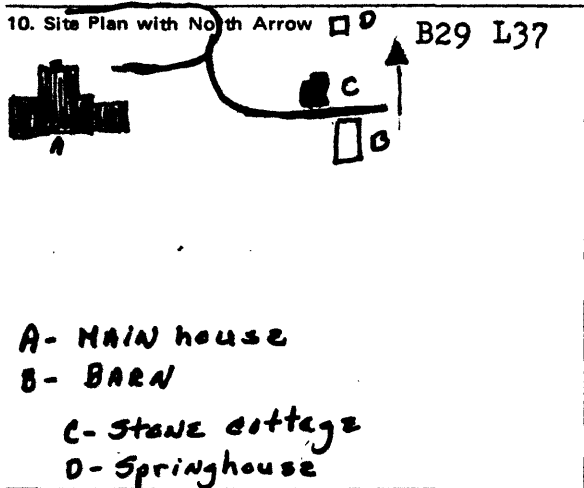


1. Historic Name (s) **Lynnford/Lyndon Hall**  
 Original Owner **John J. Jacob**  
 Present Name **Hurstbourne Country Club**  
 3. Owner's Name **Hurstbourne Country Club, Inc.**  
 4. Owner's Address **P.O. Box 22157, Louisville, Ky., 40222**  
 5. Location **8222 Shelbyville Rd., Louisville, Ky.**

22. ADD/County **Jefferson/Jefferson**   
 23. Zoning Classification **Magisterial District**  
 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') **Jeffersontown, Ky.**  
 25. UTM Reference  
 Zone **16** Easting **623320** Northing **4233140**

6. Open to Public Yes  No  X  
 7. Visible from road Yes  No  X  
 8. Ownership Private  X  
 Local   
 State   
 Federal

26. Prehistoric Site  Object   
 Historic Site  Structure   
 Building  X  
 27. District Yes  No  X  
 Name: \_\_\_\_\_



11. Architect **(SEE NEXT PAGE)**  
 12. Builder **Alfred Markham, Contractor 1928**  
 13. Date **1854 & 1928**  
 14. Style **Gothic Revival**   
 15. Original Use **Residence**  
 16. Present Use **Country Club**  
 17. Condition Interior  Excellent   
 Exterior  Excellent

28. Significance Evaluation  
 29. Status   
 National Landmark \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landmark Certificate \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kentucky Survey  **1977**  
 Local Landmark \_\_\_\_\_  
 HABS/HAER \_\_\_\_\_

18. Description  
**Hurstbourne Country Club is a grand, 2½ story brick Gothic Revival structure situated at the end of a tree-lined driveway. It is surrounded by a golf course, landscaped grounds, and is within the Hurstbourne subdivision. Stone trims the doorway, sills, drip molds, and chimneys. Ornate iron work decorates the shallow verandas on either side of a central (SEE NEXT PAGE)**

30. Theme **Architecture**   
 Primary \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secondary \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 31. Endangered Yes   
 No  X

19. History  
**Lyndon Hall, now Hurstbourne Country Club, has a history spanning over 100 years. In 1842 John Jeremiah Jacob, reputed to be Louisville's first millionaire, bought a 525 acre farm, including this site, which had been a part of Col. Richard Clough Anderson's "Soldier's Retreat" estate. The farm was a working farm, for Jacob purchased 10 slaves, all the stock, farming (SEE NEXT PAGE)**

32. **ATTACH PHOTO**  
 Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Picture No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Direction \_\_\_\_\_

20. Significance  
**Hurstbourne Country Club combines two periods of architectural design in an elegant structure unique in Jefferson County. The original Gothic Revival section was a style rarely seen in this area. The 1928 addition by E.T. Hutchings was done with a lavishness and (SEE NEXT PAGE)**

33. Tape No. \_\_\_\_\_ Negative No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 34. Prepared by: **Mary Jean Kinsman Researcher**  
 35. Organization **Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation**  
 36. Date **6 September 1979**

21. Source of Information  
**Bullitt, Neville, Old Homes and Landmarks of Louisville and Jefferson County. (SEE NEXT PAGE)**

37. Revision Dates \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Staff Review \_\_\_\_\_  
**JUL 1 1980**  
**APR 18 1985**

11. continued

1854 - Jacob Beaverson  
1928 remodeling-E.T. Hutchings

18. continued

pavilion. The original section of the house is a two-story Gothic Revival villa with a projecting central pavilion having a tall gable, oriel window, and large Tudor-arched former entrance. The 1928 addition, behind the original section, is also in the Gothic Revival/Tudor style. The fine interior details including a sweeping, marble staircase, elaborately carved woodwork and Elizabethan oak paneling are part of the 1928 remodeling. When the 1928 addition was built the original house was refaced with brick matching the new construction.

Several nineteenth-century stone outbuildings remain on the site including a one-story stone house with interior end chimneys and a later added room and a one-story stone springhouse. There is also a stone barn, believed to have been built from stones from the razed main house at "Soldiers Retreat".

19. continued

farming equipment, and crops. It is not known precisely when the original section of Lynnford or Lyndon Hall was built. Jacob, who owned a large estate in the city, may have built the house as a country home soon after buying the farm. However, the 1840s would be very early for a Gothic Revival domestic building in Kentucky. Possibly the house was built later by Jacob for his son, John Jr., who was living on the farm when his father died in 1852 and who inherited the farm. The original structure bears a great resemblance to Design XXXI, in A.J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses, published in 1850 and a book which influenced residential design in the last half of the nineteenth century.

The farm was sold out of the Jacob family in 1868 and afterward had several owners. In 1915 Alvin T. Hert bought the property. Hert, a wealthy industrialist, died in 1921. In 1928, his widow employed Eusebius T. Hutchings, well-known Louisville architect, to remodel and enlarge the original house, retaining the Gothic Revival character. Hutchings designed many fine residences in Louisville, the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Spindletop Farm mansion in Lexington, Kentucky. It was Mrs. Hert who named the farm Hurstbourne Farms and the house Lyndon Hall. After Mrs. Hert's death in 1948, the farm was sold to L.Leroy Highbaugh, Sr., and his son, real estate developers. In 1965, the Highbaughs began to subdivide the estate. Lyndon Hall became a private country club. The surrounding acreage was divided into home sites, many quite large, with expensive residences.

316  
883  
107.

20. continued

attention to detail typical of that affluent era.

21. continued

Heiman, Lee. "52 Rooms, 9 Baths, 5 Peacocks" Courier-  
Journal Magazine, 28 April 1963.

Downing, A.J. The Architecture of Country Houses, 1850,  
Dover Reprint, 1969.

Jefferson County (KY) Deed Books

Carpenter, Kathy L. "Hurstbourne: A Gothic Revival Mansion,"  
Unpublished research paper, 1977.

Jefferson Circuit Court, Case No. 45867, Henry vs. Jacob, 1856.

JUL 1 1980

Additional Information Requested by NPS

JF 316  
Lynnford/Lyndon Hall  
8222 Shelbyville Road

History

Further research has documented the construction of the original section of Lynnford. According to depositions in a lawsuit, John J. Jacob, Jr. built the house in 1854.

Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated site is shown as a red line on the attached aerial photo. (SCALE: 1" = 200') The nominated site contains approximately 4.07 acres and includes the main house (A), barn (B), stone cottage (C), and springhouse (D).

The boundary has been revised to include the main house (now a country club) and the three outbuildings within the same boundary. New construction within the nominated site includes a swimming pool, parking areas for the clubhouse, and a small portion of the golf course, all non-contributing elements associated with the country club.

Additional Information Requested by NPS

JF-316  
Lynnford/Lyndon Hall  
8222 Shelbyville Road

History

Further research has documented the construction period of the original section of Lynnford. According to depositions in a lawsuit, John J. Jacob, Jr. built the house in 1854.

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Lynnford site is the perimeter of each nominated building. See attached aerial photo. The buildings are the main house, stone barn, stone cottage, and stone springhouse.

04 January 1984

The boundaries were chosen because of new development on the site. The attached aerial photo clearly shows this development--chiefly parking areas for country club members and guests, a swimming pool and tennis courts, and a golf course, part of which surrounds the springhouse. Nominating a larger area with the main house and outbuildings in one boundary would encompass all of this new construction.

The springhouse and cabin are significant architecturally as examples of early 19th century stone vernacular outbuildings. They are also historically important as the only extant buildings from the earliest farmstead (ca. 1820s) on the site. The stone barn dates from the late 19th century and is believed to have been built with stone from the original (ca. 1790) house at Soldier's Retreat, (JF-317) which was demolished in the 1840s.