

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

APR 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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 Lyndon Cottage  
other names/site number JF-698

2. Location

street & number terminus of Hurstbourne Country Club drive  not for publication NA  
city, town Louisville Lyndon  vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Jefferson code 111 zip code 40222

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Louisville & Jefferson Co. MPL  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
David L. Morgan 4-12-90  
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Alvina Byers 5/30/90  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic--single dwelling;  
secondary structure  
Agriculture/Subsistence--  
agricultural outbuilding  
Landscape--garden

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic--single dwelling;  
secondary structure

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals  
Georgian Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Wood--Weatherboard  
roof Synthetics--Fiber Glass  
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See 7.1

**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

Period of Significance  
ca. 1910-1938

Significant Dates  
1938

Cultural Affiliation  
NA

Significant Person  
NA

Architect/Builder  
Eusebius Theodore Hutchings

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

See 8.1

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet 9.1

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Jefferson Co. Office of Historic Preservation and Archives

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property ca. 4 acres

UTM References

A 

1	6	6	23	3	60	4	23	3	13	0
Zone		Easting				Northing				

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing				

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing				

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing				

Jeffersontown Quadrangle

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property includes all of Block 30, Lot 51, including part of Block 29, Lot 37 which has been merged into Lot 51, in the unincorporated area of Jefferson County.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the land and buildings which established the historic function and continued significance of the property, demonstrating its uninterrupted use throughout its existence as a country estate.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Leslee Keys, Administrator

organization Jeff.Co.Ofc.ofHist.Pres.&Archives date 31 October 1989

street & number Suite 204, Louisville Gardens telephone (502)625-5761

city or town Louisville state Kentucky zip code 40202

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Lyndon Cottage stands on a tree-shaded lawn, accessed by a curving gravel drive, southeast of Lyndon Hall, JF316, the Gothic Revival centerpiece of the historic Hurstbourne Farms, now the Hurstbourne Country Club. The Lyndon Cottage tract, originally part of the farm, is four acres in size.

The property is composed of two groups of resources, buildings and a site, all of which are contributing:

Buildings:

Main house

Two-family stone slave house, ca. 1800;  
Brick barn, ca. 1868;  
Stone barn, ca. 1882.

Site:

Landscaped lawn featuring evergreens

The present house, Lyndon Cottage, built in 1938, subsumed a one-story, single pile, weatherboarded dwelling known as the "golf cottage," believed to have been built in the late 1910s. The golf cottage was constructed as an ancillary building at Hurstbourne Farms to complement its nine-hole golf course. This construction was part of the grounds landscaping accomplished about 1915 by the farm's owners, Mrs. and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert.

The golf cottage was simple in design with a double door entry on the south (front) facade which opened directly into the living room. It also had sash windows and narrow returns at the gable ends. A brick end chimney was at the west end. Sandwiched to the rear (north) facade was a second, gable-roofed, weatherboarded building which appears to have been a ca. 1880 tenant house.

The interior included a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and two baths. Evidence of this unusual two-part dwelling is still apparent in the interior of the 1938 Lyndon Cottage residence.

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The golf cottage became the home of Mrs. Hert's niece and her husband, Jane Aley and Charles McNeal upon their marriage in 1935. Three years later, with the McNeals anticipating the birth of their first child, Mrs. Hert employed E.T. Hutchings to design a substantial Georgian Revival residence to surround the former golf cottage. The building as it stands today reflects Hutchings' efforts.

Lyndon Cottage, which faces north, is a two-story frame, weatherboard-sided building, constructed on a poured concrete foundation with a main block and end wings (Photo 1). The main block, with front and rear facades nearly identical, has a gable roof and five bays with the entrance in the third bay designated by a cross gable and returns.

A two-story, hipped roof wing forms a "T" at the west end of the house. It has slope shouldered brick exterior end chimneys (Photo 2). The east end has a two-story, two-bay, end-gabled section which continues flush with the facade of the main block. At its terminus is a one-story front-gabled wing and a small gabled section bisecting the long side of this east wing (Photo 3).

Windows are 6/6 double hung sash throughout the building. The exception is the stairway window located in the second bay of the rear facade which is a 12/6 sash with a rounded arch and keystone detail. Shutters flank the windows.

The entrance features a six-panel door flanked by plain pilasters and ten-pane sidelights above single raised panels, the entirety of which is covered by a wide plain cornice. Above the entrance is an iron-railed balconette blanked by small urns. Beyond the balconette is a Palladian-inspired door and sidelights topped by a lunette with keystone support (Photo 4).

The rear of the main block includes a full-length, two-story porch covered by the gable roof of the main block. The porch supports are heavy cast iron with filigreed brackets and similar detail under the eave (Photo 5).

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To the east of the main house are three outbuildings. In line with and resting against a small wing of the main house is a simple, rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed, stone, two-family slavehouse (Photo 6). The building has two bays, each with a door on the front (north) facade and a window on the rear facade; a wood shingle roof, a central stone chimney, end windows, and a shed-roofed porch. In recent memory, this facility has been used for household storage.

This building strongly corresponds in its design and construction to the stone cottage and springhouse it originally accompanied, at Lyndon Hall/Hurstbourne Country Club, JF316, originally part of Soldier's Retreat, JF317. Due to the historical association and construction technique, it is believed that all three stone buildings were built ca. 1800.

Just east and north of the slavehouse is a Victorian era, single story, rectangular, brick barn constructed in 7/1 American bond with an asphalt shingle roof over standing seam copper. Its gable ends face north/south and feature round, four-pane windows. On the north facade, flat-arched openings, one pedestrian and one vehicular, are still apparent, though neatly filled with brick (Photo 7). The south facade features a vehicular opening with Gothic Revival style door. This structure does not appear to have had any interior changes, though it is presently unused. The building's construction and a 19th century news article encourage speculation that this building may be the barn built by Richard Ten Broeck for his stallion Phaeton.

A one-and-a-half story stone barn has a north/south gabled, standing seam copper roof broken by a brick chimney and five gabled roof dormers, each with frame sides and a 6/6 double hung sash window (Photo 8). The central dormer on the east ridge has been altered to a shed roof and two windows. Gable ends feature round arched sash windows. Most first floor windows have been replaced with metal casements. The barn retains several small rooms at the north end built for stable attendants. The building is now

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used as a garage with overhead doors at the vehicular entries on the north and east facades, entries which had originally served as access for horses and carriages (Photo 9). A horse weathervane attests to the 19th century importance of this building.

Landscaping, which is concentrated near the buildings and along the perimeter of the property, emphasizes evergreens. This choice of plant material echoes the theme initiated in the early-20th century when a formal evergreen garden with alleys of rose arbors and beds once accompanied the property. This formal garden was removed during W.W.2 due to the McNeals inability to retain maintenance staff.

Extant plantings include pine (*Pinus strobus*), holly (*Ilex opaca*), yew (*Taxus*), hemlock (*Tsuga*), and rhododendron (*Rhododendron*) with a sprinkling of magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) and maple (*Acer saccharum*) (Photos 10-14). This setting serves as an appropriate backdrop for the building complex, allowing the main house to retain a prominent position and discreetly presenting the ancillary buildings.



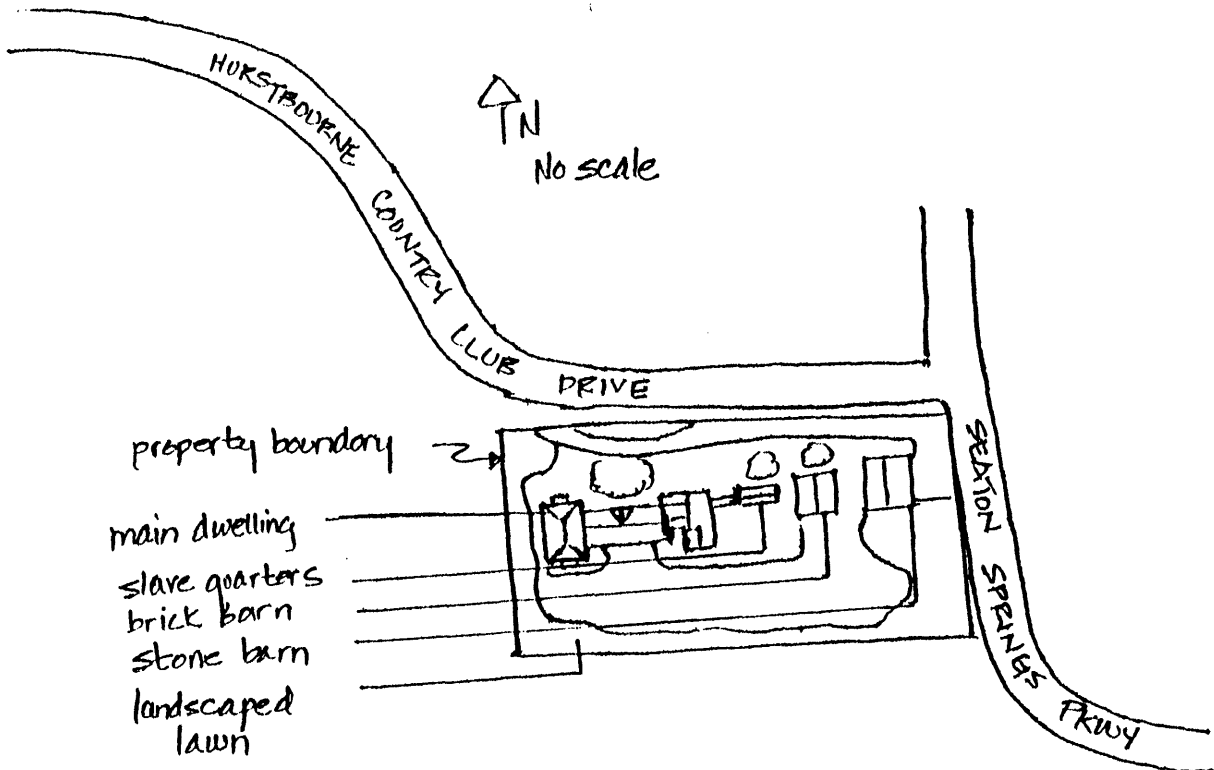
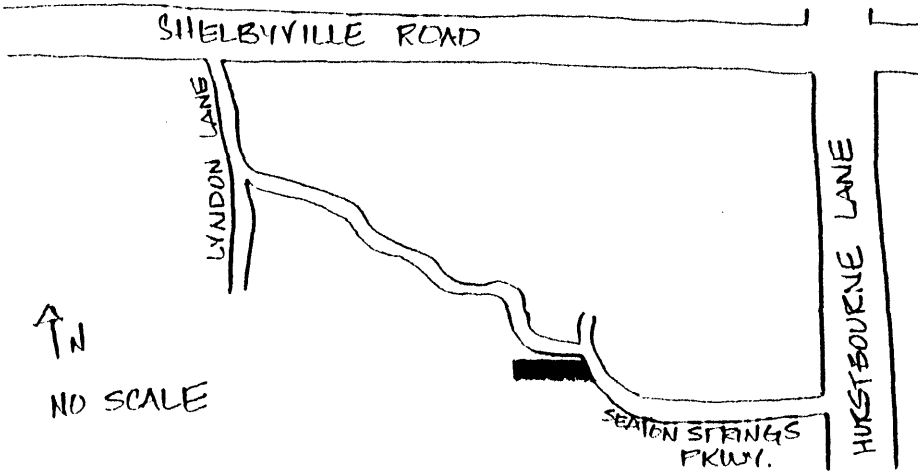
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## LYNDON COTTAGE



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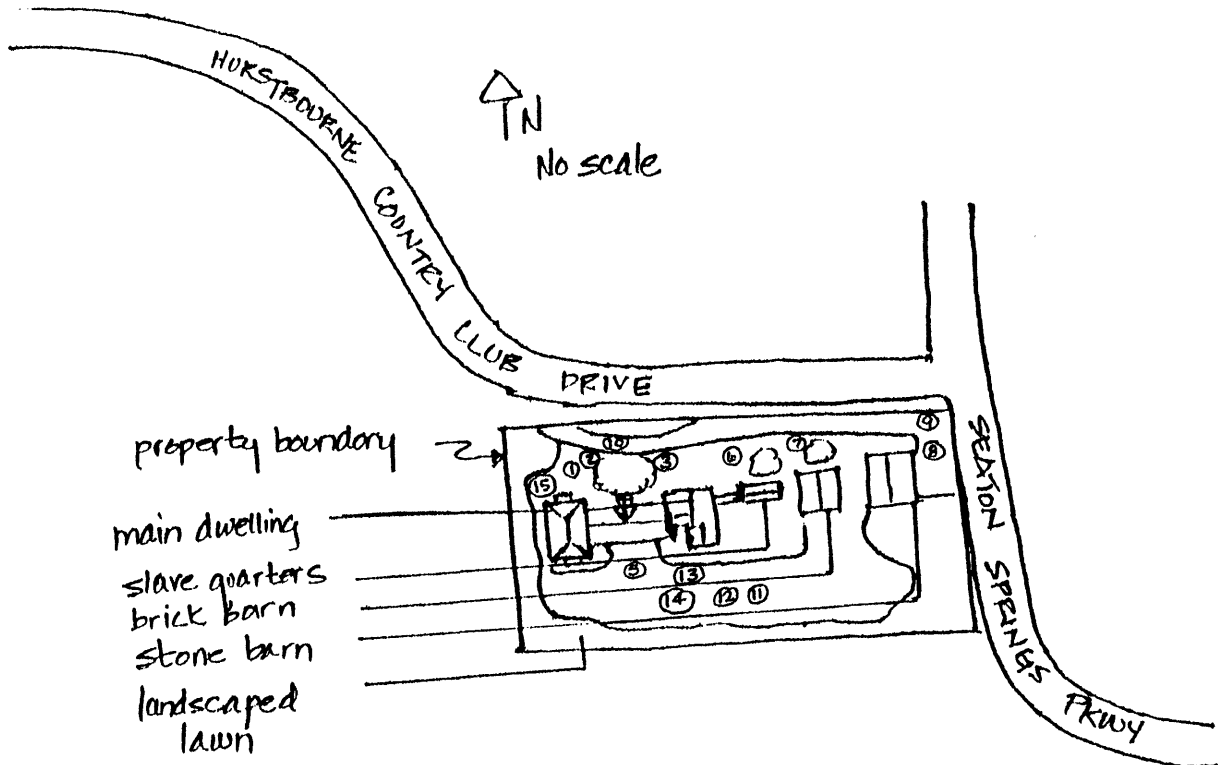
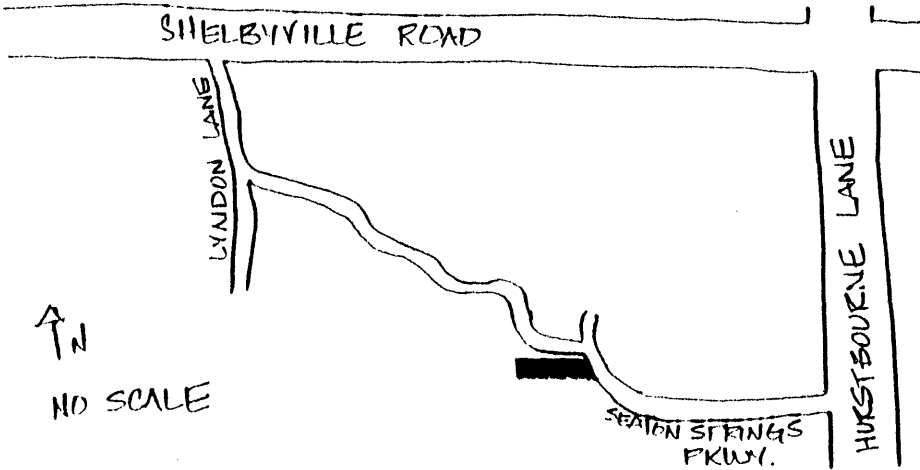
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LYNDON COTTAGE

PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY



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Lyndon Cottage is significant on the local level under Criterion C for its architectural design qualities as an example of the Georgian Revival style. It is a representation of the Country Estate property type in the context, Suburban Development in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1868-1940. The main dwelling is an illustration of the residential work of locally-prominent architect Eusebius Theodore Hutchings. The setting, though missing its formal garden, retains evidence of the Olmsted Brothers' influence in its designed landscape.

Individually recognized local examples of Georgian Revival style residences, in addition to Lyndon Cottage, are the Boone Porter House, JF494; Ballard House/Melcombe, JF551; Drumanard, JF565; Attila Cox House, JF696; Humphrey-McMeekin House, JFEH2918; and the William S. Speed House/Altgate. Other representations of this style are incorporated in streetscapes within Louisville's National Register listed Highlands Historic District.

Of the illustrations cited above, Lyndon Cottage exists as the only Georgian Revival example executed in frame construction. In addition to this unique feature of its significance, it survives as an example which retains all of its original design elements and details, including its outbuildings and setting.

Lyndon Cottage was developed for Charles and Jane Aley McNeal by Mrs. McNeal's aunt, Sallie Aley (Mrs. Alvin T.) Hert. Together with Mrs. Hert's residence, Lyndon Hall, JF316, both properties formed the core of Hurstbourne Farms, one of the community's preeminent estates and a valuable resource in understanding the development of early twentieth century suburban communities.

Hurstbourne Farms, reflecting the marriage of a working twentieth century farm with a country estate, possesses a history interwoven into the fabric of the community's settlement and growth. This rich and varied history is evident in the three outbuildings which accompany Lyndon Cottage. These ancillary buildings serve as reminders of the property's earlier importance as part of the plantation

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Soldier's Retreat and, following that, as the prominent nineteenth century horsefarm Hurstbourne. This physical evidence, because it illustrates several chapters in the development of Jefferson County throughout the past two centuries, justifies a detailed portrayal of the property's history. This information is provided in the following pages.

Lyndon Cottage is situated on a tract of land which dates from Jefferson County's first recorded land survey, made in 1774 when the unsettled wilderness was part of Fincastle County, Virginia. This fertile and well-drained, rolling land on Beargrass Creek was highly-prized by the farmers who elected to stake a claim on the frontier. Records indicate that John Floyd, leader of the surveying party, and William Linn, an experienced frontiersman who, in 1778, had assisted Gen. George Rogers Clark in the capture of Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia, were living on Beargrass in late 1779.\*

Ten years later, in 1789, Col. Richard Clough Anderson (1750-1826) began his plantation "Soldier's Retreat," JF317, with the purchase of 500 acres, or half, of Henry Harrison's military warrant tract on Beargrass Creek "commonly called Lynns Station" (Deed Book 1, Page 436). He, with his wife and infant, namesake son, moved to the property the same year, presumably living in a log cabin.

Between 1790 and 1793 Anderson would construct a substantial Georgian, stone mansion house and stone outbuildings. Through this design he was following upon his colonial antecedents as were his Beargrass neighbors Col. Richard Taylor at Springfields (JF527), Col. William Croghan at Locust Grove (JF524), and Jacob Funk at Avon (JF225). By 1805 Anderson's landholdings would reach 952 acres. Of that total, 200 acres would be cleared and used for planting, grazing and orchards.

A second complex of stone buildings would be built about one-half mile northwest of the main building complex for Soldier's Retreat. At least part of this second complex is evident at Lyndon Hall (JF316) and at the nominated property, Lyndon Cottage.

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Col. Anderson had distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War as a member of the Virginia Continental line where among his duties he was an aide-de-camp to Generals Lafayette and Nelson at Yorktown. In 1783 he became surveyor general for Virginia land boundaries, and the following year he moved to Kentucky. Anderson was a charter member of the Society of Cincinnati and his great-grandson's family donated their home in Washington, D.C. for the organization's national headquarters.

Anderson was married twice. In 1787 he married Elizabeth Clark (1767-1795), a younger sister of Revolutionary War hero and Louisville's founder Gen. George Rogers Clark and pioneer explorer William Clark. Elizabeth Clark Anderson died a few months following the birth of their fourth child.

Two years later Col. Anderson married Sarah Marshall (1779-1854), a cousin of the first U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall. Over the next twenty years the Andersons would have twelve children, of whom eight would live to maturity.

Several Anderson sons warrant mention for their individual deeds. Richard, Jr. (1788-1826) was a Kentucky legislator from 1815-1817, served in the U.S. Congress between 1817 and 1821, was Speaker of the House in 1822, and Minister to Bogota from 1823 until his death in 1826.

Larz (1803-1878), a successful Cincinnati attorney and businessman, was responsible for amassing and administering much of the family's fortune and attending to his father's estate upon Col. Anderson's death in 1826. Larz's branch of the Anderson family took a lead in the political and social life of Cincinnati up through the mid-20th century.

Robert (1805-1871) was the U.S. Army officer who commanded Fort Sumter when South Carolina seceded; his refusal to surrender the fort and the ensuing altercation initiated the Civil War. He continued to serve on the side of the Union, visiting Louisville frequently to recruit troops.

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Charles (1814-1895) became Governor of Ohio and founded the town of Kuttawa, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Brown, granddaughter of Robert Patterson, pioneer Lexingtonian and founder of Dayton, Ohio.

Following Col. Anderson's death Soldier's Retreat passed through two owners until, in 1842, the core of the farm was sold to John J. Jacob, Sr. (1778-1852). This 525-acre parcel, which had continued to operate as a working farm, did not include the mansion house which had suffered damage in the New Madrid earthquake of 1811 followed by a lightning fire in 1840 and was demolished about the time of the sale. Jacob's parcel did include the secondary complex of stone buildings which had belonged to Anderson.

John Jeremiah Jacob, Sr., owner of the farm from 1842-1852 and reputed to be one of Louisville's first millionaires, was a wealthy merchant and first president of the Bank of Kentucky. His city estate covered a large block in the center of the downtown.

Jacob was married twice, the first time to Ann Overton Fontaine (1796-1819). She was a daughter of Capt. Aaron Fontaine, a prosperous Ohio River farmer and ferry boat operator. (Capt. Fontaine's most longstanding contribution to the community was the amusement park on his land--Fontaine Ferry). Jacob was married a second time, to Lucy Donald Robertson (1801-1842), cousin of Pres. Zachary Taylor.

Several of Jacob's thirteen children figured prominently in social and political spheres. A daughter Susan (1823-1905) married James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay. Son Richard Taylor Jacob (1825-1903) was a Kentucky legislator and lieutenant governor from 1863-1867. (His first wife was Eliza Hart Benton, daughter of Sen. Thomas Hart Benton.) Another son Charles (1838-1898) served four terms as Louisville mayor, and in the late 1890s, was instrumental in the establishment of Louisville's Olmsted park system. He personally acquired a parcel known as "Burnt Knob"--now the focal point of Iroquois Park--as encouragement for the park effort.

During Jacob's tenure, substantial improvements were made to the property as evidenced by his receipts for payments for a variety of building materials and fencing.

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It is speculated that farm buildings, slave houses, and a residence were constructed. Census records indicate that Jacob's eldest son occupied the farm beginning in 1849. It is not known what type of dwelling the son occupied; however, a later news article about the farm refers to a two-story, ten-room brick building being used as a superintendent's house.

Jacob died in 1852, and the 525-acre Beargrass tract was inherited by his son John, Jr. (1819-1873). In 1854, after having resided on the property for five years, Jacob, Jr. renamed the farm "Lynnford" and constructed a substantial Gothic Revival residence in the center of the property just south of the creek. At the same time a neighbor to the west Theodore Brown built a nearly identical house, using some of the same craftsman, at his farm Woodhaven (JF310).

Local architect Jacob Beaverson executed the design; however, it is apparent that either Beaverson or Jacob was familiar with the work of A.J. Downing and A.J. Davis, nationally recognized for their Gothic Revival designs. The house's design is quite similar to Design XXXI in Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses. Also, Davis had designed "Loudown" in Lexington for Jacob's attorney Francis K. Hunt.

In 1868, following a thirteen year residency in England, Richard Ten Broeck (1811-1892) purchased Lynnford from the Jacob family. Ten Broeck, a long-time veteran of the New Orleans horseracing scene, established the property as a prominent horse farm, renaming it "Hurstbourne." The term is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words "hurst" and "bourne" and means "wooded domain."

Ten Broeck owned a famed English stallion "Phaeton" whose most celebrated offspring "Ten Broeck" captured fourth place in the first Kentucky Derby (1875) and brought recognition to his sire, "Hurstbourne became known far and near as the home of Phaeton" ("Hurstbourne," Courier-Journal, September 8, 1884). The same source notes that a lavish brick barn, complete with a Turkish bath, was constructed on the property for the stallion. The brick barn on the Lyndon Cottage tract is presumed to be this building.

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Ten Broeck's ownership was followed, in 1882, by that of Joseph Harris (n.d.), a wealthy New Orleans horsefarm owner and Kentuckian by birth who entrusted management of Hurstbourne to his son Norvin T. Harris (n.d.). During the Harris' tenure the farm increased to 600 acres in size with frontage along Shelbyville Road stretching eastward to an early farm road known as Funk's Lane.

The Harrises are credited with elevating Hurstbourne to the status of a premiere farm where the Hurstbourne Stakes was held and upon which were raised prize-winning racehorses, trotters, Jersey and Devon cattle, and Southdown sheep. Though oral tradition holds that Ten Broeck built the stone barn on what is now the Lyndon Cottage portion of the Hurstbourne tract, documentary evidence indicates that Harris was responsible for this barn's construction. The barn is reputed to have been built from the stones remaining from the collapsed Soldier's Retreat mansion house, the tract Harris added to Hurstbourne.

In 1915 Alvin Tobias Hert (1865-1921) and his wife Sallie Aley Hert (1863-1948) purchased Hurstbourne and several adjacent farm tracts. Hert, a wealthy industrialist, made his fortune with the establishment in 1904 of the American Creosoting Company. He represented Kentucky on the Republican National Committee, was a director of the National Bank of Kentucky, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Roosevelt National Memorial Association, and a member of "My Old Kentucky Home" Commission.

Mrs. Hert, upon her husband's death, assumed the role of Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Creosoting. She was a Kentucky member of the Republican National Committee before becoming its vice-chairman. In 1928 she made the nomination speech for Herbert Hoover. In addition to her Hurstbourne residence, she maintained an apartment in Washington, D.C. and homes in Louisville, Palm Beach, and Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Under the Herts' ownership Hurstbourne thrived, including land in excess of 1,000 acres. It stretched from Oxmoor, JF312, on the west, crossing Shelbyville Road on the north, to Funk's Lane--renamed Hurstbourne--on the east, and to the Hoke farm on the south (just north of what is now



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I-64). The property had sixty-two separate buildings including its own water tower and a ten-room house for the superintendent.

Records of the Olmsted Brothers firm indicate that the Herts employed the company's services to redesign the lawns and gardens near Lyndon Hall (See Exhibits A and B). "Three levels of gardens, two being very English and one Italian in style with alleys and statuary" were developed on thirty acres (Few, "Personal Recollection," 1987). Mrs. Hert had included in the landscape plan an ornamental stone railing from England's Ainslie Castle and the ruins of a Gothic chapel (See Exhibits C and D).

A nine-hole golf course was included in the scheme, though it is not clear that this feature was part of the Olmsteds' design. Since the evergreen garden was located adjacent to the golf course it is believed that the one story frame dwelling known as the "golf cottage" was built during that period, also (See Exhibit E).

The property's Shelbyville Road entrance had been shared previously with the adjoining Winchester property, one of the tracts the Herts had purchased. Beyond it, Mrs. Hert continued the country estate landscape theme by erecting elaborate iron entry gates at the tree-lined, gravel drive to Hurstbourne (See Exhibit F). (The gates have been relocated to the new Hurstbourne subdivision entrance at Shelbyville Road and Lyndon Lane).

East of the main entrance to the farm, the Herts had constructed the Hurstbourne Farm Gatehouse/Interurban Stop, JF336 (See Exhibit G). This structure consisted of iron gates with stone walls and a stone gatehouse designating a secondary farm entrance and interurban stop. A Louisville and Interurban Railroad Company rate sheet for 1921 includes a stop along Shelbyville Road for Hurstbourne Farm at 9.43 miles from the Louisville terminal downtown. This appears to be the only private interurban stop facility to remain standing.

In 1928 Mrs. Hert employed Eusebius Theodore (E.T.) Hutchings (1886-1958), a well-known Louisville architect with the firm of G.M. Grimes and E.R. Gregg Associates, to redesign and enlarge Jacob's Gothic Revival house.

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Contractor Alfred Markham supervised construction of an addition to the rear (south), nearly doubling the square footage. The roof of the wings was altered from gable to hip, and all roofing was replaced in slate. Sash windows were replaced with casements. The entire building was rebricked in common bond, necessitating the removal of the outer layer of structural brick from the original facade (See Exhibit H).

Mrs. Hert's great-niece, Mrs. Sarah McNeal Few, recalled some of the interior details of Lyndon Hall,

"the furnishings were French tapestries, Chinese porcelains, Georgian furniture, Rembrandt drawings, Netherlandish paintings, early 19th century European sculpture, all breathtaking. Brainard Lemon had been commissioned to buy Georgian silver in England. Charles of London, brother to Lord Joseph Dureen, bought the furniture and accessories through French and Company, New York" (See Exhibit I).

E. T. Hutchings designed a number of residences in Louisville and Glenview, Central Presbyterian Church, and the Spindletop Farm mansion in Lexington. Also, he was responsible for the additions to Stony Brook, JF223, and Nunnlea, JF224, located just south of Hurstbourne.

In 1935 the golf cottage became the home of Mrs. Hert's niece and her husband, Jane Aley and Charles McNeal. Three years later, in anticipation of the birth of the McNeal's first child, Mrs. Hert commissioned E. T. Hutchings to return to Hurstbourne Farms to design Lyndon Cottage. It is not known if Alfred Markham supervised this construction. Three contiguous tracts of the farm property, a total of 70.449 acres, were transferred to Mrs. McNeal and her father Charles Aley.

Following Mrs. Hert's death in 1948 the main portion of Hurstbourne Farms was sold to Leroy Highbaugh, Sr. and Jr. and their wives. The property continued to operate under the name Highbaugh Farms until the family subdivided the land. Lyndon Hall and its landscaped acreage became the setting for the Hurstbourne Country Club, the present use of the property.

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The McNeals retained title to part of the Lyndon Cottage tract. Sarah McNeal Few, the daughter whose impending birth inspired construction of the Cottage, and her husband Benjamin F. Few, Jr., own and occupy the property. Mrs. Few is recognized as a leading force in the arts community, having been a founder and board member of Actors' Theatre of Louisville for twenty-two years and a Governor of the J.B. Speed Art Museum.

\*NOTE: It appears that Linn chose a site which had previously been claimed by Henry Harrison, a French and Indian War veteran. Although evidence is not conclusive as to where Linn's Station was, Charles Anderson's memoir states that it was within one half mile of Soldier's Retreat. It has been speculated that Linn settled on the branch of Beargrass running by the present site of Hurstbourne Country Club. Historian George Yater hypothesizes that the site was east of present day Hurstbourne Lane in the Plainview subdivision.

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## EXHIBIT A

Hurstbourne Farms - Grounds



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EXHIBIT B

Hurstbourne Farms - Stone Bridge



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EXHIBIT C

Hurstbourne Farms - Ainslie Castle Stone Railing



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## EXHIBIT D

Hurstbourne Farms - Gothic Chapel Ruins



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EXHIBIT E

Hurstbourne Farms - Evergreen Garden





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EXHIBIT F

Hurstbourne Farms - Iron Entry Gates



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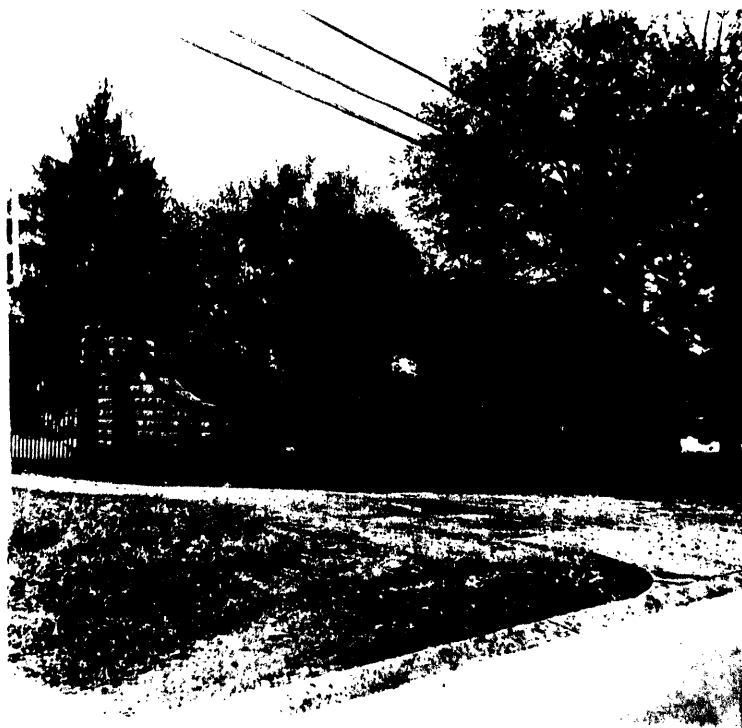
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## EXHIBIT G

Hurstbourne Farms - Gatehouse/Interurban Stop



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## EXHIBIT H

Hurstbourne Farms - Lyndon Hall



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EXHIBIT I

Hurstbourne Farms - Lyndon Hall Interior



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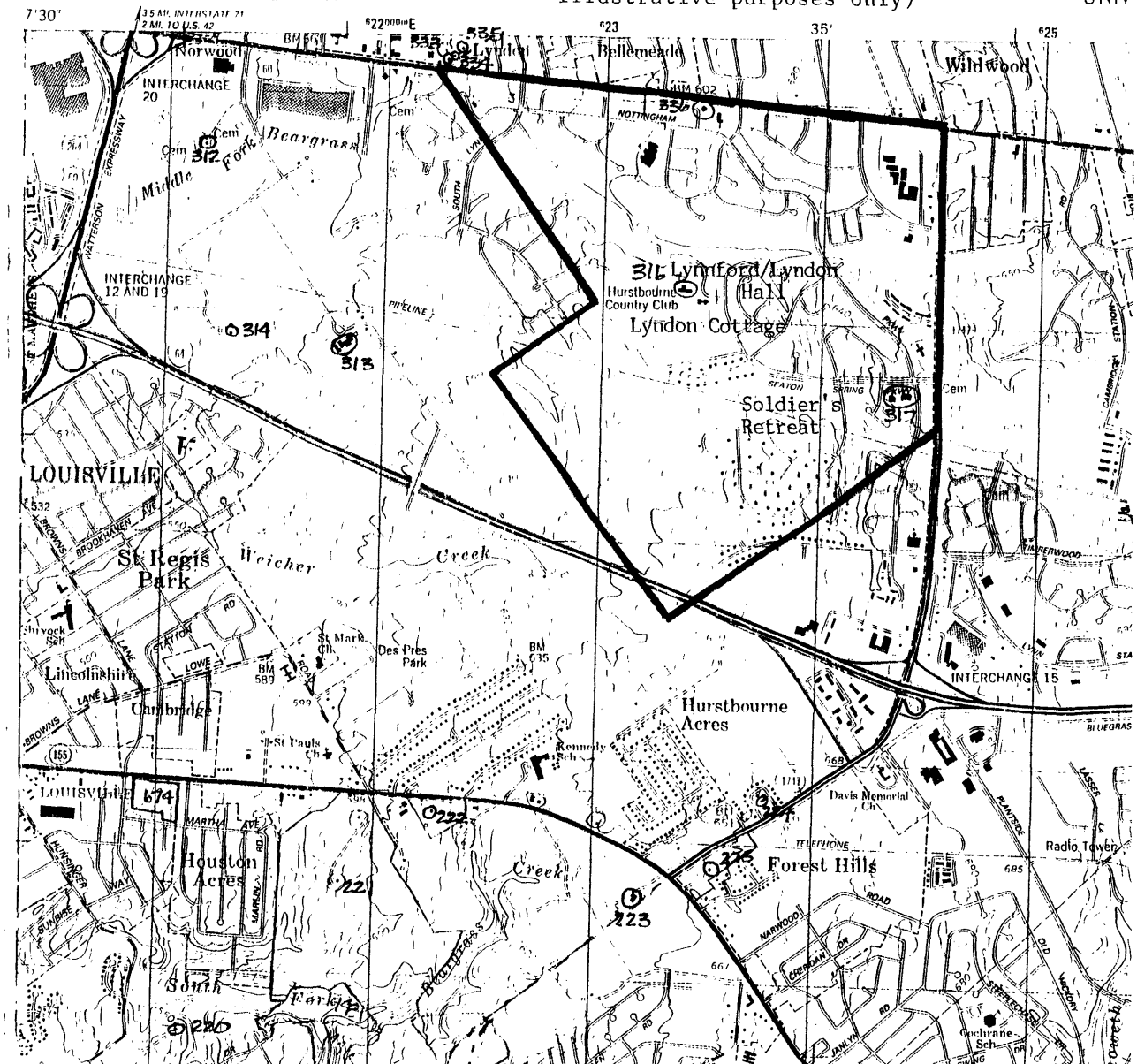
Lyndon Cottage (JF-698)  
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MAP 1

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SOLDIER'S RETREAT - ca. 1805, 952 ac  
(boundaries imprecise; map for  
illustrative purposes only)

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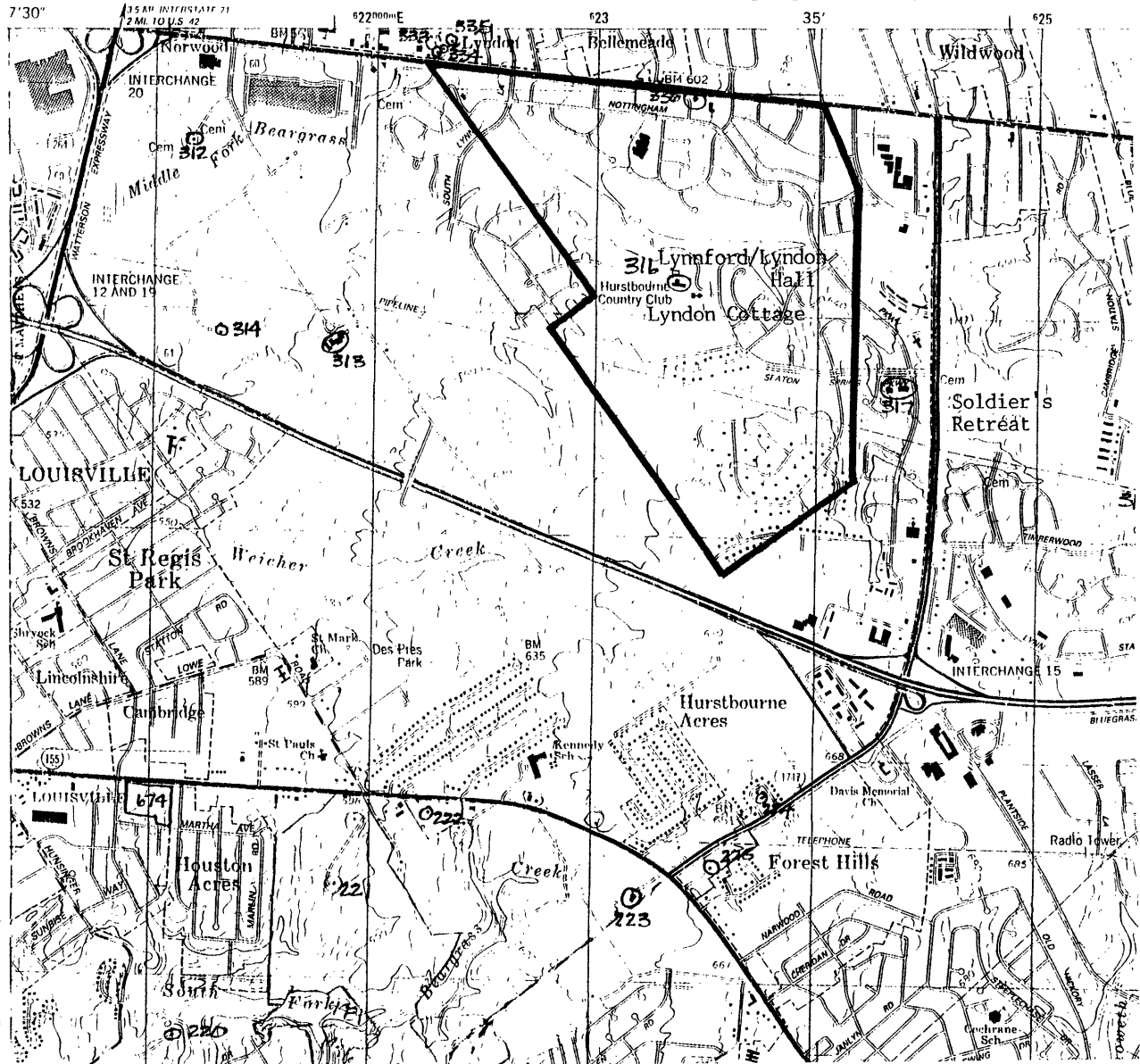
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MAP 2

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LYNNFORD - 1842, 525 ac  
(boundaries imprecise; map for  
illustrative purposes only)

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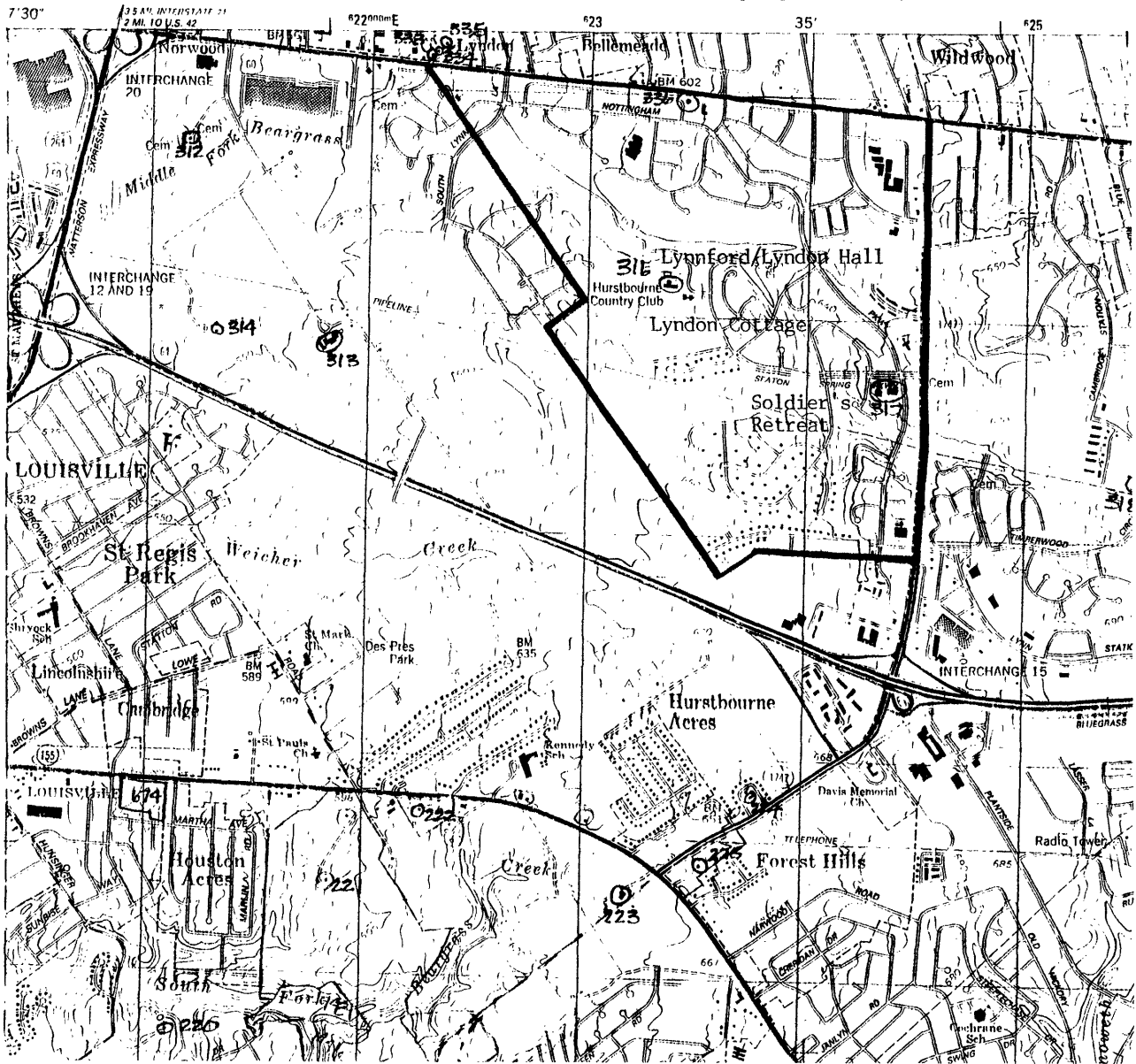
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MAP 3

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HURSTBOURNE - 1882, 600+ ac  
(boundaries imprecise; map for  
illustrative purposes only)

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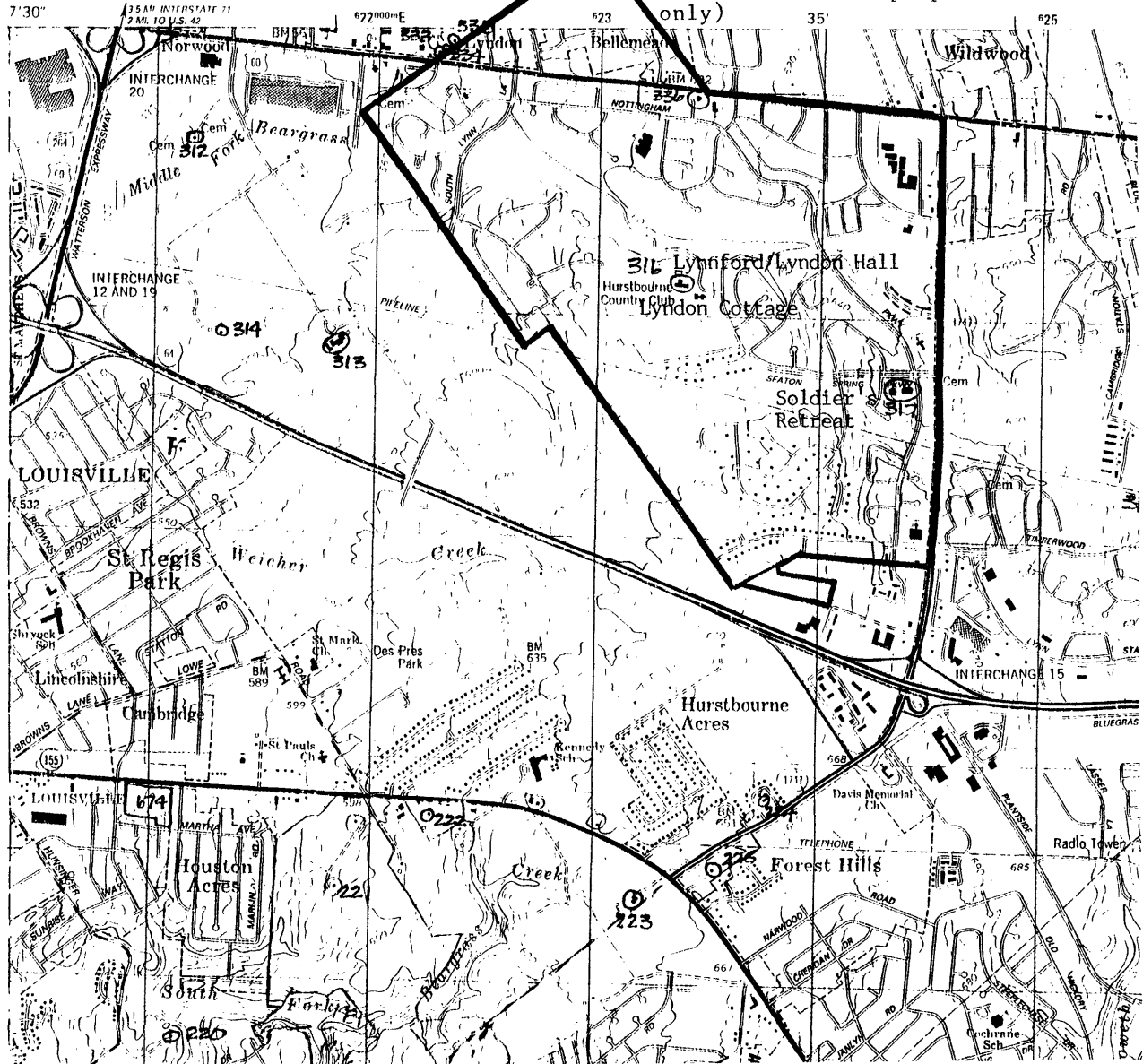
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MAP 4

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HURSTBOURNE FARMS - 1935, 1018+ ac S1A  
(boundaries imprecise; map for illustrative purposes only)  
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