

Wagner, David B

From: Randal Strobo <rstrobo@strobobarkley.com>
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2016 4:02 PM
To: Wagner, David B
Cc: Clay Barkley
Subject: 16DESIGNATION1000: Part 2
Attachments: 2016.11.28 Morrin Comments PART 2.pdf

Part 2 is attached.

Thanks!

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2833 Tremont – Oral History

Oral history and tradition have long identified the building at 2833 Tremont as Kalorama. Sunshine Harris Ballard, who was born in 1861, the year her family bought Kalorama, venerated the memory of her home and Bishop Smith by acquiring his Study and eventually giving it to the Speed Art Museum. She lived until 1938. An inscription by R.C. Ballard Thruston on the back of a 1911 photograph of Kallorama attests to this history. Robert E. Bohn, greatgrandson of another family who owned Kalorama, attests that her grandmother, who lived at the house in the late 1880s, referred to her childhood home as Kalorama. The house is identified as Kalorama in a March, 2003 article in the Upper Highlands Neighborhood Association's Communicator.

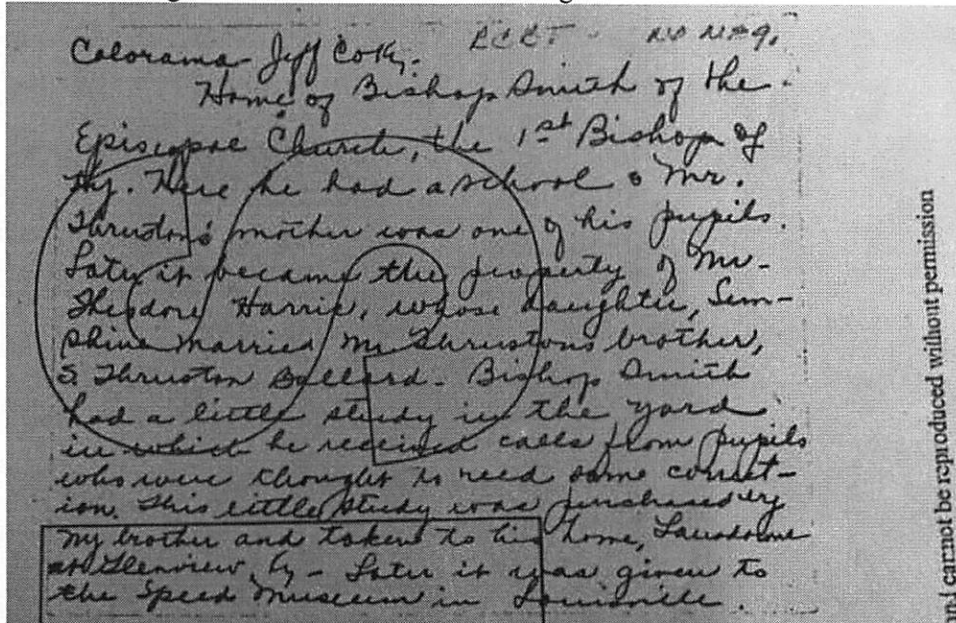


SUNSHINE HARRIS BALLARD

1861 — 1936

Wrong House

- Handout at second day of previous hearings provided point by point evidence
- Mr. Bahandas, a professional architect, climbed into the attic recesses and found where the rafters had been changed from federal to Craftsman design



- In a phone call of November 25 2016, Betty Turner who was writing a history of the Upper Highlands and researched Bishop Smith's house about 2008 said that she spent 10 trips to the neighborhood and Filson Club and talked to the Urtons and toured the house. She said emphatically this is NOT THE WRONG HOUSE.
- An email from a Chase family descendent confirms that the Bishops house was the home owned by the Chase family [and then the Harris family].

From: bohnr <bohnr@twc.com>
 To: leslicissell <leslicissell@aol.com>
 Subject: Kalorama
 Date: Sun, Nov 20, 2016 8:18 pm

I, Robert E Bohn, great grandson of the Chase family who lived on Tyler Lane, Louisville, Ky. in the late 1880s, recall that my grandmother often referred to her childhood home on Tyler Lane as "Kalorama". Her name was Elizabeth Chase Bohn. My great Aunt, Helen Chase, (Elizabeth's sister) would also describe to me their "country home" with fond memory

- Peter discussion of octagons and architecture.

COMMUNICATOR

A publication of the
Upper Highlands Neighborhood Association

March 2003



Historical home has interesting past

The UHNA area has several historical homes. Here's a look at one of them:

Kalorama 2833 Tremont Drive

It doesn't take much to imagine how stately this home, now owned by John and Kitty Urton, must have looked when it was built about 1840 by a Dr. Powell. Soon after that it became the home of Benjamin Bosworth Smith (1784-1884), the first Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, and an early state superintendent of public schools, and his wife, Elizabeth. The Smiths left Louisville in the 1860s for New York when he became Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U.S.

The Smiths named their home Kalorama, and established a school for girls there.

The house has retained much of its original glass, and features a hallway that runs straight through the home. Over the years, several

owners have done little to change the layout, other than adding bathrooms and turning a music room into the kitchen. Where slave quarters and an earlier kitchen were once in the basement, now there's a family room.

The Urtons moved into the house, which then sat on two acres, in 1964. There was a stable, and the family had a pony for a while. In 1972 they added a large swimming pool.

John can remember as a child playing on the property before the houses along Tyler Lane were built.

Another interesting aspect of the home's history involves a small chapel that has not only survived well over 100 years, but has moved around the Louisville area.

Perhaps to gain some quiet after establishing the school, Bishop Smith had a small study built near the house. The 7 1/2-by-10-foot structure with gingerbread trim was decorated inside by an itinerant painter with scenes of English churches and cathedrals.

The Smiths sold Kalorama to Theodore Harris, and his daughter,

Sunshine, used the study as a playhouse. About 1910, Sunshine — by then Mrs. Thruston Ballard — bought the chapel and had it moved to her home, Lansdowne, on Upper River Road. There it was used by ice skaters to warm up after skating on a nearby pond.

About 1928, Mrs. Ballard gave the chapel to Mrs. J.B. Speed, and it was moved to the Speed Art Museum grounds. When the museum needed room to expand about 1960, the study was donated to the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky and moved to St. Francis in the Fields in Harrods Creek, where it remains today. Recently church officials said the chapel would become the focal point of a meditative garden.

Join Mayor's first Community Conversation

Join Metro Mayor Jerry Abramson for his first Community Conversation 6:30 - 8 p.m. Monday, March 17 at the Central Government Center, 7201 Outer Loop.

Representatives of many metro government agencies will be on hand to answer questions and address citizens' concerns.

For more information, contact MetroCall at 574-5000 or 311.

UHNA yard sales set for June

Start cleaning out closets and collecting items for another round of UHNA-area yard sales. Several residents who didn't have a chance to participate in last April's sale — and some who didn't clear out as much stuff as they hoped to — asked the association to host another day of sales next April. And the board agreed.

Our tentative date is Saturday, June 14. Watch the June *Communicator* for more information.

UHNA will again place ads in local newspapers. Sellers are asked to handle the promotion of their own sales by posting signs that direct shoppers to their homes and removing the signs at the end of the day.

For more information, call Tammy Keenan, 459-0037.



2833 Tremont – Images of Federal and Greek Revival Doorways, comparable in design to the 1836 Federal doorway at Kalorama, supporting the 1836 date of construction

John David Myles, Historic Architecture of Shelby County, Kentucky, 1792-1915, 2016

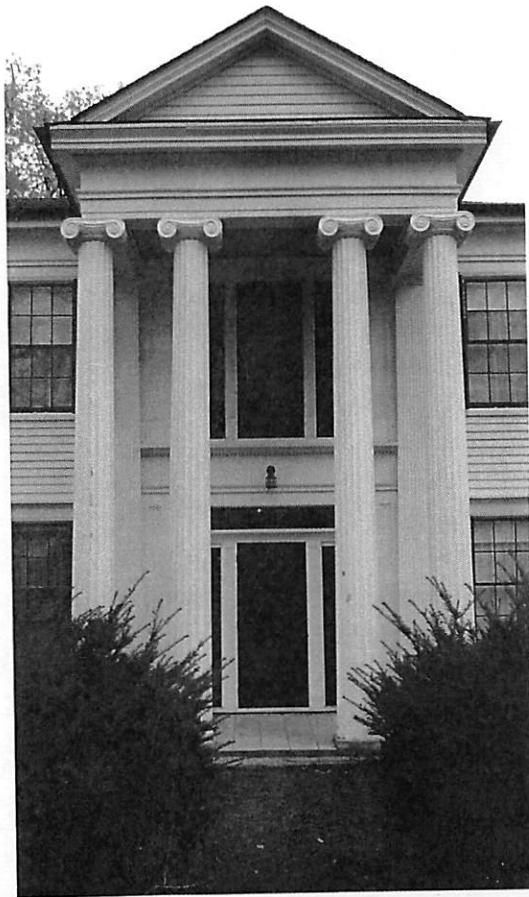
Helmwood Hall, ca. 1840, p. 97; Sturgeon-Gregg House, 1840, p.121; James V. Harbison House, ca. 1840, p. 104.

Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic, 1922,

Dexter House, Dexter, Michigan, 1840-1843, p. 220

Samuel W. Thomas, ed. , Views of Louisville Since 1766, 1971,

U.S. Marine Hospital, p. 48.



Portico at Helmwood Hall.



Fluted columns and Ionic capitals at Helmwood Hall.

appears to have been the location of its chimney shown on the plan.

However, it is the Greek Revival addition which gave it its lasting fame. The two rooms dovetailed into the existing house by a hatched portico with four square columns. The position of the addition faced the street. Doors on both floors of the portico were surrounded by finely detailed moldings. The floors opened to balconies. The building was sheathed in brick. The Greek Revival addition was topped with a cornice continuing the existing one around this addition above the roof. It extended across the road elevated on a slight rise. Its two porticoes visible to the street. The Inn must have been a true landmark.

Despite the loss of the style was extremely popular. A few fine examples survive. One is on the Eminence Pike. It was built in 1840 on land given him by John F. Hagan designed a beautifully proportioned structure with a low hip roof and a row of windows, and a two-story portico. Fluted Ionic columns, a pediment, and its entablature clearly that the portico by this porch, the front entrance and a dentil cornice and pilasters. An ell extends a single story, originally behind the ell.

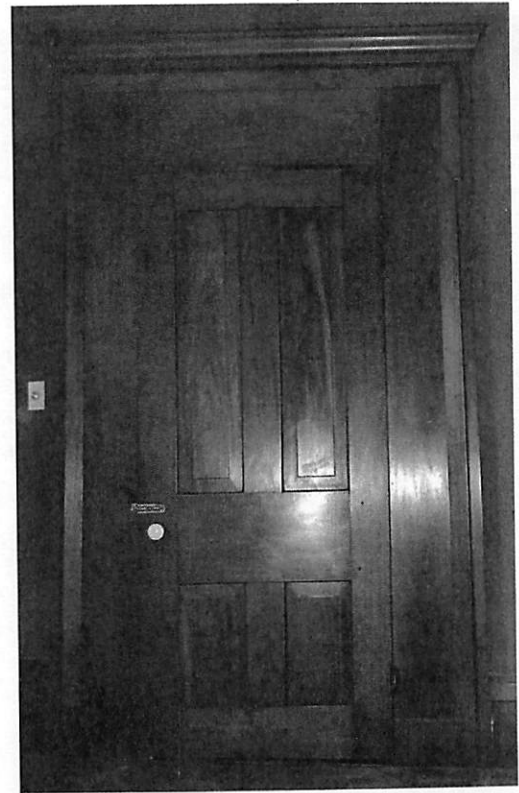
The interior of the structure strained but carefully executed. Elements include door surrounds, tablatures, reeded casing, and a cherry stair railing around a turned newel. The mantels are simple, and for the principal rooms carved. Helm and his firm



The Sturgeon-Gregg house.



Single story porch with paneled posts and fluted Ionic columns at the James V. Harbison house.



Walnut parlor door at the Reunah Randolph house.

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AMERICAN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

house in Newcastle, and the Gore house, or merely to be placed filling one of the bays of a shallow arcade, as in the Hersey Derby house or the houses at the foot of Park Street, Boston. In such a case even the archivolt was absent. Similarly the classicists simplified the treatment of the rectangular opening: Jefferson, under the porticos of his University, used an architrave only; Latrobe, in triple square-



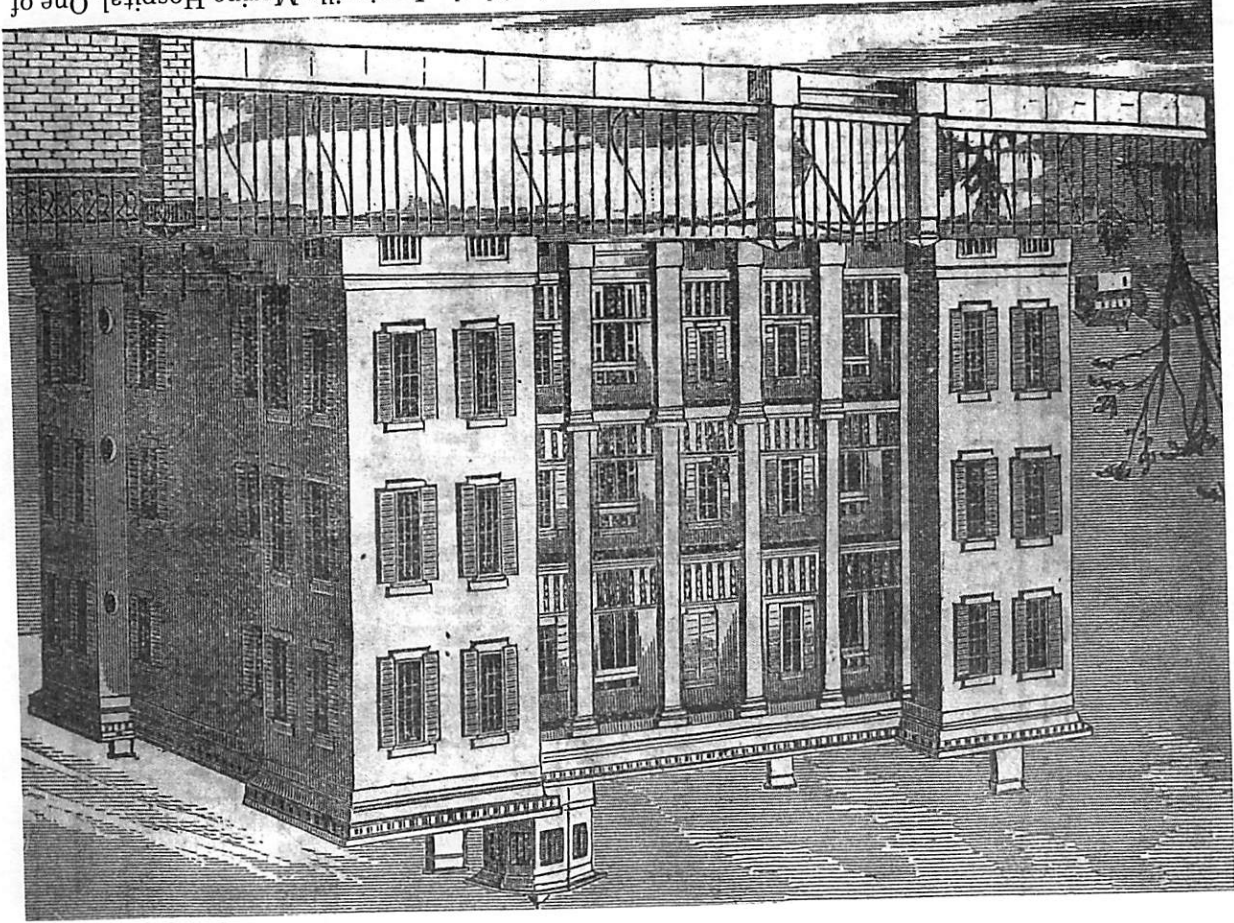
Figure 180. Doorway of the Dexter house, Dexter, Michigan. 1840 to 1843

headed doorways, omitted it in favor of plain square jambs (figure 181). The Greek designs made frequent use of square antæ (figure 180).

A portico of some form over the door became almost universal after 1790. In the North until 1825 it remained ordinarily no more than an elaboration of the doorway itself, its small columns and pilasters constituting the door enframingent. Such porticos continued a Colonial tradition: sometimes without change, as in the Jerathmeel Peirce and Samuel Cook houses in Salem, the John Brown house in Providence, the Octagon, and the Hunnewell (Shepley) house in Portland; usually with greater variety and richness of form. The first and one of the most elaborate of the new door porticos is that of Governor Langdon's house in Portsmouth, be-

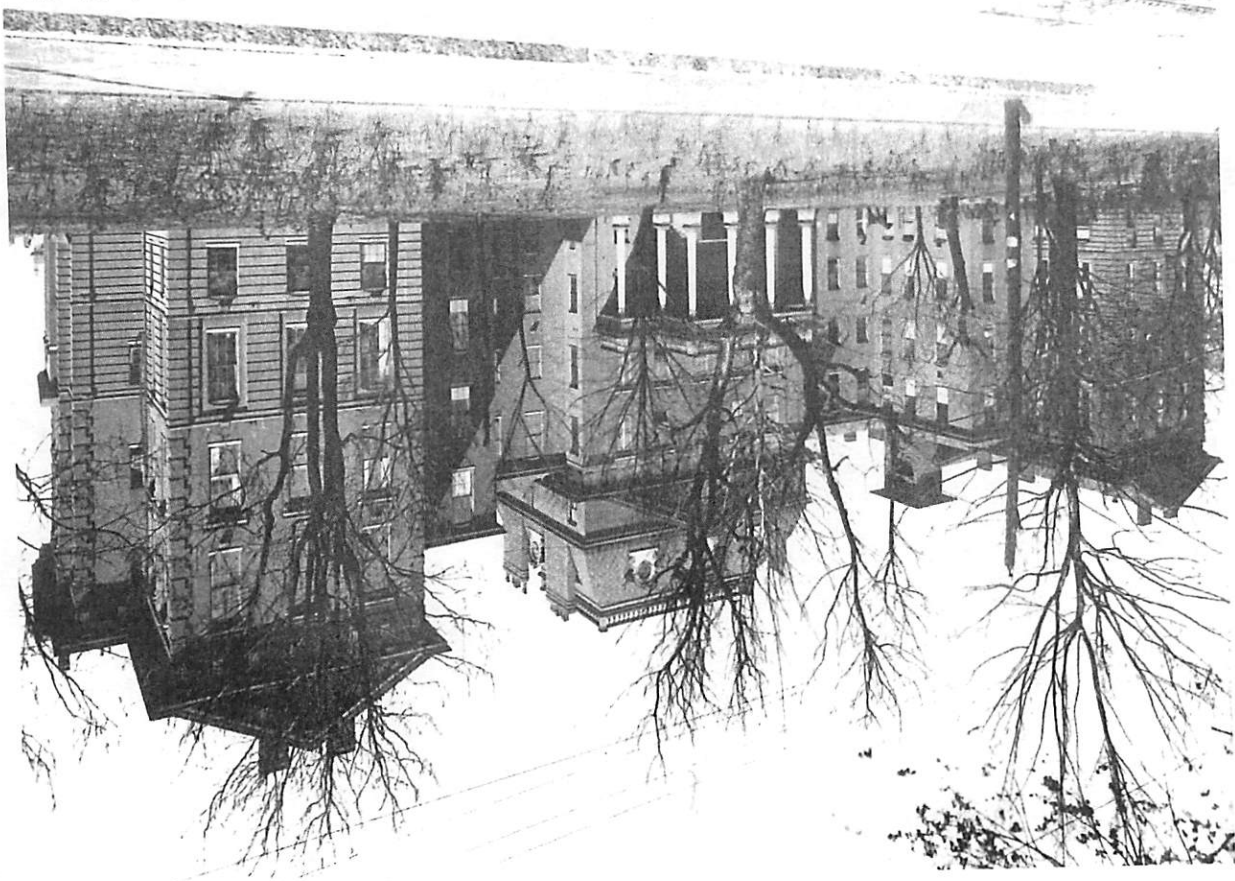
U.S. Marine Hospital built in 1847 is frequently confused with the Louisville Marine Hospital. One of about ten federal hospitals for boatmen, it later became the Louisville Memorial Hospital.

72.



When control was given to City by the Commonwealth in 1826, name was changed to Louisville City Hospital. Old core and additions (above) were razed and replaced by present General Hospital in 1914.

71.



2833 Tremont – Owen

Councilman Owen's October 6th, 2016 statement supporting the Landmark designation for Kalorama.

Councilman Owen issues statement on the recent Landmarks Designation of 2833 Tremont Drive

October 6, 2016

Louisville – Councilman Tom Owen (D-8) has issued a statement on the recent designation of 2833 Tremont Drive as a local landmark by the Metro Louisville Landmarks Commission:

On September 15, 2016, the Metro Louisville Landmarks Commission after hearing over 3.5 hours of historical research, owner opposition, and public comment, voted 7 – 0 to designate 2833 Tremont Drive, near Assumption High School, a local Landmark.

I have carefully reviewed the record of those proceedings and agree with the Commission decision.

Here's why:

Testimony established a late 1830s construction date making the home at least 175 years old

Strong evidence was presented that the first Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky lived in the home and operated a parlor—a girls school—there before the Civil War

In the WWI era the exterior of the old home was changed from federal to bungalow style; it is not unusual for a historic home to “evolve”

In the past decade neighborhood association newsletters and festival exhibits have recognized the home's significance

Economic hardship for the owners was softened when soon after purchase last Fall they created at least one buildable lot on the 1.4 acre site still leaving room for the historic home

Five members of the Landmarks Commission visited the site and one commissioner was able to explain how the façade facing Tyler Lane was altered by examining wall and attic rafters

During the Landmarks process the owners received an offer to purchase the old home.

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