

PH 0662666

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 10 1978
DATE ENTERED	AUG 24 1978

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 ******
Rice House

AND/OR COMMON
Delachaise House

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
3643 Camp Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
New Orleans

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Second

STATE
Louisiana

CODE
70115

COUNTY
Orleans Parish

CODE
70115

7

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
David Royall Monroe Williams and Patricia Ann Lewis Williams

STREET & NUMBER
1014 Fourth Street

CITY, TOWN
New Orleans

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Louisiana

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Notarial Archives and Conveyance Records Office, Civil Dis. Court Bldg.

STREET & NUMBER
Loyola Avenue

CITY, TOWN
New Orleans

STATE
Louisiana

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Survey of Square 270, 6th District (by Universal Engineers, Inc.)

DATE
October 10, 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Conveyance Records Office, Civil District Court Building

CITY, TOWN
New Orleans

STATE
Louisiana

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Rice House is a frame clapboard, 2-1/2 story raised Italianate villa set on a generous, landscaped city lot. The boundaries chosen were the lot, the iron fence and the old asylum buildings to the rear because they all figure in the significance of the property.

The main house rests upon brick piers (walls) one story high which form an enclosure used for service and storage. The main floor (piano nobile) is approached via a grand "T"-shaped stair which is symmetrically placed on the facade. It ascends to the 46 foot wide, six column portico and thence to the main rooms of the house. The main floor consists of an 8 foot wide central hall with double parlors. There is a graceful half-turn winding staircase set off the central hall between the two parlors on the left side. There are also a pair of semi-octagonal ended cabinets which occur in the rear. These were probably added later, as was the long room which runs across the rear of the house.

All of the parlors have end wall interior chimney fireplaces with marble Rococo Revival mantles. All have heavy molded cornices and all have naturalistic foliated ceiling medallions. The windows which communicate with the frontal gallery are floor length, 6 over 9 lites configuration, and have sashes which draw up into the upper wall to permit passage directly out into the gallery. The main stair has a massive turned newel post which contrasts with the delicate turned balusters. The original wood flooring remains, as does much of the glass and hardware.

The exterior detailing is noteworthy. The six square columns of the frontal gallery have chamfered corners and handsome molded capitals. These are surmounted by a heavy entablature which has a modillion cornice with double brackets over each column capital. The main gallery is surmounted by 3 gable dormers which are garnished with segmental arches with heavy keystones. All the windows and the door on the main gallery have full entablatures with molded cornices. The main entrance has paneled pilasters with corner arch spandrels. Each of the gable ends of the house has a pair of large brick chimneys.

The link between the asylum buildings and the rear of the house was removed, leaving approximately 5 feet between the buildings and the house.

The asylum buildings are brick, two story dormitory style buildings with Renaissance Revival details. One of the buildings has been converted into apartments.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input 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 1866

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry Rice

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Rice House is a fine example of an Italianate raised villa. This can be seen in its basic design, in its handsome bracketed front gallery, and in its marble fireplaces and other interior detailing. There are approximately 12 surviving houses of this type in the city. Although the Rice House is not the grandest of these, it is certainly not the least. Moreover, because the Rice House is encompassed by a generous landscaped lot, its setting (and therefore its exterior aesthetic effect) is better preserved than most. As a result, it conveys the sense of an urban raised villa far better than most other examples.

The Rice House, together with the asylum buildings to the rear, served for 98 years as the Fink Asylum for protestant widows and orphans. It was one of the first such charitable homes in the city.

In Gardner's New Orleans Directory of 1866, page 373, the name of Henry Rice is listed together with an advertisement showing the prominence of his firm, Rice Brothers and Company; importers of hardware, cutlery and stoves and manufacturers of tin ware, and whose place of business was at 242 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans. Research further shows that on June 5, 1866, Annie Doll and Henry David Rice purchased the block of ground bounded by Camp, Chestnut, Antonine and Amelia Streets in what was then known as the City of Jefferson, a suburb of New Orleans.

The Rices subsequently built the house and lived in it for 9 years. In 1875, the house was bought by the City of New Orleans for use as the Fink Asylum.

The institution of the Fink Asylum dates back to the 1850's. John David Fink was a wealthy realtor who had immigrated from Germany in 1816. Upon his death, he willed the bulk of his fortune to the City of New Orleans for the purpose of establishing an "asylum" for protestant widows and orphans. These people could not be cared for by the normal charitable institutions of the city, which had their roots in the Roman Catholic Church. The city operated the Fink Home and paid the upkeep. By the 1890's, space was becoming inadequate and two large brick dormitory wings were erected at the rear of the building.

The Fink Home continued to operate until 1973, when it was closed because it could not meet the newly enacted requirements stipulated by the U.S. Department of Health. It was then that the house was bought by its present owners who are undertaking a complete restoration, not only of the house, but also of the landscaping.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books & Publications

"Italianate Domestic Architecture in New Orleans 1850-1880," by Joan Garcia Caldwell (1975) Ann Arbor, Michigan, London, England.
 Samuel Wilson, Jr. and Bernard Lemann, New Orleans Architecture: The Lower Garden District, Volume 1; The American Sector, Volume 2, New Orleans, 1971.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 1/2 acre.

QUADRANGLE NAME _____			QUADRANGLE SCALE _____		
UTM REFERENCES					
A	1,5	78,04,0,0	3,3	1,3	5,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C					
E					
G					
B					
D					
F					
H					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Rice House is located on 3643 Camp Street in the block bounded by Austerlitz Street, Camp Street, General Taylor Street and Chestnut Street.

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

Arthur C. Lewis & Ann Williams

Revised by: Jonathan Fricker

ORGANIZATION

office phone: (504) 356-4553

DATE

March, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office Box 695, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Baton Rouge

STATE

Louisiana

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

Andre Thompson

TITLE Secretary - Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism

DATE

1/25/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

2/24/78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Chickie...

DATE

8-18-78

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE

Major Bibliographical References:

Newspapers, Directories and Other Publications:

"A Guide to New Orleans Architecture" published by the New Orleans Chapter of American Institute of Architects, 1974, New Orleans.