Robin Amsbary 308 Kenwood Hill Road Louisville, KY 40214 July 26, 2020 Re: Landmark Designation consideration

Cynthia Elmore Landmarks Commission 444 S. 5th Street, Suite 300 Louisville, KY 40202

Dear Ms. Elmore:

This is a request for Landmark Designation consideration for my home, formally known as the Cornelia Bush Gordon House, located at 308 Kenwood Hill Road, Louisville, KY 40214. The original, 1860's structure was twin cabins with a connecting dog trot. These cabins were constructed with cedar posts and vertical split log siding. The cabins served as housing for the men who worked in the various industries on Kenwood Hill, including a lumber yard, charcoal manufacturing, and a rock quarry. A "sister" structure is Esta Cabin of The Little Loomhouse, which was the affiliated business office. The Little Loomhouse is located at 328 Kenwood Hill Road, Louisville, KY 40214.

In 1876, Mr. Benoni Figg sold the land and cabins to Mr. Charles Gheens, who used it as a summer retreat and hunting cabin. Four years later (1890), the property and cabins were sold the Kenwood Park Residential Company; Mr. Sam Stone Bush being on the Board of Directors. Sam Stone Bush was the owner of railroad and power light companies in Georgia and Tennessee, financier of Louisville's first modern day office building, the Equitable Building (the Starks Building) and publisher of the Southern Magazine.

In 1894, Mr. Bush had the cabins modified and augmented to serve as a home for his sister, Cornelia Bush Gordon, and her family. The expansion and modifications were most probably designed by the Louisville architectural firm Maury and Dodd, which designed Mr. Sam Stone Bush's home at 230 Kenwood Hill Road, Louisville, KY 40214. The resulting home is of Federal-style, incorporating board and batten construction as well as the prominent front porch, fan window over the front door, and stone wall. Oral tradition attributes the stone wall construction by freed, formerly enslaved men. The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

I would like to recognize the home's architectural and historic role in the development of the South End.

Sincerely, Robin Amsbary







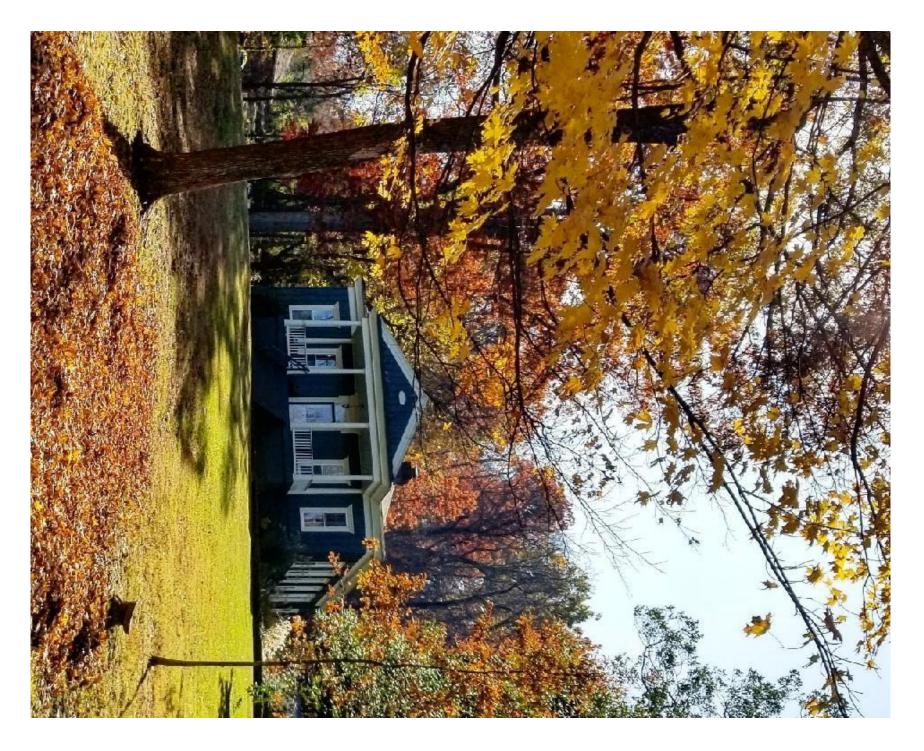




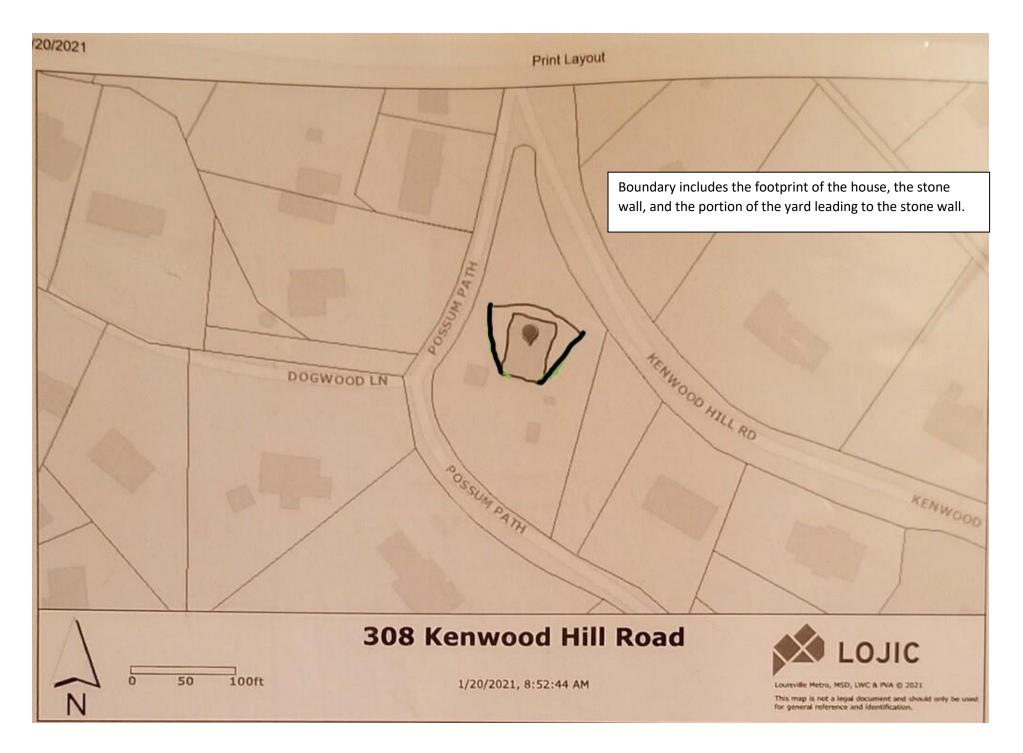








21-LANDMARK-0002



21-LANDMARK-0002

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received APR 9 1982 date entered

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Gordon, Cornelia, House

and/or common Lyddan House

2. Location

street & number	308 Kenwood	Hill	Road			<u>NA</u> not for public	cation
city, town Lou	isville		<u>NA</u> vi	cinity of	congressional district	3 & 4	
state Kentu	cky	code	021	county	Jefferson	code	111
3. Clas	sification						
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X_ private both Public Acquisition Nfn process being considered		Accessibl _Xyes: re	upied in progress le	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X_ private re religious scientific transport other:	;
4. Own	er of Prop	ert	V			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

name Dr. & Mrs. Pat Lyddan

street & number 308 Kenwood Hill Rd.

city, town Louisville

NA _____ vicinity of state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number 517 W. Jefferson St.

Louisville

city, town

state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined elegible? _____ yes ____ no

date 1981

___ federal _X_ state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Division

city, town Frankfort

21-LANDMARK-0002 state Kentucky

7. Description

fair

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltere
<u> </u>	ruins	\underline{X} altered

X altered unexposed

Check one х _ original site _ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

_ unaltered

The Cornelia Gordon House was built in two sections. The front section, ca. 1875, was a one-story double pile frame structure with an open, central dog trot, and a hipped roof, which set up on cedar posts. The front porch, rear section and board-and-batten siding were added in 1894. The porch is a Colonial Revival style porch with a gabled roof supported by slender classical columns. (Photo 1) The front door frame is eared and carries a denticulated molding at the top. The door itself is multi-paned and has a transom with a sunburst motif. (Photo 3) A simple balustrade surrounds the porch. All windows are four-over-four double hung, and have denticulated lintels. The continuous cornice along the roof line is wide, canted, and layered, connecting the front and rear hipped roofs. The siding is board-and-batten and stained with dark green creosote stain. The house no longer sets on cedar posts, but rather has a concrete block foundation and basement, with a garage entrance from Possum Path on the western side of the house. The only alteration to the exterior of the house occurred when a window on the western side at the rear was shortened. The cornice was retained and board-and-batten used to fill in the space below the window.

The interior of the house clearly reflects the two building periods. The two rooms on the western side of the house have been unchanged, but when the front porch was added, the dog trot was enclosed, creating a central hall. The inside wall of the front room on the eastern side of the house was removed, creating a parlor reached directly upon entering the house. A large fireplace with simple mantel and flanking presses is located in this parlor. (Photo 4) Another narrow hallway lies perpendicular to the central hall, with a bath and pantry off of the hallway on the west, and small bedroom at the end of the hall on the east. The bulk of the rear addition consists of a large dining room at the end of the main hall, and a kitchen to the west, reached through the dining room. المحجة فالمتحد بالمحال العماق وكالأرد فيردهم الالتريب فالجاري لحاصا بالمعتم الدفقا رافتك

All of the window frames, door frames and baseboards are wide and grooved in both old and new sections. The basement is reached from the main hallway, down an open, steep staircase which has a simple, elegant balustrade. (Photo 5) محملات ولوالة فالولد فوار

The Cornelia Gordon House is located in the southernmost section of the City of Louisville on Kenwood Hill, one of two knobs in that area. It is on the north side of the hill in a subdivision developed in 1942. It is a strictly residential area of middle to upperincome families.

Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architectur	e religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	<u>X</u> architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<u>X</u> 1800–1899	commerce	exploration/settlemen	t philosophy	theater
1900–	communications	industry 5 at a	politics/government	transportation
	٤	invention	I GHE EI LANGI SE	other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1875/1894

Builder/Architect W. J. Dodd, 1894 remodeling

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cornelia Gordon House is architecturally significant due to its board-and-batten siding and its physical evolution from summer cottage to year-round residence. It is one of two remaining cottages left on Kenwood Hill, the other being the Little Loomhouse (National Register, 1975). There are no other such cottages in the city of Louisville, nor are there any other board-and-batten residences in the city.

The history of the Cornelia Gordon House is closely related to the history of Kenwood Hill itself, known in the nineteenth century as "Cox's Knob" and to the Cherokee Indians as "Sunshine Hill," and the second . * > 6

In 1860, Benoni Figg purchased 125 acres of land, including Cox's Knob from John A. Shrader. Figg had a rock quarrying business on the hill from which he supplied rock for roadbuilding in southern Jefferson County. The Little Loomhouse cabin was built in 1870 as an office and caretaker's quarters for Figg's operation. It is located three lots up Kenwood Hill from the Cornelia Gordon House. In 1876, Charles Gheens, son-in-law to Figg, gained title to the property and used the Loomhouse as a summer house.

It is likely that the front section of 308 Kenwood Hill Rd. was constructed ca. 1875 as a summer house, the dog trot providing ample ventilation. It appears that two structures are represented on the 1879 atlas of Jefferson and Oldham counties, those being the Loomhouse and 308 Kenwood Hill Road. م د الجام معرض ال

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Charles Gheens sold the property in 1890 to Kenwood Park Residential Company, of which he was an officer. Sam Stone Bush, secretary of the company, in turn purchased several parcels of land from the company, including the lot which contained the Loomhouse cabin. Bush was responsible for the remodeling of the Loomhouse, which included the addition of board-and-batten siding, construction of "Wisteria Cabin" and "Tophouse" (both included in the Loomhouse National Register nomination), construction of his own home at 230 Kenwood Hill Road (National Register, 1979), construction of 316 Kenwood Drive for his mother, and the remodeling and additions of 308 Kenwood Hill Rd. for his sister, Cornelia Gordon, and her husband, Fulton Gordon. All of this construction and remodeling was complete by 1894.

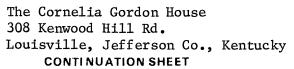
Sam Stone Bush was a prominent real estate investor who was responsible for the development of large tracts of land in southern Jefferson County. Bush was a close personal friend of W. J. Dodd, architect. At the time, Dodd was in partnership with Mason Maury. Maury & Dodd were the architects for Bush's residence. The other two residences were certainly products of Dodd's designs. They are highly influenced by the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Dodd worked with McKim, Mead and White on the Exposition and many of his later designs reflect Classical, Beaux-Arts and Colonial Revival styles prevalent in Chicago.

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			Local Landmark Designation Repo
10. Geograp			
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11. Form Pr	epared By		
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	e Landmarks Commiss:	ion date	August 31, 1981
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

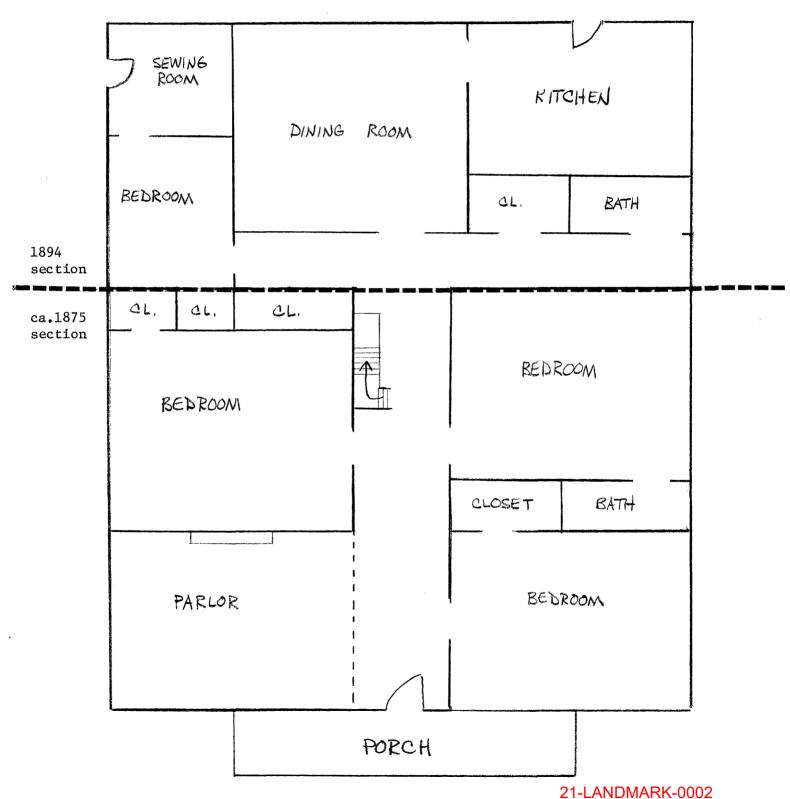




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The Cornelia Gordon House is important historically and architecturally. The Bush family was a vital force in the development of the south end of Louisville and were the prime movers in the extension of the trolly lines out Third St., allowing accessibility to the center city. Architecturally this house is important due to its very early date for Colonial Revival detailing, but primarily for the use of board-and-batten siding. No other known residential structures in the city, other than the Little Loomhouse, are clad in board-and-batten. Kenwood Hill was a summer retreat in the late nineteenth century, and these two structures are the only remnants within the city of that rural architecture, and are therefore important to the architectural history of Louisville. The house is virtually untouched since its remodeling in 1894. THE CORNELIA GORDON HOUSE 308 KENWOOD HILL RD. LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON, KY FLOORPLAN (not to scale)

MAP 1.





Gordon, Cornelia, House. 308 Kenwood Hill Rd. Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY Sanborn Map - Sanborn Map Co. Pelham, NY 1974 Scale: 1"-100' Map 2