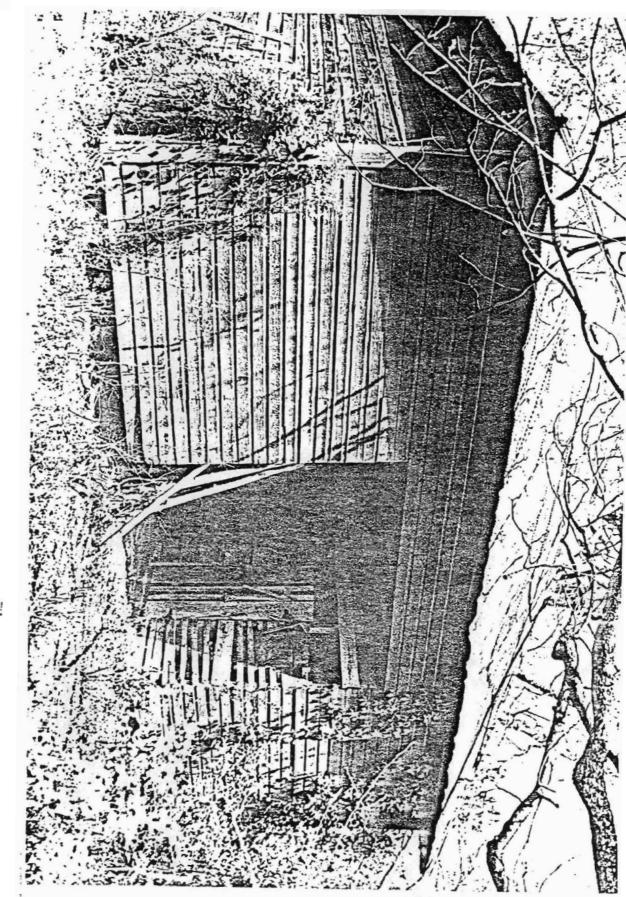
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