

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 15 1987

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Delano - Alves House

other name:/ site number: Seven Oaks; Henry Hughs Farmer House (He-H-142)

2. Location

street and number: 536 Chestnut Street

not for publication:NA

city/town: Henderson

vicinity:NA

state: KY

county: Henderson

code: 101

zip code:42420

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1

Total

buildings
sites
structures
objects

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of multiple property listing: NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan, Executive Director/
State Historic Preservation Officer

1-4-93

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Delores Byers 2/11/93

for Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current : DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival

Other Description:

Materials: foundation BRICK roof METAL
 walls BRICK other WOOD, STUCCO

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local .

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : NA

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1853

Significant Dates : 1853

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
 X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.2 acres_

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	16	447440	4186480	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

The nominated property consists of the 1.2 acre lot presently associated with the house. This 150' by 350' lot is identified as lot #2-2-3-1 in the Henderson County Property Valuation Office.

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

The boudary is justified in Section 7, continuation sheet 6.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Carolyn Brooks, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization:

Date: June 20, 1992

Street & Number: 1288 Bassett Avenue

Telephone: 502 456-2397

City or Town: Louisville

State:KY ZIP: 40204

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DESCRIPTION

The Delano-Alves House is a brick one-story three-bay double-pile Greek Revival style house dating from about 1853. A rear wing and the present front porch probably date from between 1880 and 1900. The house is in excellent condition and still retains a great deal of its original Greek Revival detailing on both the exterior and the interior. The house is located on Chestnut Street at the very western edge of Henderson in a residential area of predominantly post-World War II houses. It is located on a slight rise on a 1.2 acre landscaped lot which represents only a small portion of the twenty acres earlier associated with the house. There are no remaining outbuildings on the property. The nominated property retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Its setting has been somewhat altered by its present small lot, although the handsomely landscaped property still provides some sense of its earlier park-like setting.

The house sits on a brick foundation pierced by several small ventilation openings some of which still retain historic metal grates. The walls of the house are laid in English bond with a row of headers every sixth row. The front facade is stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. Both the brick and stucco have been painted white. Windows on the sides and rear are six-over-six double-hung sash with wood sills and lintels. A continuous narrow band of wood molding wraps around the house at the top of the window lintels about a foot below the roof line. A band of large dentils nestles under the eaves. Together these elements create the sense of a cornice.

The roof has a truncated hipped form and a standing-seam metal finish. Two interior brick chimneys have corbelled caps. The roof is topped by a highly decorative wooden cupola that covers the truncated portion of the roof. Repeating the hip form of the roof and crowned with two wood finials and cresting, it is open on the sides except for a delicate sawn-work wooden band. A previous owner states that the cupola once served as a dove cote, providing access to a cage in the attic [Henry Hughs Farmer, Jr. Interviewed by Carolyn Brooks at the Delano - Alves House in Henderson, March 1, 1992].

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The three-bay front facade has a central Greek Revival style entrance with narrow sidelights and overlights of frosted glass. The door's surround consists of squared off pilaster-like vertical elements which are detailed at the top with small bull's eye medallions. Narrow molding near the tops of the pilasters that would have created the effect of capitals has been removed. The inner verticals flanking the door are each further trimmed with a long turned wooden element; the outer verticals are paneled. The front door, no doubt a late-19th century replacement, is glazed on the upper half and has recessed panels below.

A similar format is found in the flanking windows. These are large one-over-one double-hung sash windows flanked by narrow sidelights. Each window sits atop a pair of hinged wooden panels that swing inward providing extra ventilation in the hot summer months. Such double-hung sash with the ventilation panel below are "jib" windows, found only rarely in Kentucky, infrequently in some of the Eastern states such as Maryland and North and South Carolina, but quite commonly in houses in ante-bellum Natchez and along the Gulf Coast. The windows are thought to be original to the house, although the large single-pane sash are no doubt late 19th century replacements of earlier multi-pane sash.

The house is thought to have had a front porch or portico from the time of construction, but the present three-quarter width, flat-roofed porch is believed to be a late 19th century replacement or alteration of the original. Mr. Henry Hughs Farmer, Jr, a former owner, reports there is evidence of an earlier smaller portico in the foundation area under the present porch [Farmer, 1991]. According to Mr. Farmer the porch has not been substantially altered since his family purchased the house in 1922. This statement is corroborated by a 1923 Sanborn map which indicates the house with a porch of the present configuration. The existing porch has a cornice trimmed with dentils similar to those that band the house. Slender columns with elongated Corinthian style capitals support the roof. A low railing with turned balusters links the columns. The porch decking and the balusters are recent in-kind replacements; the tongue-and-groove ceiling and the columns are historic.

The house has a gable-roofed rear brick wing, probably added

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in the late 19th century and definitely by 1922. This long narrow wing runs along the back of half the house and extends to the southwest. The brick in the addition is laid in English bond with headers every eighth row. Windows here are one-over-one double-hung sash with jack-arched lintels. One interior end chimney is located near the northeast end. The rear wing has three entrances, one from a historic shed-roofed porch that runs along the northeast end of the wing, a second from a small portico near the rear south corner, and a third on the northwest side which opens onto a concrete deck above an enclosed exterior entrance to the basement. The shed-roofed porch is supported by thin wooden posts and is detailed with simple sawn-work spandrels and saw-tooth trim along the roof line. The small pedimented portico at the south end is gable roofed and supported by two non-historic wood columns. It is probably a 20th century addition.

A Greek Revival-style entrance portico with a flat roof, a classical entablature, and two large columns was added to the rear of the original portion of the house by the previous owner about ten to fifteen years ago. The entrance leads into what is presently the library through an opening that was originally a window.

On the interior, the double-pile house has an unusual modified central hall plan with five original rooms in addition to the hall (See the accompanying plan for clarification.) The central hall, which runs only half the depth of the house, is backed by a dining room set between two small rear rooms (cabinets). Two larger rooms to either side of the hall, one clearly the parlor and the other perhaps originally a bedroom, are located at the front of the house. Walls in the house are solid brick. All appear to be original. Ceilings are about 13 feet high.

A few minor changes have been made to the interior plan, but basically it is intact. In the parlor, the door that leads to the library to the northeast of the mantel was added by the previous owners sometime after 1922. To the southwest of the mantel is an almost identical and probably original door which at an earlier date opened into the dining room. This has been filled in on the dining room side. On the southwest side of the house a closet that originally serviced the dining room was reoriented to the front west room, now a bedroom, and the opening into the dining room was

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sealed off. Probably when the rear wing was added a central rear door and the window to its west were reversed in the dining room creating the present access from the dining room to the hall of the addition. A new northwest wall was constructed in the library to create a tiny bar between the library and the parlor. The built-in Gothic Revival style cupboard in the south corner room was taken from a house in Owensboro and installed by the Farmers during their tenure in the house.

Detailing on the interior is simple but relatively high style. The house has plaster ceilings and walls. A central recessed rectangular panel in the parlor ceiling may be original. According to Clay Lancaster in his book, Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky, such features were common in Greek Revival houses [page 182]. A plaster molding in the dining room was added by the present owners. The parlor and central hall have elaborate parquet floors which probably date from the late 19th century. The dining room floor may have been installed by the Farmers early in their tenure.

Door and window surrounds are battered and have pedimented architraves. Those in the front two rooms and the hall are finished with a slightly more elaborate molding around the top edges than those in the three rear rooms. Baseboards are 13 and 1/2" high in the front rooms and about 10" elsewhere. Doors appear to be original. The wider ones leading from the hall into the two front rooms and the dining room have three narrow vertical panels above a horizontal panel. Others have two panels above. Many of the doors have early lock boxes, at least one of which has a patent date of 1840 on its interior [Merritt Dietz, owner of house].

The house no doubt originally had four fireplaces, one in each of the four corner rooms. Presently only the two in the front rooms remain. The mantel in the parlor may be the original simple Greek Revival mantel with later applied detailing. A tall, narrow recessed panel with rounded ends in each vertical member now has a tall turned element at the center. A late 19th century pressed-wood ribbon-like detail has been applied to the breast piece. The mantel in the northwest room is somewhat plainer with a narrow shelf-like piece added across the breast and circular medallions affixed to the vertical pilaster-like elements. The brick surrounds and hearths of both fireplaces appear to be replacements.

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The rear wing contains a long narrow corridor which provides access to a kitchen, bathroom, and bedroom with additional bath. Interior access to the basement is from the kitchen. Stairs to the attic are reached from the corridor. Door and window surrounds in this area consist of five-inch-wide reeded trim. Doors have four panels. The present kitchen has been created from two smaller rooms, probably the original (1890s) kitchen and a pantry. The attic room of the addition is finished with tongue-and-groove boards on the walls and ceiling and is lighted by an end window. An exterior door at the southwest end leads to the basement level. A small non-historic greenhouse is attached to the southeast end.

The house sits on a 1.2 acre grassed lot that slopes off slightly to the front and southwest side of the house. The lot is bounded on the northeast by Chestnut Street, an historic street that dates back at least to 1880. To the southeast, directly behind the house, is an extension of Adams Street, a newer street that was cut through after the Delano-Alves property was subdivided in 1895 and remained private until quite recently. The lot is located in a residential neighborhood of predominantly post-World War II houses. To the northwest in front of the house and to the side on the southwest are non-historic ranch houses. Across Chestnut Street are a row of small 1940s houses. Two large frame houses on large lots that date from c. 1900 are located on the south and east corners of the intersection of Chestnut and Adams Street. These houses are said to have been built by members of the Thomas Alves family [Interview with H. Hughs Farmer, Jr.].

The original property, as purchased by Ira Delano in 1853, contained eleven plus acres that stretched from what is now Green Street to just behind the house. Delano purchased considerably more land behind the house and this remained associated with it from 1855 when Delano sold it to Thomas Alves until the land was subdivided among the Thomas Alves family in 1895. From 1895 until 1922 the house was associated with a three acre lot. Since 1922 the present 1.2 acres have been associated with the house.

There are no outbuildings on the property. The 1880 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties, Kentucky indicates a small outbuilding at the rear east corner of the house. This was probably a detached kitchen. The 1923 Sanborn map indicates a one-story frame garage fronting on Adams Street at

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the south rear corner of the property. The present gate posts on Chestnut Street and the black-topped driveway which loops around in front of the house were added in the last few years by the present owners. A gravel parking area behind the house to the east has been there for some time.

The property is landscaped with shade and flowering trees and shrubs, most of which are probably early 20th century specimens. A large Southern magnolia sits in the grassed area between the house and Chestnut Street. Large elms are located near the east corner of the lot and the east corner of the house. Two maples at the west front corner were planted in the late 1920s by the previous owners. Several mature trees including a tulip poplar, a hemlock and a beech are located along the northwest front property line. Large dogwood trees are located at two corners of the property and a row front Chestnut Street along a grassed verge between a concrete sidewalk and the street. A recently planted hedge borders the property along the rear and southwest sides.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of the entire 1.2 acre lot presently associated with the Delano-Alves House. Although there are no historic outbuildings on the property and much of the present landscaping dates to the 1920s and later, it has been determined that the grounds provide some sense of the environment that would have originally surrounded the house. It was built as a rural structure, set at the very outskirts of Henderson, and the remaining surrounding acreage contributes to the integrity of design, feeling and setting of a country house.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Delano - Alves House has been evaluated to be a very important antebellum residence in Henderson, Kentucky that documents a house plan and window type that is very rare in Kentucky. It is located outside the boundaries of three National Register residential districts in Henderson and is being nominated individually for that reason. The Delano - Alves House is significant in terms of National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The house has been evaluated within the context: **Antebellum Residential Architecture of Henderson**. The context was developed for this nomination using material obtained by the nomination preparer along with other material extracted from the "Architectural Context" prepared by Claudia Brown for the three recently completed Henderson National Register nominations: the Alves Historic District (1989), the North Main Street Historic District (1990), and the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District (1992).

The house is architecturally significant as an unusual Greek Revival house in Henderson with a plan and some detailing that appear to be strongly influenced by the building traditions of southern Mississippi, particularly in the Natchez area, more so than those of the local area or of other parts of Kentucky. The house is important for documenting the influence of the Ohio River - Mississippi River trade and transportation routes on the architecture of the Henderson area. It is one of two in the City of Henderson and one in the county with so-called "jib" windows with hinged wooden panels in the dado area that open in summer to provide additional ventilation. It is one of two houses in Henderson known to have a double-pile five-room plus central hall plan in which the central hall opens up into a rear dining room flanked by two small "cabinet" rooms. Both features are common in antebellum Mississippi houses of the 1830s through the 1850s [Richard Cawthon, Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office and Mimi Miller, Historic Natchez Foundation] but so far are not documented in Kentucky. The Period of Significance for the house dates to 1853 when it is thought to have been constructed.

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Historical Background

Deed research and other secondary sources suggest that the house was built about 1853 for Ira Delano, a druggist in Henderson. Delano purchased the property on which the house now stands in May, 1853 from James Alves, a prominent Henderson landowner and descendent of the one of the members of the Transylvania Company, the land development company that established Henderson. The eleven acres of land originally associated with the house were purchased for \$250 plus a ten acre tract owned by Delano that was deeded to Alves. James Alves died shortly thereafter, in July of 1853, and the deed documenting the exchange of land and money is not recorded until September with Maria Alves, James' widow, acting as executrix [Henderson County Deed Book P, page 120].

Local history holds that the house was built as early as 1819 by James Alves, but there is little physical or documentary evidence to support this claim. James Alves (1792 - 1853) was married in 1815 to Maria Davis. Their home was on a large estate located at what was then the end of Center Street east of Adams Street [Starling, p. 802]. Extensive research has failed to determine when James Alves acquired the land on which the Delano-Alves House is located, but, clearly, it was not his home place. It is thought that he probably inherited it either from his father, Walter Alves, or his mother, Amelia Johnston Alves, both direct descendants of original members of the Transylvania Company, and thus heirs to much of the land in Henderson. Neither the style and plan of the house nor its building materials and technology support an early 19th century construction date. Further support for Delano as first owner comes from an undated (probably 1920s) newspaper article, "Norris Lane," written by Juliet Alves Johnston, granddaughter of Thomas Alves, second owner of the house [Photocopy of article obtained from Mrs. John Hodge, Henderson, Ky.]. In this article Alves describes the surroundings of the house and with complete certainty cites Ira Delano as its builder.

In October, 1855 Delano and his wife, Ellen, sold the property, by then enlarged to 24 acres, to Thomas D. Alves, James Alves's oldest son. The price was \$7000 and the deed states: "It being the place of ground on which the said Delano formerly resided" [Henderson County Deed Book Q, page 216]. It is almost

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certain that the present house was in place by this time.

Only a few bits of information can be pieced together to document the life of Ira Delano (1821? - 1874). The 1850 census reveals that he was a druggist, age 29, boarding with his brother, William, a lawyer, at the home of Thomas Johnson, a physician. According to the census he had real estate holdings of \$2000. In 1851 he married Ellen Anthony. Cemetery records indicate that they may have had two children, Willy Price and Ellen Missouri, who died in infancy. A third child, Francis, is listed as age 6 in the 1860 census. Starling's 1887 History of Henderson County, Kentucky mentions that Delano gave a speech "of great power" at an 1860 meeting in Henderson held to discuss the fate of the Union [page 198]. Whether he was pro-Union or pro-Secession is unclear, but the entry implies that Delano was a man of considerable standing in the community.

Deed research helps explain that Delano may have sold his newly built house and property so quickly in order to go into real estate development, a popular venture in 1850s Henderson. At the same time that Delano sold his house to Thomas Alves in October, 1855 he purchased two of Henderson's in-town four-acre lots from Alves for \$7,000, making in essence a trade [Henderson County Deed Book Q, page 318]. This land, bounded today by South Elm, South Green, Dixon, and Audubon Streets and located in 1855 at what was the end of South Elm Street, was immediately subdivided by Delano into small lots and became known as "Delano's Enlargement." By August, 1856, Delano, who was living in a house on the land, had begun to sell the lots [Henderson County Deed Book Q, page 495].

The subsequent history of the Delano-Alves property is quite clear. Thomas Alves, a farmer, died in November, 1856 only a year after purchasing the property. His wife, Arabella, and their five children continued to live there at least until 1880 when "Mrs. A.S. Alves" is indicated as the occupant of the house on the Henderson map in An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Henderson and Union Counties, Kentucky. In 1895 the 14.5 acres remaining of the property were subdivided among Thomas Alves's male children. G.(Gaston) M. Alves, Secretary and Treasurer of the Henderson Mining and Manufacturing Company, received title to the three acres containing the house [Henderson County Deed Book 22, page 561] and, according to another deed relating to the property, [Henderson NPS

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County Deed Book 22, page 577] made the house his residence. It seems plausible that many of the late 19th century alterations and additions to the house took place after he obtained title to the property. G.M. Alves and his wife, Kate, lived there until 1912 when it was sold out of the Alves family. Juliet Alves Johnston, author of the 1920s newspaper article, "Norris Lane," was his daughter.

The house changed hands twice more before being bought in 1922 by Lucretia Y. Farmer, wife of Henry Hughs Farmer. Farmer was Henderson County Judge for one term and involved in the meat packing business. By this time the property had been reduced to the present 1.2 acre lot. The Farmer family owned the property for more than fifty years. In May, 1986, Henry Hughs Farmer, Jr., son of Lucretia and Henry Hughs Farmer, Sr. sold the house he had inherited to the present owner, Sandra Freeburger. She in turn conveyed an interest in the property to her husband, Merritt Dietz, Jr.

ANTEBELLUM RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE OF HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

Antebellum Development

Henderson, Kentucky was established in the late 18th century with a land grant to the Transylvania Company. In 1797 when surveyors hired by the company arrived in the Henderson area to begin laying out the town they discovered a small settlement called Red Banks located in the area south of today's downtown. None of the houses associated with that early settlement remain today, although the Red Banks settlers who had arrived before 1794 and improved their property were allowed to keep it. In 1798 Henderson was made the county seat of newly created Henderson County. By 1810 the population of Henderson had reached approximately 160, and by 1820 over 100 lots had been sold [Brown, South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District, Section 8, page 3].

Rapid development marked the half-century in Henderson terminating with the onset of the Civil War. Due to its strategic location on the region's major transportation route, the Ohio River, and its designation as county seat of Henderson County, the City of Henderson grew quickly into an important regional center

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that was one of the top trading and manufacturing areas in Kentucky's large Pennyryle region. The city's development into a major tobacco storage and distribution center in the 1840s and 1850s resulted in a population that was said to be one of the wealthiest in terms of per capita income in the world [Brown, South Main and Elm Streets Historic District, Section 8, page 11]. On September 17, 1857, the Henderson Reporter, a weekly newspaper reported: "We have never witnessed a more healthy and vigorous manifestation of the spirit of improvement than now prevails throughout this city. Business and dwelling houses are in process of erection in almost every direction. Streets are being graded, pavements laid and all other species of improvements are going ahead with rapid strides" [Article quoted in Brown, South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District, Section 8, page 6]. The 1860 census for Henderson confirms this building boom. A count of individuals working in the building trades revealed over forty carpenters, about fifteen brick layers, five plasterers, and a stone mason. One man, John J. Kriss, was listed as an architect.

Henderson's rapid growth came to a sharp halt with the onset of the Civil War. With a populace with sharply divided loyalties and a city that was alternately occupied by Confederate and Union forces, little building occurred. At the end of hostilities, however, development in the community picked up quickly where it had left off before the war. In the late 1860s and 1870s many of Henderson's grandest houses were built, all of them fine examples of the fully developed Italianate style.

Antebellum Buildings

According to Edmund Starling, Henderson's late 19th century historian, every lot holder in settlement era Henderson was required within two years of purchase to build on his property "a framed, hewn or sawed log house, at least 16 feet square, with a good dirt, stone or brick chimney and plank floor" [page 256]. From this we can deduce that there were a good many settlement period houses. According to Claudia Brown, who prepared the National Register nominations for Henderson's three residential historic districts, "By the 1810s and the passing of the settlement period many new houses were substantial frame or brick affairs reflecting a knowledge of national trends imported, via the Ohio

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River, from such cities as Pittsburgh and New Orleans" [South Main Street and South Elm Street Historic District, Section 8, page 11].

This trend toward relatively sophisticated well-built houses increased in the 1840s and 1850s as the town continued its rapid expansion and became increasingly more prosperous. Most of these antebellum houses were concentrated in the developing in-town residential areas along North Main Street and South Main and Elm Streets and Center Street directly to the north, south, and west of the business and government centers. A few others were dispersed at the edges of town on the ten-acre out-lots that were part of the original platted area of Henderson.

Few buildings remain to document Henderson's antebellum built environment. After noting the pre-1865 buildings inventoried in the three National Register nominations (10), the antebellum houses cited in Old Henderson Homes and Buildings (14), and those identified in a somewhat incomplete survey of the city conducted in 1981, it is possible to estimate that there are no more than 20 or 25 in total. Of these a number have been substantially altered by later remodelings and additions.

Almost none of the earliest log dwellings are known to survive, although a few may be imbedded in later, larger houses. Local tradition holds that the one-story five-bay gable-roofed house at 232 South Main Street (He-H-98) is a log dog trot. Claudia Brown, however, who recently examined the house while preparing the South Main and South Elm Streets Historic District, felt the width of the weatherboard-covered walls was more consistent with a wood framed house. The massive earthquake of 1811 that devastated the region must have severely damaged or destroyed many of these early structures. Others were no doubt demolished to make way for the finer houses that were built in Henderson beginning as early as the 1820s. In turn, some of the smaller of the late antebellum houses were supplanted by the fine Italian villas and Queen Anne houses of the 1870s and 1880s.

Most of the extant houses from the 1820s through the 1850s are substantial brick or frame houses displaying elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles. Many of the later ones are so-called "Transitional " houses that combine features of the Greek Revival with the Italianate style which was already

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becoming a strong influence in Henderson in the 1850s and which after the Civil War became the predominate style through the 1870s. In plan these houses document many of the common plans of the period such as the one- and two-story, single-pile central hall house and the two-story double-pile side hall plan. One unusual five-room variation of the double-pile center-hall plan is also found in two houses in Henderson. In these houses the central hall terminates halfway back opening into a dining room that is inserted between two small rear corner rooms (He-H-142 and 144).

The Powell-McCormick House at 216 South Elm Street (He-H-85) is a large two-story five-bay single-pile central-hall plan house. Dating from about 1820, it displays simple Federal style features in its basic massing, symmetrical front facade, exterior end chimneys, and its double front doors trimmed with a narrow transom and side lights. It is highly significant as one of the earliest extant houses in town, as one of the few remaining examples of the Federal influence in Henderson's residences, and for its associations with Governor Lazarus W. Powell.

Dating from about 1830 and documenting the early influence of the Greek Revival style in Henderson is the important Buckner-Clark House at 134 South Main Street (He-H-73). This two-story brick house has many typical Greek Revival features including a shallow pitched hipped roof, large six-over-six windows with flat stuccoed lintels, and slightly recessed doors with sidelights and transom at both levels of the slightly projecting, centered entrance bay. A very similar house without the second-floor balcony is located on South Water Street at the corner of Powell Street (He-H-58).

Documenting another type of house plan that may have been quite common in Henderson is the Henry F. Turner House, located on the outskirts of town at what is now 1004 South Green Street. This single-story single-pile five-bay house has a gable roof and a pedimented portico that protects a fine Greek Revival style entrance. The house is said to date from 1853; the lateral wings were added later.

This same single-pile, five-bay, gable-roofed house plan was also originally found at the c. 1854 James Lyne House (He-H-148) at 339 South Elm Street. Although the lateral addition of two bays has altered the symmetry of the front facade, the house, with its

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Greek Revival style trabeated front entrance, pedimented portico, segmentally-arched lintels and bracketed cornice, documents the Transitional houses of the 1850s that exhibit both Greek Revival and Italianate features.

Several of the antebellum houses in Henderson have a side-hall plan, a popular urban house plan which can be found in Henderson well into the post-bellum period. One of the oldest extant houses in Henderson, the c. 1820 Inghram House at 124 South Elm Street, has a double-pile side hall plan and simple Greek Revival detailing that was augmented after the Civil War with Italianate features. The c. 1847 John McCullagh House at 304 South Main Street (He-H-71), is a rather unusual example of a single-pile two-story side-hall house. Its original Greek Revival detailing, including flat lintels and a gable roof with a molded cornice and returns, was updated after the Civil War by the addition of a full-width Italianate style porch, a bracketed cornice, and several additions. More typical of side-hall houses is the two-story double-pile Lyne-Morton House at 106 Clay Street (He-H-66), said to have been built in 1862 during the Civil War. This important house provides clear documentation of the Transitional Greek Revival-Italianate house in Henderson. The trabeated front entrance and the flat window lintels are characteristically Greek Revival, but the bracketed cornice is representative of the Italianate style.

One example remains of a one-story double-pile center hall plan house. Located just at the city limits on Norris Lane is the Walker-Norris House, a brick residence with a truncated hipped roof built about 1854. This house has been radically altered by the reorientation of the main entrance to what was the rear facade of the house, the bricking-in of the front entrance, the removal of the front porch, and the subdivision of the original wide central hall.

An unusual antebellum house plan found in two single-story Greek Revival houses in Henderson is a variation of the single-story center-hall double-pile plan described above. At the Delano-Alves House (He-H-142), a brick house built about 1853 and located at 536 Chestnut Street, and the Paschal and Elmira Lockett House (He-H-144), a smaller frame house at 502 South Elm Street probably dating from 1858, the central hall terminates half way back in a dining room that is inserted between two small rear "cabinet"

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rooms. At the Delano-Alves House the original plan is almost completely intact. At the Lockett House a portion of the original rear wall of the dining room has been demolished and the room now extends back into a rear addition.

Both these houses have truncated hipped roofs. At the Delano-Alves House the truncated portion of the roof has been capped with an ornate Italianate style wooden cupola which could be original or may date from after the Civil War. Neither house has its original porch. The Delano-Alves House has a three-quarter-width hip-roofed late 19th century porch with elongated Corinthian capitals. It is reported to have replaced a smaller portico. At the Lockett House, now detailed with a non-historic stoop, the original front facade is said to have had a small pedimented portico with steps curving up on each side and wrought-iron balconies at each jib window [Interview with Hughs Farmer, present owner, who reported on a conversation with Lucy Lockett Wilson (deceased), great-granddaughter of the original owners].

These two interesting houses share other unusual features. Both have so-called "jib" windows on their front facades, double-hung sash windows with a hinged wooden panel or panels below that open in the summer to provide extra ventilation. Although not typically a feature of jib windows, in each case here the sash windows are flanked by sidelights that match those at the main entrance. This tri-partite window treatment is a Kentucky feature which is found in quite commonly in the more high-style late antebellum houses of Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass region. A third example of these jib windows exist at a very important c. 1852 Greek Revival house, The Elms (He-12), located in rural Henderson County.

There is some precedent for jib windows in late 18th century and early 19th century Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, but the widest and most common use of the form appears to have been in antebellum Mississippi, particularly in the Mississippi River town of Natchez. Architectural historians at the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office and the Historic Natchez Foundation [Richard Cawthon and Mimi Miller] report that jib windows such as these were more common than not in the Greek Revival style Natchez houses of the 1830s through the 1850s. After the 1850s, as the Italianate style gained in popularity in the

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1860s and 1870s, windows in Natchez were more likely to be of the
triple-sash floor-to-ceiling type.

Significantly, the five-room plus central hall house plan described above as well as the stuccoed and scored front facade found at the Delano-Alves House were also quite common in Natchez during this period. It seems likely that both these houses were directly influenced by the Greek Revival houses of Mississippi, either through a builder or architect from that area that came to Henderson or by the Henderson owners who had traveled south. The Delano-Alves House in particular, with its almost perfectly intact plan, is very significant for documenting this house form and detailing in Henderson.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Delano-Alves House
Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky
Photographer: Carolyn Brooks
Date: November, 1991 and April, 1992
Negatives on file at Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Ky.

(The above information is the same for all 11 photographs submitted with the nomination, with the exception of the date. Photos #3 and 4 were taken in November, 1991. The remainder were taken in April, 1992. Below the photographs are listed in the order of their photograph numbers and each view is described.)

1. Front facade and northeast side from Chestnut Street; photographer facing south.
2. Front facade; photographer facing southeast.
3. Front facade and northeast side; photographer facing south.
4. Northeast side of house and rear addition; photographer facing southwest.
5. Detail of rear porches and roof cupola; photographer facing northwest.
6. Rear and southwest side of house showing addition in foreground; photographer facing north.
7. Central hall looking toward dining room; photographer facing southeast.
8. Parlor; photographer facing east.
9. West front corner chamber now used as bedroom showing jib window; photographer facing west.
10. Dining room; photographer facing east.
11. Hall of rear addition; photographer facing southwest.

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Henderson, Henderson County, Ky. 2-2-3

SKETCH MAP

Source: Henderson County PVA Office

Scale: 0 ————— 100'

North: ↗ Property Boundary: **—————** S. GREEN ST

