

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE SAMUEL PURVIANCE HOME
SINGLE SITE HISTORIC DISTRICT WITHIN THE CITY OF HUNTINGTON

WHEREAS, CHAPTER 153 of the Huntington Code of Ordinances provides for the establishment of Historic Districts within the City; and

WHEREAS, the owners of the Samuel Purviance Home, a historically significant building within the City of Huntington, wish to establish the Samuel Purviance Home as a Single Site Historic District.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Common Council of the City of Huntington that the Samuel Purviance Home be designated as the Samuel Purviance Home Historic District, and that the following be made a part of the Samuel Purviance Home Historic District:

The Samuel Purviance Home

DESCRIPTION

This Italianate style home features many distinctive characteristics from its period of construction. The low pitch roof on the main structure is joined at the rear by a gabled ell. The main structure is five bays wide along the Jefferson Street axis and two bays deep. The home has wide eaves, dentil cornice work and decorative Italianate brackets. There are two pairs of corbelled, interior chimneys at the north and south ends of the main section. The foundation is comprised of cut stone and a cut stone water table is also featured.

Brick quoins extend the entire height of all four corners of the main section of the home and connect with the shallow corbelled brick frieze which runs below the cornice. The water table, quoins and frieze give all four elevations a recessed appearance. The cornice is composed of shallow dentils and ornate modillions supporting the wide eaves.

The one-over-one double hung windows are believed to be replacements of the earlier multi-paned windows. The windows on the east, north, and south elevations have heavy stone lintels, drop pendants and blocks beneath the stone sills. The only variations in window treatment in the main section of the house include a center second floor double window with double lintel and sill on the facade, and plain stone lintels and sills on the rear ell. The rear elevation includes a four panel door with single light transom.

The elaborate main entrance includes a portico with paired Gothic style columns and single pilasters, which support an entablature with a shallow dentiled cornice, ornate modillions, and a decorative iron balustrade. The portico entablature is a smaller version of the cornice on the main house. The porch floor is composed of large limestone slabs. A shouldered architrave frames the entrance, which is composed of an ornate, leaded glass transom and sidelights framing a single pane, four panel door with unusually large strap hinges.

The gabled, one and one-half story ell appears to have been built at the same time as the rest of the house. However, it is constructed in a plainer style. The south/southeast elevation has one-over-one windows with plain moldings and stone sills, and two four-panel doors with single light transoms. Second floor windows are smaller, paired, one-over-one sash with plain moldings and thin wooden sills. A hipped roof porch extends the entire length of the south elevation and is supported by square classical columns with a jigsaw balustrade. The wooden porch floor sits on a rubble stone foundation, with steps at the central door and at each end. The gabled roof of the rear ell has a plain frieze with a paneled soffit. The rear elevation of the ell has a single, one-over-one window with plain soffit. The rear elevation of the ell has a single, one-over-one window with plain stone lintel and sill on the first floor, and a smaller one-over-one window with plain surrounds on the second floor. The same window treatment is found on the north elevation with three openings on the first floor and two on the second floor.

The house is painted light gray with white trim.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Samuel Purviance Home is significant for two distinct reasons, its history and its integrity. Tradition holds that it was the second house built south of the Little River. (The first house was razed many years ago). The Purviance House was built by Samuel Hillary Purviance, a man who played an important part in shaping the destiny of the young town of Huntington, Indiana. The home today retains much of its integrity since its construction in 1859.

Purviance was born in New Paris, Ohio, in 1816, and came to Huntington in 1841, just seven years after the organization of the county. After establishing his first business venture with a small general store in downtown Huntington, Purviance organized a private banking house, S.H. Purviance & Co., in 1863. Three months later it was reorganized as the First National Bank, an enterprise which continues today as one of the main banks of Huntington. Samuel Purviance served the Bank as President until his death in 1873. In 1842 he was elected county commissioner and in 1854 he was elected to serve four years as county clerk. After Purviances death in 1873, his family retained ownership of the house until 1960, when they sold it to the Nazarene church. The house was used as the Purviance Funeral Home in the 1920's and today is operated by private owner as a bed and breakfast inn. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Samuel Purviance Home remains as a link to the heritage of the City of Huntington and one of its most prominent past residents. The home occupies a pivotal position as an anchor for one of Huntington's finest old residential districts. The home has long been considered a local landmark and warrants future protection and preservation. Local designation to protect this local landmark would recognize its importance to the community.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP

Legal Description: Drover's 1st Addition Lot 2, Lot 3, and Lot 4

PRESERVATION STANDARDS

I. ENVIRONMENT

A. Building Site and Landscaping

Major landscaping items such as trees, shrubbery, sidewalks, steps, garden paths, and other features of the site which reflect the property's history and development shall be retained. New site work shall be

appropriate to existing surrounding site elements in scale, type, and appearance.

Any changes made to the appearance of the site by removal of old plants, trees, walkways or other elements should be avoided until the effect of the changes or removals is evaluated as to the impact on the historic fabric of the site as a whole.

II. EXISTING STRUCTURE

A. Building Materials

All attempts should be made to retain the original exterior building materials. Deterioration of the original wood materials shall be prevented through repair, cleaning and painting. Building materials which are deteriorated beyond repair and preservation should be replaced with similar or like materials duplicating the original in design and style.

The original architectural detail around windows, porches, doors, and eaves shall be preserved or replaced by replicas of the same design and materials when deteriorated beyond repair. (Synthetic materials may be used if they duplicate the originals in color, texture design, and other visual characteristics).

The masonry body of the building shall be maintained, tuckpointed and properly cleaned when necessary. Mortar joints shall be repointed only when there is evidence of moisture problems or when sufficient mortar is missing to allow water to stand in the mortar joint. Original mortar shall be duplicated in composition, color, texture, joint size and method of application and joint profile. Masonry shall be cleaned only when necessary to halt deterioration or to remove stains and shall be done with the gentlest method possible, such as low pressure water and soft bristle brushes.

B. Roof and Roofing

The original shallow hip roof shape shall be retained. Since the original roofing materials are no longer in evidence, modern shingle materials such as asphalt or fiberglass may be used. Architectural features which give the roof its essential character, such as its shape, chimneys, etc., shall be retained. Nothing shall be done to change the essential character of the roof by adding architectural features or roofing materials inappropriate to the style of the building. The roof shall not be stripped of architectural features important to its character.

C. Windows and Doors

Original windows and exterior doors, including sash, lintels, sills, shutters, decorative glass, pediments, hoods, and hardware shall be retained or replaced with replicas of the same design. If new sash and doors must be used they should replicate the original design and materials and retain the original hardware. When metal storm windows and doors are used they should be painted, anodized or coated to match the original. Original windows and doors should not be discarded when they can be restored and re-used in place. New window or door openings, or enlargements of existing window or door openings, that would alter the scale and proportion of the building as viewed from the street should not be introduced.

D. Entrances, Porches, and Steps

Original porches and steps, including handrails, balusters, columns, brackets, and roof decorations shall be retained or replaced with replicas of the same design and materials when deteriorated beyond repair.

E. Mechanical Systems

Required mechanical systems shall be placed in areas that will result in the least possible alteration to the structural integrity and physical appearance of the building. Early mechanical systems, including plumbing and early lighting systems should be utilized whenever possible. Holes should not be cut through walls in areas that can be seen from the street to accommodate an air conditioner or other mechanical equipment.

III. NEW CONSTRUCTION

A. Height and Proportion

The height and proportion of an addition to the original building or a separate building constructed on the site should be compatible with the height and proportion of the original building. Contemporary designs should be compatible with the original in regard to facade proportion and window patterns; size, shape and proportions of entrances and porch projections; and roof forms. Additions or new buildings that would add new height or change the scale and architectural character of the original building should not be constructed.

B. Building Materials

Exterior materials used in additions or other new construction should be compatible in scale, texture, color and other visual characteristics with the building materials used in the original building. Use of brick and wood is most appropriate.

C. Compatibility of Exterior Design

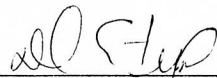
Additions and new buildings constructed on the site should be designed to be harmonious in style but visually different than the existing buildings. Contemporary designs that take into consideration the surrounding site, building materials, height and proportion of existing buildings (as described above) are encouraged. The style of additions and new construction will develop as a result of implementation of the aforementioned criteria.

PRESERVATION OBJECTIVE

The subject structure, exterior features of the site, and architectural and historic character thereof shall be preserved as a significant resource of Huntington and Huntington County according to the standards set forth above. The Samuel Purviance Home is identified and designated as a Huntington Historic Preservation District.

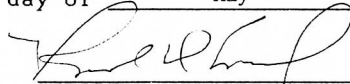
BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this Ordinance shall be deemed published as of the day of its adoption and approval by the Common Council, and the Clerk-Treasurer of Huntington is hereby authorized and directed to file and retain a copy of this Ordinance in her office as a supplement to the City of Huntington Code of Ordinances and to provide copies of this Ordinance to subscribers to the Huntington Code of Ordinances.

Adopted by the Common Council of the City of Huntington this
14th day of May 1991.



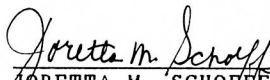
DAVID E. FUNK, President of
the Common Council of the City
of Huntington, Indiana

Approved by me this 14th day of May 1991.



RONALD D. SCHENKEL, Mayor
City of Huntington, Indiana

ATTEST:



JORETTA M. SCHORFF
Clerk-Treasurer,
City of Huntington, Indiana