

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JUL 25 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Central La Grange Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location Primarily along Washington, Main, and Jefferson Streets

street & number Kentucky Avenue, and First through Sixth Avenues

N/A not for publication

city, town La Grange

N/A vicinity

state Kentucky

code KY

county Oldham

code 185

zip code 40031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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.

Signature of David E. Meyer

July 20, 1988

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, determined eligible for the National Register, determined not eligible for the National Register, removed from the National Register, other (explain:)

Signature of Beth Boland

Date 9/8/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/specialty storeGovernment/CourthouseTransportation/rail-relatedReligion/religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/specialty shopCommerce/professionalDomestic/multiple dwellingVacant/not in use (See Cont. Sheet)**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late VictorianOther: Victorian VernacularCommercial styleBungalow/Craftsman

(See continuation sheet)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/limestone; concrete; brickwalls Wood/weatherboard; brick; aluminumroof Asphalt; metalother Wood; metal/iron; concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Central La Grange Historic District encompasses much of the extant historic portion of the city of La Grange, Kentucky. Included in the district are the contiguous, intact, historic resources of the community which comprise residential, commercial, governmental, religious, and transportation-related properties. The historic portion of La Grange is situated atop a prominent ridge that runs northeast-southwest through the area. A major track of the CSX (formerly Louisville and Nashville) Railroad follows this ridge through the center of La Grange and the district forming a backbone along which historic development has occurred. Two state highways, Routes 53 and 146, intersect near the center of the district, forming corridors for more recent, non-contributing development.

There are 152 primary buildings and structures in the district of which 80% are contributing. There are another 84 major outbuildings and support structures of which 56% contribute. Single family residences (a number with associated outbuildings), store buildings, two banks, two hotels, the county courthouse and a jailer's residence, city hall, a post office, a lodge hall, three churches, two depots, a funeral home, and the city water tower make up the historic built environment. These buildings date from about 1840 through 1938, with the majority dating from about 1885 to 1915, the period of greatest growth in La Grange. Extant buildings range from one to two stories in height. With few exceptions, residential buildings are constructed of wood, and commercial, religious, and governmental buildings are brick. Residential styles and forms represented include two-story single-pile houses commonly known as "I" houses, two-story side-hall houses; 1850s to 1870s vernacular houses with Greek Revival and Gothic Revival suggestions in their massing and detailing; T- and L- plan Victorian Vernacular structures with sawnwork and spindlework porch detailing; turn-of-the-century "Princess Anne" houses; early twentieth century Bungalow/Craftsman and American Foursquare designs; and Cape Cod cottages from the 1930s. Commercial buildings include examples of the Victorian Commercial, Turn-of-the-Century Commercial, and Early Twentieth Century Commercial styles. Churches are popular interpretations of the Gothic Revival and Victorian Gothic styles. The courthouse is a Renaissance Revival-influenced building. The overall historic character of the district is very strong except in a few places along Jefferson Street where recent commercial development has begun to intrude on a residential area and along Kentucky Avenue where a number of historic homes have been seriously altered. Historic commercial properties in the district are particularly intact with many retaining a good portion of their original storefronts and/or their pressed-metal ceilings.

 See continuation sheet

**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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Community planning and development  
Commerce  
Transportation  
Government/politics

Period of Significance

1827-1938

Significant Dates

1827, 1838,  
1851,  
1907

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wilson, Monroe Q. (Courthouse); Bright, Joe  
Carter, Frank; Wasson, William.

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

The Central La Grange Historic District encompasses much of the historic portion of the City of La Grange and provides an excellent picture of what the community was like at the height of its development in the early years of the twentieth century. It includes residential, commercial, governmental, religious, and transportation-related resources. La Grange's historic character derives from its role as a county seat and as a railroad community. The present appearance of the district is still very much dominated by the courthouse square and the railroad which, with its track slicing down the center of Main Street and its long trains passing regularly through town, provides such a strong visual presence.

The district meets National Register criteria A and C. Its period of significance dates from 1827, the year it was established and laid out, to 1938 the year which marks the end of its historic development. Its eligibility under criterion A is supported by a number of events and developments in its history that are reflected in the overall character of the district and are associated with specific resources in it. These include the 1827 establishment of the town as a county seat and its laying out in a typical gridiron manner; the unique function played by La Grange in Oldham County history as the center of local justice and of government services; the 1851 arrival of the railroad and the critical role it played in the town's growth; the development of La Grange into the most important provider of commercial and professional services in Oldham County; and the 1907 arrival of a commuter rail line from Louisville that spawned a large jump in population and a residential and commercial building boom. These events and developments provide significance under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development, transportation, commerce, and politics and government. The district meets Criterion C for significance in the area of architecture because of its large and varied collection of intact historic buildings that document the architectural types, styles, forms, building materials, and methods of construction that prevailed in La Grange as it developed from about 1840 to 1938.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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 70 acres

### UTM References

A 

1	6	6	4	1	9	4	0	4	2	5	2	2	2	0
Zone		East		ing				North						

B 

1	6	6	4	1	9	5	0	4	2	5	1	9	4	0
Zone		East		ing				North						

C 

1	6	6	4	0	8	0	0	4	2	5	1	4	4	0
Zone		East		ing				North						

D 

1	6	6	4	0	9	4	0	4	2	5	2	5	1	0
Zone		East		ing				North						

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is clearly delineated on the accompanying sketch maps. For the most part it follows the rear property lines of the properties included in the district. A boundary of convenience has been drawn at the rear of the houses at 500, 510, 512 and 514 Kentucky Avenue to exclude farm acreage which is no longer in active use or is no longer associated with the houses in the district.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification** The district encompasses the contiguous, intact, historic, commercial, residential, and governmental resources in La Grange. Groups of non-contributing properties determine the boundaries. To the south is a recently developed commercial strip with fast food restaurants, shopping centers, and gas stations. To the east, north, and south are the edges of the town's historic development that are non-contributing because of unsympathetic alterations to historic buildings, the construction of groups of non-historic buildings amongst a scattering of older buildings,  See continuation sheet and the demolition of historic buildings. Recent commercial development along West Jefferson St. (Rd. 146) has necessitated removing portions of this street from the district.

**11. Form Prepared By** Carolyn Brooks, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 20, 1988

street & number 1288 Bassett Avenue telephone 502-456-2397

city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40204

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Domestic/hotel  
Commerce/financial institution

Current Functions

Religion/religious structure  
Government/courthouse

7. Description

Mid-19th Century

Other: Vernacular, Greek Revival  
Other: Vernacular, Gothic Revival

Late Victorian

Other: Victorian Commercial  
Other: Princess Anne

Gothic

Renaissance

Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Other: American Foursquare

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La Grange is the county seat of Oldham County, Kentucky, which is located along the Ohio River in the north central area of the state. The community is situated in the east central portion of Oldham County just north of Interstate 71. La Grange is by far the largest community in Oldham County and the only one with such a sizable and varied district eligible for the National Register. Two properties within the Central La Grange Historic District are already listed in the National Register. The D. W. Griffith House (#128) was listed June 3, 1976; the McMahan House (#10, henceforth the William T. Barbour House as recent research has revealed) was listed May 13, 1982. One other residential area in La Grange along portions of Maple, Birch, and Chestnut Streets that was known historically as Russell Court is eligible for the Register. Two or three individual residences may also be eligible. Pe wee Valley, a wealthy railroad suburb of Louisville located in southwest Oldham County, is the only other county community with a large collection of historic properties. The resources there are very different from those in La Grange with the great majority being grander, more high-style residences. Two buildings there are already listed and two small districts and a number of individual properties are eligible for listing. Other towns and settlements in the county have only a few individual buildings or small clusters of buildings that are potentially eligible. Elsewhere in the county twelve properties have been listed individually.

The core of the district includes about half of La Grange's original 1827, fifty-acre gridiron located on a high flat area which drops off steeply to the north and south. La Grange was laid out in sixteen blocks of varying sizes bounded by North, East, South, and West Streets, now Madison Street, Cedar Street, Adams Street, and Third Avenue respectively. All but the four corner blocks were bisected by alleys. Lots ranged in size from 74 1/2 feet by 142 feet at the center to 90 3/4 feet by 223 feet at the periphery. Near the center of this area, occupying one of the largest blocks, is the courthouse square. Flanking it on the south and east are La Grange's two principal streets, Main Street, running approximately east to west, and Main Cross Street, now First Avenue, running north to south. These two streets roughly follow the paths of the two early roads through the county, whose crossing point at this location was one of the factors in the siting of La Grange. Main Street, in the block facing the courthouse and the block immediately to its east, became La Grange's principal commercial area. Its 66-foot width accommodates two traffic lanes, one of which is occupied by railroad tracks still traversed by long freight trains a number of times a day. Jefferson Street, on the north side of the square, extended at first only to Third Avenue. By 1915 it had been extended to Sixth Avenue. Not until the late 1930s did it become the major through road (State Road 146) it is today. The courthouse square, all the town's historic commercial buildings along Main Street, and portions of the historic residential development within the original sixteen block area along East Main Street, East

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Washington Street, North First Avenue, and Second Avenue are included in the district. A collection of historic residences in the northeast corner of the original gridiron has been isolated from the intact area of the district by non-contributing development along East Jefferson Street. The southwest corner which contains the historic town spring and one of the two historic black neighborhoods in La Grange has been excluded because of non-contributing alterations to historic houses, demolition, and new construction.

The district continues to the east and west of the original town on land that was subdivided and developed as the town grew. La Grange's earliest expansion occurred along the railroad tracks to the east. Here, in an orderly manner that continues the gridiron layout and the approximate size of the original lots, Taylor's Enlargement added fifteen lots to the north of the railroad right-of-way in 1849 and Barbour's Enlargement, to the south of the track, added eighteen more by 1850. Portions of both these areas are included in the district.

On the west side of town the majority of properties developed by the 1930s are included in the district. Kentucky Avenue, which runs along the south side of the railroad tracks, was the main route out of town to the west until it was replaced by the Jefferson Street extension in the 1930s. The properties along its south side formed the edge of historic development in town and have very narrow, deep lots. A green space between Kentucky Avenue and the tracks, once part of the railroad right-of-way but now privately owned, makes an open park-like strip through the area. The land to the north of the railroad was the last to develop within the district, remaining for many years in the hands of Elizabeth Willett, the daughter of William Berry Taylor, from whose lands La Grange was developed. The family's substantial two-story, double-pile house occupied the site of the present Radcliffe Funeral Home (#106) until 1936. A portion of the Willett land was sold off in 1873 and soon contained the J. P. Ross House (#73), but the majority remained in the family until about 1890 when a relative, Reuben Thornton Taylor, purchased the Willett land. Between 1894 and about 1920, Taylor's sons gradually subdivided portions of the land following the established town gridiron. As the Taylor development moved west and north, Jefferson Street and Madison Street were extended and Fourth Avenue was cut through. Until the 1940s, Fourth Avenue ended just beyond the last house in the district (#137) at a gate that led to the Taylors' extensive farmlands. In 1907, on a portion of the old Ross land, the French and Head Subdivision was laid out between Main and Jefferson Streets along what are now Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Up until about 1915 when Jefferson Street was extended, these were closed courts with no Jefferson Street outlet.

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The large school lot with its non-historic school located west of Fifth Avenue and north of Jefferson Street and the somewhat isolated and altered College Hill subdivision to the north of the school have been excluded from the west portion of the district. Historic development along South First Avenue has been demolished or seriously impacted by development. To the north of the district, along North First Avenue and Lee Street, a historic black neighborhood has been substantially altered by demolition, new construction, and non-contributing rehabilitation.

Courthouse and Churches

Facing Main Street at the heart of the district is the impressive 1874-75 Oldham County Courthouse (#65, photo 1). Sited well back on the courthouse square, this two-story, brick structure with a rectangular configuration, projecting central bay, central pediment, and cupola is Renaissance Revival in influence. It has two rear wings, an 1890 stone and brick ell on the west housing the county jail and a c. 1920 office wing on the east that continues the detailing of the main building. Immediately to the west of the courthouse is the two-story brick, Victorian Eclectic jailer's residence (#66) built in 1890.<sup>1</sup> The stately courthouse square provides a welcome park-like green space in the center of the tightly-knit gridiron town. Large shade trees grace its lawn. A modern gazebo is located in its southwest quadrant. Massive stone piers topped by graceful Victorian light fixtures (modern casts of the originals) at the southeast and southwest corners of the square date from 1888 and serve as imposing gateways to the community's most important building.

Three of the four churches in the district date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century and are Gothic Revival in style or flavor. The 1889 La Grange Methodist Episcopal Church (#93) sits on the north side of Jefferson Street facing the rear of the courthouse. It is designed in a popular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. The 1879 La Grange Baptist Church (#2) on East Washington Street is a Victorian Vernacular building with a few Gothic Revival touches. This building was adapted as a dwelling some time after the Baptists moved to a new building, but was recently turned once again into a church. The 1895 DeHaven Memorial Baptist Church (#68, photo 24) at the corner

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<sup>1</sup>Unfortunately, present plans call for the demolition of this building and the addition to the courthouse of a two-story wing that will contain a modern jail. Plans are not final, but they do call for the wing to be set back from the front facade. It is impossible to determine at present just how much the new construction will impact the courthouse and the square.

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of Main Street and Second Avenue is an extensively detailed Victorian Gothic Church with some Richardsonian Romanesque influences. In recent years the Baptist church has demolished three nearby houses along Main and Jefferson Streets to make room for two large education buildings. The historic wood-framed c. 1880 Presbyterian Church (#102) has been so seriously altered that it no longer contributes to the district.

### Commercial Buildings

Commercial buildings in the district date from the 1870s to about 1930, with the majority being constructed between 1900 and 1915. The small building at 117 West Main Street (#77) probably dates from the 1840s, but it has had its window openings altered and a new cornice added so as to conform to its 1920s neighbors. The buildings are one- and two-story, load-bearing brick structures with consistent setbacks. Many have party walls; a few are free-standing with narrow spaces between them. The majority, now and historically, have stores on the first floor and living spaces or offices above.

The 1874-75 Sauer Building (#75, photo 3) is the oldest intact commercial building in the district. With its round-arched windows on the second floor, a corbeled brick cornice, and brick quoining at the corners and to either side of the projecting central bay, it is a good example, and La Grange's only example, of a Victorian Commercial style structure. On the second floor, still retaining much of its historic detailing, is a large room that functioned for many years as the town's "opera house." A number of La Grange's other Victorian commercial buildings were lost in four serious fires that plagued Main Street between 1860 and 1910.

The majority of the commercial buildings fall into two groups. One lot are somewhat retardataire, Turn-of-the-Century Commercial style buildings with late Victorian features including cast-iron storefronts, ornate pressed-metal cornices, and small round vents with decorative grills above the second floor windows. The others are Early Twentieth Century Commercial buildings with wooden storefronts, less elaborate brick or metal cornices, flat tapestry-brick facades, and cast-stone lintels and sills. Ballard Brothers store (#24, photo 8), built about 1905, and the 119 and 121 portions of the large c. 1911 block on the south side of Main Street (#39) are excellent examples of the Turn-of-the-Century buildings. The c. 1920 Ellis Building (#37, photo 3) on West Main Street typifies the Early Twentieth Century buildings. In addition, the 1916 City Hall (#56, photo 4), the old post office building at 200 East Main Street (#25, photo 10), and the neighboring 1922 Oldham Era building (#26, photo 10) erected to house the local newspaper all fall into this Early Twentieth Century Commercial group.

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The two bank buildings located on diagonally opposite corners of the city's main intersection are somewhat more elaborate than the other commercial buildings. The 1904 Oldham Bank (#74, photo 2) with its rusticated stonework and elaborate pressed metal cornice is eclectic with both Richardsonian Romanesque and High Victorian influences. It retains many of its fine interior features including pressed-metal ceilings and cornices and the vault. The 1913 People's Bank (#18) with its pedimented entrance and classically detailed first floor is a small-town interpretation of early twentieth century Classical Revival styling.

Two of the town's three historic hotels are extant and in the district. The Central Hotel (#22, photo 7), with its two-story wrap-around veranda and its "HOTEL" function so prominently displayed in its slate roofing tiles, is located at 114 East Main Street. It is a Victorian Eclectic structure built c. 1905 to replace an earlier hotel on the site that was destroyed by fire. Within the commercial district, it is the only building to sit back from the street, breaking the continuous wall of brick facades that lines Main Street. The second historic hotel (#34), known variously as the Eastern or Park Hotel, is strategically located near the railroad depot at the east edge of the district. This large, boxy brick veneer building dates from c. 1900 when it replaced an earlier frame structure on the site. Both hotels have lost their original porch detailing but still contribute to the district.

La Grange's two historic railroad passenger depots are in the district. Located on the south side of the railroad tracks near the east edge of the district is the now vacant, c. 1910 Louisville and Nashville depot (#35, photo 13). With its stucco finish and tile roof, it gives a suggestion of Mission styling. A Louisville and Nashville freight depot once located just to the east of the passenger depot has been demolished. The 1907 Victorian-Eclectic, Louisville and Eastern Depot (#67, photo 23) located adjacent to the tracks at 204 West Main Street served as the last stop on a commuter rail line which was extended to La Grange in 1907. The tracks for this traction line paralleled the L and N tracks as they approached La Grange from the west and looped around the depot and the Crowe Building (#117) next door to cut back where 104 North Second Street (#118) is now located.

An unusually large number of commercial buildings in La Grange are virtually intact, retaining all or major parts of their original storefronts and their original interior pressed-metal or wood ceilings. A few are unoccupied at present, and some are not in good repair. Only two commercial properties in the heart of the town have been lost since the 1930s. One was a wood frame house/store building located in the empty lot between the Oldham Bank and the Sauer buildings. The second lot at the southeast corner of Main Street and

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Second Avenue is now occupied by a sensitively designed city fire and rescue building and is outside the district. Before this a garage and auto showroom occupied the site, and earlier still La Grange's first wood-frame tavern/hotel was situated here. There are only six non-contributing buildings within the commercial area of the district. These include four seriously altered historic buildings (#20, 23, 27, 55), one non-historic store (#118) built in 1947 and a highly intrusive 1963 commercial structure (#61) which occupies the site of an early house.

Residential Buildings

Historic residential buildings in La Grange date from about 1840 to the late 1930s. The great majority are constructed of wood with weatherboard siding, although about a third of these have their weatherboards covered with asbestos, aluminum, or vinyl siding. Among the historic houses there is one load-bearing brick house, one that is brick veneered, three houses veneered all or partially in concrete block, and one veneered in stone. The majority have limestone foundations. The houses range from small modest shotguns to commodious two-story houses with considerable detailing. For the most part, houses are located on rectangular city lots of varying sizes. The long, narrow lots along Kentucky Avenue are the one exception. Setbacks are fairly consistent, with the houses in the older parts of town along East Main Street and East Washington Street being a little closer to the street than those in the newer residential areas on the west side. Only the Risley/Head House (#120), the J. P. Ross House (#73), the J. R. Clark House (#79), and the houses at the west end of Kentucky Avenue (#88, 90, and 92) sit well back on their lots.

Dating of early houses in La Grange is very problematic, but there appear to be about five houses in the district that retain their original massing and predate 1850. Another dozen were probably built between 1850 and 1879, the date of the first map indicating structures in La Grange. Predictably, most of these early houses are located within the original gridiron area and in the first two enlargements to La Grange along East Main and Washington Streets. The majority of the extant residences in the district date from the 1880s to about 1915, the period of greatest growth and development in the community. Another dozen houses were built between 1915 and 1925; five date from the 1930s. Houses in La Grange are almost without exception vernacular buildings. Some have almost no styling; most are restrained interpretations of prevailing national styles which exhibit the basic massing but only a little of the detailing associated with the full-blown examples. Only a very few American Foursquare and Bungalow/Craftsman houses in La Grange can be said to provide excellent examples of any national styles.

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Of the oldest houses in town, four are two-story, one room deep houses with rear ells or additions. The c. 1840 William Barbour House (#10, photo 17) on Washington Street, by far the grandest early house in town and perhaps the oldest, is a five-bay load-bearing brick structure with Federal massing, a central hall, and interior detailing which includes a fine Adam-style mantel. The other three two-story houses are wooden, three-bay structures with interior end chimneys on one end that are exposed on the exterior to just above the second floor level. This particular chimney type, which is very uncommon in Kentucky houses, is found quite frequently in coastal North Carolina houses. The James Mount House (# 119, photo 20), built between 1840 and 1843 and located prominently on Second Avenue facing the courthouse square, is unusual for its three front doors lined up across the front facade and its two sets of paired windows on the second floor as well as its chimneys. Although poorly maintained, it is remarkably intact. The Stewart-Ballard House (#43), a similar house at 205 East Main Street with a side-hall plan, has not fared so well and has been designated non-contributing due to alterations. Built around 1850, the finely maintained Rob Morris House (#1, photo 19) on Washington Street, has a side hall plan, a chimney on its west end, and sidelights and overlights flanking the front doors that are stacked one above the other.

Three early houses, 109 Cedar Street (#64, photo 18), 313 East Main Street (#50) and the Rogers-Lee House at 209 East Main Street (#45) suggest a Greek Revival influence. All are boxy structures with entrances on their front-facing gable ends. 109 Cedar Street and 313 East Main Street both have bold cornice returns, and the latter also has flush horizontal boards on the front facade. The Rogers-Lee House clearly had its Victorian side wing, fronted by a porch with sawnwork trim, added at a later date.

In their gable roof with central cross gable and in their porch roofline and gable detailing, three houses dating from the 1850s to the 1870s relate very closely to A. J. Downing's Gothic Revival or "Symmetrical" cottages. The J. R. Clark House at 309 West Main Street (#79, photo 25) with its arched center-gable window, its bargeboards, its sawnwork porch detailing, and its recessed paneled entrance is a particularly good example. The one-and-one-half-story example at 301 East Main Street (#16, photo 12) is somewhat less elaborate in its detailing. 207 North Second Avenue (#124) has a small gable-front window with an interesting quatrefoil design, the same recessed doorway as the J. R. Clark House, and a finely detailed porch.

Other pre-1879 houses include a handful of shotguns which no doubt originally had porches detailed with sawnwork trim such as at 204 North Second Avenue (#121, photo 22) and/or roofline bargeboards as at 208 East Main Street (#28). The J. P. Ross House (#73), a c. 1875 two-story "I" house detailed in

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the Italianate style with bracketed window crowns and a bracketed cornice, and the Dr. James T. Berry house at 300 East Main Street (#31, photo 11), a finely-detailed c. 1870 T-plan house with a hipped roof banded by a cornice with dentils, a lacy sawnwork porch, and stone foundation piers incised with a pointed-arch motif, complete this group.

The majority of late-nineteenth and turn-of-the-century houses are T- and L- plan Victorian Vernacular structures and variations on the "Princess Anne" style. The T- and L-plan houses, dating from about 1880 to 1900, are one- and two-story weatherboarded residences, usually with a front-facing gable and a front porch detailed with sawn- and/or spindlework. A few have decorative shingles and vents in their gable ends. Most are located in the eastern portion of the district along Washington Street and Main Street and facing the court-house on North First Avenue. An excellent example of the one-story version of these houses is located at 303 East Washington Street (#15, photo 16); 306 East Washington Street (#6, photo 15) and 113 North First Avenue (#58) are good examples of the two-story variety.

"Princess Anne" is a term coined by the Old House Journal to describe a large group of houses found throughout the country that resemble the Queen Anne style in their asymmetrical massing, their complex rooflines, and their prominent chimneys but 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 elaborate Queen Anne decoration. Later examples of the style, dating from 1900 and on, respond to a new national interest in simplicity and restraint and tend to be deliberately pared down, retaining only the Queen Anne massing, roofline, and chimney, but none of the detailing.

There are many examples of both these types of Princess Anne houses in La Grange. 307 East Washington Street (#16), with its high hipped roof with gable-wing extensions, its tall chimneys, and porch and gable-end detailing is the best one-story example of the earlier more elaborate form. The R. O. Duncan House (#95) at 300 West Jefferson Street, with its balcony-topped bay windows, cut-away bracketed corners, decorative gable-end shinglework and roof-top finials, retains the most detailing and is perhaps the best remaining of the two-story examples. There are several good examples of the later, pared-down variety in the French and Head Subdivision including 100 Fifth Avenue (#138) and 102 Sixth Avenue (#148, photo 30).

The finest remaining Victorian house in La Grange is the Victorian Eclectic Risley-Head House (#120, photo 21) on Second Avenue facing the courthouse

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square. This house, reported to have begun as a one-story dwelling, dates in its present enlarged form to the 1880s or early 1890s. It has the elaborate detailing, but not the typical massing of a high-style Queen Anne house. The core of the house is an "I"-house form but it has two large two-story wings to the rear that give the house an almost square plan. In addition, there are two further one-story rear extensions. This boxy mass has been Victorianized with cut-away corners supported by elaborate sawnwork braces, a front cross gable and gable ends detailed with fishscale shingles, and one- and two-story bays. A band of shingles at the second floor level and a cornice detailed with a chain-link motif applied in relief add to the elaborate decoration. The massive wraparound porch with its rounded corners adds to the Queen Anne character of the house although it dates from c. 1920 and with its rusticated concrete-block railing and battered, paneled posts is Craftsman in design. The house is one of three in the district which is surrounded by a cast-iron fence.

Among the twentieth century houses, both the American Foursquare and the Bungalow/Craftsman styles are well represented in La Grange. Examples of both, dating from c. 1910 to c. 1920, are peppered throughout the western half of the district. With their boxy plans, high hipped roofs pierced by hipped dormers on three sides, and full-width front porches with no detailing, the Edward Garr House (#150) at 106 Sixth Avenue and the P. D. Taylor House (#130, photo 35) at 308 Fourth Avenue best document the American Foursquare. Craftsman styling is present in a broad spectrum of houses ranging from simple vernacular houses with a hint of Craftsman detailing to a few large two-story Craftsman-style residences. The majority of Bungalow/Craftsman rooflines in La Grange are shallow-pitched side-facing gables that support a prominent front dormer and protect a recessed front porch. A few have a smaller front-facing gable that roofs the front porch. The two-story Craftsman houses have hipped roofs. There are a number of bungalows with Craftsman detailing, some of them outstanding in design. In the more elaborate examples exposed rafter ends and knee braces at the roofline, porches accented with stone piers, battered columns, or paired columns, and Craftsman style doors and windows of varying sizes and groupings are present. A few examples each display a variety of wood sidings and shingled or weatherboarded porch supports and/or railings. The most outstanding examples include the R. L. Duncan House at 200 Fourth Avenue (#125, photo 33), the Ford-Cox House at 108 Fifth Avenue (#142), the Dr. W. H. Cox House at 203 Fifth Avenue (#143, photo 31), and the W. F. Taggart House at 100 Sixth Avenue (#147). The Rowan Barclay Taylor and Ruben Madison Taylor Houses at 400 and 402 Fourth Avenue respectively (#132 and 133, photo 36) are bungalows built of decorative concrete block molded on the site.

Although there are several turn-of-the-century houses with Colonial Revival styling, Period Revival houses are few and far between in the district. The c.

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1906 Russell Thompson House at 204 Fourth Avenue (#127, photo 34) with its Federal-style massing, hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers, and classically detailed porch is the best example. The 1936 McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home (#106, photo 38) on Jefferson Street, built in a residential style and with a residence on the second floor, is also an excellent, more sophisticated example of Colonial Revival styling. Two houses on Kentucky Avenue, the 1936 Waldo Trigg House (#86, photo 27) and the c. 1932 Charles Elbrick House (#89), are Cape Cod cottages. The only other 1930s houses in the district are a very late brick bungalow on Jefferson Street (#105), built to replace a house destroyed by fire, and two small vernacular houses on Kentucky Avenue (#81, 82) that represent one of the very few, if not the only, examples of rental real estate in Depression-Era La Grange.

Landscaping in the residential areas consists of the remaining shade trees lining the streets and individual yards planted modestly with grass, foundation shrubs, an occasional shade tree, and ornamental trees and shrubs. Most of the residential lots merge together, connected by uninterrupted lawns and the concrete sidewalks that line nearly all the streets in the district. The J. R. Clark property (#79) has a deep front yard which is set off by rows of mature shade trees along its side boundaries and a number more scattered throughout the yard. Across the street at 308 West Main Street (#70), the yard is fronted by a row of four massive shade trees. A few houses are set off by fences. Both the Risley-Head House (#120) and the Dr. James T. Berry House (#31) are enclosed by delicate cast-metal fences of similar design. Several houses on East Washington Street are fronted by picket fences that are modern replacements of similar earlier fences. In front of 207 East Washington Street (#12) is the town's only remaining section of herringbone brick sidewalk with stone curbing. At the Main Street end of Sixth Avenue, marking the entrance to the old French and Head Subdivision, are rusticated concrete-block gateposts that flank the sidewalks on each side of the street. Three of the four simple elements remain. Similar gateposts at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street have been removed.

#### Outbuildings and Structures

Historic outbuildings in the district consist primarily of the small stables, garages and multi-purpose sheds typically associated with in-town properties of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority are located along the alleys bisecting most blocks in the district. These outbuildings are almost without exception gable- or shed-roofed, wood-framed structures with board-and-batten, vertical board, or weatherboard siding. Several are sheathed in corrugated metal. Some have asphalt roofs; a good

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number have raised-seam or corrugated metal roofs. Many are in poor condition, and many more have disappeared. The largest collection of outbuildings, including a stable, a large shed, and a number of smaller wooden sheds partially sheathed in corrugated metal which may or may not be historic, is associated with the house at 107 East Washington Street (#8). A well-maintained board-and-batten outbuilding behind the J. R. Clark House (#79) is a good intact example of the typical earlier outbuildings before they began to deteriorate. Historic free-standing garages are scattered throughout the district, including a number located on the alley running between the properties on the 100 block of Fifth and Sixth Avenues. A larger barn is located on one property on Kentucky Avenue (#88) at the western edge of the district. Here lots were larger and some farming was done. Non-contributing outbuildings consist of garages and large storage sheds built since 1938. A few small historic and non-historic sheds that neither add to nor detract from the overall character of the properties in the district have not been included in the outbuilding count. Two houses in the district, the Risley-Head House (#120) and the Wilhite-Hall House (#92, photo 29) retain free-standing root cellars which are partially underground, domed brick structures with a central vent and a door, and which are completely covered with a mound of earth. There are three non-historic gazebos in the district.

In a category by itself is the city water tower (#59, photo 5) located on the alley between the 100 block of East Main and East Jefferson Streets. Built in 1930 by the Chicago Bridge and Ironworks, it is a typical cylindrical, sheet-metal structure that sits high atop a steel-legged support. Visible from all directions as one approaches the town, it serves to locate and identify La Grange.

Integrity

The overall integrity of the district is relatively high with 80% of the primary buildings and structures contributing to it. Its historic character has remained very much unchanged since the 1930s. There are only four major intrusions in the district (#20, 23, 61 104), but there are quite a few more just beyond its boundaries. A remarkable number of La Grange's historic institutions and religious buildings and its transportation-related facilities are intact and included in the district. Only three historic schools, the Catholic, Christian, and Episcopal churches, and the town's black churches have been lost or remain in an altered condition outside the district. Both the 1842 Funk Seminary, located on the northwest corner of Jefferson Street and First Avenue, and the town's 1912 public school were destroyed by fire. A 1920s wood, Rosenwald School for the town's black children (one of a series of schools for

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blacks built throughout the south with funds from the Rosenwald Foundation) has been brick veneered to serve as a new home for the black Baptist Church. The earlier Baptist Church has been demolished. The second historic black church, on South Second Street, lies outside the district, as do the Episcopal and Christian Churches. All have been significantly altered.

Although nineteenth century commercial buildings are poorly represented because so many have been lost to fire, most historic twentieth century commercial buildings remain and, as a group, are remarkably intact. For example, nearly the entire 100 block of East Main Street consists of buildings constructed between 1905 and 1911 to replace earlier buildings destroyed by fire. Historic livery stables, garages, and gas stations are the only types of commercial buildings that have disappeared from La Grange.

Residential buildings are in the greatest jeopardy. A good number are well maintained, but an equal number suffer from various degrees of neglect. The William Barbour House (#10), one of the three or four most important buildings in the district, is in critical need of attention. Many houses are sheathed in replacement siding, but most of these contribute to the historic character of the district because their overall massing, rooflines, porches, fenestration, and detailing, as well as their settings are still intact. Several have been designated non-contributing because of particularly insensitive application of these modern materials. Many houses have non-historic additions, but these in general are at the rear and do not detract from overall integrity. Only a few houses with major new side and/or roofline additions that alter the historic massing of the house have been designated non-contributing. Although the remaining residential building stock in the district provides an excellent representative sampling of La Grange's historic houses, a number of the town's early and important houses have been lost to development. Unfortunately, both historic black residential neighborhoods in La Grange have been excluded because of demolitions, alterations, and new construction. Nine houses built after 1938 are included in the district. Three were built before 1942 and are similar in style and scale to the 1930s houses. Of the others, one is a large stone-veneered ranch house, and the rest are modest brick or frame structures that do not have a major impact on the district.

Potential threats to the district include the planned addition of a modern jail to the courthouse, the possible demolition of important historic buildings for parking, and encroaching new commercial development. Last year's decision by county government to demolish the present jailer's residence and to construct a modern jail attached to the west side of the courthouse sparked a heated controversy between county officials and local townspeople, most of whom were adamantly opposed to the plan. A concerted local effort failed to alter plans

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for the jail project but resulted in the formation of the Mayor's Preservation Committee with a commitment to increase local interest in and attention to preservation. The committee was responsible for obtaining a grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council that allowed for the preparation of this nomination and, indirectly, for the present city efforts to establish local historic zoning. It is hoped that public awareness of and local government interest in preservation will prevent the future needless demolition of historic buildings in the district. The jail project appears to have been scaled back and to be at least temporarily on hold (ground breaking has been postponed twice and is now scheduled for the end of the summer), but should plans proceed, the greatest threat to the district would come from the accompanying need for adequate parking.

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.

InventoryEast Washington Street

- C 1. Rob Morris House, 110 East Washington Street c. 1850. One of the most architecturally and historically important houses in the district. A two-story, three-bay, frame house. One of three houses in the district with an interior end chimney (west end) exposed to the second floor level. Side-hall plan with identical side- and overlit doors on both levels suggests an earlier two-story portico. A portion of a large one-story rear ell may predate main portion of house. Construction date very problematic. From 1862-1888, the home of Rob Morris, prominent Mason, founder of the Order of the Eastern Star, and president of the Masonic College of La Grange.  
Carport/shed. Concrete block. 1960s. N/C
- C 2. (Former) First Baptist Church, 206 East Washington Street. 1879. An unusual example of a church converted into a residence in a historic time period. A Victorian Vernacular one-and-one-half- story load-bearing brick

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structure with a steeply-pitched front-facing gable roof, a central square tower on the front facade, and a small apse. A gable-roofed dormer on the west side was added c. 1910 when the church was adapted as a residence. Detailing is provided by engaged piers and bricked-in pointed-arched windows in the tower. All first floor windows are now bricked in, but lintels and sills can still be delineated.

- C 3. 300 East Washington Street c. 1880. A fine example of a one-story T-shaped Victorian Vernacular cottage. Its considerable detailing consists of a wide bracketed cornice and front and side porches with sawnwork spandrels. House has several rear additions, both historic and non-historic. Lot has considerable historic landscaping.  
Small stable. Vertical board c. 1910 C  
Garage. Weatherboarded 1970s. N/C
- C 4. 302 East Washington Street c. 1920. A vernacular two-story house with Craftsman detailing. House has a boxy, L-shaped plan, a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter tips, a front porch with paneled, boxed posts and a simple balustrade, and a Craftsman-style door. Aluminum siding.  
Garage. Board-and-batten. c. 1920. C.
- C 5. 304 East Washington Street c. 1890. One of two adjacent two-story Victorian Vernacular houses with a T-shaped plan. Front-facing gable has a bold cornice return and circular vent. Shed-roofed front porch is supported by posts with sawnwork "capitals." Transom above paneled front door has been filled in. Very poor condition.
- C 6. 306 East Washington Street c. 1890. An excellent example of a two-story Victorian Vernacular T-plan house in La Grange. Identical to 304 East Washington except for slightly different rear additions. A picket fence fronts the property.
- C 7. 105 East Washington Street c. 1890. A one-story Victorian Vernacular T-plan cottage. Its full-width shed-roofed front porch has turned posts and sawnwork spandrels. Its fine Victorian front door has glass above and raised Eastlake detailing below. Rear porches have been enclosed. Aluminum siding.
- C 8. 107 East Washington Street c. 1890/second floor added c. 1920. One of two adjacent and originally identical (mirror image) houses built by Arthur Ladd for his two children. A vernacular two-story asymmetrical-plan house with a hipped roof and a front porch detailed with paneled boxed posts on paneled plinths. House documents transformation of a Victorian Vernacular

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cottage to a larger residence with the addition of the second story and some restrained Craftsman detailing. Aluminum siding.

Stable. Board-and-batten. c. 1920. C.

Large Shed. Vertical board. c. 1920. C.

- C 9. 109 East Washington Street c. 1880. A one-story asymmetrical-plan Victorian Vernacular cottage with a cross-gable roof. Front porch has paneled boxed posts on modern brick piers. Front-facing gable end has a bay window. Raised-seam metal roof. An interesting contrast to 107 East Washington which was originally its mirror image.
- C 10. William T. Barbour House. Listed in the National Register 5/13/82 as the McMahan House. 203 East Washington Street. c. 1840. One of the most architecturally and historically significant houses in La Grange. A vernacular two-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick house with Federal-style influences. It has an "I" house plan with a two-story rear ell and three interior end chimneys. Front facade is laid in Flemish bond. A small portico at the front entrance has been removed. One remaining original sash suggests house probably had nine-over-six double hung sash. Other remaining sash are two-over-two Victorian replacements. Interior has a central passage plan, a very fine Adam-style mantel and other original woodwork. House may date from as early as 1838 and is probably the oldest remaining building in the district. It was built for William T. Barbour, son-in-law of William Berry Taylor and the surveyor who laid out La Grange. In 1846 it became a dormitory for Funk Seminary. The house is presently vacant, is deteriorating rapidly, and is in serious jeopardy.
- C 11. Blakemore House. 205 East Washington Street. c. 1890/second floor added c. 1920. A two-story Victorian Vernacular house with a gable roof with a main facade gable. House appears to have a single-pile plan but actually began as a one-story double-pile structure that was enlarged with a single-pile second story. It retains its original hipped-roof front porch with turned posts and sawnwork spandrels. Aluminum siding.
- C 12. 207 East Washington Street. c. 1885. A one-and-one-half-story Victorian Vernacular T-plan cottage. Its shed-roofed front porch has turned posts, sawnwork spandrels, and a spindlework frieze. Asbestos siding. An early herringbone brick sidewalk with stone curbing fronts this house.  
Barn/garage. Vertical boards. c. 1950s N/C.
- N/C 13. 301 East Washington Street. c. 1890. One-story Victorian Vernacular T-plan cottage. This house has been seriously compromised by alterations, additions, and new siding. A new shed-roofed front porch with cast-iron

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supports has replaced the original. Vinyl siding obscures window surrounds. Additions have been made to the east side and to the rear where a series of intrusive sheds have been attached to the house.

- C 14. 303 East Washington Street. c. 1890. An outstanding example of a one-story Victorian Vernacular T-plan cottage with a front-facing gable end. Detailing is extensive including a porch with turned posts, sawnwork spandrels, and a spindle frieze, a cornice detailed with dentils, fishscale shingles in the gable ends, and Queen Anne-style stained glass in the front door and the transom of the gable end window.
- C 15. 305 East Washington Street. c. 1890. A somewhat altered example of a one-story Princess Anne cottage which originally was very similar to 307 East Washington Street. Although vinyl siding obscures window surrounds, the house retains its salient features of asymmetrical massing, a central hipped roof and front and side gabled wings, and a shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, sawnwork spandrels, and a spindle frieze.  
Garage. Weatherboard. 1950s. N/C
- C 16. 307 East Washington Street. c. 1890. A fine example of a one-story Princess Anne cottage. Identical to 305 East Washington Street, next door, in plan and probably, originally, in detailing. Its hipped-roofed central section is flanked by two prominent chimneys. Extensive detailing includes a hipped-roofed front porch with turned posts, sawnwork spandrels, and a spindle frieze, pressed-metal "shingles" in the gable ends, and Queen Anne-style stained glass in the front door and a flanking diamond-shaped window.
- C 17. 401 East Washington Street. c. 1890. A one-story Victorian Vernacular square-plan cottage with a front-facing gabled wing. Detailing includes a hipped-roofed front porch with turned posts, sawnwork spandrels, and a spindle frieze, hexagonal vents and decorative shingles in the gable ends, and Queen Anne-style stained glass in the front door. Although in very poor condition, restoration remains possible.

East Main Street

- C 18. People's Bank. 100 East Main Street. 1913. Its prominent corner location, its intact exterior, and its relatively high style detailing make this one of the most important commercial structures in La Grange. The eclectically-styled, two-story brick building has a three-bay main facade trimmed with cast stone. Its classically detailed first floor has a slightly projecting central entrance flanked by Doric columns and capped by a pediment; a brick cornice detailed with dentils appears at the second

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floor level. Second floor and side elevation detailing, which includes one-over-one double-hung sash with four-light transoms above, a simple corbeled cornice, and a parapet roof capped in cast stone, is typical of Early Twentieth Century Commercial styling, in contrast to the more formal design of the first floor main facade. Altered interior.

- C 19. 102 East Main Street. c. 1920. A good example of an Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building. It has an L-shaped form which wraps around 100 East Main Street with similar facades on both Main Street and First Avenue. The two-story-plus-attic, common bond brick building has simple brick and cast-stone detailing which includes a brick string course, attic windows highlighted with cast-stone voussoirs and a brick and cast-stone cornice. Storefronts consist of original window display areas, replacements kick plates, and deep transoms that have been filled in. Interior features a pressed-metal ceiling.
- N/C 20. 104 East Main Street. c. 1900/1980s. One of two serious intrusions along this otherwise extremely intact block of Main Street. Three free-standing one-story buildings dating from c. 1900 have been thoroughly altered with a replacement stucco and false half-timbered facade and tied together with an unbroken pent-roof element. Cast-iron columns of the two eastern storefronts are still visible. Portions of exterior side walls have been removed to create one interior space. Two recent additions are located to the rear.
- C 21. 110-112 East Main Street. c. 1905. A very modest but intact example of a Turn-of-the-Century Commercial building. One-story common bond brick structure has its two original cast-iron storefronts with side-by-side central entrances, plate-glass windows, and tall transoms; the absence of detailing above the storefronts is authentic. Both stores retain their original pressed-metal ceilings.
- C 22. The Central Hotel. 114 East Main Street. c. 1905. Important as one of two surviving hotel buildings in La Grange and as a major structure on East Main Street. A brick building consisting of two distinct sections: a small two-and-a-half-story, three-bay unit with an altered cast-iron storefront and a pressed-metal cornice; and a larger two-story, set-back section with a two-story wraparound veranda and a roof covered in slate that spells out "HOTEL." Styling is Victorian Eclectic. Boxed veranda posts and cast-iron fence railing are not original. The two sections were built to replace an earlier hotel on site destroyed by fire. Served as funeral home after about c. 1920. Western section housed post office in 1908, a harness shop later on.

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- N/C 23. 116 East Main Street. c. 1905/1980s. One of two serious intrusions along this otherwise extremely intact block of East Main Street. A c. 1905 two-story single-pile brick house set back from the street with a massive two-story front addition constructed in the 1980s in a design inspired by the Colonial Revival style. House appears to have been built to replace a wooden house destroyed by fire. The brick house served as a doctor's office for many years.
- C 24. Ballard Brothers. 118 East Main Street. c. 1905. A fine example of Turn-of-the-Century Commercial styling and one of La Grange's most outstanding commercial structures. A two-story, five-bay brick structure with a prominent pressed-metal bracketed cornice topped with a central sign plate. The cast-iron storefront has new windows and kick plates but retains its original doors, layout, and its own cornice. Second floor has one-over-one sash windows with small circular vents above. Interior has beaded tongue-and-groove board ceiling, boxed piers down center of store, and an elevator, all original. Ballard Brothers was a general store and grocery.
- C 25. Post Office. 200 East Main Street. c. 1914. Important as the town's first building constructed specifically to house the post office. The eclectically-styled two-story, two-bay brick building has a central front entrance with a large semi-circular fanlight and a bold Romanesque-style brick and cast-stone surround. Second-floor and side elevation detailing includes soldier course brick lintels with central voussoirs, Craftsman-style sash, and a parapet roof which has a Mission-style gable at the front and steps down along the side. Second-floor windows and front door have been replaced. Interior is altered.
- C 26. The Oldham Era Building. 202 East Main Street. 1922. Good example of an Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building and important as a structure built specifically to house the offices and press of a small-town newspaper. A two-story, four-bay brick building with a one-story rear wing, it has a tapestry-brick finish, one-over-one sash windows with cast-stone lintels and sills, and a simple parapet roof stepped up at the center to hold a cast-stone sign plate.
- N/C 27. 204 East Main Street. c. 1910/c. 1920. The only wooden commercial building in town, this one-story shotgun with a cut-away corner entrance, one central front window, and a hipped roof covered in raised seam metal has been rendered non-contributing by unsympathetic alterations. Replacement siding obscures two east side windows, and front door is a replacement. No detailing. Building may have been constructed on the adjacent

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lot c. 1910 and moved to this location c. 1920. Used as a tin shop in its early days.

- C 28. 208 East Main Street. c. 1875. A fairly intact example of a wooden shotgun with Victorian detailing. A small weatherboard house with boxed cornice returns and a sawnwork bargeboard at its front-facing gable end. The flat-roofed front porch at the front door supported by two posts may have lost its original detailing.
- C 29. 210 East Main Street. c. 1875. A small vernacular house, this long, narrow structure has a hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and a modified shotgun plan. Three-bay front portion has very large four-over-four sash windows and a front door with a transom above. Long narrow rear ell has six-over-six sash and a filled-in side porch. Hipped-roof front porch with filled-in railing is not original.
- C 30. Morris Bergen House. 1840s/remodeled c. 1920. An interesting example of an early twentieth century remodeling that totally changed an early "I" house into a Foursquare with simple Craftsman detailing. A two-story, three-bay structure with a rear ell, a hipped roof, weatherboard siding and Craftsman detailing. Hipped-roofed front porch has short battered posts resting on a solid balustrade (now covered with tar paper); four-over-one sash windows and partially glazed front door are typical Craftsman designs. Garage. Vertical board, metal roof. c. 1920. C.
- C 31. Dr. James T. Berry House. 300 East Main Street. c. 1870. An outstanding example of a finely-detailed early Victorian house in La Grange. This weatherboarded T-plan house is unusual in its combination of a one-story hipped-roofed form with very large, almost floor to ceiling two-over-two sash windows with their original shutters, and stone foundation piers incised with a pointed-arch motif. Also distinctive is the recessed front porch with square posts and delicate sawnwork spandrels linked by drop pendants to create an arched effect. An angled rear addition attaches house to originally free-standing outbuilding. A historic cast-iron fence fronts the property. Garage/shed. Vertical board with corrugated metal roof. c. 1930. C.
- C 32. O. B. Ratcliff House. 302 East Main Street. c. 1905. A good example of a late-Victorian, modified T-plan house with considerable detailing. The two-story weatherboarded house has a cross-gable roof, two interior chimneys and a wraparound front porch with chamfered posts. Detailing consists of fishscale shingles in gable ends and bracketed hoods with fishscale singles over many windows. A historic cast-iron fence fronts the property and "O. B. Ratcliff" is incised in the historic concrete front

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walk. O. B. Ratcliff was a contractor, and later a partner in a hardware and grocery business.

Garage. Board-and-batten. c. 1920. C.

- N/C 33. 304 East Main Street. c. 1950. A small vernacular post-World War II house. The one-story rectangular plan house has a hipped roof, a small front-facing gabled wing, and a large picture window at the center of the front facade. Asbestos shingles.  
Garage. Asbestos shingles. c. 1950. N/C.
- C 34. The Park Hotel (Eastern Hotel). c. 1900. Important as one of two extant hotel buildings in La Grange and as an example of a turn-of-the-century commercial structure. The two-story gable-roofed building has a rectangular plan with a small front-facing gabled wing and a corner pyramidal-roofed tower. It is brick veneered in running bond and has a c. 1920 rear addition covered in aluminum siding. Its two-story front porch with concrete floor and metal stairs and railings is a replacement of the original wooden porch detailed with sawnwork. Two-over-two sash windows and Victorian doors on front are original; windows in tower have been bricked in. Although it is possible that this is the original wooden hotel erected on this site in the mid-nineteenth century and later altered with a brick veneer, research suggests that this building was constructed as a replacement hotel at the turn of the century.
- C 35. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot. c. 1910. Extremely significant as one of two extant depots in La Grange and Oldham County. The one-story L-shaped building has a central bay on the track side and a tiled hipped roof with a deep overhang and eave braces. The stucco finish above a brick water table and the red-tiled roof suggest Mission styling. Vacant with boarded-up windows and doors. This building replaced several earlier depots on this site.
- C 36. T. W. Duncan Hardware. 101 East Main Street. c. 1900. Important as an excellent intact example of a Turn-of-the-Century Commercial-style building and for its critical corner location. This two-story brick building has a corner entrance, a pressed-metal cornice, one-over-one sash windows on the second floor and a fine cast-iron storefront intact except for a new brick kick plate. Interior is detailed with a tongue-and-groove board ceiling and large chamfered posts that separate the store into two bays.
- C 37. 103-107 East Main Street. c. 1900. A good example of Turn-of-the-Century Commercial styling. This two-story, six-bay brick building has a

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cast-iron storefront, two-over-two sash windows on the second floor, circular attic vents with decorative grills, and a pressed-metal cornice. Only the cast-iron supports and the cornice remain of the original storefront; doors, windows, and kickplates are replacements and transom is filled in. Altered interior. Housed Rosenberg Department Store for many years.

- C 38. 111-113 East Main Street. c. 1900. A good example of a Turn-of-the-Century Commercial-style building. This two-story, four-bay, brick building has cast-iron storefronts, one-over-one sash windows on the second floor with segmental arched openings, square attic-level vents, and a very simple metal cornice. Common bond brick finish had dark headers. Storefront of 111 East Main has been totally altered; 113 East Main storefront is intact except for new kick plate. Mrs. Nutter's Millinery Shop was here for many years.
- C 39. 115-121 East Main Street. c. 1911. A two story, four-unit brick building important as La Grange's largest commercial building and as an outstanding example of Turn-of-the-Century Commercial styling in the district. At 119 and 121 East Main Street the cast-iron storefronts are totally intact with full-width, multi-paned transoms, recessed entrances flanked by plate-glass display windows and entrances to the second floor; those at 115 and 117 have new brick kick plates. Second floor detailing consists of one-over-one sash windows with concrete lintels and sills, circular attic vents, and a prominent metal cornice with a pressed-metal frieze. 115, 119, and 121 have pressed-metal ceilings; 115 has a two-story corrugated-metal shed attached to the rear.
- C 40. Griffith Theatre. 123 East Main Street. c. 1911. An example of Early Twentieth Century Commercial styling. A two-story yellow brick building with brick and cast-stone trim. Although the first-floor storefront is a modern replacement and the two pairs of second floor windows have been bricked in (perhaps originally or very early), the original character of the building remains evident in the cast-stone string course, sills, and lintels and the brick and cast-stone cornice. The interior was extensively altered after the theater burned in the 1950s. A concrete block addition is located at rear.
- C 41. J. R. Gatewood Drug Store. 125 East Main Street. c. 1911. A good example of an Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style

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building. This two-story brick structure is fronted in orange glazed brick and has brick and cast-stone trim. Original storefront has a tall, full-width transom and marble kick plates. Second floor has two pairs of windows (replacements) with cast-stone sills, lintels, and voussoirs and a brick and cast-stone cornice with a crenelated effect. Interior retains pressed-metal ceiling.

- C 42. Masonic Temple. 127 East Main Street. 1911. An important commercial building with an interesting mixed use and unusual eclectic styling. The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay brick structure has a store on the first floor and a lodge hall above. Detailing includes a wooden storefront articulated by heavy flat piers and highlighted by marble kick plates and transoms with wooden, Gothic-style muntins; a small stained-glass window with the Masonic symbol flanked by three-over-one sash windows on the second floor; and attic windows with pointed-arched lintels. The roof has elaborate stepped, curved parapet extensions with a Gothic flavor. A side entrance marked by a projecting bay and a fanlighted door leads to the second floor lodge hall. First floor retains pressed-metal ceiling. Building was constructed by Fortitude Lodge #47 as its permanent quarters.
- N/C 43. Stewart-Ballard House. 205 East Main Street. c. 1840. One of three houses in the district with an interior end chimney exposed on the exterior to the second floor level. Unfortunately, unsympathetic alterations have rendered this two-story, hall-and-parlor plan, wooden house non-contributing: windows and doors are Victorian replacements; asbestos siding obscures much of window surrounds; and hipped roof front porch with paneled posts is not original. House was built by David Stewart and was assigned to C. M. Ballard (a town trustee and State Senator at various points) in 1843.
- C 44. 207 East Main Street. c. 1905. A somewhat altered example of a Victorian Vernacular, two-story, L-plan house. Front porch is detailed with turned posts, spandrels, and a spindlework frieze. Gable roof has flared eaves. Front-facing wing has bay window on first floor. Aluminum siding. Said to have been built as rental housing by Dr. Lee, a dentist, whose residence and office were next door.
- C 45. Rogers-Lee House. 209 East Main Street. c. 1850. One of three houses in the district displaying a Greek Revival influence. This two-story, three-bay, gable-front wooden house has a two-room-deep side-hall plan. A later side wing with a Victorian porch detailed with square posts, and sawnwork spandrels is located on the west side. House has six-over-six sash windows with wide lintels. Aluminum siding. Built by a Mr. Rogers, it was the home of Dr. G. O. Lee, a dentist, at the turn of the century.

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- C 46. 301 East Main Street. c. 1850. One of three houses in the district with a Gothic Revival influence. The one-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan house has a central front facade gable, interior-end chimneys, and a rear ell. Detailing includes a dentil frieze at the roofline, a front door flanked by narrow sidelights and a transom, a small flat-roofed front porch with square posts and a dentil frieze, and large two-over-two sash windows. Vinyl siding. Deeds indicate a house was here by 1854.  
Gazebo. Wood. 1980s. N/C
- N/C 47. 303 East Main Street. c. 1875. An extensively altered one-story Victorian Vernacular L-plan cottage. The gable-roofed house has a recessed shed porch with new cast-iron supports, a modern bay window in the front-facing gable end, and vinyl siding. Chimney stacks and brackets in front gable appear to be only remaining original features.  
Shed. Wood. 1970s. N/C.
- C 48. 307 East Main Street. c. 1890. A good example of a Victorian Vernacular T-plan cottage despite aluminum siding. One-story gable-roofed house retains a hipped-roofed front porch with characteristic square posts and sawnwork spandrels, all but one of the original four-over-four sash windows, and cornice returns at the gable ends.
- N/C 49. 311 East Main Street. c. 1870. This example of a gable-roofed Victorian shotgun has been altered with a shed-roofed front porch with paneled posts added c. 1920, replacement windows, shed additions, and aluminum siding.  
Garage. Vertical boards covered with tar paper. 1930s. C.
- C 50. 313 East Main Street. c. 1850. Important as one of three houses in the district exhibiting a Greek Revival influence. This boxy one-story-with-attic, hall-and-parlor-plan house has a front-facing gable roof with a deep overhang, a dentil frieze at the roofline and cornice returns. Front facade has horizontal flush board siding; sides and rear are weather-boarded. Unusual organization of the lower main facade consists of two paneled front doors flanking a central nine-over-six sash window with original paneled shutters. Shed-roofed front porch with a narrow central gable and turned posts was added c. 1920.
- N/C 51. 401 East Main Street. c. 1940. A good example of a period cottage which is non-contributing due to its age. This one-and-one-half-story, brick-veneered house is reminiscent of a Dutch Colonial house in its square plan, gable roof with two gable-roofed front dormers and flared eaves, and full-width, engaged shed-roofed front porch. Detailing includes an exterior

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end chimney, a period front door with a built-in fanlight, and one-over-one sash windows with period shutters.

Garage. Aluminum siding. c. 1940. N/C.

- N/C 52. 403 East Main Street. c. 1940. A variation of a Cape Cod cottage which is non-contributing due to its age. This one-and-one-half story, square-plan, gable-roofed house is veneered in brick. Detailing includes two gable-roofed front dormers, a central gable-roofed entrance bay, an exterior end chimney, and eight-over-eight sash windows. Hipped-roofed side porch is probably an addition.
- N/C 53. J. R. Gatewood House. 405 East Main Street. c. 1940. A good example of a modest Cape Cod cottage which is non-contributing due to its age. This simple, one-story, square-plan house has a gable roof and weatherboard siding, two exterior end chimneys, one-over-one windows with period shutters, and an engaged shed entrance hood with knee-brace supports. Built for J. R. Gatewood, owner of Gatewood Drug Store.
- C 54. 413 East Main Street. c. 1885. An excellent intact example of a Victorian Vernacular house with a "t"-plan. The two-story weatherboarded structure has a cross-gable roof with fishscale shingles in the gable ends, a central corbeled chimney stack, flat-roofed front porches to either side of the central front wing, each with a spindlework frieze and sawnwork spandrels, and one-over-one sash windows with shutters.  
Garage/stable. Sheet metal with new garage doors. 1930s. C.  
Shed. Board-and-batten. 1920s. C.

First Avenue

- N/C 55. 109 South First Avenue. C. 1920/remodeled c. 1970. A warehouse/garage building from c. 1920 that has been remodeled as a non-contributing "colonial"-style office building. The two-story, load-bearing brick building has been veneered with face brick on the First Avenue facade and has a recessed central entrance with paneled reveals, shuttered one-over-one sash windows with artificial mullions, and a brick cornice.
- C 56. City Hall. 109 North First Avenue. 1916. Very important as La Grange's historic city hall and as an example of early twentieth century institutional architecture in a small town. The two-story, tapestry-brick building has space for two fire trucks on the first floor and offices above. Detailing includes a parapet roof with a central projection and one-over-one windows with four-light transoms to either side of a pair of small central windows flanked by cast-stone columns. Fire house doors and

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door to offices on second floor are modern replacements. City used this building through 1969; presently it serves as a lawyer's office.

- C 57. 111 North First Avenue. c. 1910. A late example of a Victorian Vernacular T-plan house. This two-story weatherboarded house is detailed with a flat-roofed corner porch with fluted columns and a dentil cornice, one-over-one sash windows with shutters, and a cut-away front corner with a bracketed roofline overhang.
- C 58. Carlos McDowell House. 113 North First Avenue. c. 1890. An atypical example of a Victorian Vernacular, T-plan residence in its jerkin head-gabled roof and steeply pitched shed-roofed corner porch. Detailing of the weatherboarded house consists of turned posts and a spindlework frieze on the porch, a decorative shingle band at the cornice level and on the porch, one-over-one sash windows with shutters, and a metal shingle roof. Additions to the rear. Home of Carlos McDowell, a druggist and one of La Grange's first mayors (killed during his term while inspecting the ruins of a 1910 Main Street fire) and, for many years after, his widow Eva.  
Garage. Corrugated metal. c. 1920. C.
- C 59. City Water Tower. Poplar Alley behind 100 block of East Main Street. 1930. Important for documenting the town's early infrastructure and as a prominent feature of the town's historic skyline. This typical 1930s water tower consists of a cylindrical sheet-metal tank atop high metal legs that are attached to poured concrete bases. A plaque indicates it was built by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works.
- C 60. 115 North First Avenue. c. 1885. A somewhat altered example of a two-story Victorian Vernacular house with a modified L-plan. The gable-roofed residence has a large one-story rear ell. Detailing consists of a first-floor bay window on the front-facing wing, a bracketed cornice, a paneled front door with narrow sidelights and a transom, and two-over-two sash windows with shutters. The two-story portico supported by square posts replaced the original one-story porch. Asbestos shingle siding.  
Shed. Pressed-metal siding with raised-seam metal roof. c. 1938. C.

South Walnut Street

- N/C 61. 101 South Walnut Street. 1963. A major commercial intrusion that replaced a historic house. This one-story, flat-roofed rectangular building is constructed of concrete block, veneered on the front and sides with terra-cotta tile. Large picture windows with concrete sills line the front and north side. Building sits far back on the property with a paved

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parking lot in front.

Car wash. Concrete block. 1963. N/C.

- N/C 62. 105 South Walnut Street. c. 1890. A seriously altered Victorian Vernacular house with a square plan and two interior chimneys. This one-and-one-half-story residence has a hipped roof with roofline gables on three sides. The hipped-roof front porch with square posts and a solid, tar-papered balustrade is not original. Asbestos siding obscures the foundation.  
Shed. Vertical boards under tar-paper. 1940s. N/C.
- N/C 63. 107 South Walnut Street. c. 1945. A non-historic shotgun covered with tar-paper siding. This modest gable-roofed shotgun has one-over-one sash windows, a diamond-shaped attic vent, and a gable-roofed front-door hood supported by brackets.
- C 64. 109 South Walnut Street. c. 1845. Important as one of three houses in the district exhibiting a Greek Revival influence evident in the molded cornice with returns, the front-facing gable roof, and the original six-over-six sash windows with cornices on the main facade. This one-story, rectangular house has weatherboard siding and a filled-in transom over the front door. Rear half of house consists of an addition with a filled-in side porch. Property was conveyed to William T. Barbour in 1841 and was sold with a "small house" on it in 1846 to John W. Morrison.

West Main Street

- C 65. Oldham County Courthouse. 1874-1875/additions 1890 and 1920s. Extremely significant as an intact example of a nineteenth century Renaissance Revival-influenced Kentucky courthouse and as the historic site of Oldham County government. This two-story brick building has a rectangular configuration with two rear wings, a stone and brick jail added in 1890 and an office wing built about 1920. The main structure has a hipped roof, a projecting pedimented central pavilion on the main facade, and a central octagonal cupola with arched openings and a domed roof. Detailing consists of quoining and engaged piers at the corners, tall and narrow four-over-four sash windows capped by pediments or segmental-arched hoods, a small front portico supported by Corinthian columns, a dentil cornice around the entire main block, and a bracketed dentil cornice in the pediment. Interior retains original unpainted paneled doors and reveals, beaded tongue-and-groove-board wainscoting, stone slab floors in the central hall, and a double staircase. Front doors are replacements and

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plaster has been covered with new paneling. Architect was Monroe Q. Wilson of Louisville. Courthouse was built to replace an earlier wooden courthouse destroyed by fire. Courthouse square contains many mature shade trees.

Lamp posts. Brick piers topped with replicas of original ornate cast-iron street lights. 1888. C.  
Gazebo. Metal. 1980s. N/C.

- C 66. Oldham County Jailer's Residence. Courthouse square. 1890. Important as part of the courthouse complex, as an example of a late nineteenth century house built for governmental purposes, and as La Grange's only Victorian house constructed of brick. This two-story brick residence has a T-plan and a hipped roof with a front-facing pedimented gable. Detailing consists of rusticated cast-stone sills, lintels, and string courses, a corner porch with a stick-style frieze, and a segmental-arched, tri-partite front window trimmed in cast stone. Metal front door is a replacement. A recent concrete block passageway attaches house to courthouse. Built by Donald Brothers Jail Building Company of Louisville.
- C 67. Louisville and Eastern Electric Railroad Passenger and Freight Depot. 204 West Main Street. 1907. Extremely significant as one of two extant railroad depots in the district and in Oldham County. A one-story square-plan weatherboarded building with an unusual roof consisting of cross gables at the ridge and a hipped roof below. A prominent full-width, flat-roofed front porch with a deep overhang and a dentil cornice extends over the sidewalk to the street. Additional detailing consists of applied Stick-style decorations in the gable ends, one-over-twenty-five sash windows on the side, vertical tongue-and-groove board siding below the large picture windows which stretch across the front, pressed-metal sheeting in a concrete block pattern over the lower portion of the sides (perhaps added early in this century), and a raised-seam metal roof. This depot was the last stop on the interurban railroad that extended from Louisville to La Grange; it has been successfully rehabilitated as a restaurant.
- C 68. DeHaven Memorial Baptist Church. 300 West Main Street. 1895/additions, 1950s and 1960. Important as a fine example of a Victorian Gothic church and as a landmark building in La Grange. The asymmetrically configured brick church built in 1895 has a cross-gable roof with a corner entrance vestibule and a prominent square tower with a very tall pyramidal roof resembling a spire. Detailing consists of rusticated stone trim (possibly cast-stone) around doors and windows which indicate a Romanesque Revival influence, brick buttresses trimmed in stone, and large pointed-arched stained-glass windows on the south and east sides. The finely detailed sanctuary has a magnificent paneled ceiling with carved wooden

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ribs that meet at a central pendant. Two non-historic education buildings constructed in c. 1950 and 1960 are attached to and extend from the west side of the church. A historic stone wall fronts the south and west sides of the lot. This building replaced the earlier Baptist Church at 206 East Washington Street. The quality and elaborateness of the design suggest that an accomplished architect perhaps from nearby Louisville was responsible for it; considerable research, however, has failed to uncover his identity. Named for Judge Samuel DeHaven, La Grange's wealthiest and most influential late nineteenth century citizen whose wife, Betty Russell DeHaven, gave the church in his memory.

- C 69. Samuel E. DeHaven House. 306 West Main Street. c. 1905. A turn-of-the-century Victorian Vernacular modified L-plan residence. The gable-roofed house has a two-story pyramidal-roofed entrance wing in the corner of the "L", a wraparound porch with paneled posts, one-over-one sash windows with shutters, and a diamond window next to the front door. Aluminum siding. Built for Samuel E. DeHaven, a judge and the nephew of Judge Samuel DeHaven for whom the Baptist Church is named.  
Shed. Vertical board. c. 1905. C.  
Garage. Corrugated sheet metal. c. 1930. C.
- C 70. O. B. Ratcliff House. 308 West Main Street. c. 1910. A two-story weatherboarded house that is one of a very few houses in the district exhibiting Colonial Revival influences. These are evident in the front-facing pedimented roof detailed with a jerkin head gable, in the roofline brackets, and in a fanlight attic vent. The full-width wraparound porch has paneled posts and a simple railing. Front door has a transom and sidelights and several first-floor windows have leaded-glass transoms. Four large shade trees front the property. Built by O. B. Ratcliff, a contractor, and later a partner in a grocery and hardware business.  
Shed. Weatherboard. c. 1920. C.
- C 71. Winburn House. 310 West Main Street. c. 1920. An intact example of a Bungalow/Craftsman house. This one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence has a square plan and a side-facing gable roof with a deep overhang, knee-brace supports, and a large front gable-roofed dormer. The full-width recessed front porch has paneled boxed posts. Craftsman-style doors and windows and a rusticated concrete block foundation complete the detailing.  
Garage. Plywood panel. 1970s. N/C
- C 72. Pryor Ellis House. 312 West Main Street. c. 1920. A typical intact example of a Bungalow/Craftsman house. This one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded residence is very similar in plan and roof treatment to its

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neighbor, #310 West Main Street, but is larger and somewhat more elaborate in its detailing. The full-width recessed front porch is supported by piers on brick plinths and has a simple railing. Shallow bay windows flank the front door with its Craftsman-style sidelights. Three-over-one Craftsman-style windows, a side bay window, and a rusticated concrete block foundation complete the detailing. The rear of the property has been black topped. Pryor Ellis, first owner of the house, built the commercial block at 113-115 West Main Street.

- C 73. J. P. Ross House. 404 West Main Street. c. 1875. One of the grandest, mid-nineteenth century houses remaining in La Grange. This weatherboarded "I" house with a one-story rear ell has a gable roof with a modillioned cornice, four-over-four sash windows with prominent cornices, and a front door with a two-light transom and a cornice above. The house was moved forward on its lot about 1935 resulting in a new foundation and two exterior end chimneys all of which are fieldstone with beaded joints. The two-story pedimented portico was added after the house was moved. A modern rear addition extends to the east side. All the very fine interior woodwork is unpainted cherry.  
Garage. Concrete block. 1970s. N/C.  
Trailer. 1970s. N/C.
- C 74. Oldham Bank. 101 West Main Street. 1904. Its prominent corner location, intact exterior and interior, and relatively high-style detailing make this one of the most important commercial structures in the district. This eclectically-styled two-story painted brick building has a rounded corner entrance and a prominent metal cornice detailed with dentils, brackets, and a sign plate. Rusticated stone at the sides of the entrance and windows and stone coursing at the first and second floor lintels are Romanesque in feel. A two-story brick addition added to the rear in the 1960s is at a lower level and thus appears to be a separate building. Many original interior features remain including a pressed-metal ceiling and cornice and the bank vault with its elaborate door surround.
- C 75. Sauer Building. 111 West Main Street. 1874-75/addition, c. 1890. Extremely important as the only remaining example of a full-blown Victorian commercial-style building in La Grange and as one of the largest and most elaborately detailed commercial structures in the district. This two-story, five-bay brick building has a large store on the first floor and the "opera house" and some small offices on the second. It is detailed with a corbeled cornice, brick quoining at the edges of a slightly projecting central bay and at the outer edges of the building, and four-over-four sash windows on the second floor with rounded arches and corbeled hoods. The metal supports for a central balcony that has been removed remain in place.

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The first-floor storefront has been seriously altered, but the original cast-iron columns with their Corinthian capitals remain just inside the new front. A simple one-story brick addition on the east side, also with quoining, was built about 1890, and a large metal-clad storage area at the rear was constructed by 1942. The interior retains a metal ceiling, cast-iron columns, and early display shelves on the first floor and early plaster and woodwork on the second floor. The structure was constructed by Casper Sauer and his son Charles who operated a general store here. The large room known as the opera house served the town as a place for musical performances, plays, graduations, skating, and basketball games until a gymnasium was built at the new local grade/high school about 1912.

- C 76. Ellis Building. 113-115 West Main Street. c. 1920. One of the most typical examples of Early Twentieth Century Commercial styling in the district. This two-story, six-bay tapestry brick building has two storefronts on the first floor and eight-over-one sash windows on the second floor surmounted by a bold metal cornice supported by large metal brackets. A central entrance protected by a marquee leads to the second floor. Wooden storefronts have large multi-paned transoms. The storefront at 113 Main Street has its original recessed entrance; 115 Main Street retains its pressed-metal ceiling, and its altered storefront remains in keeping with the original design.
- C 77. 117 West Main Street. 1840s/remodeled 1920s. This small two-story, three-bay brick building laid in Flemish bond may date back to the 1840s, but it has been remodeled at least once so that it now resembles its 1920s neighbors. Second-floor windows are six-over-six sash; the original tall window and door openings with soldier course lintels on the first floor have been partially filled in at the tops. A bold metal cornice from the 1920s completes the detailing. Home of the Oldham Bank before its final corner building (entry #74) was constructed.
- C 78. 119 West Main Street. c. 1930. A typical example of Early Twentieth Century Commercial styling. This two-story four-bay, tapestry brick building has its original wooden storefront with large transoms and a recessed entrance, eight-over-one sash windows on the second floor, and a simple bold cornice similar to those at the Ellis Building and 117 West Main Street. Interior retains its pressed-metal ceiling.
- C 79. J. R. Clark House. 309 West Main Street. c. 1875. The most elaborate of the districts three houses influenced by the Gothic Revival style. This one-story weatherboarded residence has a rectangular plan, a gable roof with a small cross gable at the roofline, and a large rear ell. Extensive detailing consists of a simple bargeboard in the gable ends, a

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flat-roofed front porch with turned posts and sawnwork spandrels, large six-over-six sash windows with shaped surrounds and central voussoirs, a pointed-arched vent in the front gable, and a front door flanked by narrow sidelights. Large shade trees line both sides of the property and are scattered in the front yard. Home of J. R. Clark, county clerk, and later his son, J. Ballard Clark, a prominent lawyer and businessman and for some years the County Attorney.

Barn/shed. Board-and-batten. c. 1900. C.

Kentucky Avenue

- N/C 80. 400 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1910. A seriously altered early twentieth century vernacular cottage. This very plain, one-story pyramidal-roofed residence has a square plan, a central hipped-roofed front dormer, and a shed-roofed front porch with new cast-iron supports. A large flat-roofed addition which totally changes the massing of the house has been added to the east side.
- C 81. 402 Kentucky Avenue. 1937. One of the few examples of 1930s housing in La Grange. This small one-story weatherboarded cottage has a nearly square plan and a gable roof which extends to engage a projecting front end bay. A screened porch is set in at the southeast rear corner, and a garage is built in to the rear at the basement level. A recessed central front door, six-over-six windows, and a molded concrete block foundation complete the detailing. One of two adjacent houses built as rental housing by the Waldo Trigg family who lived at 420 Kentucky Avenue. The contractor was William Wasson.
- C 82. 406 Kentucky Avenue. 1937. One of the few examples of 1930s housing in La Grange. This vernacular house is nearly identical in design to 402 Kentucky Avenue which was constructed the same year by the same builder. The only major difference is in the treatment of the projecting front bay which here is roofed with a front-facing gable.
- N/C 83. 408 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1875/remodeled 1970s. A seriously altered Gothic Revival-influenced cottage. This unusual square-plan house consists of two parallel, gable-roofed sections placed back to back. The gable-roofed front porch over the front door retains a sawnwork frieze, spandrels, and turned posts, but the remainder of the house has been seriously altered with new siding, replacement windows, and the addition of a modern breezeway and garage to the west side of the house.
- Garage/shed. Metal. 1980s. N/C.

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- N/C 84. 412 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1910. Extensive recent alterations to the only documented Sears Roebuck house in La Grange make it non-contributing. This one-and-one-half-story pyramidal-roofed bungalow with a front hipped-roofed dormer has new siding, new shed-roofed side dormers, a new porch, and a new east side addition. Very little original fabric remains on the exterior of the house.
- N/C 85. 414 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1885. This one-story, gable-roofed Victorian house has been extensively altered with new cast-iron porch supports, aluminum siding, and the removal of all decorative trim.
- C 86. Waldo Trigg House. 420 Kentucky Avenue. 1936. A Cape Cod cottage important as one of the few distinctive residential building efforts in La Grange in the 1930s. The one-story square-plan house with a rear ell was completely rebuilt in 1936 from an earlier Gothic Revival-influenced cottage that was located on the same foundation. The five-bay gable-roofed house has an exterior end chimney, six-over-six sash windows with shutters, wide weatherboard siding, and a central trabeated entrance with a small pediment above the recessed door. The door with its sidelights and paneled reveals as well as interior mantels and doors were saved from the earlier house. Mr. Stoess of Crestwood, Kentucky built the house for the Trigg family.  
Garage. Board-and-batten. 1930s. C.
- C 87. Yager-Mount House. 422 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1905. An intact example of a two-story Victorian Vernacular T-plan house. The weatherboarded house has a cross-gable roof with fishscale shingles in the front-facing gable, a one-story entrance porch with a hipped roof and Tuscan columns on the side of the front wing, and a west side wing with a cut-away front corner detailed with sawnwork spandrels at the roofline. Probably built for investment by J. Wood Yager, a prominent local businessman, about 1905. The John Mount family lived here for many years beginning in 1918.
- C 88. J. Wood Yager House. 500 Kentucky Avenue. 1910. A large two-story Craftsman-style residence. This square-plan house has a hipped roof with a deep overhang and a front hipped-roof dormer, a two-story polygonal bay on each side elevation, two tall chimneys, and eight-over-one sash windows. The house has new vinyl siding, but all distinguishing elements including the large piers and the railing of the wraparound porch sheathed in their original weatherboards remain evident. Interior retains some very fine Craftsman-style mantels. House was built by Frank Carter, a local contractor, for J. Wood Yager, cashier for the Oldham Bank and partner in a real estate firm. The name Yager and the 1910 construction date are incised in

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a front step.

Garage. Weatherboard. c. 1915. C.

Barn. Shiplap siding and horizontal boards. 1920s. C.

Garage. Vinyl siding. 1980s. N/C.

- C 89. Charles Elbrick House. 501 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1932. Significant as one of a very few houses built in La Grange in the 1930s and as an example of a Cape Cod cottage. This one-story gable-roofed house has a rectangular plan with a slightly set back east-side wing. Although the house has been covered with vinyl siding, its identifying features of a central chimney, six-over-six sash windows with shutters, and a period door with a built-in fanlight are evident. The historic garage is connected to the house by a breezeway. Vinyl siding. The house was built by Charles Elbrick, Jr. (son of Charles Elbrick at 510 Kentucky Avenue) when he married.
- C 90. Smith-Elbrick House. 510 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1915. A representative example of a late Princess Anne-style house with restrained detailing. This large two-story house has a steeply-pitched, hipped roof with gable-roofed wings, two tall corbeled chimneys, and large front windows with leaded transoms. The wraparound porch has fluted columns with "modern Ionic" capitals. A one-story gable-roofed sun porch was added to the west side by the Elbricks in the 1920s. Aluminum siding. House was built by Robert Smith about 1915 and was purchased by Charles Elbrick, a civil engineer with the L & N railroad, in 1923.  
Garage. Weatherboard. 1920s. C.
- N/C 91. Sadolphus Smith House. 512 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1965. A large one-story, stone-veneered Ranch-style house not in keeping with the character of the district. A farm house was located on this lot before the Smith house.
- C 92. Wilhite-Hall House. 514 Kentucky Avenue. c. 1895/second floor, 1907. A two-story Victorian Vernacular L-plan house with a large one-story rear ell. This gable-roofed house has a shed-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, cut-away corners on the first floor with bold sawnwork spandrels, and two-over-two sash windows on the first floor and one-over-one sash on the second. Built as a single story, the house was purchased in 1898 by John R. Wilhite whose family added the second floor in 1907. Annie Overstreet Hall inherited the property from her aunt, Mildred Wilhite, and lived here with her husband.  
Garage. Weatherboard. 1920s. C.  
Root cellar. Domed brick covered in stucco and earth with a stuccoed vent at center. 1890s. C.

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- C 93. La Grange Methodist Episcopal Church. 108 West Jefferson Street. 1888-89. Important as a landmark building in La Grange and as a representative example of a carefully detailed Victorian Church with Gothic Revival styling. This rectangular-plan gable-front brick church has a front corner entrance tower with a belfry and steeple. A large pointed-arched stained glass window is located on the front facade and on each of the two side cross gables. Smaller stained glass windows, brick buttresses, and pointed-arched entrances complete the detailing. An education building attached to the rear of the church was added in 1913 and was altered and enlarged in 1953 and again in 1978. This church replaced an earlier brick church on the same site built in 1842.
- C 94. Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage. 110 West Jefferson Street. pre-1873/enlarged 1913. A somewhat altered Princess Anne-style residence significant for its association with the Methodist Episcopal Church next door. Although covered in vinyl siding, this two-story, hipped-roof house with front- and side-facing gable wings, a wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns, one-over-one sash windows, and two Victorian front doors, retains identifying stylistic features. Several additions including a modern breezeway and garage have been added to the rear. Originally a one-story house built for Dr. J. W. Dowden, the house was purchased by the church in 1873 for its parsonage. In 1913, the first floor was enlarged and the second floor and porch were added.
- C 95. R. O. Duncan House. 300 West Jefferson Street. c. 1895. One of the finest remaining and most elaborate examples of a Princess Anne-style house in La Grange. The two-story weatherboarded house has a central hipped roof with three projecting gables and two tall chimneys. Considerable detailing includes a first-floor bay on the east side with a spindle-and-bead-railed balcony above, decorative shingles in the gable ends, a cut-away second floor corner with roofline spandrels and fronted by a small balcony, and a leaded-glass transom above the first-floor front window. The wraparound porch has a rusticated concrete block foundation and concrete piers which support thin fluted columns. Built for R. O. Duncan who owned a grocery and later a farm implement business and was mayor of La Grange from 1910-1912.  
Garage. Concrete block. 1970s. N/C.
- C 96. Washington R. Palin House. 302 West Jefferson Street. c. 1895. A good example of a Princess Anne-style residence. This two-story house has a cross-gable roof and a tall corbeled chimney. Detailing consists of two one-story polygonal bays, a small pedimented corner porch with turned posts

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and spandrels, stick-work decoration applied to the porch pediment and side gables, and Queen Anne-style stained glass in the front bay window and front door. Application of asbestos shingle siding entailed covering the applied decoration in the front gable. Built for Palin who was county clerk for some years.

Shed. Metal. 1960s. N/C.

- C 97. W. C. Pryor House. 304 West Jefferson Street. c. 1895. A somewhat altered Victorian Vernacular L-plan residence. This two-story house has a cross-gable roof, a wraparound porch supported by square posts, cut-away front corners, a scored concrete foundation, a tall corbeled chimney, and one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows. Vinyl siding probably has obscured some detailing. The first home of W. C. Pryor, partner in a local lumber business and father-in-law of P. D. Taylor who lived next door.  
Garage/shed. Corrugated metal. 1930s. C.
- C 98. P. D. Taylor House. 306 West Jefferson House. c. 1895. A somewhat altered Victorian Vernacular L-plan house which is almost identical in plan and detailing to its neighbor at 304 West Jefferson. Differences include a rusticated concrete block foundation, paneled posts on the porch, and Queen Anne stained glass in the doors. The first house built by P. D. Taylor, son of Reuben Thornton Taylor (the purchaser of the large tract of Taylor/Willett land on the west side of town) and son-in-law of W. C. Pryor who built a house next door. P. D. Taylor managed the Taylor family canning factory and was one of the principal developers of the Taylor land.  
Garage. Aluminum siding. 1970s. N/C.
- C 99. Shelby Allen House. 308 West Jefferson Street. c. 1900. Altered with aluminum siding, this vernacular hipped-roof "I" house, with one-story rear wing, retains its original hipped-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns on rusticated concrete block plinths, central recessed front entrance with a Victorian half glass door, and paired one-over-one sash windows. Apparently the only details obscured by the siding are the window surrounds.  
Garage. Shiplap siding. c. 1930. C.
- N/C 100. William Hayes House. 310 West Jefferson Street. c. 1900. An altered example of a two-story Princess Anne-style house which is identical in plan and probably, originally, in detailing to its neighbor at 312 West Jefferson. Aluminum siding has been applied to the entire house including the porch frieze, and the wraparound porch has metal replacement columns.  
Garage. Board-and-batten with decorated rafter ends and a chamfered truss at the front gable end. c. 1930. C.

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- C 101. Jim Morgan House. 312 West Jefferson Street. c. 1900. A two-story weatherboarded house that exemplifies the Princess Anne style in its steeply-pitched hipped roof with projecting gabled extensions, two tall corbeled chimneys, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a dentil frieze, and leaded-glass transoms in the first floor front window.
- N/C 102. La Grange Presbyterian Church. 207 West Jefferson Street. c. 1880. A wooden church building which is non-contributing due to extensive alterations. The simple rectangular, gable-roofed building has had its pointed-arched windows and front portico filled in and has been covered with asbestos shingles. A two-story concrete block addition has been added to the south end. It is presently the home of the La Grange Church of Christ.
- C 103. Lindsey Duncan House. 301 West Jefferson Street. c. 1895. A well-preserved example of a Victorian Vernacular L-plan house featuring mill work decoration at the front porch. This two-story gable-roofed residence has a one-story rear ell, a hipped-roofed front porch with turned posts, sawnwork spandrels, a spindlework frieze, and a gable over the entrance, a bay window on the front-facing wing, and one-over-one sash windows. Vinyl siding has not obscured any original decorative elements. Lindsey Duncan and his brother, R. O. Duncan who lived across the street at 300 West Jefferson, were partners in certain local business concerns.
- N/C 104. DeHaven Memorial Church Family Life Center. 307 West Jefferson Street. 1986. Two historic houses were removed to make room for this large brick building which in scale and massing is out of keeping with the residential character of the street. The rectangular two-story building has a flat roof, a projecting central bay detailed with a large cross molded in brick, and a main entrance with a small portico near the west end.
- C 105. Charles Davis House. 309 West Jefferson Street. 1936. A fine late example of a Bungalow/Craftsman style residence. This one-and-one-half-story, brick-veneered, square-plan house has a steeply pitched, gable roof with a large gable-roofed front dormer and an engaged, front-facing gable-roofed porch. Detailing includes battered brick piers and a solid brick balustrade on the porch, exposed rafter tails, knee braces at the gable peaks and eight-over-one Craftsman-style sash. Built for druggist Charles Davis, this house replaced a c. 1910 house destroyed by fire.  
Cabin. Weatherboard. c. 1910. C.  
Garage. Concrete block and brick veneer. c. 1950. N/C
- C 106. McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home. 311 West Jefferson Street. 1936. The best example of Colonial Revival-style architecture in La Grange and

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the most distinctive 1930s building in the district. This two-story square-plan structure was designed to house a funeral home on the first floor and a residence above. The stone-veneered, hipped-roofed building has gable-roofed attic dormers on the front and sides, a central front door and flanking windows with sidelights and elliptical fanlights, twelve-over-twelve sash windows with soldier-course stone lintels, and two tall exterior end chimneys on the west side. The building is framed with terracotta block, and the first floor has a poured concrete floor supported by railroad rails. The grounds are extensively landscaped with shrubs, flowering trees, and evergreens. Architect Joe Bright designed the house; stone mason was Charles Miller. Funeral home occupies the site of the Taylor-Willett House, probably the first house to be built in La Grange, which was torn down to make room for the present structure. Doors and mantels in the funeral home come from the Taylor-Willett House and from another early house in La Grange.

- C 107. Jim Carter House. 401 West Jefferson Street. c. 1910. An intact Craftsman-style residence. This one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house has a hipped roof with large hipped-roofed wall dormers on three sides. The full-width recessed porch has Tuscan columns; front first-floor windows have leaded transoms.  
Large shed. Board-and-batten with raised-seam metal roof. c. 1910. C.  
Open carport. Wood posts. 1950s. N/C.
- C 108. 403 West Jefferson Street. c. 1910. A vernacular L-plan house with a few Craftsman details. This two-story hipped-roofed residence has a hipped-roofed wing, weatherboard siding, a hipped-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, and three-over-one Craftsman-style sash.  
Garage. Vertical board with corrugated metal roof. c. 1930. C.  
Shed. Vertical board with corrugated metal roof. c. 1910. C.

West Madison Street

- C 109. Fisher-Tucker House. 314 West Madison Street. c. 1918-19. A modified American Foursquare house with some Craftsman influences. This two-story residence has a hipped roof with a wide overhang and a shed-roofed front dormer, a recessed corner porch supported by square posts, one-over-one sash windows, and a scored-concrete foundation. Vinyl siding. Originally the home of Willie Fisher and her sister and brother-in-law, the Chauncey Tuckers. Tucker was a farmer who moved into town.
- N/C 110. Sam Ratcliff House. 316 West Madison Street. 1952. A small non-historic vernacular house that does not detract from the district. This

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one-story, square plan residence has a gable roof with a small front-facing gable wing, a recessed front porch, an exterior end chimney and eight-over-one and six-over-one sash. Vinyl siding.

- C 111. Willie and Charles Fisher House. 318 West Jefferson Street. 1903. A somewhat altered example of a Princess Anne-style residence. This two-story gable-roofed house has a T-plan with a square three-story tower in the corner between the front and side wings. The hipped-roofed front porch has a gable at the entrance bay and replacement aluminum columns on concrete piers. Although sided with aluminum, the house continues to contribute to the historic streetscape due to the preservation of original detailing such as stained-glass windows and a rooftop finial in the tower, ornamental bracing, roofline spandrels, as well as the overall massing. Built by Robert Fisher for Willie and Charles Fisher (he was a forman for the L and N Railroad).  
Garage. Composition board weatherboards. 1980s. N/C.
- N/C 112. Carter-Sauer House. 400 West Madison Street. c. 1905. A seriously altered Victorian Vernacular T-plan residence. This gable-roofed, two-story house has a wraparound porch with replacement aluminum columns and two-over-one sash windows. It is covered in aluminum siding and the eaves are boxed in metal. Contractor Frank Carter lived here for a few years; later it was the home of Fred Sauer.
- C 113. Thornton Guthrie House. 402 West Madison Street. c. 1915. A large intact modified Foursquare. This two-story, weatherboarded house has a hipped roof with a deep overhang, a wraparound front porch supported by Tuscan columns, a front door with large sidelights, and one-over-one sash windows. Side wings at the rear of the main block render the house T-shaped.  
Chicken house. Vertical board and weatherboard. Corrugated metal roof. 1920s. C.  
Garage. Sheet metal. 1920s. C.  
Coal shed/barn. Vertical board and concrete block. 1920s/1950s. N/C.
- C 114. Blakemore-Kerlin House. 309 West Madison Street. c. 1905. A somewhat altered Victorian Vernacular L-plan house. This two-story gable-roofed house has a square entrance area with a pent roof and a clipped second-story corner in the angle between the front and side wings, a wraparound front porch with turned posts, bargeboards in the gable ends, and one-over-one sash windows. Vinyl siding. Built for Ryon Blakemore, a partner in a grocery and meat business on Main Street; later the home of Hiram Kerlin, a farmer who moved into town.

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- C 115. Wolfe House. 311 West Madison Street. c. 1910. A somewhat altered American Foursquare house. This two-story, square-plan residence has a high hipped roof with a gable-roofed wall dormer, a full-width front porch with replacement columns on brick plinths, and a boxy, front entrance vestibule with double doors. Shiplap-style vinyl siding.
- C 116. Lee Sandifer House. 313 West Madison Street. c. 1910. An early twentieth century vernacular house with little detailing. This two-story hipped-roofed residence has a nearly square plan with a front-facing hipped-roofed wing, a wraparound porch with battered, paneled posts, and one-over-one windows. Vinyl siding. It was built by contractor William Wasson for Lee Sandifer.  
Garage. Board-and-batten. c. 1930. C.

North Second Avenue

- C 117. Crowe Building. 100 North Second Avenue. c. 1910. A representative example of a Turn-of-the-Century Commercial building. The two-story brick structure has a pressed-metal cornice, intact cast-iron storefronts, cast-stone sills and lintels, and one-over-one sash windows on the second floor. A metal railing spans each of the front display windows. A one-story L-shaped rear wing is brick on the Main Street facade and metal-sided wood on the west end. Retains interior pressed-metal ceiling. Built by Robert Crowe, a prominent attorney and, at one time, County Attorney, for his office (first floor) and his residence (second floor).
- N/C 118. 104 North Second Avenue. 1947. A non-contributing two-story commercial building. This concrete block building is brick veneered on the front facade and has a stepped parapet obscuring a barrel-vaulted roof. Industrial metal sash windows on the second floor are original; large plate glass display windows on first floor may be replacements.
- C 119. James Mount House. 106 North Second Avenue. c. 1840. Extremely significant as one of La Grange's earliest extant houses and as an unusual Kentucky example of a house with an exposed-face interior end chimney. This two-story single-pile house has a gable roof covered with raised-seam metal, weatherboard siding, two interior end chimneys (the north one exposed on the exterior to the second floor) and a two-story shed-roofed addition with a one-story shed addition (one end of which is a porch) extending beyond that. The front facade is five bays on the first floor with end windows flanking three paneled doors topped by small transoms; two pairs of windows appear on the second floor. The shed-roofed front porch with turned posts was added about 1905. Windows have nine-over-six sash

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and early shutters. When James Mount purchased the property in 1843, mention is made of "appurtenances and improvements" on the lot, suggesting that the house already was standing.

- C 120. Risley-Head House. 108 North Second Avenue. 1840s/c. 1890. Extremely significant as the grandest and most elaborate Victorian house remaining in La Grange. A two-story, weatherboarded, Victorian Eclectic house with an "I" house core, two large two-story additions that make it almost square in plan, and several one-story rear additions. House is said to have evolved from an early one-story dwelling into the present structure. Queen Anne detailing dates from c. 1890 and consists of decorative shinglework in the cross gable and gable ends and in a second-floor shingle band, one- and two-story bays, cut-away corners with sawnwork spandrels, and a cornice detailed with a chain-link motif applied in relief. The c. 1920 massive wraparound porch with a rusticated concrete block railing and battered, paneled posts is Craftsman in detailing. Judge I. T. Risley lived in this house through the 1870s and is responsible for some improvements; P. S. Head, one of the founders of and second president of the Oldham Bank and a prominent dealer in real estate, owned the house for many years and completed the changes after he moved in in the 1880s. Lot is surrounded on the east and north by a historic cast-iron fence. Shed. Board-and-batten. c. 1900. C.  
Root cellar. Domed brick covered with earth. 1880s. C.
- C 121. 204 North Second Avenue. c. 1875. An intact example of a Victorian shotgun. This one-story rectangular-plan house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof, and a rear addition and side porch. The front facade has bold cornice returns, large six-over-six sash windows, a paneled front door, and a hipped-roofed front porch with turned posts and spindlework spandrels.
- C 122. 206 North Second Avenue. c. 1880. A good example of a Victorian Vernacular modified T-plan house. The two-story gable-roofed structure has a shed-roofed porch that wraps around a front corner, a polygonal bay with a bracketed cornice on the front gabled facade, and shuttered two-over-two sash windows. Asbestos siding.
- C 123. 208 North Second Avenue. c. 1890. An intact Victorian Eclectic house with considerable Queen Anne detailing. The two-story, weatherboarded house has a modified L-plan and a hipped roof with gable-roofed wings. Detailing includes a hipped-roofed porch with turned columns, sawnwork spandrels, and a spindlework frieze, a band of fishscale shingles between the first and second floors and fishscale shingles in the gable ends, cut-away front corners with roofline spandrels, a cornice trimmed in relief with an "X" motif, and Queen Anne stained glass in the front door.

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- C 124. 207 North Second Avenue. c. 1850. One of three houses in the district displaying Gothic Revival influences. This one-story rectangular-plan residence has weatherboard siding, a central cross gable, interior end chimneys, a rear ell, and several other rear additions. Detailing consists of a diamond-shaped window with a quatrefoil motif in the front gable, a recessed front entrance, and an original flat-roofed front porch. Front door is new and front windows are replacements in shortened openings.

Fourth Avenue

- C 125. R. L. Duncan House. 200 Fourth Avenue. c. 1920. One of the most extensively detailed examples of a Bungalow/Craftsman residence in the district. A one-story, square-plan house with a side-facing gable roof and front-facing gabled porch. Detailing includes gable ends with wooden reliefwork applied over stucco, battered boxed posts on stone piers and a solid weatherboarded balustrade at the porch, roofline knee braces, and ten-over-one and six-over-one sash windows. The house has vinyl siding which has not obscured any original detailing. R. L. Duncan who developed the property as his home had an animal feed business and ran the family farm.  
Gazebo. Wood. 1980s. N/C  
Garage/workshop. Vertical paneling. 1980s. N/C
- C 126. 202 Fourth Avenue. c. 1913. A somewhat altered early-twentieth century vernacular house which approximates a modified American Foursquare and is almost identical to 101 Sixth Avenue. The two-story, weatherboarded residence has a hipped roof, a hipped-roofed side wing, and a rear two-story wing with a sleeping porch. The wraparound porch has been partially screened in and has some new cast-iron supports. Side lights flanking the front door have been filled in, and the door is a new replacement. Windows are nine-over-one sash.  
Garage. Weatherboard. 1940s. N/C
- C 127. Russell Thompson House. 204 Fourth Avenue. c. 1906. One of La Grange's few examples of a house with Colonial Revival styling. This two-story, weatherboarded house has a hipped roof and an "I"-house plan with a two-story rear ell. Detailing consists of two hipped-roofed dormers on the front, a full-width front porch with Corinthian columns and a convex extension at the center, a side bay, and front first-floor windows with decorative muntins in the transoms.  
Garage. Board-and-batten. c. 1930. C.

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- C 128. D. W. Griffith House. Listed in the National Register 6/3/76. 206 Fourth Avenue. 1905. Significant for its associations with D. W. Griffith. This two-story, weatherboarded, turn-of-the-century house has a gable roof, an irregular plan, and a one-and-one-half-story shed-roofed rear wing. Detailing includes bargeboards in the gable ends and a two-story front porch with a turned spindle railing and solid arched spandrels between the supports on the second floor. Porch detailing and large eight-over-eight windows on the first-floor front may not be original. Considerable alterations have occurred inside. Built for Charles Smith for use as a residence and a funeral home, and later purchased by Griffith for a home for his mother. Griffith lived here briefly in the late 1930s with his second wife.
- N/C 129. 304 Fourth Avenue. c. 1965. A small non-contributing one-story brick-veneered house with a rectangular plan and a hipped roof.
- C 130. W. C. Pryor House. 306 Fourth Avenue. c. 1910. An intact example of a turn-of-the-century Victorian Vernacular residence. The one-and-one-half-story square-plan residence has a pyramidal roof with a central chimney and a roofline gable on each elevation, a full-width, hipped-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, one-over-one sash windows, and a shed-roofed rear wing. Vinyl siding is the only exterior alteration. The last home of W. C. Pryor, partner in a local lumber business and father-in-law of P. D. Taylor who lived next door at 308 Fourth Avenue.  
Garage. Board-and-batten. 1920s. C.
- C 131. P. D. Taylor House. 308 Fourth Avenue. c. 1916. An intact example of an American Foursquare house. The weatherboarded residence with a two-story rear wing (incorporating a sleeping porch on its second floor) has a high hipped roof with hipped-roofed dormers on four sides. The full-width hipped-roofed front porch is detailed with rusticated concrete piers and an openwork block railing. A north-side bay window and two front doors with Craftsman-style sidelights complete the detailing. Contractor was Marshall Stivers who also built 207 and 301 Fifth Avenue in the district. Second home of P. D. Taylor, son of Reuben Thornton Taylor, the purchaser of the large tract of Taylor-Willett land on the west side of town. P. D. Taylor was one of the principal developers of the Taylor family land and manager of the family factory that canned produce from the extensive Taylor farms. A fine row of shade trees planted by the Taylors extends from this house to 410 Fourth Avenue at the edge of the district.  
Garage. Concrete block. 1960s. N/C
- C 132. Rowan Barclay Taylor House. 400 Fourth Avenue. c. 1918. One of two adjacent and unusual examples of Bungalow/Craftsman houses fabricated

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entirely of molded concrete block. The one-story square-plan house has a shallow gable roof with a gable-roofed front dormer. The full-width engaged shed-roofed front porch has brick piers on concrete block plinths and a concrete block railing. A polygonal bay on each side, a wooden rear porch, and one-over-one windows complete the detailing. The concrete blocks with beveled edges were molded on the site. Built for Rowan Barclay Taylor, son of P. D. Taylor who lived next door at 308 Fourth Avenue. About 1925, R. B. Taylor started the laundry that replaced the family canning operation.

- C 133. Reuben Madison Taylor House. 402 Fourth Avenue. c. 1918. One of two adjacent and unusual examples of Bungalow/Craftsman houses fabricated entirely of molded concrete block. Identical to 400 Fourth Avenue except that its concrete block is unpainted and placement of side polygonal bays is different. Built for Reuben Madison Taylor, brother of P. D. Taylor who lived at 308 Fourth Avenue.
- N/C 134. 404 Fourth Avenue. c. 1920. An altered example of a Dutch Colonial house with some Craftsman detailing. This one-and-one-half-story gambrel-roofed house has side shed-roofed dormers, a hipped-roofed front porch with battered piers and a solid railing, and three-over-one and four-over-one sash windows. Unfortunately the entire house, including the porch piers and railing, has been covered with aluminum siding.  
Garage/shed. Vinyl siding. 1920s. N/C.
- N/C 135. 406 Fourth Avenue. c. 1950. A small, vernacular non-historic house with a touch of English cottage styling. The one-story, brick- and stone-veneered residence has a gable roof, a rectangular plan with a south end porch and a shallow front-facing gable wing, and an exterior chimney on the front.  
Garage. Concrete block. 1970s. N/C
- C 136. 408 Fourth Avenue. c. 1920. A representative example of a Bungalow/Craftsman style residence. This one-and-one-half-story square-plan house has a gable roof with a shed-roofed front dormer and an attached gable-roofed front porch. Detailing includes weatherboard siding which is wider below the first-floor windows, a porch with large battered weatherboarded piers that extend to the ground, and six-over-one sash windows.  
Shed. Board-and-batten. 1920s. C  
Garage. Concrete block. 1970s. N/C
- C 137. 408 Fourth Avenue. c. 1920. An intact, but very deteriorated, example of a Bungalow/Craftsman house which is almost identical to its neighbor at 406 Fourth Avenue. Only difference is in four-over-one sash

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windows and the presence of exposed rafter ends. Until the 1940s Fourth Avenue ended just beyond this house at a gate that led to the Taylor farm.

Fifth Avenue

- C 138. B. F. Million House. 100 Fifth Avenue. 1910. An intact example of a late, restrained Princess Anne-style house with little detailing. This two-story, hipped-roofed residence with weatherboard siding has gable-roofed projections and two-tall chimneys. Simple detailing includes a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, one-over-one sash windows, three glazed doors, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. B. F. Million was a partner in a livery and feed business.  
Shed. Board-and-batten. c. 1910. C  
Garage. Shiplap siding. c. 1920. C
- C 139. Ireland-McCormick House. 1911. 102 Fifth Avenue. A variation of an American Foursquare house. This two-story hipped-roofed house with weatherboard siding has a hipped-roofed front dormer, an offset one-story wing at the southwest rear corner, a wraparound porch with brick pier supports which may not be original, and one-over-one sash windows. Built for the Richard Ireland family, it was sold soon after to Frank McCormick who was the L and N station master.  
Shed/garage. Vertical board with raised-seam metal roof. c. 1911. C
- C 140. Pruitt Brothers House. 104 Fifth Avenue. c. 1909. An intact example of an American Foursquare. This weatherboarded house has a very high hipped roof with hipped-roofed front and rear dormers, a full-width hipped-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns, two tall chimneys, and one-over-one sash windows.
- C 141. Mary Overstreet House. 106 Fifth Avenue. 1913. An intact Bungalow/Craftsman style house built as a duplex. The one-and-one-half-story, square-plan house, has weatherboard siding and a gable roof with a shed-roofed front dormer, exposed rafters, and roofline knee braces. The engaged full-width hipped-roofed front porch has paneled posts on paneled plinths. Three-over-one sash windows and two Craftsman doors in a projecting front entrance bay complete the detailing. Built for the widow of Samuel Howard Overstreet by her son Willis Overstreet.  
Garage. Aluminum siding. 1970s. N/C
- C 142. Ford-Cox House. 108 Fifth Avenue. c. 1918. An intact example of a finely-detailed Bungalow/Craftsman residence. This one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded house has a square plan, a gable roof with shed-roofed

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front and rear dormers, and a full-width recessed front porch. Detailing consists of roofline knee braces, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a porch with paired columns resting on a solid railing sheathed in a wide weatherboard that extends around the house below the windows. Built by Kirby Ford, a contractor, it became the fourth home in La Grange of Dr. W. H. Cox, a dentist, a few years later.

- C 143. Dr. W. H. Cox House. 203 Fifth Avenue. c. 1917. The most picturesque of La Grange's several finely detailed Bungalow/Craftsman residences. This one-story rectangular-plan house with weatherboard siding has a shallow hipped roof with a gable-roofed front dormer. The elaborate corner porch has an engaged cross-gambrel roof with exposed rafter ends, battered fieldstone piers that extend to the ground and support short wooden posts, and a stone patio extension which flanks the south side of the house and is finished off with stone piers linked together by a metal chain railing. Twenty-over-one sash and bay windows on the front and north side complete the detailing. The third house in La Grange built for Dr. W. H. Cox, a dentist.  
Garage. Weatherboard. c. 1920. C
- N/C 144. 205 Fifth Avenue. c. 1970. A one-story brick-veneered Ranch-style residence with a gable roof and a shallow front wing with a pedimented gable above.  
Garage. Brick veneered. c. 1970. N/C  
Shed. Metal. c. 1970. N/C
- C 145. John Speer House. 207 Fifth Avenue. c. 1915. An intact example of an American Foursquare with weatherboard siding and a hipped roof with a front gable-roofed dormer. The full-width, hipped-roofed front porch has rusticated concrete-block piers. Four-over-one sash windows, a bay on each side, a beveled concrete block foundation, and a one-story rear wing complete the detailing. House was built by contractor Marshall Stivers (who also built 301 Fifth Avenue and 308 Fourth Avenue) for John Speer, a well-to-do area farmer.  
Garage. Covered in tar paper. c. 1920. N/C
- C 146. 301 Fifth Avenue. c. 1915. An intact example of an American Foursquare, very similar to its neighbor at 207 Fifth Avenue. Major differences include an attic gable instead of a dormer, a poured concrete foundation, and a side entrance instead of a bay on the south side. Said to have been used as a small hospital in the 1920s. One of three houses in the district built by contractor Marshall Stivers.  
Garage. Concrete block. 1980s. N/C

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- C 146a. Gateposts at entrance to Sixth Avenue. 1910. Three of the original four rusticated concrete block gateposts that marked one entrance to the 1907 French and Head Subdivision are still in place at the Main Street end of Sixth Avenue. These simple large square piers flank the sidewalk on each side of Sixth Avenue. The west element closest to the street has been removed.
- C 147. W. F. Taggart House. 100 Sixth Avenue. c. 1913. A one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded Craftsman-style house with an asymmetrical plan and a multi-gabled roof. Detailing consists of a hipped-roofed wraparound porch with boxed posts and an openwork cast-stone block railing, exposed rafter ends and roofline knee braces, three-sided bays, a Craftsman-style front door, and nine-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows.  
Garage/apartment. Vertical board. 1980s. N/C
- C 148. Annie Elder House. 102 Sixth Avenue. c. 1908. A two-story restrained Princess Anne residence with a high hipped roof with gable-roofed projecting wings, two tall chimneys, and a wraparound corner porch with Tuscan columns and a dentil frieze. Windows are one-over-one sash; the first-floor front window has a leaded-glass transom. This house is the mirror image of 310 and 312 West Jefferson Street.
- C 149. 104 Sixth Avenue. c. 1909. A somewhat altered example of a Princess Anne house with a first floor veneered in concrete block. This two-story hipped-roofed house has gable-roofed projections and a tall corbeled chimney. Windows are one-over-one sash; the first-floor front window has a leaded-glass transom. The hipped-roofed front porch has replacement aluminum columns and the second floor has been sided with vinyl. Front door is a replacement. Despite these changes the house retains its salient features and continues to contribute to the historic streetscape.  
Garage. Weatherboard. 1950s. N/C
- C 150. Edward Garr House. 106 Sixth Avenue. 1910. An archetypical example of an American Foursquare residence with weatherboard siding, a hipped roof with hipped-roofed dormers on three sides, and a full-width hipped-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns. Windows and doors include diamond-paned windows in the dormers, one-over-one sash throughout the rest of the house, and a glazed front door with a leaded-transom and sidelights. Built for the Garr family who moved here from Louisville and raised bird dogs.
- C 151. Dick Ireland House. 101 Sixth Avenue. c. 1913. An early twentieth-century vernacular house with Craftsman influence. The two-story

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weatherboarded residence has a pyramidal roof with a hipped-roofed side projection. The wraparound hipped-roofed front porch has paneled posts. Windows are nine-over-one and twelve-over-one sash; the glazed front door has sidelights. This house is almost identical in plan and detailing to 202 Fifth Avenue. It was built for Dick Ireland, the county engineer for many years.

Shed. Shiplap siding. Raised-seam metal roof. c. 1915. C

- C 152. F. Sampson House. 103 Sixth Avenue. c. 1913. An example of a Craftsman-style residence. This one-and-one-half-story, square-plan house has weatherboard siding, a shallow-pitched gambrel roof with a gable-roofed front dormer, and a recessed corner porch. Detailing consists of a gable-roofed hood supported by knee braces that protects a paneled front door with narrow sidelights, nine-over-nine and nine-over-one windows, a side bay, and a pebble-dash stuccoed foundation.

Shed. Board-and-batten; corrugated metal roof. c. 1915. C

Garage. Vertical board; corrugated metal roof. c. 1920. C

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Historical Background

Oldham County was established in 1823 from parts of Shelby, Jefferson, and Henry counties. In January 1827, the Kentucky General Assembly passed an Act authorizing the citizens of Oldham County to vote to select their seat of justice, providing that not more than two places be put in nomination and that one of them be Westport, the river town on the Ohio that was at the time serving as the county seat. William Berry Taylor, owner of much land in Oldham County, submitted a proposal to the county court offering a fifty-acre tract of land at the crossroads of the Westport-Shelbyville and Louisville-New Castle roads, two of the county's most important routes, for the purpose of creating a new county seat. Although well situated on high ground with a spring, the property was selected by only one vote.

In May, 1827, Taylor conveyed the fifty acres to the newly appointed trustees of the town. He decreed that the town should be named La Grange in honor of General La Fayette, who had visited in the vicinity during his 1824 trip around the United States and whose home in France was called "La Grange." Taylor stipulated that the trustees select the ground necessary for a courthouse, a courtyard, a jail, and a stray pen, a half acre lot for a church, an additional half acre for a burial ground, and a half acre lot for a schoolhouse and spring lot. A parcel equal in size to the above was to be reserved for him. The remaining land was to be divided into lots and sold.

William T. Barbour, son-in-law of William Berry Taylor, was selected to survey the land and lay off the town into streets and lots. On July 24, 1827 he submitted his plot to the trustees, and on July 30, 1827 the first 56 of the 96 town lots were sold at public auction to a large group of people, many of whom later settled in the town. La Grange was laid out in a sixteen-block gridiron format with the courthouse square located prominently near the center of town. The county courts moved to a temporary building constructed on the La Grange courthouse square for their July, 1827 session and immediately ordered that a permanent courthouse be built. However, before the one-story wood-framed, gable-roofed courthouse was completed in September, 1828, an Act of the General Assembly generated by political pressure returned the seat of justice to Westport. Not until 1838 did a second citizen's vote return the county seat permanently to La Grange.

Almost no development occurred in La Grange before 1838. The population of the town in 1830 was only 27. Very little is known of who lived in La Grange then. One altered, double-pen log house at 207 North Walnut Street, outside the district, could date to this early period. Otherwise, no structures from this

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time remain. According to John T. Ballard,<sup>1</sup> an early resident, almost nothing but the empty courthouse was there in the 1830s. The 1838 return of the county courts to La Grange clearly was the catalyst for the first development. The town was incorporated in 1840, by which time the population had reached 233. According to Ballard, La Grange was bursting with residential and commercial building activity in the early 1840s. The Baptists, the earliest religious group established in La Grange, built a church about 1838 or 1839; the first Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed in 1842; the first Christian Church dated from about 1845. Funk Seminary, the town's prestigious school that evolved into Masonic College, was established in 1842. All these institutions were houses in substantial brick structures. In 1846, Lewis Collins in his Historical Sketches of Kentucky reported the presence of six lawyers, three physicians, five stores, and twelve to fifteen mechanic's shops. One wooden hotel is also known to have existed.

But it was the 1851 arrival of the railroad that really cemented the town's future. In 1830 the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company was set up to build a railroad between Lexington and some point on the Ohio River, but by 1834 construction had stopped and only the portion between Lexington and Frankfort had been completed. In 1847 the newly established Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company bought out the interests of the old company and began construction at both terminuses on a new line to connect Louisville and Frankfort. The track was completed in 1851 and was routed then, as it is today, straight down La Grange's Main Street. With the arrival of the railroad came the immediate expansion of the original town so that La Grange, for the first time, was able to compete with Westport as a commercial and shipping center. Even before the tracks were laid in 1851, two parcels of land--Taylor's Enlargement and Barbour's Enlargement--were subdivided and platted along the railroad right-of-way to the east of town. In 1854, the town's boundary was officially enlarged.

As in most southern towns, development in La Grange was virtually halted during the Civil War. The only Civil War action known to have taken place in the La Grange area occurred on September 5, 1864 as a slight skirmish in which the Confederate force retreated with a loss of seven men who were taken prisoner. Times were hard; recovery, however, was quick. Regular train service to Louisville was inaugurated soon after the war, and in 1869 La Grange became a junction town as a new branch line running northeast to Covington, Kentucky was joined to the tracks here. The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, as the line was now called, brought much railroad activity to La Grange, and by

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<sup>1</sup>John T. Ballard. "Reminiscences of John T. Ballard." The Oldham Era, November 12, 1926 and November 19, 1926.

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1881 when it was purchased by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, a round table, railroad shops, and many railroad employees were located at La Grange. By 1870 the town's population had grown to 612 (372 white and 240 black). In 1879 the town could boast of six churches, a public school, a highly regarded private school, a weekly newspaper, three hotels, five lawyers, two judges, three physicians, a dentist, four general stores, two groceries, one dry goods store, and two druggists among other businesses, trades, and professional services.<sup>2</sup> The original wooden courthouse burned in 1874, allowing for the construction of the much bigger and grander brick courthouse (#65) that remains today.

Little has been said of La Grange's black citizens who in 1870 comprised almost 40% of the town's population. After the Civil War blacks began to move into town from the surrounding countryside and to cluster in two neighborhoods in La Grange, one centered along South Second Avenue and Adams Street in the low land below the town spring and the other situated at the north edge of town along North First Avenue and Lee Street where the land begins to drop off rapidly. These areas, traditionally less desirable for development, remain the principal black neighborhoods today, although in a much altered form. Many of the original modest Victorian Vernacular wooden cottages have been seriously altered or replaced by 1930s through 1980s vernacular houses. Black people were employed as laborers on the railroad and, later, on the interurban rail line, and they worked on outlying farms. Census reports do not break down La Grange's population by race between 1870 and 1930, at which time blacks numbered only 157 or 14% of the population, but if we assume the town more or less paralleled the county in its racial makeup, it is clear that there was a steady out-migration of blacks from 1870 on. According to a knowledgeable black resident,<sup>3</sup> there were few commercial resources historically associated with La Grange's black residents. One two-story lodge hall and a black-run barbershop have been demolished. One somewhat altered historic black church remains on South Second Avenue. The town's well-built school for black children constructed in the 1920s with matching funds from the Rosenwald Foundation was one of nine such schools in Kentucky and many around the South. It has been altered and now serves as the black Baptist church.

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<sup>2</sup>Kentucky State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1879-1880. Detroit and Louisville: R. L. Polk and Co. and A. C. Danser, 1879, pp. 220-221.

<sup>3</sup>John E. Browning. 204 South Second Avenue, La Grange, Kentucky. Interview by Carolyn Brooks, February 9, 1988.

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The 1880s and 1890s in La Grange saw the slow development of new residential areas and of new commercial activity along Main Street. In 1884, La Grange's first bank, the Oldham Bank, was established. This was followed by the first building and loan association in 1889 and a second bank, People's Bank, in 1894. A new jail and jailer's residence (#66) were completed on the courthouse square in 1890. La Grange's only two industrial enterprises date from this period. A small and short-lived woolen mill was started in 1885; a canning factory began operations about 1895. (No buildings associated with these enterprises remain.) The town expanded both westward and eastward during the 1890s. 1894 saw the initial subdivision by the sons of Reuben Thornton Taylor of the very large tract of Taylor land owned until shortly before by Elizabeth Willett, daughter of William Berry Taylor. Russell's Addition, along newly extended East Jefferson Street, was laid out in 1898 by J. W. Russell.

The greatest changes in La Grange occurred between about 1900 and 1915. Telephone service was initiated in 1900 followed by electric service in 1912. Two disastrous fires in the 100 block of East Main Street, on the north side in about 1900 and the south side in 1910, destroyed many of the buildings and resulted in the construction of most of the present commercial structures. The imposing bank buildings that dominate two corners at the heart of the commercial area, the Oldham Bank (#74) and People's Bank (#18), were built respectively in 1904 and 1913. In 1907, an interurban rail line, the Louisville and Eastern, was extended from Louisville to La Grange making it for the first time a truly suburban town with hourly train service to the city. A new Louisville and Nashville passenger depot (#35) was completed about 1910. Between 1900 and 1910 the population grew from 646 to 1,152, a jump of more than 75%, due in large part to the Louisville and Eastern line. Many of the newcomers moved into two subdivisions laid out in 1907--the French and Head subdivision on the west side of town and Russell Court on the east, both almost completely developed by 1915. A large part of the Taylor land was divided into lots and built on during these years. In 1908 the Oldham County Board of Education was established, and in 1912 the first county high school was built in town. In 1910, due to the rise in population, La Grange was designated a fifth-class city (population 1,000-2,999), and for the first time it was governed by a mayor.

Development slowed but did not stop after 1915. City Hall (#56), was constructed in 1916. The historic commercial area grew with the addition of three brick store buildings (#19, 76, 77), a large garage/auto showroom (demolished) and the newspaper office (#26). A few residences were built, particularly in the western part of town on the land the Taylor family was continuing to subdivide. As in most communities across the nation, building virtually ceased during the 1930s Depression years. In La Grange, the period is highlighted by the installation, beginning in 1930, of the city's first water

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system and the 1938 construction of a modern hospital (outside the district). The McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home (#106), built in 1936, represents the only major commercial development; five houses in the district document the period's very small amount of residential building activity.

Until the 1970 completion of Interstate 71 through Oldham County, the town had changed very little since the 1930s. A small residential building boom following the end of World War II resulted in the construction of a number of typical, small 1940s Cape Cod style houses along Madison Street and Fourth and Fifth Avenues. A handful of new commercial structures were erected from the late 1940s through the 1960s. The population only rose from 1,394 to 1,713 between 1940 and 1970. Since then it has doubled as La Grange has become a busy bedroom community for Louisville. There has been intense commercial development in La Grange since 1970, particularly along the strip of Ballardsville Road (State Road 53) between I-71 and the center of town. Fortunately, the majority of this development has occurred outside the historic portion of the town, so that the Central La Grange Historic District has retained much of its integrity. As a result, the district will be taken into account in the local planning process as yet more development occurs.

### Community Planning and Development and Transportation

In terms of community planning and development and transportation, the district is significant for providing a good example of a nineteenth century Kentucky town whose growth and development were determined by its status as a county seat and as a railroad town. The large portion of La Grange's original fifty-acre tract within the district is evident in its gridiron street plan which so often identifies communities that were planned upon establishment as county seats. Its large courthouse square, prominently situated on high ground near the center of the community, is typical of such towns. The presence of historic commercial and residential properties surrounding the square provides an important example of typical early courthouse-town development. This mix of building types has been lost over the years in many towns as centrally-located early residences have been lost to commercial development.

The east and west parts of the district document the town's pattern of development after the arrival of the railroad in 1851. Portions of both of the town's two earliest subdivisions, Taylor's Enlargement and Barbour's Enlargement, located to either side of the railroad tracks on the eastern edge of town and dating from the time the railroad was being constructed, are in the district. These areas, along an east-west axis that follows the track, provide evidence of how the arrival of the railroad encouraged development and of how

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the line's location influenced the direction of future growth. On the west side of town the district contains the French and Head subdivision, one of two early twentieth century subdivisions in La Grange laid out with a "court" plan that featured an entrance marked by gate posts and, originally, no exit at the far end. This subdivision is important as a small-town interpretation of this popular urban residential plan of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

La Grange provides a very unusual example of a railroad town in which the railroad totally dominates the community's main commercial street by bringing all traffic to a halt when a train passes through town. One can only speculate that the explanation for this unusual planning feature lies with the very early date of this rail line. No doubt in 1847, when the right-of-way for the track was being planned, railroad officials and La Grange's city fathers did not predict the future inconvenience that would be caused by routing a railroad down the relatively narrow, sixty-six-foot-wide street that cannot accommodate parking, a train and two lanes of traffic at the same time.

The district's significance in the area of transportation is enhanced by the presence of two historic depots. These are the only two extant depots in all of Oldham County whose history is closely tied to the railroad. The c. 1910 Louisville and Nashville Depot (#35) is the last in a series of railroad passenger depots that occupied this general site on the east end of town. The 1907 Louisville and Eastern Electric Railroad Passenger and Freight Depot on West Main Street (#67) is the only reminder of the interurban rail line that served La Grange from 1907 to the 1930s. Together they document the important role played by the railroad, and later the commuter line, in the town's history.

Commerce

In terms of commerce, the district is significant for containing numerous early stores, banks, hotels, and other commercial buildings that document its historic role as the principal commercial center for La Grange and Oldham County. The commercial area in the district served as the center for day-to-day commercial activities of the townspeople and the residents of the surrounding agricultural countryside. These activities included retailing, banking, professional services, hotel accommodations, and entertainment. The 1874-75 Sauer Building (#75) housed a general store on the first floor and an "opera house" on the second. As one of the town's largest and grandest commercial structures, it is very significant as La Grange's earliest intact commercial building and as the only one remaining to document its nineteenth century commercial life. A large group of commercial structures dating from c. 1900 to 1915 comprise the great majority of such buildings in La Grange and document the range of

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commercial enterprises in the town at the height of its development. These include store buildings (some with offices upstairs), bank buildings, hotels, and a movie theater. Three buildings constructed during the 1920s illustrate the town's on-going commercial prosperity, while the 1936 McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home (#106) represents the sole Depression era commercial venture in La Grange.

### Politics and Government

In terms of politics and government, the district is significant for containing the county courthouse with its associated jail and jailer's residence and the city hall which represent the seat of county government in Oldham County and the seat of local government in La Grange respectively. These buildings are important in Oldham County and La Grange as the unique representation of government services in the area. The commodious, architect-designed courthouse, built to replace an earlier, much more modest structure destroyed by fire, documents the county's growing prosperity and image-consciousness in the 1870s. Together with the 1890 jailer's residence and up-to-date jail, it provides evidence of the full range of judicial, administrative, and protective services provided by county government during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

La Grange City Hall (#56), built in 1916 at the height of the town's growth and prosperity and shortly after its 1910 designation as a fifth-class city, documents the community's new found civic pride and ability to provide services. With a fire station on the ground floor and city offices (and for some years the town library) above, the building was, until 1969, when the city moved to a new building, the focal point of all local civic functions. The 1930 water tower (#59), part of the original city water system installed with money raised by City of La Grange water bonds, documents the important role played by local government in establishing the town's infrastructure.

### Architecture

In terms of architecture, the district is significant for its large intact collection of buildings that document the typical styles, types, forms, building materials, and methods of construction that were found in La Grange during the century spanning circa 1840 to 1938. These buildings provide representative examples of modest residential, commercial, governmental, religious, and transportation-related structures in Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass region. The large number and variety of historic structures in the district make it significant as a record of small-town architecture of the 1840s through the 1930s. With the

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exception of schools, building types represented include examples of almost all the resources typically found in the small towns which developed during this period.

La Grange's residential architecture provides both unusual and typical examples of modest dwellings that illustrate how national styles and forms were adapted to the needs and tastes of a small Kentucky town. The district's dwellings provide examples of vernacular houses with Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival influences; of a variety of Victorian house types and styles including Princess Anne-style dwellings and T- and L-plan cottages with sawn and spindlework porch detailing; of American Foursquare and Bungalow/Craftsman style houses; and of a very few Colonial Revival-influenced structures including Cape Cod cottages. Wood is the pervasive building material used in residential construction, employed both structurally and decoratively in the framing, siding and detailing of nearly all the houses in the district. Limestone or concrete block is typically used for foundations, brick for chimneys; and stone and concrete block are utilized infrequently for veneer sidings and porch detailing.

Dating from the 1840s to the 1870s, the period of La Grange's earliest surviving construction, four houses are of particular significance. The c. 1840 William Barbour House (#10), perhaps the oldest remaining house in the district and certainly the grandest of the older dwellings, is important as the only early brick house and the only house in town to exhibit some Federal detailing. The c. 1840 James Mount House (#118) and the c. 1850 Rob Morris House (#1) provide rare Kentucky examples of a coastal North Carolina chimney form in which an interior end chimney is exposed on the exterior to the second floor level. They illustrate how this construction technology was transmitted across the county by westward-moving settlers. In addition, these two three-bay, two-story, heavy wood-framed houses are excellent, intact examples of a common La Grange house form of which there are very few remaining illustrations. The J. R. Clark House (#79) with its rectangular plan, its front-facing roofline gable with a pointed-arched attic vent, and its delicate sawnwork trim is significant as the town's finest example of a Gothic Revival-influenced cottage, a second house form in La Grange once popular but now infrequently found.

From the late Victorian period of the 1880s and 1890s and the early decades of the twentieth century, the years of La Grange's greatest growth and development, there are a number of important intact examples of houses illustrating national trends in housing design. The Risley-Head House (#120), the only remaining example of a grand house from the late 1800s in La Grange, is the outstanding late Victorian residence in the district. With its elaborate detailing including two-story bays, cut-away corners trimmed with sawnwork spandrels, decorative shinglework, and an unusual cornice trimmed with relief

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work, the house exhibits many Queen Anne-style pattern-book features. Of great interest in the district is the excellent collection of American Foursquare and Bungalow/Craftsman houses that provides good examples in La Grange and Oldham County of these styles. The R. L. Duncan House (#125) and the Dr. William Cox House (#143) are particularly fine bungalows with extensive Craftsman detailing including a variety of exterior building materials, prominent front porches with battered porch piers, bay windows, and Craftsman-style multi-paned-over-one sash windows.

The few 1930s houses in the district, most of them much smaller than their early twentieth century neighbors, document in La Grange the dramatic reduction in scale that occurred across the United States in Depression-era housing. The one exception is the very fine Colonial Revival-style McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home (#106) designed in a residential form to accommodate a first floor funeral home and second floor housing. One of the few buildings in the district designed by an architect, it illustrates many high-style Colonial Revival features including a hipped roof with gable-roofed dormers and a symmetrically organized front facade with elliptical fanlights over windows and door.

La Grange's fine collection of modest commercial structures, many of them with intact storefronts and interior detailing, provides excellent illustrations of small-town commercial styles, types, and building technologies from 1875 to 1930. These one- and two-story, load-bearing brick buildings with their cast-iron or wooden storefronts, corbeled-brick or pressed-metal cornices, and parapet roofs are typical of the commercial structures found in small Kentucky towns of the period. The 1874-75 Sauer Building (#75) with its elaborate detailing is particularly significant as the town's only example of full-blown Victorian Commercial styling. The large group of commercial buildings dating from 1900 to about 1915 with their cast-iron storefronts and pressed-metal cornices provide excellent examples of the Turn-of-the-Century Commercial style in La Grange and Oldham County. Duncan's Hardware (#36), Ballard Brothers store (#24), and the 115-121 East Main Street block (#39) are important examples among this group. Dating from the 1910s and 1920s, a collection of Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style buildings, generally characterized by restrained facades frequently executed in tapestry brick, provides stylistic contrast to the Turn-of-the-Century Commercial buildings. The Ellis Building (#76) and the Oldham Era Building (#26) best illustrate this later style.

Rounding out the building styles and types present in the Central La Grange Historic District are the 1874-75 Renaissance Revival-influenced county courthouse (#65), the 1890 Victorian Eclectic jailer's residence (#66) and 1907 Louisville and Eastern depot (#67), the 1888-89 Gothic Revival-influenced Methodist Episcopal Church (#93), the 1895 High Victorian Gothic DeHaven

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Memorial Baptist Church (#68) and the c. 1910 Mission-influenced Louisville and Nashville Depot (#35). Of these buildings the courthouse and the two churches are particularly important structures in the district in their more elaborate styling and cupola and spires which help to articulate the center of La Grange.

Very little is known about the design sources for the buildings in the district. Names of architects and builders that can be associated with individual structures are very limited. The modest vernacular character of the majority of the buildings suggests that most were constructed by contractors whose main design source was pattern books. Of the many builders who worked in La Grange over the years, only six can be definitely connected with specific buildings in the district. Frank Carter's name is incised into the steps of the J. Wood Yager House which he built in 1910 at 500 Kentucky Avenue. O. B. Ratcliffe, known to have been a builder at one point in his career, constructed two houses for his family, the first about 1905 at 302 East Main Street and the second about 1910 at 308 West Main Street. William Wasson built 313 West Madison Street about 1910, and 402 and 406 Kentucky Avenue in 1937. Marshall Stivers is responsible for 308 Fourth Avenue and 207 and 301 Fifth Avenue, all built about 1915. Kirby Ford lived in a house he built in about 1918 at 108 Fifth Avenue for a few years. The Waldo Trigg House at 420 Kentucky Avenue was built in 1836 by a Mr. Stoess of nearby Crestwood, Kentucky.

Two architects who designed buildings in the district have been identified. Monroe Q. Wilson, a Louisville architect listed in the city directory from 1874 until 1901 when he moved to Pittsburgh, is responsible for the 1874-75 Oldham County Courthouse. He is known to have designed a school and a fire station in Louisville among other buildings. Joe Bright, architect of the 1936 McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home, was a native of nearby Eminence, Kentucky and, at the time of the funeral home project, a recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture. He went on to spend many years working at Williamsburg. Extensive research has failed to uncover the name of the architect responsible for the DeHaven Memorial Baptist Church, the only other building in the district that quite clearly was architect-designed.

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1. Central La Grange Historic District
2. La Grange, Oldham County, Kentucky
3. Photographer, Carolyn Brooks
4. Date: March, 1988.
5. Negatives on file with the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

(The above information is the same for all 39 photographs submitted with this nomination. Below, the photographs are listed in the order of their photograph numbers. Building names and/or street addresses are indicated and each view is described.

1. Oldham County Courthouse (#65) from West Main Street; photographer facing northeast.
2. Oldham Bank (#74), 101 West Main Street, photographer facing west.
3. Sauer Building (#75), 111 West Main Street (left) and Ellis Building (#76), 113-115 West Main Street (right), photographer facing south.
4. City Hall (#56), 109 North First Avenue (foreground) and 111, 113, and 115 North First Avenue (#57, 58, 60) (background); photographer facing east.
5. Northeast corner of East Main Street and North First Avenue including People's Bank (#18) at 100 East Main Street (center); photographer facing east.
6. South side of East Main Street between First Avenue and Walnut Street including 101-123 East Main Street (#37-40); photographer facing south.
7. 110-112 East Main Street (#21) (left) the Central Hotel (#22) at 114 East Main Street (center), and 116 East Main Street (#23) (right); photographer facing east.
8. 116 East Main Street (#23) (left) and Ballard Brothers (#24) at 118 East Main Street (right); photographer facing north.
9. South side of East Main Street at corner of Main Street and Walnut Avenue including Masonic Temple (#42) at 127 East Main Street (left); photographer facing west.

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10. North side of East Main Street at corner of Walnut Street including Post Office (#25) at 200 East Main Street (left) and Oldham Era Building (#26) at 202 East Main Street (center) in foreground; photographer facing east.
11. Dr. James T. Berry House (#31) at 300 East Main Street (left) and O. B. Ratcliff House (#32) at 302 East Main Street (right); photographer facing east.
12. East Main Street at corner of Walnut Street including 301 East Main Street (#46) (foreground) and Rogers-Lee House (#45) at 209 East Main Street (background), photographer facing west.
13. Louisville and Nashville Passenger Depot (#35), East Main Street, photographer facing north.
14. South side of East Main Street at east edge of district including 413 East Main Street (#54) (left), 405 East Main Street (#53) (center), 403 East Main Street (#52) (right), photographer facing west.
15. 304 East Washington Street (#5) (left) and 306 East Washington Street (#6) (right); photographer facing north.
16. 303 East Washington Street (#14) (left) and 301 East Washington Street (#13) (right); photographer facing south.
17. Blakemore House at 205 East Washington Street (#11) (left) and William T. Barbour House (#10) at 203 East Washington Street (right); photographer facing south.
18. Corner of Walnut Street and East Washington Street including 109 South Walnut Street (#64) (foreground) and former Baptist Church (#2) at 206 South Washington Street (background); photographer facing east.
19. Rob Morris House (#1), 110 East Washington Street; photographer facing east.
20. James Mount House (#119), 106 North Second Avenue; photographer facing west.
21. Risley-Head House (#120), 108 North Second Avenue; photographer facing west.
22. 204 North Second Avenue (#121) (left) and 206 North Second Avenue (#122) (right); photographer facing north.
23. Louisville and Eastern Interurban Depot at 204 West Main Street (#67) (left) and the Crowe Building (#117) at 100 North Second Avenue (right); photographer facing east.

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24. DeHaven Memorial Baptist Church (#68), 300 West Main Street; photographer facing north.
  25. J. R. Clark House (#79), 309 West Main Street; photographer facing southwest.
  26. O. B. Ratcliff House (#70) at 308 West Main Street (left) and S. E. DeHaven House (#69) at 306 West Main Street (right); photographer facing east.
  27. Waldo Trigg House (#86) at 420 Kentucky Avenue and Yager-Mount House (#87) at 422 Kentucky Avenue; photographer facing west.
  28. J. Wood Yager House (#88) at 500 Kentucky Avenue (left) and the Smith-Elbrick House at 510 Kentucky Avenue (right); photographer facing south.
  29. Wilhite-Hall House (#92), 514 Kentucky Avenue (root cellar on right); photographer facing west.
  30. West side of Sixth Avenue between Main Street and Jefferson Street including 102 Sixth Avenue (#148) (left), 104 Sixth Avenue (#149) (center) and 106 Sixth Avenue (#150) (right); photographer facing north.
  31. Dr. W. H. Cox House (#143), 203 Fifth Avenue; photographer facing east.
  32. East side of Fifth Avenue north of Jefferson Street including 205 Fifth Avenue (#144) (right); 207 Fifth Avenue (#145) (center), and 301 Fifth Avenue (#146) (left); photographer facing northeast.
  33. R. L. Duncan House (#125), 200 Fourth Avenue; photographer facing north.
  34. Russell Thompson House (#127), 204 Fourth Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
  35. West side of Fourth Avenue at intersection with Spring Street including P. D. Taylor House (#131), 308 Fourth Avenue (center); photographer facing north.
  36. West side of Fourth Avenue north of Spring Street including Reuben Madison Taylor House (#133), 402 Fourth Avenue (center); photographer facing north.
  37. North side of West Jefferson Street between Third and Fourth Avenues including 308 West Jefferson Street (# 99) (right), 310 West Jefferson Street (#100) (center), and 312 West Jefferson Street (#101) (left); photographer facing north.

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38. McCarty and Ricketts Funeral Home (#106), 311 West Jefferson Street;  
photographer facing west.
  
39. Lindsey Duncan House (#103) at 301 West Jefferson Street (left) and DeHaven  
Memorial Church Family Life Center (#104) at 307 West Jefferson Street  
(right); photographer facing west.