

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 St. Mildred's Court - West Lexington Avenue Historic District

NA

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number See attached Continuation Sheet. NA not for publication

city or town Danville NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Boyle code 021 zip code 40422

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.)

David L. Morgan Director/SHPO 12-17-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
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): _____

for Signature of the Keeper James M. Leavelle Entered in the National Register Date of Action 12/28/93

St. Mildred's Court/West Lexington Avenue
Name of Property

Boyle County, KY
County and State

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	
41		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
41		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

domestic - multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

domestic - single dwelling

domestic - multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial & Tudor Revival,

Foursquare, Bungalow/Craftsman,

Minimal Traditional

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone

walls wood, brick, stucco

roof asphalt

other wood shingles

Narrative Description

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

See attached Continuation Sheet.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

architecture
community planning & development

Period of Significance

1912 - 1943

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Celarius, Charles (Cincinnati)
Architect: Collins, V.P. (Louisville)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See attached Continuation Sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Name of repository:

University of Kentucky, Map Collection, Sanborn Company Maps

St. Mildred's Court/West Lexington Avenue
Name of Property

Boyle County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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6	9	5	8	2	0
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4	1	6	9	1	0	0
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3

1	6
---	---

6	9	5	7	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	6	8	6	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See attached Continuation Sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See attached Continuation Sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary C. Breeding, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date October 1993

street & number 254 South Ashland Avenue telephone (606) 268-0900

city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40502

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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Location

St. Mildred's Court: 125, 126, 128/130, 129, 131, 132, 134, 137,
138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155,
156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162

West Lexington Avenue: 797/799, 829, 833, 835, 837, 840, 841, 843, 845,
847, 850, 852

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Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue Historic District is located in Danville, Kentucky. Danville is the county seat of Boyle County, which is located in the southwest portion of what is generally considered the Outer Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. Although the county is primarily agricultural, Danville has traditionally been an education, government and commercial center. Danville is accessed by US highways 127 and 150 and by the Norfolk Southern Rail line. The district is contained within approximately 13 acres, and incloses 41 contributing buildings.

The St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue Historic District is located approximately one mile west north west of the commercial core of downtown Danville (the Danville Commercial NR District) and is contiguous to the north of the Centre College campus. It is a small area configured roughly in T shape, the vertical staff being St. Mildred's Court and the horizontal top being a portion of West Lexington Avenue, approximately one block in length.

Prior to development the land had been part of a number of small farms on the edge of the original residential and commercial core of Danville. These farms faced Maple Avenue and Seventh Street (since closed) so that the land under discussion was at the rear or side of the larger parcels. West Lexington Avenue (then Pine Street) appears to have extended to Maple Avenue since at least the mid nineteenth century but remained undeveloped west from the natural depression that exists just to the east of the district until the 1900's.

Architectural Character

Initial development of the area occurred over a fifteen year period beginning in 1912 resulting in remarkable uniformity in design and scale. Predominant architectural styles include Colonial and Tudor Revivals, Foursquare, Bungalow and later, Minimal Traditional.

The two largest structures appear to be two of the earliest, BOD-209 and BOD-215, at 137 and 126 St. Mildred's Court. Two story, brick multi-family boarding houses, BOD-215 has been altered by an applied iron porch and fire escape system and a later shed dormer on the original gable roof. By 1927, two additional brick multi-family structures (BOD-207 and BOD-216) were built on a somewhat reduced scale.

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The Colonial Revival period, as reflected in this district, exhibits an amalgamation of designs from many antecedents including the Georgian and Adam periods. Although stressing symmetry in design, examples in this district are typical in their free use and mixing of ornamentation and stylistic details including columned porticos, half circle fanlights, broken pediments, classic molding with dentils and balustrades.

A good example of this style is BOD-192 at 843 West Lexington Avenue. A three bay, one story, brick structure with gabled dormers, the center bay entry has a half circle fanlight spanning the double door. Symmetrical one story wings are set back slightly at each end.

A subtype of the Colonial Revival, the Dutch Colonial style exhibits many of the same design details but has a gambrel roof and often a full-width shed dormer. There are three excellent examples of this style, BOD-191 at 841 West Lexington Avenue, BOD-198 at 159 St. Mildred's Court and BOD-218 at 134 St. Mildred's Court in the district each retaining strong original integrity.

Grouped by some as a subtype of the Colonial Revival style and others as Prairie, the American Foursquare is characterized by hipped roofs, symmetry and centered front entries. Usually with first story porches on the primary facade, several excellent examples in the district are BOD-199 at 157 St. Mildred's Court, BOD-203 at 149 St. Mildred's Court, BOD-204 at 147 St. Mildred's Court, BOD-206 at 143 St. Mildred's Court and BOD-222 at 150 St. Mildred's Court.

Another revival style exhibited in the district is the Tudor Revival. Characterized by steeply pitched and cross gabled roofs, there are good examples of this style at 833 West Lexington Avenue (BOD-188), 837 West Lexington Avenue (BOD-190), 845 West Lexington Avenue (BOD-193), 840 West Lexington Avenue (BOD-197) and at 146 St. Mildred's Court (BOD-221). BOD-188 and BOD-221 exhibit decorative applied half-timbering and BOD-197 has a fairly unusual false thatched roof. BOD-188, BOD-190 and BOD-197 are good examples of a single dominant front gable facade.

One of the two architect designed residences in the district, BOD-186 at 797 and 799 West Lexington Avenue also exhibits some Tudor Revival tendencies. Built in 1938 by Cincinnati architect Charles Celarius as a duplex, this structure has the more unusual Tudor details of wall dormers, multiple front gables, a brick first story and a wood shingled second story.

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Two of the best examples of the Tudor style are BOD-193 and BOD-221 at 845 West Lexington Avenue and 146 St. Mildred's Court respectively. BOD-193, a tudor cottage, has a rounded recessed portico and door, casement windows and patterned stonework surrounds of the entry and windows. BOD-221 is the other architect designed structure in the district and was built for the developer Minnie G. Turner in 1915 by Louisville architect V.P. Collins. Unusual tudor details include a second story overhang, an engaged first story porch and a brick water table course.

The most common style found in the district is the Craftsman or Bungalow style which developed along with the Arts and Crafts Movement during the early 20th century. Craftsman bungalows are distinguished by low pitched, gabled roofs with exposed rafters, decorative brackets and full width porches supported by square or tapered columns. There are many excellent examples of this style in the district but some of the classic illustrations are BOD-201 at 153 St. Mildred's Court, BOD-202 at 151 St. Mildred's Court and BOD-208 at 139 St. Mildred's Court. Of particular interest are BOD-196 at 850 West Lexington Avenue and BOD-205 at 145 St. Mildred's Court due to their unusual shed roofs and window groupings.

The most contemporary style in the district is the Minimal Traditional. Usually one story, these structures are patterned after the Tudor or Colonial revival styles in form but lack the applied details and exaggerated lines of those revival styles. Examples are BOD-223 at 152 St. Mildred's Court, BOD-227 at 160 St. Mildred's Court and BOD-194 at 847 West Lexington Avenue.

The houses in this district reflect a period in architectural evolution when efficiency and modern conveniences began affecting community planning and building unit design. Although floor plans vary greatly, these houses clearly reflect the move away from the Victorian interiors where every room had a purpose. The appeal of these homes are efficiency reflected in multi-purpose rooms and more built-in book and kitchen cabinets, modern appliances and bathroom fixtures and closets. Other original interior features included tile fire place surrounds, window seats, beamed ceiling and wainscoting.

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Only a few houses have been constructed since 1943 and are generally on the periphery of the district. They are included in the district boundaries because they retain high integrity and contribute to the overall character of this small residential enclave. The loss of these structures would severely damage the unity of the district.

The plan of the neighborhood retains its original layout and the streets are characterized by mature landscaping and large trees. Many of the residences retain near original integrity. Only minimal alterations have occurred elsewhere, mainly vinyl siding on soffits and some enclosures of frame structures. The neighborhood retains an unusually high level of original design, materials, scale, site and setting which all contribute to its unusually high overall integrity.

The following inventory lists each primary building, its resource number and its status as contributing or non-contributing.

ST. MILDRED'S COURT - WEST LEXINGTON AVENUEHISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

<u>Resource Number</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
BOD-186	797/799 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-187	829 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-188	833 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-189	835 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-190	837 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-191	841 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-192	843 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-193	845 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-194	847 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-195	852 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-196	850 West Lexington	contributing
BOD-197	840 West Lexington	contributing

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<u>Resource Number</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
BOD-198	159 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-199	157 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-200	155 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-201	153 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-202	151 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-203	149 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-204	147 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-205	145 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-206	143 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-207	141 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-208	139 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-209	137 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-210	131 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-211	129 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-212	125 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-215	126 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-216	128/130 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-217	132 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-218	134 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-219	138 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-220	140 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-221	146 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-222	150 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-223	152 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-224	154 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-225	156 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-226	158 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-227	160 St. Mildred's	contributing
BOD-228	162 St. Mildred's	contributing

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue Historic District meets National Register eligibility criterion A for its association with early twentieth century suburban development and criterion C as a distinct viable entity whose component parts lack individual distinction. The district is the area in the community with the highest concentration of early-to-mid-twentieth-century residential structures whose architectural styles include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Foursquare, Bungalow/Craftsman and Minimal Traditional. St. Mildred's Court's high density of period houses, excellent integrity and distinct physical character allow it to reveal early 20th century urban expansion in form better than any other area of the community. The formation of this neighborhood was the precursor to contemporary suburban development and, as such, was one of Danville's first suburbs. The District contains 41 primary dwellings of which all are designated as contributing elements.

There are presently 5 National Register Districts in Danville: Maple Avenue District, Lexington Avenue-Broadway District, East Main Street District, Danville Commercial District and the Warehouse District; and 8 individual properties including the Gore House, W.J. Haskins House, Willis-Russel House, E.B. Russel House, First Presbyterian Church & McDowell Park, Carnegie Library, James Birney House and the Danville Cemetery. These properties are part of the Multiple Resources of Danville, Kentucky, National Register nominations and were listed in 1986. That MRA cover form does not include discussions which allows for an assessment of St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue's eligibility for listing.

The Maple Avenue District is contiguous to the St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue District to the west. This district exhibits the 19th century development of one of the early travel corridors into the community from Harrodsburg and other places to the north. It contains examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Italianate styles. The two areas reflect discontinuous development periods, with correspondingly different architectural styling, and so are conceived as two separate areas for listing.

The Lexington Avenue-Broadway District, although not contiguous to the proposed district, lies within close proximity to the east. This district incorporates another early corridor into town from the north and east, State Highway 34 which goes to Lexington. Contributing elements in that district date from throughout the nineteenth century and include early Federal, Georgian and antebellum styles. Later, in-fill structures include Colonial and Tudor Revivals and Queen Anne and Foursquare styles from the early 20th century but not in numbers to rival those at St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue.

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These three districts define almost exclusively the residential character of the northern areas of Danville from nineteenth century settlement through the mid-twentieth century.

The development of the St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue area reflects a period of Danville's residential history as found in many urban settings. These areas were open spaces around cities which were developed systematically. That early suburbanization was also tied to the City Beautiful movement that had grown out of the 1893 Chicago World Columbian Exposition and manifested itself in exclusive residential enclaves (Bishir & Earley, 11).

The St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue district's significance is defined by the variety of period architectural styles and materials dating from the turn of the century and by its association with the nationwide trends of the period, including national mail-order catalogues and architectural pattern books. With few exceptions, the district has experienced little change and retains a significant degree of architectural integrity.

EARLY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT, 1900-45, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

First known as Crow's Station in 1782 after an early settler John Crow, Danville was renamed for Walker Daniel, the first district attorney in Kentucky in 1784. The original town plan was developed in 1785 and consisted by 3 streets running perpendicular to 3 streets, creating 63 lots and a town square.

Danville's earliest role in Commonwealth history came from hosting several conventions that resulted in statehood for Kentucky in 1792. It later became the seat of the newly created Boyle County, one of Kentucky's smallest, in 1842. The three consistent themes of Danville's history had their beginnings from the start: agriculture, government and education. Transylvania University was founded there in 1783, Centre College in 1819, Kentucky School for the Deaf in 1823 and other institutes and seminaries no longer open.

Danville's growth was steady throughout the nineteenth century. In the 1870's the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad came and the local economy expanded with increased manufacturing. Tobacco replaced hemp as the predominant agricultural crop between 1900 and 1920 when production increased from 426,520 pounds to 3,520,305 pounds (Brown, 106). At the same time the population was growing by approximately 15 percent every ten years. While not a remarkable rate, clearly the town was expanding. And, by 1907, Danville had a city water works and sewer system, two fire departments and a city police force along with a sheriff. The Women's Club of Danville and Boyle County had 213 members in 1916 and the surrounding highways leading into the city were macadamized (Brown, 91).

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Two disasters eliminated much of Danville's early architecture. A tornado in 1819 destroyed a portion of the town and a devastating fire in 1860 claimed 64 businesses, churches and homes. A few early residential structures survive today in town due to the fact that they were on the outskirts of town at the time of the fire.

The town's architectural character is decidedly Victorian. Tobacco and railroad warehouses, a sizable commercial district, churches, educational buildings and residential neighborhoods reflect late nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural styles. Post World War I development has generally occurred in entirely separate sections of the community. The character of the community is dominated by concentrations of structures with related architectural styling.

As Danville continued to grow and prosper, its need for housing increased as well. New neighborhoods were developed contiguous to the long established ones providing housing for the expanding working class. Areas to the south east of town and west of town developed within close proximity to new manufacturing and railroad jobs. One development close to the rail yards, know as West Danville, advertised in 1909 "35 Magnificent Building Lots in Beautiful West Danville" (Brown, 77).. These areas, Alta Avenue on the east and West Lexington Avenue on the west side of Maple Avenue, provided modest housing for factory and manufacturing jobs.

Prior to development, the land now lining St. Mildred's Court consisted of 5 lots of substantial acreage on, what was then, the periphery of town. There were a few residences on West Lexington Avenue (then Pine Street), but most of the Street provided side yard frontage for properties facing Maple Avenue and Seventh Street (since closed and developed by Centre College). It is probable that these may have been secondary residences for the larger properties on Maple Avenue.

The area was developed by Minnie Grimes and her husband J.M. Turner. In accordance with the 1882 Will of Mildred J. Grimes, Minnie inherited a parcel in the area at the time of her mother's death, from which presumably the name St. Mildred's Court was derived (Will Book 2, p. 240). Over the next several years the Turners bought more land in the area, until in 1912, they filed a plat for opening and macadamizing a street connecting Main Street to the South and Lexington Street to the North. The land became 31 separate lots (later 32) ranging from 54' to 60' wide and 109' to 147' deep (Deed Book 39, p. 276).

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Tradition has suggested that due to the name Court and the slight jag to the west mid-way in the block that it might have originally been a cul-de-sac. The subdivision plan confirms that the configuration is original. As early as 1908 there was a dead end street terminating at the rear property line on the east side of the street just south of the alignment of the jag. It was named Grimes (Minnie's maiden name) Street, possibly explaining the question (Sanborn Map Company, 1908).

Early deeds reveal that the Turners maintained several residences: Danville, Douglas, GA and Raleigh, NC. Minnie Turner was widowed while in Raleigh in 1915, and by 1920 she had returned to Danville to live her remaining years on St. Mildred's Court.

Development began immediately, attesting to the community's growing need for housing. By 1914, 5 dwellings were constructed, including two multi-family boarding houses (BOD-209 and BOD-215) that still dominate the street in scale and mass. All of this development occurred on the south end of the street, being closer to town. The other early structures include a cottage (BOD-211) that exhibits prominent Colonial Revival details and a house (BOD-212) that is recorded on 1914 Sanborn Map as a one-story frame house (it is presently two story and appears to be a much earlier side passage Vernacular) and is traditionally thought to have been moved to the lot from an adjoining property.

The Turners bought approximately 4 1/2 acres from G.W. and Ella T. Welsh in 1908 on the north side of West Lexington Avenue. The 1908 Sanborn Map does not record any structures on the north side of West Lexington Avenue so they may have been razed for simultaneous development with St. Mildred's Court. Earliest indications of subsequent development is provided by the 1914 Sanborn that shows 4 structures on the north side and none on the south side.

Most of the lots on St. Mildred's Court sold quickly so that 15 years later, by 1927, 27 of the 31 lots had been sold and developed. All of the early deeds included a set of restrictions that speak to building scale, setback and social mores of the time:

1. The property would not be sold or leased to any person other than a Caucasian, under penalty of forfeiture.
2. Buildings for other dwelling house purposes and necessary outbuildings thereto would not be built.

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3. No dwelling house shall be erected that costs less than \$3,000.00 in materials and labor.
4. Dwellings must be constructed no closer than 20' to the pavement.

West Lexington Avenue was developed quickly, as well. By 1927, 10 of the 13 structures in the district along that street had been constructed.

This 15 year development period ultimately resulted in a cohesive architectural character that showcases residential building trends of the time. The structures can generally be categorized according to massing; One, almost cubic, is most frequently designated as Foursquare, and the other, smaller and more irregular, is recognized as a Bungalow.

The Foursquare is characterized by symmetrical floor plans, hipped roofs (occasionally with hipped dormers), one story porches and classical trim details often Colonial in origin. The Dutch Colonial variation is recognized by a gambrel roof. The Bungalow is characterized by a low pitched, gable roof, supported by exposed brackets or beams and full or partial width porches supported by square or tapered columns. The bungalow houses are richly varied in detail and those here generally exhibit craftsman designs in a variety of materials.

There are several fine examples of Tudor Revival residences in the district. Distinctive in their steeply pitched, cross gabled roof, they are usually stucco or brick and have false half-timbered trim. Other features include casement windows and rounded entry ways. Tudor trim is also found in a few of the bungalow/craftsman structures.

The more contemporary Minimal Traditional style (McAlester, 478) is present in several locations (BOD-194, BOD-223 and BOD-227). This style is characterized by low or intermediate pitched gable roofs and a wide variety of materials. They are generally devoid of decorative trim.

Two of the residences were architect designed (BOD-221 and BOD-186). Most were erected by the owner-builder, ordered from or influenced by pattern books or mail-order catalogues.

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The area that is defined by this district exhibits the most cohesive collection of period middle class residences in Danville. It uniquely reflects the newly marketed ideas of suburban continuity and the American dream of middle class stature through residential design. The area has always had a strong identity with Centre College, the local paper, and the railroad. Leaders of these institutions selected their residences on these streets, forming a neighborhood of the town's solid citizens. As contemporaneous developments for working class citizens occurred elsewhere in Danville, the St. Mildred's Court-West Lexington Avenue District is an important display of social-economic segregation as was seen to be fitting in the first half of this century.

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Major Bibliographic References

Bibliographic materials identified for reference include:

- Bishir, Catherine W. and Earley, Lawrence S. Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina: Essays on History, Architecture and Planning. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985.
- Brown, Richard C. A History of Danville and Boyle County Kentucky 1774-1992. Danville, KY: Bicentennial Books, 1992.
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is shown on the accompanying map as a heavy black line and represents the side and rear property lines of the properties in the district.

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

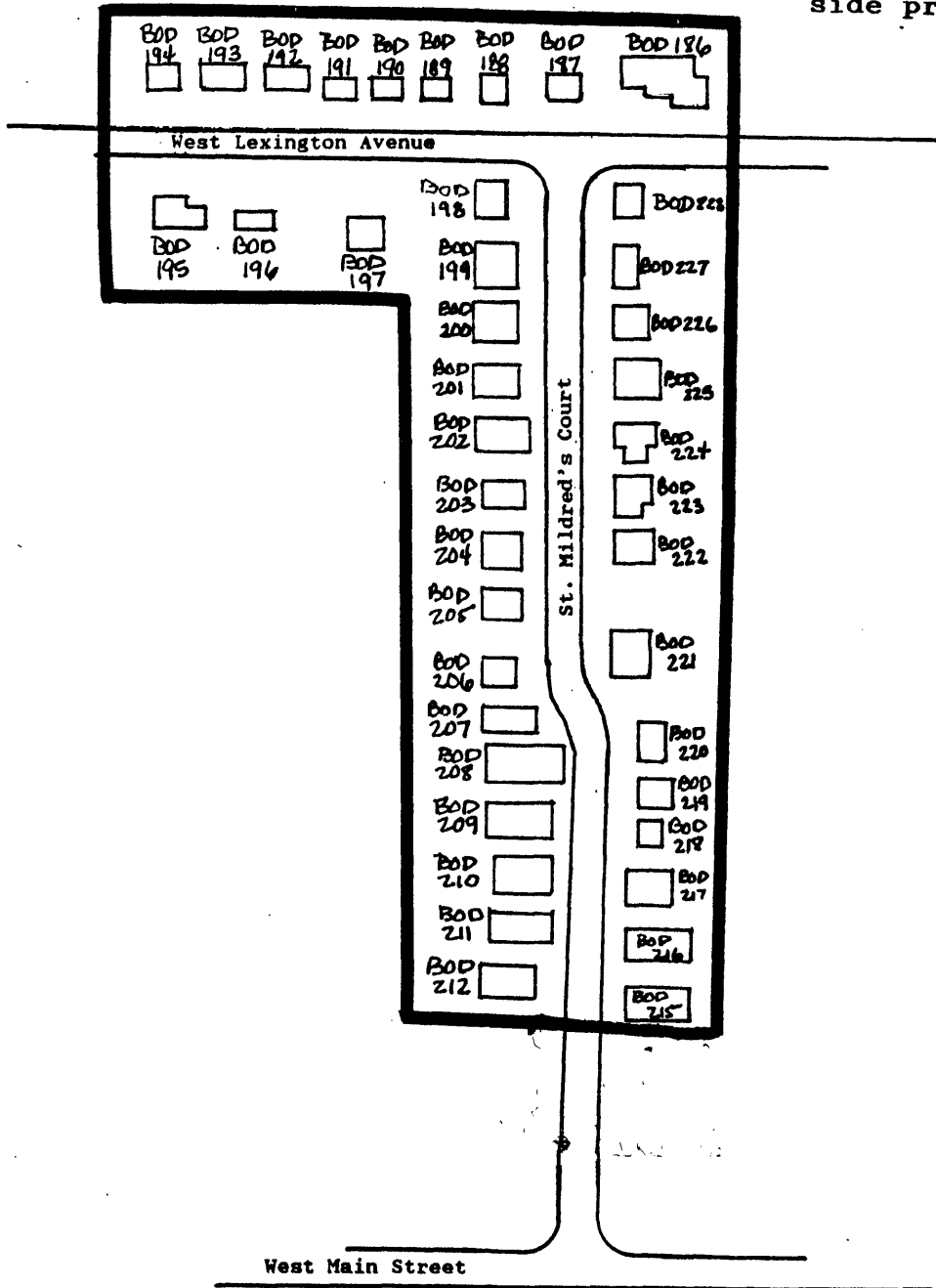
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Boundary Justification

The boundary defines the twentieth century development of the 41 contiguous properties that make up the district.

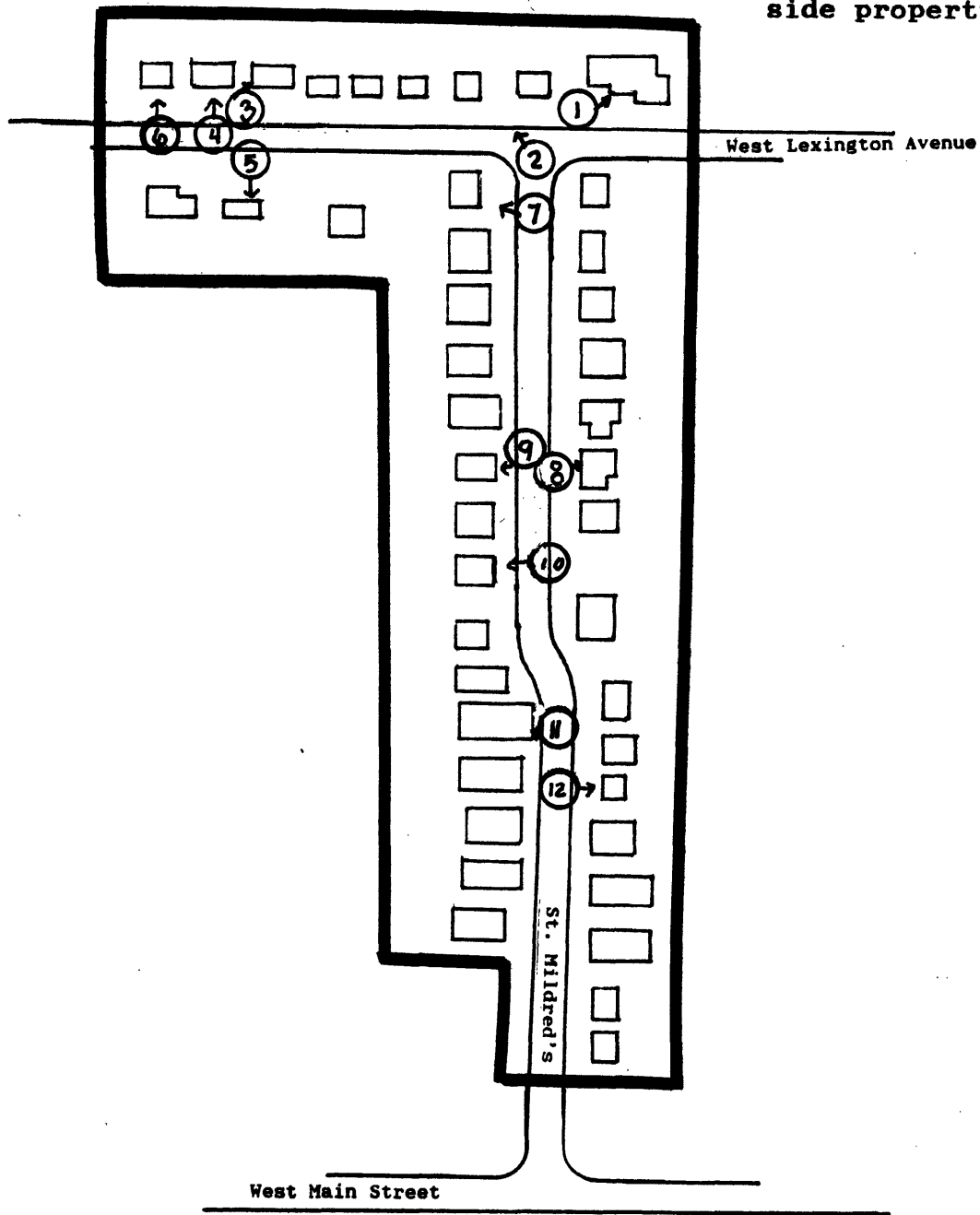
National Register of Historic Places
 proposed boundary represents rear &
 side property lines



ST. MILDRED'S COURT - WEST LEXINGTON AVENUE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Danville, KY
 1993

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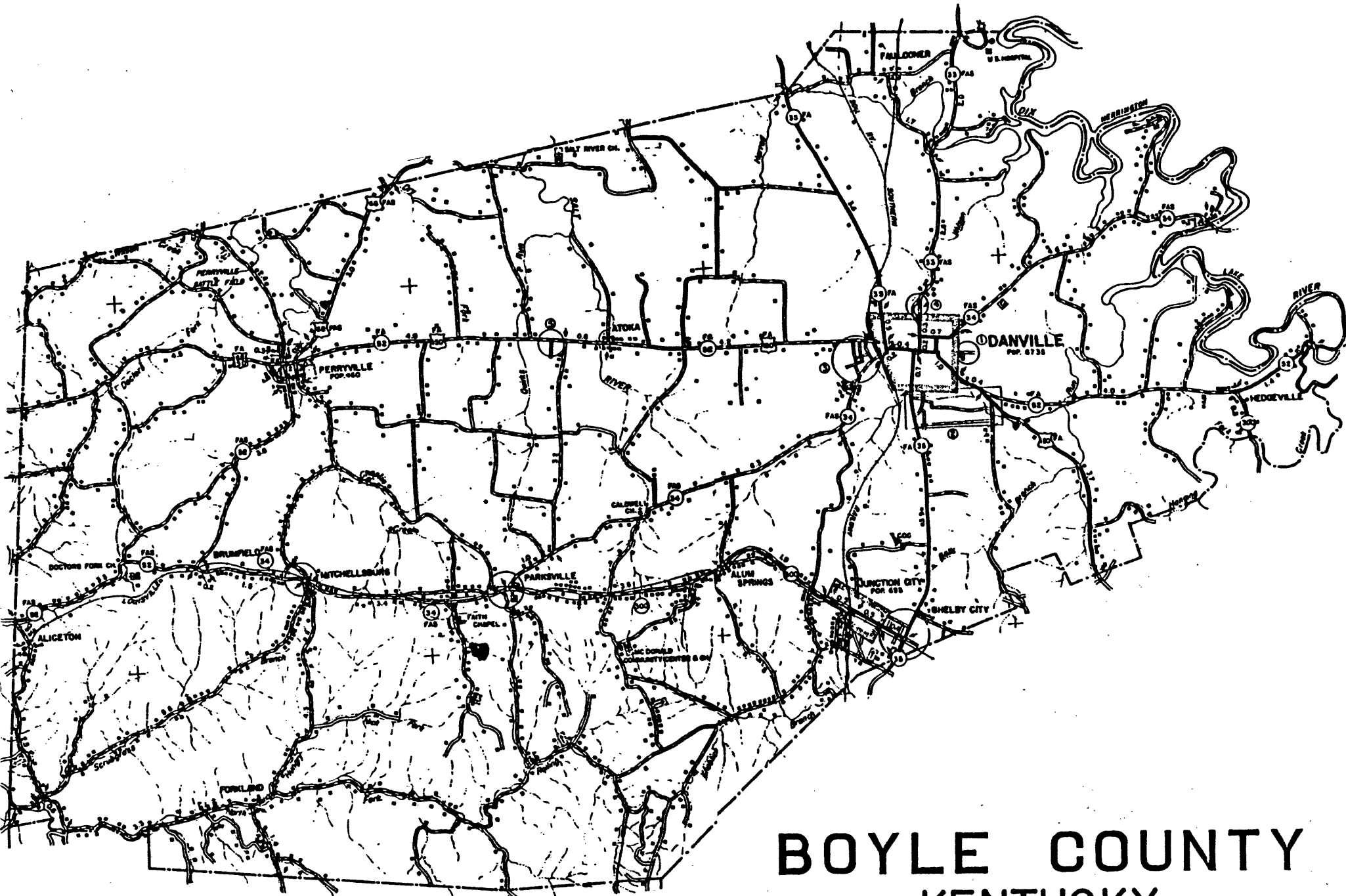
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proposed boundary represents rear &
side property lines



PHOTOGRAPH KEY

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HISTORIC DISTRICT
Danville, KY
1993**

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