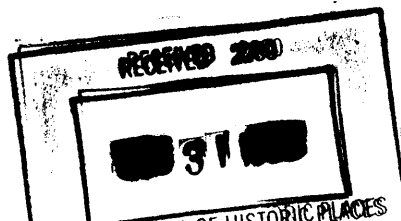


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



99-46

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Russell, Judge Willis House

other names/site number Verona House/HE183

2. Location

street & number 201 South Main Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Brooksville

N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hernando code 053 zip code 34601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/17/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H Beall

Date of Action

1-27-99

Russell, Judge Willis House
Name of Property

Hernando, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
roof Metal
other

Narrative Description

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

Russell, Judge Willis House
Name of Property

Hernando, Florida
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
 Politics/Government _____

Period of Significance

1925-1929 _____

Significant Dates

1925 _____

Significant Person

Russell, Willis M. _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Unknown _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository _____
 # _____

Rusell, Judge Willis House
Name of Property

Hernando, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	6	4	2	8	0	3	1	5	8	9	7	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul L. Weaver, Consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December, 1998

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Robert L. Boyd

street & number 201 South Main Street telephone (352) 796-4001

city or town Brooksville state Florida zip code 34601

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Judge Willis Russell House, located at 201 South Main Street in downtown Brooksville, Florida, is a former private residence, now adapted for use as a bed and breakfast inn and antique shop. It rises two stories in height and has a gambrel roof, wood frame structural system and a wooden exterior. The interior contains a living room, dining room, and kitchen at the first floor level and bedrooms at the second. An open side porch has been removed and a rear side porch has been enclosed. The remainder of the building is relatively unaltered.

SETTING

The Judge Willis Russell House is located two blocks south of the commercial and governmental center of Brooksville, the county seat of Hernando County. It is situated on a small, less than one acre lot in a residential area, consisting primarily of wood, frame, one and two story homes.

The Russell House is surrounded by large, mature live oaks. The porch is accessed by concrete steps and a brick walk which appear to date to the time when the building was constructed. A non-historic storage shed is located at the rear (east) elevation of the building (photographs 1-4).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The two story Russell House has a rectangular shaped ground plan and regular massing. Its main elevation is oriented toward Main Street. It rests on an original brick pier foundation and has a wood, platform frame, structural system. The exterior finish is wooden weatherboard. The main roof is a gambrel type with full-width shed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The roof surfacing appears to be the original galvanized sheet metal in a V-crimp pattern (photographs 1-4).

Windows are double-hung sash in a one-over-one light pattern. The fenestration pattern of the main elevation is regular and symmetrical. The main elevation, which is the broad side of the building, is five bays wide at both the first and second story level. The window and door openings are located in ranks. There is a centrally placed entrance on the first story. Two singly placed sash windows flank the north and south sides of the entrance. At the second story level there are five singly placed sash windows (photographs 1-4).

A one-story full width porch, with chamfered posts, spans the main elevation. The porch has five bays. Except for the central entrance bay, the porch is enclosed with a non-historic rail system (photographs 1-2).

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

The south elevation is four bays wide on the first story and two on the second. The fenestration pattern is irregular and asymmetrical. The first story level has two standard size, singly placed sash windows. Smaller sash windows provide light and air to the bathroom and kitchen. The second story level contains only two standard size, singly placed, sash windows (photographs 2-3).

The east (rear) elevation is two bays wide on the first story and three on the second. The fenestration pattern is irregular and asymmetrical. The first story level has one standard size and one smaller sash window, both singly placed. The second story level contains two, standard size, singly placed sash windows on either side of a smaller, centrally placed bathroom window. A porch, formerly open, has been enclosed at the southeast corner of the building (photograph 4).

The north elevation is two bays wide at the second story. The fenestration pattern is regular and symmetrical. The first story is unbroken. The second story level contains only two, standard size, singly placed sash windows.

This frame vernacular house with Colonial Revival influences is an example of a mail-order catalogue house, the components of which were prefabricated, shipped, and assembled on site in 1925. One of the prominent features of the Russell House is its gambrel roof. The gambrel roof is characterized by two slopes on each side (photograph 3).

Interior

The interior of the Russell House has a symmetrical floor plan, two rooms deep on both the first and second floors. A centrally placed entrance opens to a reception hall. The first floor contains a living room on the north side of the hall and a dining room and kitchen on the south. Interior wall and ceiling finishes are plaster over lath. Floors throughout the interior are Douglas Fir. There is a fireplace in the living room and French doors in the hall. Original cabinets remain in the kitchen (photographs 5-9).

On the second floor, there are four bedrooms, each with a closet, and a bathroom. The bathroom is located at the rear of the second floor (photographs 10-11).

Alterations

Alterations have been minimal and have not compromised the basic historic integrity of the building. The original side porch on the north elevation has been removed and a rear porch has been enclosed (photograph 4). The front

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

porch at one time was screened, but in recent years, its openness has been restored. The original balustrade has been replaced (photographs 1-2). The bathroom and kitchen have also undergone remodeling. Nonetheless, the interior and exterior of the building retain their original physical appearance to a remarkable degree.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Judge Willis Russell House, constructed in 1925, is significant at the local level under criteria B and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It has significance in the area of Politics/Government at the local level as the home of Willis Mounger Russell, one of Brooksville's foremost residents and local officials during the 1920s. The Russell House has additional significance in the area of architecture as an example of an early 20TH century mail-order catalog home. These houses were popular around the country and were meant to fill a need for sturdy, inexpensive, modern housing. The Russell House was one of the largest homes in Brooksville at the time of its construction and one of the first to have modern amenities such as electricity and indoor plumbing.

HISTORIC CONTEXT, The Development of Brooksville, 1856-1930

The Judge Willis Russell House is located at Brooksville, the county seat of Hernando County. Concentrated settlement of the area encompassing Hernando County began after the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). In response to the growing settlement of the area the Florida Legislature subdivided Hernando County from Alachua County on February 24, 1843. The legislature named the county for Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto.

The state legislature later re-named the county Benton, for Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, a United States Senator. Benton sponsored the Armed Occupation Act of 1842, which provided land grants to new settlers and resulted in the removal of most of the Seminole Indians from the Florida Peninsula. These land grants resulted in a rapid increase in the population of Hernando County during the 1840s. Most of the settlers were immigrants from South Carolina and Georgia. Thomas Hart Benton's moderate position on slavery and the Missouri Compromise caused extremists in the Florida Legislature to switch the name back to Hernando County on December 24, 1850.

On June 2, 1887 the state legislature subdivided Citrus and Pasco counties from greater Hernando County. Brooksville, the county seat, is located in the rolling hills of central Hernando County. At an elevation of 328 feet above sea level, it is one of the highest points in peninsular Florida. The original county seat was located at a place called Ft. DeSoto, but it was eventually moved to Brooksville because of its more central location. Brooksville was founded in 1856 and named for Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina, famous for his assault on Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. The town was officially incorporated on October 13, 1880.

Brooksville developed as a commercial and banking center and rail shipping point for surrounding Hernando County. During the late nineteenth century, Hernando County citrus cultivation and hard rock phosphate mining developed as major industries. Brooksville was the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Lines which served both of these burgeoning industries. Beyond citrus and phosphate, other important industries during the period prior to 1930 were turpentine production, timbering, limerock mining, and cattle ranching.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

Brooksville and Hernando County, like the State of Florida, experienced dynamic periods of economic and population growth followed by dramatic declines. The late nineteenth century economic growth of Hernando County was characterized by the rapid growth of the citrus industry. This period ended with the "Great Freeze" of the winter of 1894-1895, when virtually all fruit and many trees in the county were destroyed by a series of bitter freezes. Many citrus growers went out of business, and the only bank in Brooksville went bankrupt.

The 1920s, known as the "Florida Boom," was another period of rapid growth. By 1920 Brooksville had grown from a frontier hamlet to a small town of 1,600 people, roughly one-third of the county total. It was sufficiently large to support two newspapers and was significant for packing and shipping citrus and other agricultural products. Because of its agricultural importance, Brooksville was selected as the location of the United States Plant Introduction Station. The Station served as the location of experiments on the cultivation and transplantation of a variety of plants. Much of the economic growth during the 1920s was based on real estate speculation and development. The collapse of the Florida Boom in 1926 and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 ended this historic period of growth and development in Brooksville much as it did throughout the state.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Judge Willis M. Russell, the original owner of the Russell House, was one of Brooksville's most prominent residents during the 1920s. Willis Mounger Russell was born at Buena Vista, Georgia, April 19, 1877, but moved to Florida at an early age. He was the son of the Reverend A.M.C. Russell, a prominent resident of Brooksville and Hernando County in his own right, who once served as Mayor.

Willis M. Russell followed in his father's footsteps as a public servant and civic leader. During the early twentieth century Judge Russell became one of the more conspicuous figures in Brooksville and Hernando County. He was city clerk and property assessor, and later a justice of the peace. In 1923, Florida Governor Cary A. Hardee appointed Willis Russell as a county judge to replace the late G.V. Ramsey. Judge Russell was later elected to the office, which he held until his death. He was president of Hernando General Hospital, a member of the local Masonic lodge, the Modern Woodsmen of America and proprietor of a local hardware store. He and his wife, Mable G. Russell, occupied the house at 201 South Main Street with their eight children. Judge Russell died in 1929 at the age of fifty-one. The funeral services were held at this house, where members of his family continued living until the 1950s.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Between 1908 and 1940 Sears, Roebuck and Company was one of the principal providers of sturdy, inexpensive modern homes in the United States. Sears sold more than 450 ready-to-assemble designs ranging from mansions

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

to bungalows to summer cottages. Beyond their architectural significance, Sears homes were technically innovative. They were frequently the first in their communities to have indoor plumbing and electricity.

Although Sears was the largest, it was not the only American company which sold pre-fabricated houses and architectural plans. Between 1895 and 1940, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Hodgson Company, and Aladdin Homes contributed to the dissemination of popular architectural styles through ready-to-assemble house kits. The Alladin Company, organized about 1905 in Bay City, Michigan, advertised the "Readi-Cut House" that could be assembled in one day. Most companies offered varying degrees of services and materials. A full line of lath, plaster, paint, and pre-cut wood products was available, but consumers were advised to secure their masonry products from a local distributor.

In 1908 Sears issued its first catalog devoted exclusively to mail-order homes. Entitled *Book of Modern Homes and Building Designs*, the catalog featured 22 styles priced between \$650 and \$2,500. Sears provided not only pre-fabricated homes down to nails, but also cost estimates for labor and financing. The Sears construction manual provided specifications for plumbing, electrical work, plastering and heating. The manual was written for the owner and building contractor and included blueprints for elevations, and plans for floors and foundations. The company also provided a paint catalog.

Sears produced three categories of pre-built homes. The Honor Built were the highest quality. They were pre-cut and pre-fitted at the factory, and contained top quality wooden materials such as cypress siding, cedar shingles, and clear grade pine, oak, and walnut. The Standard Built contained less wood and lower quality materials and were typically not cut or fitted at the factory. The third category were the Simplex Sectional cottages. These were modest one-story houses built for summer use.

By 1910, Sears and other companies had flooded the market with architectural plans and building kits which closely mirrored contemporary architectural trends. Mail-order houses followed rather than set architectural styles in the United States. The Colonial Revival persisted as a popular design, but other styles, such as Bungalow, Mission, Queen Anne, and Tudor Revival, were also available. House designs originated from a variety of sources. Some were bought from private architects or came from the company's staff architects. Others were copied from popular house designs or acquired from architectural or building publications. Furthermore, most mail-order houses were frequently modified prior to or during construction, floor plans were sometimes reversed, materials were substituted, and features were added or deleted. Because owners were directly involved with design selection and actual construction, they were especially proud of their houses once they were erected.

A number of mail-order catalogue houses appear in communities throughout Florida. Winter Garden's North Residential Historic District contains a Bungalow ready-to-assemble house kit built in 1913. Examples of "The

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

Osborne," a ready-to-assemble Bungalow house kit available from Sears between 1916 and 1929, have been documented in the West DeLand Historic District and Lakeland's Dixieland neighborhood. The "Glen Falls," a Dutch Colonial Revival model standing on West Orange Street in Davenport, Polk County, was offered by Sears between 1926 and 1929. In kit form, the house sold for between \$4,500 and \$4,909, depending on desired features. Other ready-to-assemble houses have been documented in Lake Helen and Port Orange.

Frame Vernacular

Vernacular houses are designed without imitating a specific style. Most often they are built by nonprofessionals and, in many cases, by the occupants themselves. These structures tend to be simple, largely unornamented, and constructed out of readily-available materials. The Russell House, however, is a mail-order kit house, a type that was marketed nationwide.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Russell House is important locally as a mail-order catalogue house. Catalogue houses are distinguishable by numbers stenciled on ceiling rafters that are keyed to construction blueprints provided by the company. This evidence is present with the Russell House. The house was shipped by rail to Brooksville from Cairo, Illinois, in the spring of 1925. The house filled two box cars of the Tampa Northern Railroad and required two days to unload.

The Russell House resembles the Sears, Roebuck and Company "Verona," model (see figure one) an Honor Built Home, the highest quality pre-fabricated house produced by Sears. The "Verona" was a Dutch Colonial Revival style residence, characterized by a side-facing gambrel roof. There were slight differences in the exterior detailing between the 1918 and 1926 models; the 1918 model was probably the simpler of the two. The Russell House differs from the "Verona", in its fenestration and porch design, and slightly altered floor plan.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

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Jones, James H. **Governmental Guide to Hernando County**. Brooksville: Hernando County, c. 1965.

Morris, Allen. **The Florida Handbook**. Tallahassee: The Peninsular Publishing Company, 1979.

McKethan, Alfred A. **Hernando County, Our Story**. Brooksville: Alfred McKethan, 1989.

Stevenson, Catherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. **Houses by Mail, A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company**. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.

Newspapers

The Brooksville Journal, April 4, 1929.

The Brooksville Sun, June 6, 1952.

St. Petersburg Times, June 18, 1989.

Miscellaneous Sources

Alladin Homes Company. **Alladin "Built in a Day" House Catalog, 1917**. Bay City, Michigan: The Alladin Homes Company, 1917.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

Boundary Description

That part of Lot 4 of Saxon's Subdivision Addition to the Town of Brooksville, as recorded in Plat Book 3, Page 2, Public Records of Hernando County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point 207 feet North of North intersection of Lula (Lulu) St. with the East intersection of Main St. at the SW corner of a lot owned by J.J. Bell; go thence South along the East side of Main St. 57 feet; thence East (Eastwardly) 123 feet; thence North 56 feet to the SE corner of said Bell lot; thence West (Westwardly) along the South line of said Bell lot 123 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all resources historically associated with the property.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

1. Judge Willis Russell House
2. 201 South Main Street, Brooksville, Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. February, 1998
5. Judge Willis Russell House, 201 South Main Street
6. Main (west) elevation, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #1 of 11

Items 1—5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. West and south elevations, camera facing northeast
7. Photo#2 of 11

6. South elevation, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #3 of 11

6. East (rear) elevation, camera facing west
7. Photo #4 of 11

6. Interior, first floor reception hall, camera facing south
7. Photo #5 of 11

6. Interior, first floor living room, camera facing east
7. Photo #6 of 11

6. Interior, first floor living room fireplace, camera facing north
7. Photo #7 of 11

6. Interior, original kitchen cabinets, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #8 of 11

6. Interior, first floor stairs, camera facing east
7. Photo #9 of 11

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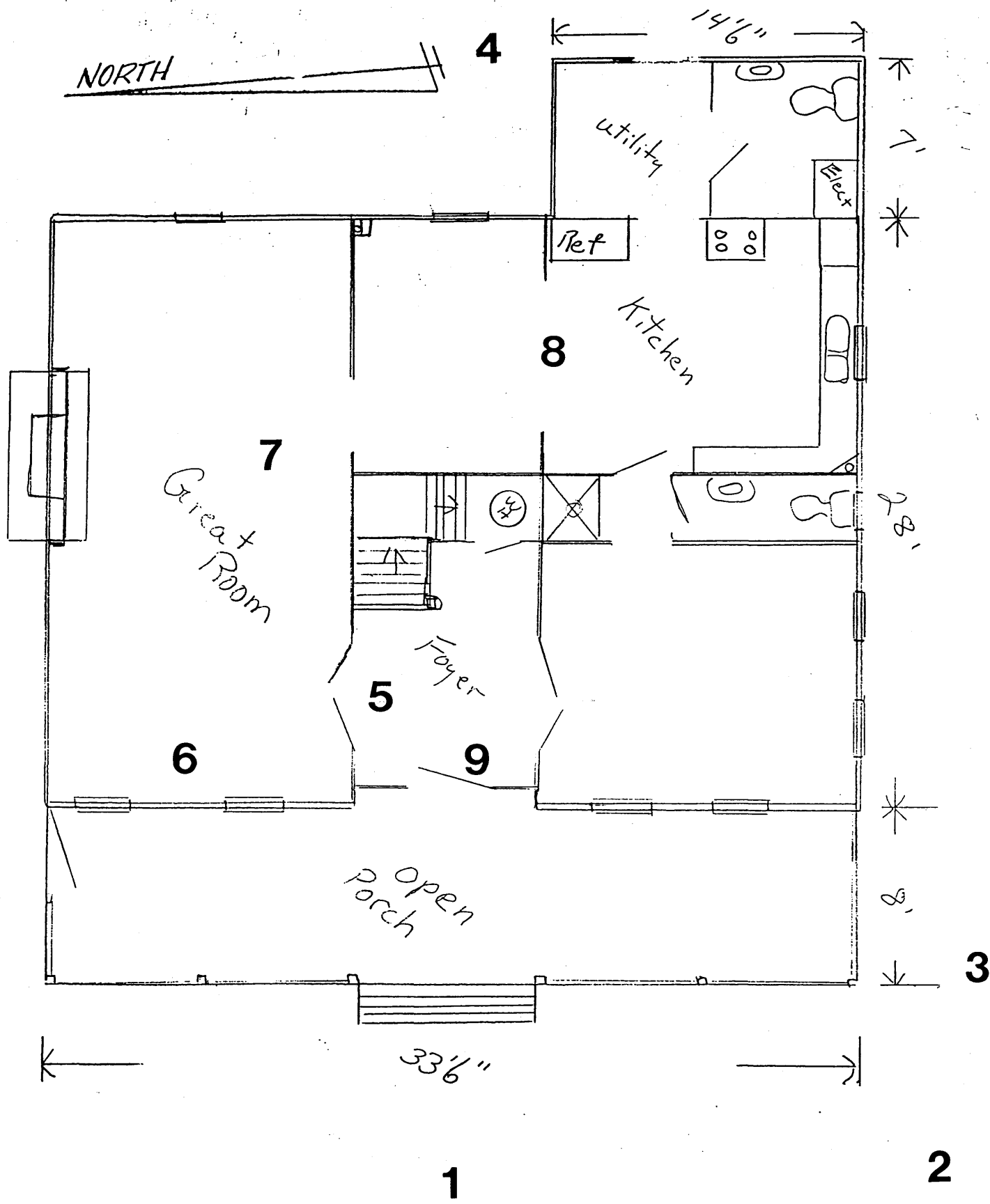
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida**

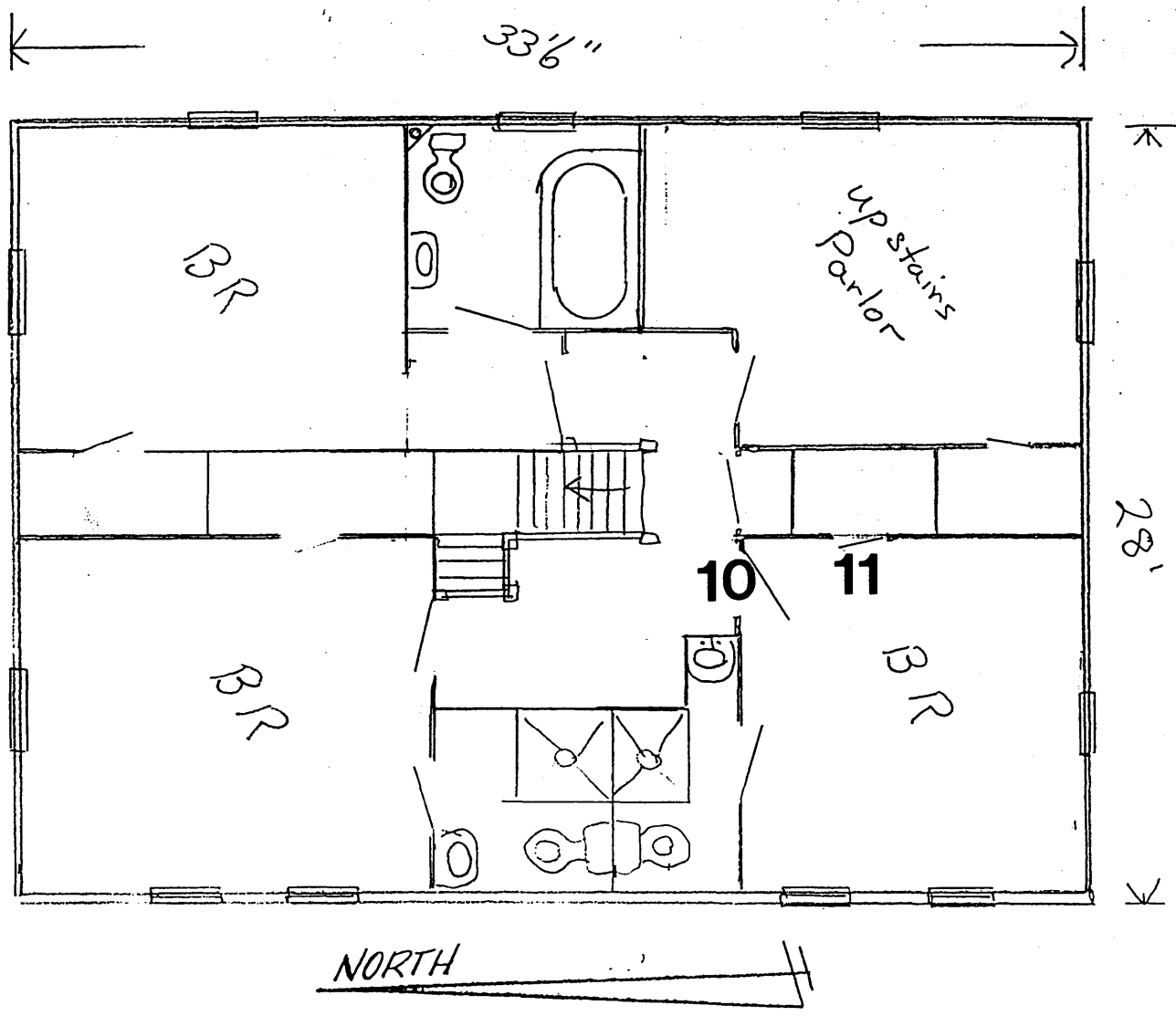
6. Interior, second floor landing, stair rail, camera facing east
7. Photo #10 of 11

6. Interior, second floor bedroom, camera facing west
7. Photo #11 of 11



JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
 Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida

#=PHOTOGRAPH



JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida

#=PHOTOGRAPH

Mag 15.00

Mon Aug 10 13:39 1998

Scale 1:12,500 (at center)

1000 Feet

200 Meters

Secondary SR/Road/Hwy Ramp

Major Connector

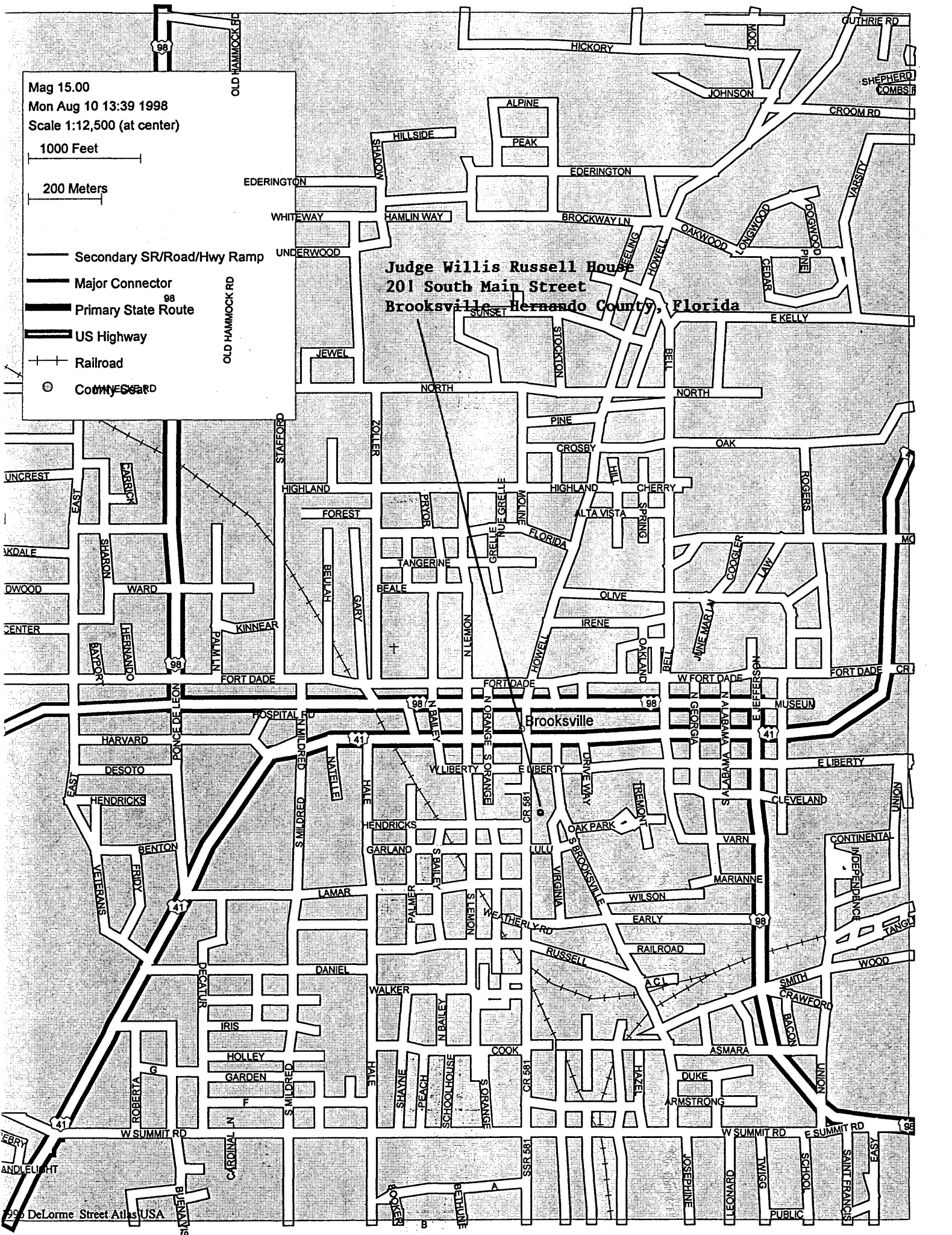
Primary State Route

US Highway

Railroad

County Road

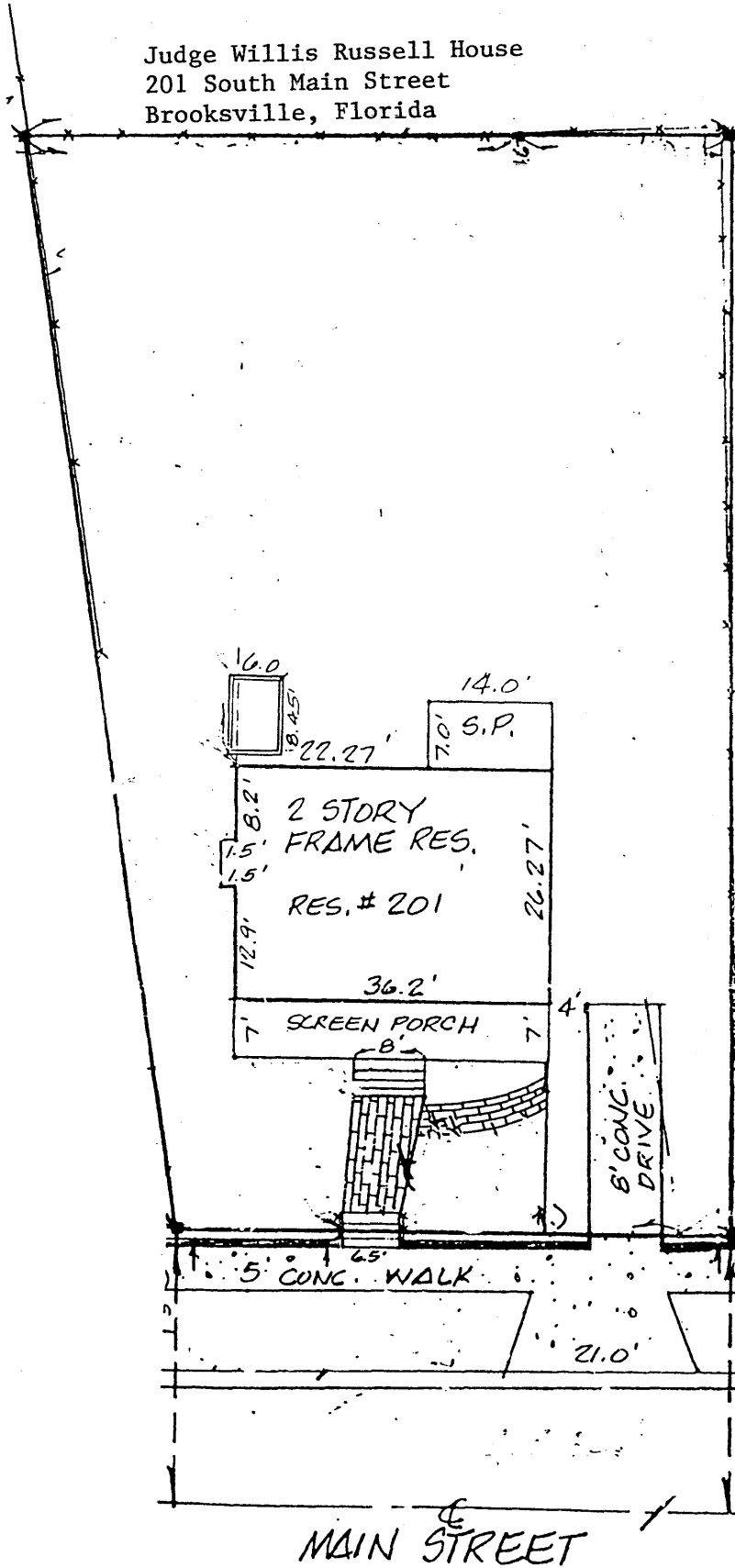
Judge Willis Russell House
201 South Main Street
Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida



NORTH (ASSUMED)

SCALE: 1" = 20'

Judge Willis Russell House
201 South Main Street
Brooksville, Florida



THE VERONA



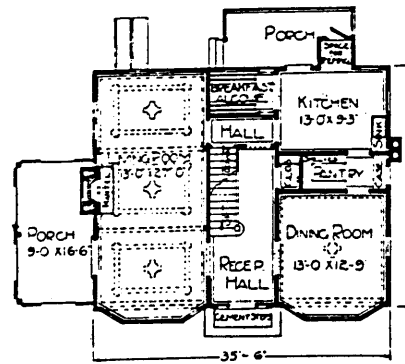
JUDGE WILLIS RUSSELL HOUSE
 Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida
 Figure one

The Verona is a high-class home of the Dutch type of colonial architecture. Here's an Honor Bilt home that always satisfies the owner and is adored by everyone in his locality. Its growing popularity is demonstrated by the ease with which it is sold after it is completed. Its simplicity and beauty make it a classic in architecture. Built many times in exclusive suburbs of New York, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other large cities. Study its floor plans shown here. Could you desire more spacious rooms?

Details and features: Seven rooms and one bath. Full-width shed dormer in front; side porch; bay window in living room and dining room; front door flanked with sidelights. Fireplace and cove ceiling in living room; French doors in hall; breakfast alcove off kitchen; open stairs. Slight differences in exterior details between 1918 and 1926 models.

Years and catalog numbers: 1918 (2094); 1921 (7094); 1922 (17094); 1925 (13201); 1926 (13201)

Price: \$2,461 to \$4,347



Living room

