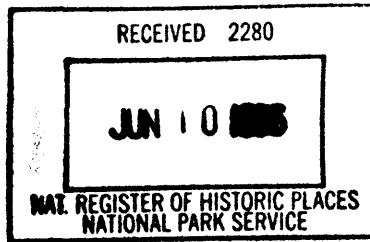


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name SARAH L. HENDERSON HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 518 W. STAFFORD not for publication

city or town STAFFORD vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county STAFFORD code 185 zip code 67578

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard Kunkratz D-SHPO, JUNE 6, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-19-96
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel; inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone; CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle

roof OTHER: Composition

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1906- 1932

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

SARAH L. HENDERSON

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

TINCHER AND ALLEN, BUILDERS

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SARAH L. HENDERSON HOUSE
Name of Property

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 4	5 3 4 6 9 0	4 2 0 2 6 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title F. CLARE MOORE, OWNER

organization _____ date JANUARY 1996

street & number 551 WOODLAWN, SOUTH telephone 316-682-5803

city or town WICHITA state KANSAS zip code 67218

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name F. CLARE MOORE

street & number 551 SOUTH WOODLAWN telephone 316-682-5803

city or town WICHITA state KANSAS zip code 67218

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Henderson House (c.1905) is located at 518 W. Stafford Street in Stafford, Stafford County, Kansas, (pop. 1400). The two story, Neo-Classical style house sits on a limestone block foundation. The limestone foundation on the north side of the basement was replaced with a poured concrete foundation in 1979. The building has a westerly and southerly facade orientation and sets on a corner lot on the northeast corner of Stafford and Green Street. The overall rectangular form of the house is roughly 41 feet from north to south and roughly 55 feet from east to west.

A c.1906-1914 picture of the house shows the original structure and shows a windmill at the northeast corner of the house. The windmill has been removed but the wash house, outhouse and chicken house remain on the property. Mrs. Henderson never drove a car so no garage was ever built.

The Henderson House is considered a "transitional" house though it was built in 1905. Mr. John Stephans contracted with Tincher and Allen, contractors, to build the home in Spring 1905 (Stafford Co, Republican, March 2, 1905, p. 2). The home is a mixture of Neo-Classical style and Late Victorian style architecture. Ball and spindle fretwork adorn the gable ends and fish scale shingles finish out the gable ends. The round-topped gable windows are more Classical in style.

A more Classical style is prevalent in the angled two-story bay window. There are two sets of two-story bay windows. The main first floor bay window of each of the two sets contains horizontal upper sash leaded bevelled glass windows which are matching. There is another set of matching leaded bevelled glass windows in the southwest parlor window with a southern exposure. There are also matching stained glass horizontal windows in the main windows of the second story windows. The stained glass in these windows are of a fleur de le pattern. There is another matching stained glass window in the dining room with a northern exposure. The stained glass and leaded bevelled glass style windows are more common in a Classical architecture.

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Section number 7 Page 2

The main body of the house is covered with a narrow clapboard siding. The foundation is of limestone block base with the exception of the north basement foundation wall which is poured concrete. This foundation wall was replaced in 1979.

Remnants of the Late Victorian period are more evident in the interior floor plan of the house. The westerly entrance to the house enters into a vestibule type foyer. From this foyer there are doors into each of the two parlors and the formal dining room. These doors can all be closed off to separate the first floor rooms from the staircase and the second floor area. This was primarily for a purpose of utility in the late 1800's. It kept the heat from escaping the first floor when it was in use. This floor plan was more aesthetic than utilitarian by the early 1900's as the heating systems heated the entire house rather than being isolated by room.

There is a one story wrap-around porch on the westerly and southerly sides of the house. The corner of the wrap-around porch is arched in a 90 degree rounded arch. The pillars of the porch are round columns topped by ionic capitals. The same type pillars support the 'pouting porch' at the southeast corner of the house and provide one of the exterior entrances to the kitchen. Entrance doors off the main wrap-around porch enter the vestibule on the west and enter the east parlor from the south. Steps to the porch are directly in front of both entry doors and there are small gable ends built into the porch roof over the steps. These steps are now concrete. An early photo indicates these steps were originally wooden. Each of the entry doors are made of oak wood with oval bevelled glass inserts.

Wooden clapboard siding sheathes the entire house. A brick chimney rises from near the center of the house.

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The "sleeping porch" addition on the east side of the house which was built in 1914 (Stafford Co. Republican, April 30, 1914, p.7) still has the original wicker porch swing on the first floor screened-in porch. The second floor area addition was built as a sleeping porch with casement windows surrounding all three exterior sides. These windows were designed to slide down inside the walls for full ventilation. All doors and screens doors are original to the house.

The windows of the house are of 1/1 double hung sash. The exceptions to the double hung sash windows are the large bay windows and the dining room window and window southerly exposure in the west parlor. All of these windows are double hung but the bottom sash is approximately two-thirds the height of the window and is clear glass. The top horizontal stationary sash is either stained glass (dining room, southwest second floor bedroom and southeast second floor bedroom...these all are matching fleur de le pattern) or bevelled leaded glass (two in west parlor and one in the east parlor). There are also six, solid one sash windows of either stained glass or bevelled lead glass. Three bevelled leaded glass windows are in the stairwell; one bevelled leaded glass in the southeast second floor bedroom; a stained glass window in the east parlor and in the kitchen. All windows are original and in their original positions. When the addition on the east side of the house was made one window was removed and a doorway was added.

The interiors of the first and second floors retain their original floor plans with the exception of one room on the second floor which was changed when the east side addition was made. This room was further altered in 1993 to allow for an additional bath. In 1990 a walk-in closet was converted to a bath in the southwest second floor bedroom. In 1995 a doorway was cut between the north second floor bedroom and the original bathroom so there would be direct access from the bedroom to the bath. These changes were done to accommodate private baths for the bed & breakfast facility and all was done in a manner to retain the architectural integrity of the home.

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The floor plan on the first floor reflects a Victorian floor plan. There is an entryway where the staircase is located. There are then doors from this entry/vestibule to each of the three rooms, two parlors and the dining room. The two parlors and the dining room are in an ell-shape. The two parlors (east and west) are connected by a large oak fretwork opening. The dining room is connected to the east parlor and is accessed by two tall doors. The kitchen is adjacent to the dining room on the east and accesses the dining room via a swinging door. The ceilings of the first floor are nine feet six inches and are the original height.

The second floor accesses the bedrooms and sleeping porch via a long narrow hallway. The ceiling heights of the second floor is eight feet and is the original height. There are three bedrooms, three bathrooms and a sleeping porch on the second floor.

In 1979 the house was rewired. Original push button switches were replaced although a three set of push button switches are left on the first floor but are not functional. There were no outlets on the second floor and there was only one outlet in each of the first floor rooms. All the light fixtures are original and are all of brass styling. Also in 1979 the fixtures were rewired and the painted surfaces stripped and restored to the original polished brass condition. The only new fixtures are found in the kitchen and the two new bathrooms.

In 1979 the house was replumbed. The stool and the clawfooted tub have been retained in the original bath. In approximately 1945-46 a half bath was installed under the staircase. New heating and air conditioning was also installed in 1979. The heating and air ducts were retained but divided into two zoned units to provide separate heating and air to the second floor and one to the first floor. They are separately controlled by thermostats.

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Yellow pine woodwork is employed throughout the first and second floors. More ornate treatments are used in the first floor which utilizes a swag and ribbon design above windows and doors. The second floor woodwork features egg-and-dart trim above the doors and window. The floors are yellow pine and are about 4 inches in width. They are currently covered by carpet.

The staircase begins to the left of the west entrance door. It is a quarter turn staircase. The main newell post is square and is ornately appliqued and carved. Three other newell posts are also square and less ornately appliqued. The banisters are of four different styles and repeat on each step. Paneling covers the wall beneath the stringers and under the risers.

This structure is an unusual combination of Neo-Classical architecture and Victorian design. The exterior reveals mostly Neo-Classical styling while the interior floor plan exemplifies a Victorian style. The house is a "transitional" architecture.

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Section number 8 Page 1

The Henderson House (c. 1905) is being nominated to the National Register under Criteria B for its historical association with Sarah Henderson, and under Criteria C for its architectural significance as a transitional Late Victorian and New-Classical architecture. The property maintains a very high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity.

This two story, transitional Late Victorian and Neo-Classical style house was the home of Sarah Henderson (b. 1866) from 1906 until her death in 1947. Mrs. Henderson purchased the home in February, 1906, following the 1903 death of her husband, who died of typhoid fever. She paid \$4,000. (Abstract of Title) for the house from John Stephens who bought the land in 1903 and began construction of the home in the Spring of 1905 (Stafford Co., Republican, March 2, 1905, p.2) and moved into the completed home in October, 1905 (Stafford Co. Republican, October 19, 1905, p. 5). One modern improvement in the Stephan's new home was a telephone. Their number was 126 as noted in the City Section of New Telephones (Stafford Co. Republican, October 21, 1905, p.4). John Stephens was the head miller for the Larabee Flour Mills, Stafford, Kansas (Stafford Co. Republican, March 8, 1905, p. 2).

Mrs. Henderson purchased the home in February, 1906 and actually made a trade of homes with the Stephens (Stafford Co. Republican, February 22, 1906, p. 2). According to a front page article in the Stafford Courier, February 22, 1906, the Stephens did not want the splendid new home damaged by their children so they traded with Mrs. Henderson. This way their children would have an older home to romp in and Mrs. Henderson would be more accommodated in the new home. Only two of the six girls of Harry and Sarah Henderson were still at home in 1906. Mary and Lottie, age 16 and 14 respectively, were the only girls to actually occupy the new home and would certainly give the home better care than young children. Mary Henderson Moore, my grandmother, was the only girl to be married in the home (Stafford Co. Republican, October 3, 1912, p. 2).

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Sarah Henderson, a widow when she bought the home, was a pioneer. Though she never worked outside the home, she ran a mortgage bankers business and real estate sales business from her home. Mrs. Henderson apparently acquired some of her expertise in the business world from her brothers who were in the banking business (Henry) (Stafford Co. Republican, September 21, 1905, p.2). real estate business (farm land) (Nathan), and mercantile business (Emmett, who built the Plevna General Store, which is on the National Register). What is uncertain and undocumented is the source of her money which she used to lend to people on land transactions. What we do have are some of the real estate contracts and mortgage contracts dated between 1903 and 1932.

She and her husband, Harry Henderson moved to the Stafford area in 1895 from Pleasant Hill, Missouri. They were involved during his life time in horse and cattle business. Mrs. Henderson continued to own and have direct interest in a ranch she and her husband purchased near Lewis, Kansas, when they first came to the Stafford area. This was accomplished with the assistance of two of her sons-in-law and daughters, who lived on the ranch. Mr. Henderson was also sheriff of Stafford county from 1899-1902.

Upon the death of Sarah Henderson, the house herewith nominated was inherited by her youngest daughter, Lottie, who had lived with her mother all her life with the exception of a few years in the 1920's. The property continued to be owned by Lottie Henderson until her death in 1977. In 1979, F. Clare Moore, great grandson of Sarah Henderson, purchased the home from the estate of Lottie Henderson. At that time major restoration was undertaken on the property. Care was taken not to harm the integrity of the home yet all of the mechanical systems were modernized to make the home functional and two additional baths have been added to accomodate the bed & breakfast facility.

Except for the first five months following construction, the Henderson House has remained in the ownership of the Henderson family.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Stafford Courier: October 1, 1903; October 19, 1905, p.5;
February 22, 1906, p. 1.

Stafford Republican: March 2, 1905, p. 2; March 8, 1905, p.
2; September 21, 1905, p. 2; February 22, 1906, p. 2; April
30, 1914, p. 7.

The Abstract of Title for the Lots 88, 89, and 90, Mincer's
Addition to the City of Stafford.

August, 1983, Boundary Survey.

Numerous mortgage and real estate documents spanning periods
from 1901-1932.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property stands on lots 88, 89 and 90 of Mincer's Addition to the City of Stafford. The property is bounded to the south by Stafford Street, to the west by Green Street and to the north and east by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the nominated property.