

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 11 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Russell Court
other names/site number The Courts

2. Location Along Maple, Birch, and Chestnut Avenues between East Jefferson

street & number and Madison Streets Not for publication
city, town La Grange Vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Oldham code 185 zip code 40031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>28</u>	<u>13</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>3</u>	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>31</u>	<u>13</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

David L. Moore 10-6-88
Signature of certifying official Date
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, Commonwealth of Kentucky
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.
 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:)

Alvora Byrum 11/10/88
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American

Movements

Other: American Foursquare

Late Victorian

Other: Princess Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/limestone

walls wood/weatherboard; concrete

roof asphalt

other wood; brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Russell Court historic district, located in La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky, is a small residential district consisting of three parallel streets lined with twenty-two historic houses, twenty of which contribute to the district. In addition, there are nineteen associated outbuildings, eight of which are contributing buildings. Russell Court, known today as "The Courts", is an early twentieth century subdivision developed primarily between 1907 and 1915. All house construction was completed by 1938. The district is located on flat land at the east edge of La Grange. The three streets in the district, Maple Avenue, Birch Avenue, and Chestnut Avenue, open at right angles off East Jefferson Street (State Highway 146), one of La Grange's main through streets. Prominent historic entrance gates, contributing structures in the district, mark the beginning of each street.

A long stretch of seriously altered historic houses, non-historic houses and commercial structures, and intrusive new commercial structures along East Jefferson Street have isolated Russell Court from the Central La Grange Historic District, a large district that encompasses much of the historic building stock in the community. Russell Court is surrounded on the west by recently built low-income housing and by small non-historic single family residences on the north and east. An obtrusive gas station recently converted into a boat repair facility is located on East Jefferson Street at the southwest corner of the district. Across East Jefferson Street to the south is a CSX (earlier Louisville and Nashville) railroad track and a large open area that used to house extensive Louisville and Nashville railroad yards. Only a few small isolated structures remain in this area today.

Russell Court was platted in three stages between 1907 and 1910. It is a two-block-deep gridiron area laid out with three parallel dead-end streets (Maple, Birch, and Chestnut) which are bisected halfway down their length by a cross street (Madison). Fifteen-foot alleys run between the forty-foot streets, providing rear access to all lots. The lots are rectangular city lots, all measuring approximately 75 feet by 180 feet in size. Houses are centered on these lots and are set back consistently twenty feet. Sidewalks run down both sides of each street with the exception of Chestnut where they are only located on the west side. A scattering of large shade trees is located in the green space between the sidewalks and the streets. Many other mature street trees that once lined the streets have died in recent years.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G NA

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1907 - 1938

Significant Dates

1907, 1908,

1910

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architects: unknown. Builders: Ratcliff,

O. B.; Stivers, Marshall; Humes, Ben;

Pearce, Robert; Stamper, R. E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Russell Court is a small residential district that includes twenty-two houses and their associated outbuildings along three parallel streets at the edge of La Grange. The district, which developed primarily between 1907 and 1915, provides a characteristic picture of an early twentieth century subdivision in a small Kentucky town. Its period of significance dates from 1907, when the first portion was laid out, to 1938, when the last historic house was completed and the historic character of the district was finalized. Russell Court meets National Register Criteria A and C. Its eligibility under Criterion A is supported by its significance in terms of community planning and development. Russell Court was laid out over a period of three years by W. Z. Russell, a prosperous La Grange farmer. It is the larger of two early twentieth century subdivisions initiated in 1907 that were built in response to the completion of a commuter rail line between La Grange and Louisville. Russell Court is important as a small-town interpretation of the popular early twentieth century urban design plan, the "court." The district meets Criterion C for significance in the area of architecture because of its collection of residential housing that documents many of the forms, styles, building materials, and methods of construction that prevailed in La Grange in the early years of the twentieth century. The district is important in La Grange for providing a number of examples of Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival residences which were popular nationwide during this period but which are almost totally absent from the rest of La Grange.

Historical Background

The early years of the twentieth century were a period of great growth and prosperity for La Grange, the small county seat and railroad town in which Russell Court is located. The greatest boost to its development was the 1907 extension of the Louisville and Eastern interurban line to La Grange, providing the community for the first time with hourly rail service to Louisville, some

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 10 acres

UTM References

A

1	6	6	4	2	3	0	0	4	2	5	2	7	0	0
Zone	Easting					Northing								

C

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

B

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

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The boundary is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch map. It follows the rear property lines of the properties included in the district.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The district encompasses the contiguous, intact historic residences of Russell Court. The historic boundaries of the subdivision determine the boundary on the east, south, and west. To the north, a historic portion of Russell Court has been excluded from the district due to lack of integrity. Serious alterations to a number of historic houses and non-historic infill housing have combined to alter the historic character of this portion of the neighborhood. The district is surrounded by non-historic housing on the east and west and by a highway and an abandoned See continuation sheet railroad yard on the south.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Brooks, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date July 25, 1988
street & number 1288 Bassett Avenue telephone 502-456-2397
city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40204

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2a

Architectural Classification continued

Late Victorian

Other: Victorian Vernacular

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals

Other: Dutch Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Only the first (200) blocks of Russell Court with their twenty-two historic houses have been included in the district. Along Maple and Birch Avenues, historic development tapers off in the second (300) blocks back from East Jefferson Street, and it was never begun on Chestnut Avenue. Although there are twelve additional historic houses in the excluded portion of Russell Court, they are interspersed with six non-historic houses which include four intrusive ranch houses. Four of the historic houses in this excluded area have been rendered non-contributing due to unsympathetic alterations; several others are only marginally contributing. The strong sense of historic setting that permeates the 200 blocks of Russell Court is not present in the 300 blocks. Consequently, it was determined to include only the twenty-two houses in the first blocks.

Houses in the district include a mixture of one-, one-and-one-half-, and two-story residences, nearly all built between 1907 and 1915. The Wilson House at 201 Maple Avenue (#4) was constructed about 1918; in about 1925 the Bergen House at 202 Maple Avenue (#2) replaced an earlier house on the site destroyed by fire; the Stamper House at 201 Chestnut Avenue (#23) was built in 1937-1938. The great majority of the houses are wood framed with weatherboard siding. One is sheathed in shiplap siding (#16); another is partially sheathed with shingles (#6). One house (#2) is veneered with brick; the last house to be built in the district (#23) is constructed of molded concrete block. The majority have limestone block foundations, although brick, scored concrete, and rusticated concrete-block foundations are also found at Russell Court. With the exception of a few porches detailed with brick or concrete block, wooden porches predominate. Chimneys are, without exception, brick. Of the wooden-sided houses, ten have had their original siding covered with aluminum, vinyl, asbestos, or modern wood shingles.

Houses range from small, very modest vernacular structures to substantial residences with considerable amounts of styling and detailing. A number of early twentieth century styles are represented in the district as well as some late examples of Victorian styles and types more typically associated with the late nineteenth century.

Six houses most clearly relate to nineteenth century house styles. Three large two-story houses with very similar asymmetrical plans and wraparound porches (#7, 10 and 15) are strongly Victorian in influence. The c. 1908 Ratcliff-McCormack House at 207 Maple Avenue (#7) with its pedimented gables, bracketed roofline, and porches detailed with Ionic columns has Italianate references. The c. 1909 J. S. Wilson House at 203 Birch Avenue (#15, photo 6) and to a lesser extent the c. 1910 Overstreet-Cassady House at 200 Birch Avenue (#10) are very restrained examples of Princess Anne style houses, a style well represented in the central La Grange Historic District.

"Princess Anne" is a term coined by the Old House Journal to describe a large group of houses throughout the country that resemble the Queen Anne style in their asymmetrical massing, their complex rooflines, and their prominent

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

chimneys but which lack the rich exterior detailing of the more exuberant style. Princess Anne houses built in the 1880s and 1890s tend to be scaled down interpretations of Queen Anne houses with some attempt, limited only by money and the expertise of the builders to replicate the Queen Anne decoration. Later examples of the style, dating from 1900 and on, respond to a new nation-wide architectural interest in simplicity and restraint and tend to be deliberately pared down, retaining only the Queen Anne massing, roofline, and chimney but little of the detailing. The J. S. Wilson House with its high hipped roof and projecting gabled wings, tall corbeled chimneys, pedimented gable ends trimmed with fishscale shingles, and wraparound porch is a good example of the later pared-down Princess Anne houses. The Overstreet-Cassady House, although lacking the hipped roof usually associated with these houses, has all the other elements including the asymmetrical massing, wraparound porch, tall chimneys, and simple detailing. 204 Chestnut Avenue (#20), built c. 1910, with its complex hipped roofline, asymmetrical plan, tall chimneys and wraparound porch is a very late one-story example of the style.

Two other houses also have Victorian-era roots. 201 Birch Avenue (#14), unfortunately rendered non-contributing due to the insensitive application of vinyl siding and the probable removal of decorative detailing, is strongly influenced by the Gothic Revival style. Its gable roofed, "L"-plan front portion with a square entrance vestibule capped by a central gable and surrounded by a corner porch relates to many nineteenth century Gothic cottages. The simple one-story house at 203 Chestnut Avenue (#24, photo 10) built about 1911 is somewhat transitional, having a plan typically associated with Victorian Vernacular house types but detailing more commonly associated with early twentieth century houses. Its side-facing gable roof and engaged hipped-roof front porch are typical of a late Victorian house form, but the detailing of the front porch with simple Tuscan columns rather than with turned posts and decorative sawn- or spindlework reflects a twentieth century interest in restraint.

Of the sixteen houses influenced by early twentieth century stylistic movements, nine are clearly associated with the Bungalow/Craftsman style and seven are related to Period Revival styles. The c. 1912 Ratcliff-Smith House at 209 Maple Avenue (#8) and the c. 1910 Laura Sibley House (#19) are both Craftsman style residences. The Ratcliff-Smith House (photo 4) has an unusual roof form consisting of a hipped roof with a large hipped-roof wall dormer on each side that is combined with more typical Craftsman features such as exposed rafter ends, a full-width recessed front porch, square bays, and beveled glass windows. The Laura Sibley House (photo 9) is a simple one-story Craftsman style bungalow with a hipped roof, hipped-roof dormers, and an engaged hipped-roof porch. The small vernacular house at 205 Chestnut Avenue (#25) with its high hipped roof and prominent dormers is a variation on a simple "box bungalow." Three large two-story houses including the c. 1918 W. N. Wilson House at 201 Maple Avenue (#4, photo 1), the c. 1908 Banta-Payton House at 204 Birch Avenue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

(#12, photo 8), and the c. 1911 W. S. Caplinger House at 206 Chestnut Avenue (#21) are typical American Foursquares with boxy plans, high hipped roofs with dormers, and simply detailed full-width front porches. A fourth, 207 Birch Avenue (#17), with its very slightly projecting front wing and off-center front porch, is a variation of an American Foursquare.

The last two houses to be built in the district are variations on Bungalow/Craftsman designs. Both the c. 1928 J. M. Bergen House (#2, photo 5) and the 1937-1938 R. E. Stamper, Sr. House (#23) have the typical shallow-pitched side-facing gable roofs frequently associated with the Bungalow/Craftsman style. In the Bergen House the roof is interrupted on the front by a central gable-roofed dormer and two gable-roofed front wings, one protecting the wraparound porch. The detailing of this brick-veneered house is very basic with six-over-one and eight-over-one sash windows and a front porch finished with brick piers and a solid brick railing. In the Stamper House, constructed of beveled concrete blocks made on the site, the gable roof has large shed-roofed dormers on both the front and the back which rise above it and meet to form a second gable. This house has identical full-width front and back porches with engaged shed roofs which are finished with rusticated concrete-block piers resting on beveled concrete-block plinths. Only the house's side wing with its basement-level garage, built at the same time as the main portion of the house, distinguishes this residence from earlier Bungalow/Craftsman residences in La Grange.

There are more Period Revival houses in Russell Court than in the entire remainder of La Grange. Two very similar houses, the c. 1908 A. F. Maddox House at 205 Birch Avenue (#16, photo 7) and the c. 1912 Robert and Addie M. Pearce House at 208 Chestnut Avenue (#22) are influenced by the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Both of these one-and-one-half-story houses have front-facing gambrel roofs with large side dormers and full-width front porches topped by a central bay. The Maddox House is one of the best preserved houses in the district and has some interesting interior features including an inglenook, and Japanese style wainscoting and ceiling work. Its attached garage at its northeast rear corner was added about 1930.

Both 206 Birch Avenue (#13) and the seriously altered and non-contributing J. H. Meredith House at 203 Maple Avenue (#5, photo 2) with their low-pitched hipped roofs and "I" house massing relate to the Colonial Revival style. In the Meredith House this Colonial Revival influence is augmented by a symmetrical three-bay front facade and what was once a classically detailed porch. At 206 Birch Avenue (photo 8), the influence is reduced by an offset front door and a large Craftsman-inspired openwork brick and brick-pier front porch which was added to the house after 1925. 202 Birch Avenue (#11), while still within the Period Revival influence, relates more to the Greek Revival than to the Colonial Revival. It has a front-facing pedimented gable roof with a bold dentil molding around the cornice of the house and the full-width front porch.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 5

The two finest houses in the district are eclectic in style with varying degrees of Colonial Revival influence. The 1908 Ben Humes House at 205 Maple Avenue (#6, photo 3) is Colonial Revival in plan, massing, and elevation, with a symmetrical three-bay "I"-house front, a gable roof with small hipped-roof dormers, and a large central pedimented gable. Its nearly full-width front porch with a central pediment and paired Doric columns and its front door flanked by oversized sidelights are also Colonial Revival in reference. The one cutaway first-floor front corner and the second-story central bay are leftover reminders of the Queen Anne style. The shingled porch rail, the shingled second floor and the flared eaves give a suggestion of the Shingle style. The 1907-1908 Russell-Harlan House at 210 Maple Avenue (#3) is a very unusual one-and-one-half-story house with a hipped-roof main section pierced by dormers and a gambrel-roofed rear section. A projecting front wing ends in a square bay capped by a solid balustrade that rises above the hipped roof. The wraparound porch with its paneled posts and low railing has a Colonial Revival influence.

Outbuildings in the district are all located on the rear portions of the house lots and almost all are adjacent to the alleys that run between the streets and behind the properties. Eight historic outbuildings remain in the district. These consist of small multi-purpose sheds and detached garages typically associated with in-town properties of the early twentieth century. They are without exception gable- or shed-roofed wood-framed structures with weatherboard, board-and-batten, or vertical board siding. Most have metal roofs. The A. F. Maddox House at 205 Birch Avenue (#16) has an interesting attached garage that was added about 1930. Many other historic outbuildings have been replaced by non-historic structures of slightly larger scale but similar form. These are wood-framed or concrete-block sheds and/or garages that, like their predecessors, are located at the rear of the properties along the alleys. Several very small sheds that neither add to nor detract from the character of the district have been excluded from the outbuilding count.

Landscaping in the district consists of the remaining shade trees lining the streets and individual yards planted modestly with grass, foundation shrubs, and occasional shade trees and ornamental trees and shrubs. Most of the residential lots merge together in a manner typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods. They are connected by uninterrupted lawns and the concrete slab sidewalks that line all three streets with the exception of the east side of Chestnut Street. Only one house, the J. M. Bergen House (#2) has extensive historic planting. This property which includes three of the original lots, has a large grassed area to the south side of the house and mature pines and holly trees in its front and this side yard.

Historic gates (#1, 9, and 18) are located along East Jefferson Street at the entrance to each of the three streets in Russell Court. All three sets of entrance gates are of similar design. Each gate element (two flank each street) consists of two piers of unequal height connected by a low curving wall. Those

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

at Maple and Birch are constructed of limestone blocks; at Chestnut they are fabricated of rusticated concrete block.

In Russell Court one experiences a strong sense of a historic district. The district includes a cohesive grouping of historic houses that is surrounded on two sides, the east and west, by recent residential architecture of a totally different character, on the north by a far less intact portion of the same neighborhood which has been compromised by new infill housing and a number of seriously altered historic houses, and by a main through road and an abandoned railroad yard on the south.

The integrity of the houses in Russell Court is varied. One must consider their massing, rooflines, fenestration, exterior finish material, decorative detailing, and setting as elements that define their integrity. When one analyzes each house in terms of these elements all but two can be designated as contributing to the district. None has had its setting seriously altered. Rooflines and basic massing are unchanged in almost all instances. Non-historic additions have been kept to the rear of all houses except at the Banta-Payton House where a small deck has been added to one side. Ten houses, nearly half the houses in the district, have had new aluminum, vinyl, asbestos, or shingle siding applied over original weatherboards, but in most instances it is felt that the historic character of the houses has not been severely compromised by the changes. The altered houses are basic, straightforward houses such as American Foursquares which, historically, had little detailing. As part of a district these houses still provide an adequate picture of their original appearance and contribute to the district's character. Four houses have partially filled-in or screened-in front porches, but in no instance is this alteration, when considered in relation to each house's other historic elements, felt to alter the appearance of the house enough to render it non-contributing.

In the two houses that have been designated as non-contributing, it is felt that the application of siding in conjunction with other changes has seriously altered the character of the house. The new siding on the J. H. Meredith House (#5) has been insensitively applied over the window and door surrounds, making it hard to determine its original detailing. In addition, the original porch columns have been replaced with four-by-fours. At 201 Birch Avenue (#14) the Gothic Revival-influenced plan and roofline suggest that decorative trim was removed when the new siding was applied. If so, its character has been totally changed by the addition of siding.

The less-than-perfect condition of some of the houses in the district is balanced by the total integrity of their setting which, with the exception of some shade trees which have been lost due to age, is very similar to the way it appeared during its period of significance. The historic entrance gates to the three streets are still in place and form an important visual threshold that defines the district. Not one non-historic house has been added in the area included in the district. Some original outbuildings remain in place; others

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

have been replaced by newer structures which in most cases are of similar size and shape. The rows of houses on Maple, Birch, and Chestnut Avenues, set back evenly from the streets, provide a strong sense of a historic neighborhood and make the district stand out distinctly from what surrounds it.

The district, of course, is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

Inventory

- C 1. Entrance gates to Maple Avenue. c. 1907. Stone gates flank Maple Avenue at its intersection with East Jefferson Street. Each element consists of two stone block piers of unequal height connected by a low curving wall.
- C 2. J. M. and Maude Bergen House. 202 Maple Avenue. c. 1925. A one-and-one-half-story brick-veneered house influenced by the Bungalow/Craftsman style. This side-gable-roofed house has a general front gable-roofed dormer and two projecting gable-roofed wings, one which shelters a wraparound corner porch. The porch, presently screened, is supported by brick piers and has a solid brick railing and slight suggestions of Tudor arches at the cornice level. Windows, which are paired on the first floor, are six-over-six and eight-over-eight double hung sash; one small interior chimney is located at the house's south end. The rusticated limestone-block foundation remains from the original 1907 house on the site that burned about 1925. This property has always consisted of three of the original lots. A large grassed area extends from the house south to East Jefferson Street, and extensive historic landscaping including pines, holly trees, and evergreen shrubs is located in this side area and in front of the house. The original house was built in 1907 for J. B. Harlan, chief detective for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The present house was built for J. M. Bergen, owner of a local garage and auto dealership, in about 1925.
- Garage. One-story with shed dormer. Weatherboard. c. 1925. C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8

- C 3. Russell/Harlan House. 210 Maple Avenue. 1907-1908. A finely detailed one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house with eclectic styling. This L-plan house has a hipped-roof front section with hipped-roof dormers on three sides and a gambrel-roofed rear section. It has a projecting front wing that terminates in a square bay topped by an unusual crenelated balustrade which rises above the main roof. The partially recessed wrap-around porch is supported by square paneled piers and has a low railing with simple stick balusters with a Colonial Revival-influence. A limestone-block foundation, one-over-one sash windows, and three chimneys that rise through the dormers complete the detailing. The house was built by John L. Russell, uncle of W. Z. Russell the neighborhood's developer, and given or sold almost immediately to his niece, Mary E. Russell, who married Marion B. Harlan, chief detective for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Garage. Concrete block. 1970s. N/C
- C 4. W. N. Wilson House. 201 Maple Avenue. c. 1918. Altered by the recent application of shingle siding, this typical American Foursquare is otherwise intact. It has a hipped roof with a deep overhang, two interior chimneys, and original weatherboards on the first floor under the porch roof. The full-width, hipped-roof front porch is supported by square brick and rusticated concrete-block pillars and has a pedimented gable at one end marking the front entrance. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash; a bracketed hood covers a north side entrance to the basement. The house was built about 1918 by a contractor, Marshall Stivers, who also built three very similar houses in the Central La Grange Historic District. W. N. Wilson, the first owner, was an employee of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
- N/C 5. J. H. Meredith House. 203 Maple Avenue. 1907-1908. This two-story Colonial Revival-influenced house has been seriously altered by the replacement of the four original front porch supports with thin four-by-fours, and by the insensitive addition of aluminum siding that covers door and window surrounds. The three-bay, hipped-roof, "I" house has a central front gable, a raised-seam metal roof, two high corbeled chimneys, and a rear wing. The original dentil frieze and two engaged Doric columns survive on the flat-roofed front porch. Probably built by J. H. Meredith, Sr., a Louisville and Nashville employee, in 1907 and transferred to his son, J. H. Meredith, Jr. (also associated with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad) and his wife Mary the following year.
- C 6. Ben E. Humes House. 205 Maple Avenue. 1908. A very intact and finely detailed house with Colonial Revival and Shingle style features. This two-story, three-bay, rectangular-plan house has weatherboard siding on the first floor and shingles above. The steeply-pitched gable roof has flared

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

eaves and a prominent central pedimented gable flanked by hipped-roof dormers, also with flared eaves. The three-quarter-width hipped-roof front porch is supported by four pairs of fluted Doric columns that rest on a solid shingled rail. A row of brackets along the frieze and a central pedimented gable that echoes the roofline pediment directly above complete the porch detailing. A central second-floor polygonal bay, large wooden brackets under the roofline gable, a cutaway corner on the first floor, a front door flanked by oversized sidelights, two tall corbeled chimneys, and a rusticated limestone foundation are other significant features. The interior has fine oak paneling in the central stairhall. The house was built by Ben E. Humes, a builder and contractor and vice president of the People's Bank of La Grange.

- C 7. Ratcliff-McCormack House. 207 Maple Avenue. 1908. A two-story Italianate-inspired house in excellent condition. This asymmetrical-plan house has intersecting gable roofs and two corbeled ridgeline chimneys. Its extensive detailing consists of a main hipped-roof wraparound porch supported by five fluted Doric columns, a secondary side porch with similar detailing, large sawnwork brackets under the eaves, pedimented gable ends with lunette-shaped attic vents, and shingled hoods supported by brackets over a number of single and paired windows. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash; the foundation is brick. Built by and briefly lived in by contractor, O. B. Ratcliff, it was sold in 1910 to Joe McCormack, the depot agent in La Grange for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Garage. Corrugated metal. 1940s. N/C
- C 8. Ratcliff-Smith House. 209 Maple Avenue. c. 1912. An intact Craftsman style house. This one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded residence has a rectangular plan, a hipped roof with a deep overhang, and oversized hipped-roof wall dormers on all four sides. Its recessed full-width front porch has five boxed posts; a similar but smaller porch is located on the rear facade. Exposed rafter ends, a projecting bay on each side of the house, and leaded glass in many of the upper panes of the one-over-one sash windows complete the detailing. Built by and briefly lived in by contractor O. B. Ratcliff who also built 207 Maple Avenue next door, it was sold to Mary E. Smith, an employee of the Oldham County Bank, in 1914.
Shed. Board-and-batten. 1980s. N/C
- C 9. Entrance gates to Birch Avenue. 1908. Stone gates very similar to those on Maple Avenue flank the entrance to Birch Avenue at its intersection with East Jefferson Street. As at Maple, each element consists of two stone piers of unequal size joined together by a low curved wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

- C 10. Overstreet-Cassady House. 200 Birch Avenue. c. 1910. A plain two-story asymmetrical plan house with a Princess Anne influence that retains much of its historic character despite the addition of aluminum siding. Two corbeled chimneys rise from the ridgeline of the cross-gable roof. The wraparound front porch retains historic posts but has a frieze covered in aluminum siding. Detailing consists of lunette-shaped attic vents in the gable ends, leaded-glass transoms in the front windows, a front door with sidelights and an overlight, and a rusticated concrete-block foundation. The house appears to have been built about 1910 for C. E. Overstreet, the Oldham County Clerk. In 1917 it was sold to the M. O. Cassady family (he was the Sheriff of Oldham County and a U.S. Marshall) and remained in the hands of Cassady or his son, Thomas Cassady (a civil engineer for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad), until 1937.
Shed. Board-and-batten with metal roof. c. 1910. C
Shed. Vertical board with corrugated metal roof. 1950s. N/C
- C 11. 202 Birch Avenue. c. 1910. The only example in La Grange of a Period Revival house with a Greek Revival influence. Although somewhat modified by the enclosure of the front porch, this two-story weatherboarded house still retains much of its historic character. It has an L-shaped plan with a front-facing gable roof over the main part of the house and a hipped-roof section over the small side wing at the rear. Classical detailing consists of a pedimented gable end with a lunette-shaped attic vent and a prominent dentil frieze around the pediment and under the eaves. The full-width flat-roofed front porch has been partially filled in but retains a dentil frieze below the roof. Windows are one-over-one double hung sash; the foundation is limestone block. A small one-story addition probably dating to the 1930s is located on the south side.
Garage/shed. Concrete block. 1960s N/C
- C 12. Banta-Payton House. 204 Birch Avenue. c. 1908. An American Foursquare which retains its basic historic character despite the enclosure of the front porch. This two-story weatherboarded house has a high hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers on three sides and two corbeled chimneys that rise from the side dormers. The full-width hipped-roof front porch has been filled in with a solid weatherboarded rail and screening above. Windows are one-over-one sash; the foundation is brick. A two-story rear addition has been added beyond a one-story historic porch; a side deck has been built recently. House was built by Ira and Bettie Banta, probably on speculation, and was sold in 1911 to P. M. Payton, an employee of the Kentucky Central Life Insurance Company.
Shed. Vertical board with corrugated metal roof. c. 1910. C
Garage/residence. Shiplap siding, chimney. 1930s. C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11

- C 13. 206 Birch Avenue. c. 1910. A very plain two-story house with some Colonial Revival and Craftsman features. The massing of this house with its "I"-plan front and central rear wing, its hipped roof, its central chimney, and simple two-bay front facade is Colonial Revival in feel. The Craftsman-inspired hipped-roof wraparound porch with its paired square wooden pillars atop brick piers and its openwork brick railing was added after 1925. The house retains its basic character despite the application of aluminum siding. Deed research indicates the property changed hands four times between 1907 and 1917, but it is unclear which owner built the house. Sanborn maps indicate the house was in place by 1915.
Shed with addition. Horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and aluminum siding. 1930s and 1940s. N/C
- N/C 14. 201 Birch Avenue. c. 1910. A seriously altered one-story Gothic Revival-influenced cottage that has been rendered non-contributing by the addition of aluminum siding and by the probable removal of wooden detailing around the eaves. The asymmetrical-plan gable-roofed house has a front porch and central gable-roofed entrance vestibule fitted into the angle of the "L" between the front- and side-facing wings. The house was built between 1908, when the lot was first sold, and 1915 when it appears on a Sanborn map. It is unclear who the original owner was.
Shed. Metal. 1950s. N/C
- C 15. J. S. Wilson House. 203 Birch Avenue. c. 1909. A restrained example of a two-story Princess Anne style house. This asymmetrical-plan weather-boarded house has a central hipped roof with pedimented cross gables and two tall corbeled chimneys. The hipped-roof wraparound porch is supported by six turned posts framed by spindlework spandrels. Additional detailing includes fishscale shingles in the front-facing gable end, diamond-shaped attic vents, and a large stained-glass lunette window on the first floor. Windows are one-over-one sash; the foundation is limestone block. The only recent addition is a cast-iron railing that edges the front porch. The house was built between 1908 and 1911 for J. S. Wilson, a Louisville and Nashville Railroad employee. It changed hands four times between 1911 and 1919.
Garage. Paneled. 1980s. N/C
- C 16. A. F. Maddox House. 205 Birch Avenue. c. 1908. A modified Dutch Colonial Revival style residence which is one of the most intact houses in the district. This one-and-one-half-story shiplap-sided house has a gambrel roof with large dormers on each side. The full-width hipped-roof front porch is detailed with four Tuscan columns that rest on a solid shingled rail. A central bay directly above the porch is framed by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12

chamfered pilasters. Many elaborate original details remain on the interior including an inglenook in the living room, tile fireplaces, recesses, and Japanese-style wainscoting and ceiling work in the dining room. The c. 1930 attached garage is unique to the historic properties in the district. The house was built for A. F. Maddox, a mail carrier, and his wife Dodie between 1907 and 1911.

- C 17. 207 Birch Avenue. c. 1910. A variation of an American Foursquare with a slightly projecting front wing and a small off-center entry porch. This plain two-story hipped-roof house has two prominent chimneys and a small dormer on the projecting wing. The hipped-roof front porch retains only one of its two original Tuscan columns. One-over-one sash windows and a limestone-block foundation complete the detailing. The overall historic character of this very plain house is not seriously compromised by the addition of aluminum siding. House was built between 1909 and 1915, when it appears on a Sanborn map, but deed research has not revealed the original owner.

Garage. Corrugated metal. 1950s. N/C

- C 18. Entrance gates to Chestnut Avenue. c. 1910. Similar in design and scale to those at the entrances to Maple and Birch Avenues, these entrance gates are constructed of rusticated concrete block instead of stone. As in the others, each element consists of two large piers connected by a low curving wall.

- C 19. Laura Sibley House. 202 Chestnut Avenue. c. 1910. A modest one-story Craftsman style house. This weatherboarded rectangular-plan residence has a hipped roof with an engaged hipped-roof front porch. Hipped-roof dormers are located on the south side and on the front, rising from the porch roof. The full-width porch is supported by square posts. A south-side bay window located directly below the dormer, a front window with a leaded-glass transom, one-over-one sash windows, and a scored concrete foundation complete the detailing. The house was built for Laura Sibley sometime between 1910 and 1915.

Shed. Vertical board with corrugated metal roof. c. 1910. C

- C 20. 204 Chestnut Avenue. c. 1910. A very late example and the only example in the district of a one-story Princess Anne cottage. This asymmetrical-plan weatherboarded house has a hipped roof with a deep overhang. Two small projecting wings on the front and south sides are connected by a wraparound front porch supported by five Tuscan columns. Two interior chimneys, a scored concrete foundation, and a front window

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13

with a leaded transom complete the detailing. Built between 1910 and 1915; its original owner is unknown.

Shed. Board-and-batten with corrugated metal roof. c. 1910. C

Garage. Board-and-batten with corrugated metal roof. 1930s. C

- C 21. W. J. Caplinger House. 206 Chestnut Avenue. c. 1911. An American Foursquare which retains its basic historic character despite the addition of aluminum siding. This house has a high hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers on the front and north side. A full-width hipped-roof front porch is supported by three Tuscan columns. A large corbeled chimney rises from the roof. The front porch has been partially screened in. W. J. Caplinger owned this lot from June, 1910 to April, 1930. The house was built by 1915.

Garage. Board-and-batten. 1930s. C

- C 22. Robert and Addie M. Pearce House. 208 Chestnut Avenue. c. 1912. A one-and-one-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced house that is very similar on the exterior to 205 Birch Avenue. It retains its historic character despite the addition of asbestos siding. This rectangular-plan house has a front-facing gambrel roof with two roofline chimneys and a large gambrel-roofed dormer on its south side. A three-sided bay rests on the hipped-roof front porch with its foursquare posts. One-over-one windows and a limestone-block foundation complete its detailing. Built between 1911 and 1915 for Addie M. Pearce and her husband who lived here until 1945. The present owner believes Robert Pearce was a builder and contractor.

Office/shed. Gable-roofed with asbestos siding. 1950s. N/C

- C 23. R. E. Stamper House. 201 Chestnut Avenue. 1937-1938. A one-story beveled concrete-block bungalow that provides the district's only example of this historic building material. This rectangular-plan residence has a side-facing gable roof with front and back shed-roofed dormers that rise above and wrap over the main roof. Identical full-width engaged shed-roofed porches with rusticated concrete-block piers resting on beveled concrete-block plinths are located on the front and rear facades. A south wing constructed of rusticated concrete block has a garage on its basement level. Windows are six-over-one double hung sash; the foundation is rusticated concrete block. The concrete block was all molded on the site. The house was built by R. E. Stamper, a local farmer and horse trader in 1937-1938.

Shed. Concrete block. 1960s. N/C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 14

- C 24. 203 Chestnut Avenue. c. 1911. A one-story Victorian-vernacular cottage with little detailing. This simple weatherboarded house has a side-facing gable roof and an engaged hipped-roof front porch with thin Tuscan columns. Detailing consists of a front door with its upper half glazed, front windows with transoms (probably originally leaded), one-over-one windows elsewhere, and a small rear chimney. An original rear ell has been replaced by two rear wings; the foundation is covered in plywood. The house was built between 1910 and 1915, but the original owner is unknown.
- C 25. 205 Chestnut Avenue. c. 1911. A simple one-story vernacular house influenced by the Bungalow/Craftsman style. It retains its historic character despite the addition of aluminum siding. The square-plan structure has a nearly pyramidal roof with three hipped-roof dormers, the side ones meeting at the ridgeline of the main roof. A small engaged hipped-roof front porch has Tuscan columns and a recessed porch along the south side has turned posts. Windows are one-over-one sash; the foundation is concrete. There are several small rear additions. The house was built between 1910 and 1915, but the original owner is unknown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

twenty-five miles away. Between 1900 and 1910 the population of La Grange grew from 646 to 1,152, a jump of more than 75%, due in large part to the arrival of the interurban line. Russell Court was one of two new subdivisions laid out in 1907 in response to an anticipated influx of new families brought by the railroad.

Russell Court was platted in three sections between 1907 and 1910 on land that had previously been a farm. It had also been the location of the town's baseball field for some years. The 200 block of Maple Avenue (then Jackson Street) and the west side of the 200 block of Birch Avenue (then Tyler) were platted first in 1907 as Section "A" of the subdivision. In May, 1908, the east side of Birch and the 300 blocks of both Maple and Birch were platted as Section "B". Section "C", the 200 block of Chestnut Avenue (then Polk), was platted in June, 1910. Streets were forty feet wide with ten feet on either side reserved for sidewalks and shade trees. Fifteen foot alleys ran along the rear of the properties. From the beginning, the three streets were conceived of as "courts" with prominent entrance gates and no rear outlets. As each street was laid out the gate posts were put in place.

Lots platted in Section "A" sold for \$250, and those in Section "B" and "C" were \$300. Lots were sold off individually, some to builders and contractors who built houses on speculation, some to real estate speculators who held the property before selling it again in a few months or years, and some to individuals who immediately began building a home. With the exception of three houses, the neighborhood was in place by 1915.

Homeowners were a mixed group that included a county clerk, a mail carrier, and an insurance agent.¹ A great many residents were employed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in such capacities as telegraph clerk, depot agent, and chief detective. This made good sense considering the L and N railroad yards were directly across East Jefferson Street at the south edge of Russell Court. It is interesting to note that most of the houses in the district changed hands three or four times between the date of their construction and about 1940. Only five retained the same owners for twenty or more years.

Each deed carried a stipulation stating that the property was never to be sold to a person of "African descent." Such restrictions were typically associated with deeds of property in late nineteenth and early twentieth century subdivisions in the south. While definitely segregationist in intent, these restrictions acted as a type of zoning ordinance. They added to the homogeneity

¹Much of the information on owners' occupations was obtained from an article in a special anniversary edition of The Oldham Era entitled "Well Known people of the Past Fifty Years" (Vol. 51, 1926, Section 6, page 1). Other information came from the memories of elderly townspeople.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

of these suburban neighborhoods by limiting the race of their occupants as well as by controlling setbacks and sometimes setting minimum building costs.

W. (William) Z. Russell (1857-1921), the developer of Russell Court for whom the subdivision was named, was a prosperous La Grange farmer who had inherited the property from his wealthy aunt, Bettie Russell DeHaven, in 1905. He was required to pay \$6,000 to his aunt's estate for the land. Russell, who never married, had lived with his aunt for some years before she died. After her death he moved to the farm he owned just north of La Grange.

Community Planning and Development

Russell Court is significant as one of two early twentieth century subdivisions in La Grange platted and developed specifically in response to the arrival in the community of a commuter rail line from Louisville. More generally it was a response to La Grange's early twentieth century prosperity. Most other residential developments in La Grange grew incrementally as streets were extended and lots were sold. Only here and in the French and Head subdivision along Fifth and Sixth Avenues (included in the Central La Grange Historic District) did developers attempt to create a distinct residential environment set apart from the rest of town by prominent entrance gates. The very intact setting of the district, with its historic sidewalks, gates, alleys, street trees, outbuildings, and yards that merge together to create a parklike setting, provides a good example of an early twentieth century subdivision in La Grange and Oldham County.

The layout of the neighborhood with streets that have no outlet, the substantial entrance gates, and the subdivision name, Russell Court, suggest that the developer intended to model his neighborhood after the fashionable courts in nearby Louisville and Lexington that had been popular since the late nineteenth century. No doubt Russell hoped that the sophisticated court plan of his subdivision might attract big-city residents who were contemplating a move to La Grange because of the newly completed interurban rail line. Russell Court is particularly significant because of this court plan. It provides an excellent small-town interpretation of this popular urban residential plan and, except for the smaller French and Head subdivisions in the Central La Grange Historic District, is the only example of such a development in very rural Oldham County.

Architecture

In terms of architecture, the district is significant for documenting the styles, forms, building materials, and construction techniques present in early twentieth century La Grange and for providing important examples, and in some cases the only examples, of certain residential building styles utilized in La Grange during this period. Wood is the pervasive building material in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

district, employed both structurally and decoratively in the framing, siding, and detailing of nearly all the houses in the district. Limestone, brick, scored concrete, or rusticated concrete block are typically used for foundations. One house is veneered in brick. One house is constructed of molded concrete block prepared on the site and is one of five interesting historic houses in La Grange all or partially built of this material.

The houses in the district illustrate how national styles and forms were adapted to the needs and tastes of a small Kentucky town. Russell Court provides examples of late-Victorian-style houses with Italianate, Princess Anne, Gothic Revival, and vernacular roots and early twentieth century houses with American Foursquare, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Colonial Revival style influences. This mixture of styles associated with both the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in one distinct neighborhood built primarily between 1907 and 1915 documents the frequent juxtaposition of these styles in small towns. In such towns older styles hung on long past the time when they were considered out of fashion on the national scene. This variety of styles present in an otherwise homogeneous subdivision suggests an attempt by the builders and owners to create an individual identity for each property.

Of particular interest among the houses in the district are seven houses with Period Revival influences. The Colonial Revival style was popular nationwide from the 1880s to the 1950s, and the Dutch Colonial Revival style was frequently used in the 1910s and 1920s. In La Grange there are very few examples of these styles. Among the 152 buildings in the Central La Grange Historic District, only two houses can be linked to the Colonial Revival style and two more to its Cape Cod variation. Thus the Colonial Revival- and particularly the Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced houses in Russell Court are important representations of these popular national styles.

The two one-and-one-half-story front-facing gambrel-roofed residences in the district--the A. F. Maddox House (#16) and the Addie M. Pearce House (#22)--are variations on the typical Dutch Colonial Revival houses with their side-facing gambrel roofs. They are more typical of houses found on narrow city lots than in suburban residential areas, but they are definitely influenced by the style. The A. F. Maddox House with its elaborate interior woodwork and inglenook is one of the finest and best preserved houses in the district. These houses are the only intact Dutch Colonial Revival-influenced houses in La Grange.

Five houses in the district have at least some Colonial Revival influence. The seriously altered and non-contributing J. H. Meredith House (#5) and 206 Birch Avenue (#13) both have the hipped roof and symmetrical "I" house form that is common among many Colonial Revival houses. At 206 Birch Avenue the Colonial Revival influence has been somewhat reduced by the addition of a later Craftsman-style porch. 202 Birch Avenue (#11) with its front-facing pedimented gable roof, full-width porch and bold dentil frieze around the pediment and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

porch and below the eaves is more Greek Revival than Colonial Revival in feel, but it definitely refers back to classical references. The Russell-Harlan House (#3), an unusual but finely-detailed eclectic house, has a Colonial Revival feel to its simple porch railing and paneled porch posts. These houses illustrate how elements of the popular Colonial Revival style were incorporated into early twentieth century houses in La Grange.

The Ben Humes House (#6) is a very fine and, for La Grange, a relatively high-style example of a Colonial Revival house with some Shingle style influences. Its "I" house main block, its symmetrically-organized front facade, its gable roof with a large central pedimented gable, its small symmetrically placed dormers, and its porch detailed with paired Doric columns are all typical Colonial Revival features. Its shingled porch railing and second floor relate to the Shingle style, but the overall feel is of a Colonial Revival house. The Humes House is an important example in La Grange of how the Colonial Revival style was interpreted by local builders and contractors in small Kentucky towns in the early years of the twentieth century. It is important in La Grange as one of the grandest and most finely detailed houses of this period.

Very little is known about the design sources for the houses in the district. No architects can be associated with them, and the names of the builders are rather limited. The modest character of the majority of the buildings suggests that most were constructed by builders whose main design source was pattern books. Of the builders who worked in La Grange over the years, four or five can be connected with houses at Russell Court. Ben Humes, who built his house at 205 Maple Avenue (#6) in 1908, is said to have been a builder and contractor as well as a vice president of People's Bank. O. B. Ratcliff, responsible for constructing the 1907-1908 Ratcliff-McCormack House (#7) and the c. 1912 Ratcliff-Smith House (#8) is known to have built at least two other houses in the Central La Grange Historic District. Marshall Stivers who built the W. N. Wilson House (#4) about 1918 built three other very similar American Foursquares also located in the Central La Grange Historic District. The present owner of the c. 1912 Robert and Addie M. Pearce House (#22) claims that Robert Pearce was a builder who constructed this house and several others in the neighborhood. R. E. Stamper, Sr. constructed the last house in the district (#23) in 1937-1938 from concrete block that he molded on the site. He was a farmer but also built several other buildings in La Grange.

It is almost impossible to make any conclusions from this material except to note that detailed information on builders and their design sources in small towns like La Grange is almost impossible to uncover. The various bits of information that were unearthed have been included here in the hope that they will be of some use to future architectural historians.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brooks, Carolyn. "Central La Grange Historic District." National Register Nomination, April, 1988. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- DeHaven, Bettie. R. Will. Oldham County, Kentucky. Will Book 8, page 573.
- The Oldham Era. (Fiftieth Anniversary Edition) Volume 51, Number 18, June 4, 1926 (6 sections).
- Russell, W. Z. Addition to the Town of La Grange, Section "A". 1907. Plat. Oldham County, Kentucky. Deed Book 35, page 591.
- Russell, W. Z. Addition to the Town of La Grange, Section "B". May, 1908. Plat. Oldham County, Kentucky. Deed Book 36, page 194.
- Russell, W. Z. Addition to the Town of La Grange. June, 1910. Plat. Oldham County, Kentucky. Deed Book 37, page 277.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for La Grange, Kentucky. 1915, 1925.
- Tobe, Carol. Survey of Oldham County. 1981. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- "Well Known People of Past Fifty Years." The Oldham Era. Volume 51, Anniversary Edition, 1926. Section 6, page 1.
- "William Z. Russell Dies in Louisville." The Oldham Era. Volume 46, February 25, 1921, page 1.

Russell Court
La Grange, Oldham County, Ky.

SKETCH MAP

Source: Oldham County Tax Maps

North: ↑
N

Scale: 0' ————— 1200'

Contributing Buildings: □

Non-contributing Buildings: ⊠

Vacant Lot: V

National Register Inventory

Number: # 2

Photo Number and

46-27

Direction of
View: ①

2A

0

2



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Russell Court
2. La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky
3. Photographer: Carolyn Brooks
4. Date: July, 1988
5. Negatives on file with the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY.

(The above information is the same for all 10 photographs submitted with the nomination. Below, the photographs are listed in the order of their photograph numbers. Building names and/or street addresses and National Register inventory numbers are indicated and each view is described.)

1. Entrance to Maple Avenue at East Jefferson Street. Gateposts (#1) and W. N. Wilson House, 201 Maple Avenue (#4), in foreground; photographer facing east.
2. J. H. Meredith House, 203 Maple Avenue (#5); photographer facing south.
3. Ben E. Humes House, 205 Maple Avenue (#6); photographer facing northeast.
4. Ratcliff-Smith House, 209 Maple Avenue (#8); photographer facing north.
5. J. M. Bergen House, 202 Maple Avenue (#2); photographer facing northwest.
6. J. S. Wilson House, 203 Birch Avenue (#15); photographer facing east.
7. A. F. Maddox House, 205 Birch Avenue (#16); photographer facing south.
8. West side of Birch Avenue, Banta-Payton House, 204 Birch Avenue (#12) on left, 206 Birch Avenue (#13) on right; photographer facing west.
9. West side of Chestnut Avenue, Laura Sibley House, 202 Chestnut Avenue (#19) on left; photographer facing north.
10. 203 Chestnut Avenue (#24); photographer facing southeast.