

Waggener High School



Lyndon Lore

A Historic Account Of The Lyndon Community With Numerous Illustrations Of A Bygone Era

This is one of many sections that contain information, photos, newspaper articles, internet items, etc. of the St. Matthews area and especially of Waggener High School. Many of the items came from Al Ring's personal collections but many people have helped and I have tried to give credit where I can.

The purpose of this "collection" was to create the history of Waggener and the students and teachers who were there during my time. Being retired I now have time to do many of the things I have always wanted, this project is just one of them. The collection is continuing today, so if you should have old or new information on the St. Matthews area from 1950 to 1962 or Waggener High, please contact Al Ring.

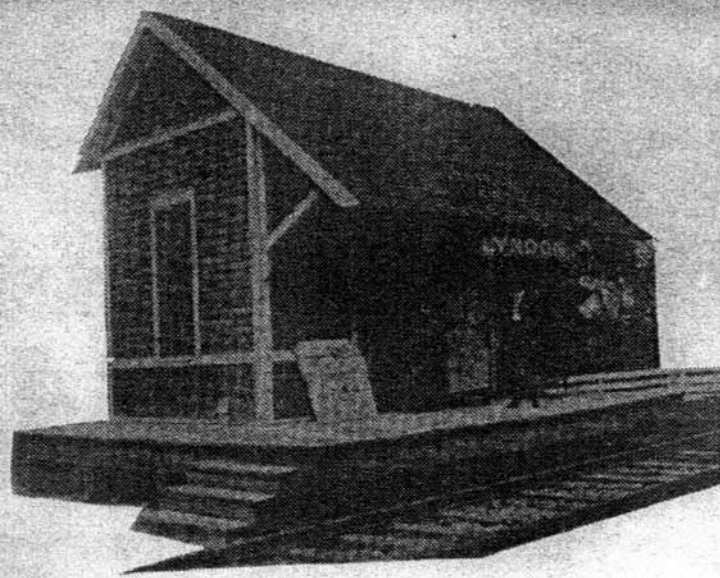
All graphics have been improved to make the resolution as good as possible, but the reader should remember that many came from copies of old newspaper articles and photos. Credit to the source of the photos, etc. is provided whenever it was available. We realize that many items are not identified and regret that we weren't able to provide this information. As far as the newspaper articles that are not identified, 99% of them would have to be from one of three possible sources. *The Courier-Journal*, *The Louisville Times* or one of the *Voice* publications. Books that we have used for some information include, *Randy*, *Cactus*, *Uncle, Ed and the Golden age of Louisville Television*, *Waggener High School Alumni Directory 1996*, *Waggener Traditional High School Alumni Directory 2007*, *Memories of Fontaine Ferry Park*, *St. Matthews The Crossroads of Beargrass* by Samuel W. Thomas, *St. Matthews, 25 Years a City Two Centuries a Community*, *St. Matthews 1960-1995*, *Waggener Lair's 1958 to 1962*, *The Holy Warrior*, *Muhammad Ali*, *Louisville's Own (An Illustrated Encyclopedia Of Louisville Area Recorded Pop Music From 1953 to 1983)*.

Explanation of the following pages, (Please Read)

This section is a copy of Lyndon Lore published by “The Lyndon Homemaker’s Club”, June 8, 1972.

The information came from Bill Wetherton (class of 61). His mother, 91 year old Mrs. Wetherton is still active in The Lyndon Homemaker’s Club (2008).

Waggener Alumni might remember that the Lyndon area was part of the Waggener school district for quite some time. This is why the history is included here.

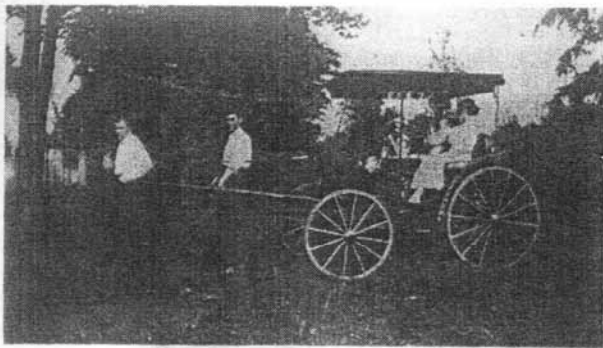


LYNDON LORE

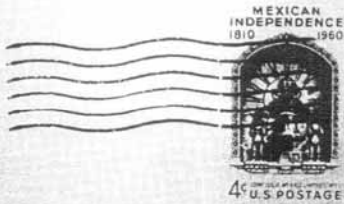
A HISTORIC ACCOUNT OF THE
LYNDON COMMUNITY WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS
OF A BYGONE ERA

Published by

The Lyndon Homemaker's Club

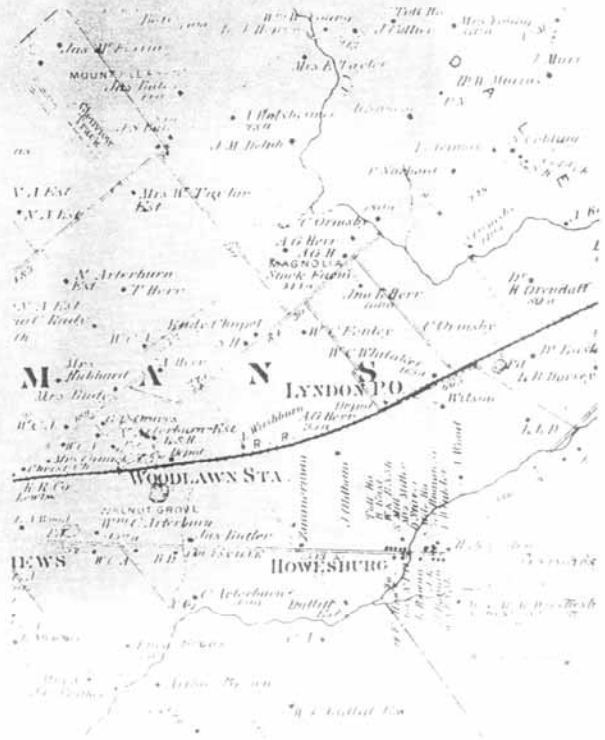


Surrey with the fringe on top.



LYNDON LORE

This booklet is meant to preserve in writing some of the beginnings and the way of life in the community of Lyndon - a way of life that is fast disappearing. Not having been a town until recent years, Lyndon had no written records of its past so all of this information has been obtained by word of mouth from residents or from other historical records. For that reason, we do not claim this booklet to be historically accurate, but to the best of our knowledge it is authentic. For some, we trust, you will find it full of fond memories, for others a glimpse into the past.



EARLY LYNDON

Lyndon was a community of majestic old frame houses, set back from the tree-shaded streets on large lots and some with acreage. In the beginning the settlement sprang up along the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad tracks on the northern fringe of the community- along what is today Vincrest Avenue. The homes were built facing the railroad because that was the only means of transportation at that time. Many of these homes burned down. With no fire protection and the only water supply, wells or cisterns, fire meant the complete destruction of a residence and most often its contents.

The place was given its name by Alvin Wood, but apparently no one, not even Woods granddaughter, Mrs. Edward G. Jenkins, of 514 Wood Road, knows why or how the name Lyndon was chosen. Her grandfather bought about 200 acres here in 1865 from the Tyler family. The large brick home sat across the creek back of the curve in Wood Road, which was named for the family. Asked why it was so winding, Mrs. Jenkins said that it followed the wooded area on the south. Originally the Tylers lived in a two-story log house but later the brick house was erected from brick made on the place. It was sold by the Wood family to Mrs. Thomas, and the house burned down in 1932, while she still occupied it. There is a stone building on the site- a garage with apartment above- which was built from the stone foundation.

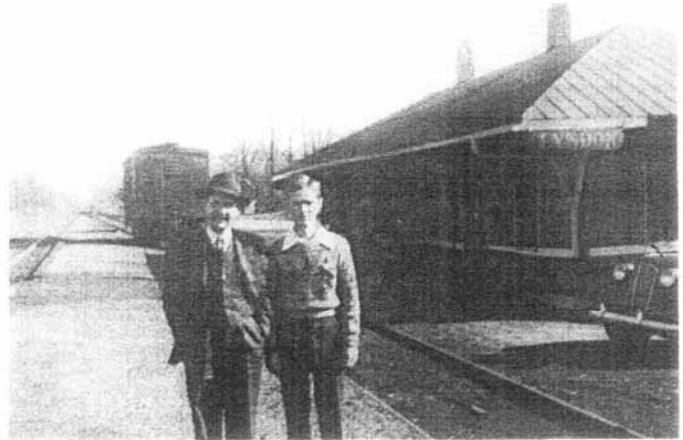
At that early time people had to go to St. Matthews to catch a train as there was no stop at Lyndon. But the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad told Mr. Wood if he would furnish the land and build a station, trains would begin stopping. So her grandfather obtained the land and had the station built, naming it LYNDON. Some residents theorize that the name came from Lynn's Station, one of the pioneer-era fortified stations that was built on Beargrass Creek east of Lyndon, off of what now would be Hurstbourne Lane.

So Lyndon became a stopping point in 1871 for the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. In a list of stations of May 8, 1883 this line was called the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington but later became the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It always blew for the Lyndon crossing at nine o'clock at night and children then knew that it was time to quit playing and go to bed. The first Lyndon post office was set up in the depot of that same year, 1871.

Mr. Edw. Borie whose home is near the old Railroad Station clearly remembers the "Potato Era", when everywhere you looked there were fields of potatoes. These were hauled to the Railroad and shipped by carloads to various places along the line. Her father Mr. D. M. Thompson was station agent for a number of years.



Waiting for the mail.



The railroad served the rural community until trucks and cars made it impractical to keep the station open. The postoffice was moved to another location and the first landmark in Lyndon was torn down in 1952.

Lyndon Lore:

The first grocery store was at the corner of Vinecrest and Lyndon Lane and was built by a Mr. Dawson. Later this store was run by the father of Mr. Fred Boss. Behind the store was a large frame building called Boss' Hall. Different meetings were held here and sometimes "Movies" were shown on Saturday night. The store was later sold to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Robinson. Most anything could be bought at the store and it was a big decision to select from the penny candy counter, Coal oil was a necessity, for much of the community still used it for lamps and and coal oil stoves. The small fry could often be seen carrying a gallon can of Kerosene home with the familiar potato on the spout. The potbellied stove warmed the store in winter along with the back-sides of the customers. There was no self-help foods in those days so everything had to be scooped, weighed and sacked.

Interior of store, 1928 view!



This was the modern grocery store of 1928, when "mom and pop" stores were all there was. This is the interior of the W. I. Robison store, which Mr. Keeling bought in 1944. Community grocery stores had changed very little by that time.

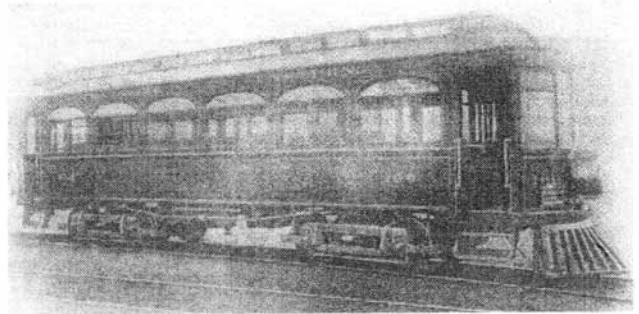


LYNDON'S GROCERY store in 1938 looked like this, with one long counter and bins under it filled with dried beans, peas, rice, etc. Shelves were stocked to the ceiling, and brooms hung off a ceiling wire rack. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Robison, owners, are at left and right, with bread salesman John Keeling, brother of Melwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Hefley.

Lyndon Lore:

The Mel Keelings took over the store in 1944 and ran it until they moved into their new Market on Violet Avenue. The building at the corner of LaGrange Road and Lyndon Lane, next to the Postoffice, was also a grocery for many years.

After returning from the war in 1945 Eddie Boss constructed the first store building on the south side of LaGrange Road. He had a hardware store there, and it is still being used for that purpose. As the community grew and demands were made, other stores came to Lyndon along with a great number of filling stations. One can count seven Gasoline Stations within one block. One former resident of Lyndon Lane sadly called it "Gasoline Alley".



INTERURBAN

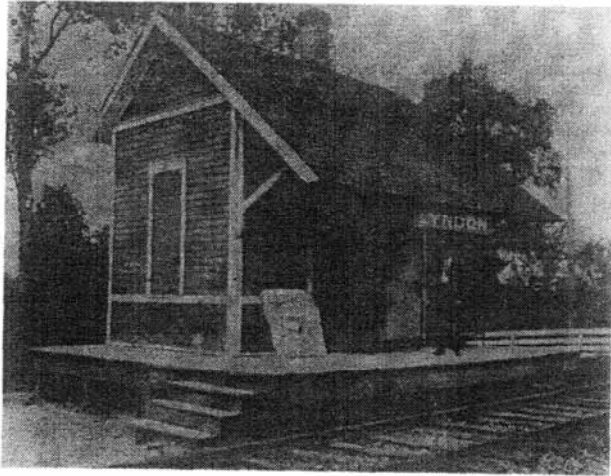
It was not until the electric interurbans began running shortly after 1900 that Lyndon started to grow. The interurban that went from Louisville to Lyndon ran all the way to LaGrange. It went along LaGrange Road until it reached the Lyndon stop, which was located on the south side across the road from the Lyndon Lanes. The line then left the highway and went straight overland to Lakeland and Anchorage.

"Our town really did not begin to develop until the electric car line came this way," said Miss Mary Brown Trumper, 8002 LaGrange Road, who moved to Lyndon as a child about 1910.

Miss Trumper recalled how the baggage car would come by one a day, in addition to the regular passenger service. Goods came out from town on "The baggage" and products went back- products such as milk in metal cans and farm produce. "You could set your clock by the electric cars," she said. "There was service every half-hour, oftener than the busses of today."

It seemed like the streetcar man knew everyone. We had a cow here and they would drop off our bale of hay right out there in front. There was no drugstore back then in Lyndon. The nearest was at Crescent Hill in Louisville. If you needed a prescription from the pharmacy they would send it out on the interurban and you went down and got it in front of your house when the car came by."

The Interurban Company owned and promoted a park on the south side of LaGrange Road. There was a pavilion which stood on the corner at Benjamin Road, now site of the Lyndon Womans Club. They wanted people to come out on the interurban, bring their lunch baskets, and enjoy a day in the woods and fresh air, but this wasn't too successful and they sold off the ground as lots.



Interurban Station

The students of high school age had to ride the interurban to Anchorage for there was no high school in the area. Many a good time was had by the boys and girls getting to school on the "Car".

After the automobile became so numerous the interurban found it unprofitable to keep running so it was discontinued in 1934. The tracks remained along LaGrange Road until they were removed and a pathway made for children walking to Lyndon school. Later when LaGrange Road was made four lanes this ground was added to the new road.



WARWICK VILLA

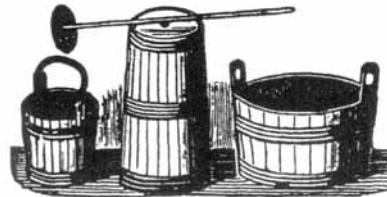
Warwick Villa Subdivision was claimed to be the first subdivision in Kentucky. It extended from LaGrange Road, running back Washburn Avenue, across the L. & N. Railroad tracks, including now what is known as Fountain Avenue. It was opened in the early 1900's by a developer Colonel Hunter on land mostly owned by the Washburn family. It failed to grow much for at that time it was far removed from the city. Before the Interurban started, the railroad, running parallel to the Vine Crest Avenue, was the only means of transportation to Louisville. It is said that a path of octagonal stones of different color extended from Warwick Villa all the way to LaGrange Road.

Warwick Villa Hotel was located near Washburn Avenue and fronted the railroad tracks. It had social prominence into the 1900's as a summer hotel. People came from Louisville and other points in Kentucky by train, to enjoy the country air and the delicious meals for which the hotel was famous. The frame hotel contained 20 rooms and according to Mr. Fred Boss, it was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt.

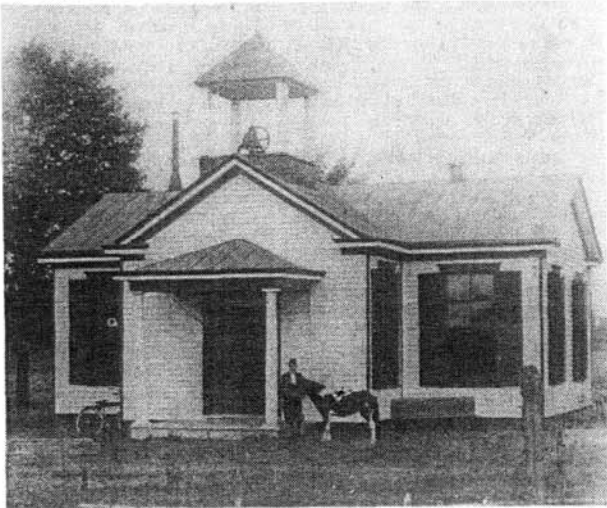
Across the road from Warwick Villa interurban station on LaGrange Road was located the Indian Mineral Wells, operated by Colonel Harris, who sold and distributed mineral water into the late 1940's. Another mineral well with pump was located in the front yard of the Robinson's grocery at the corner of Lyndon Lane and Vine Crest Avenue, next to the Railroad.

LaGrange Road was also known as Zimmerman Lane and the grave marker of one of the family was familiar to residents of this area.

It was in a curve of the road adjoining the Mineral Wells site. The stone was knocked down and destroyed and the remains were removed and buried elsewhere when LaGrange Road was made a 4-Lane Highway.



PROGRESS SCHOOL

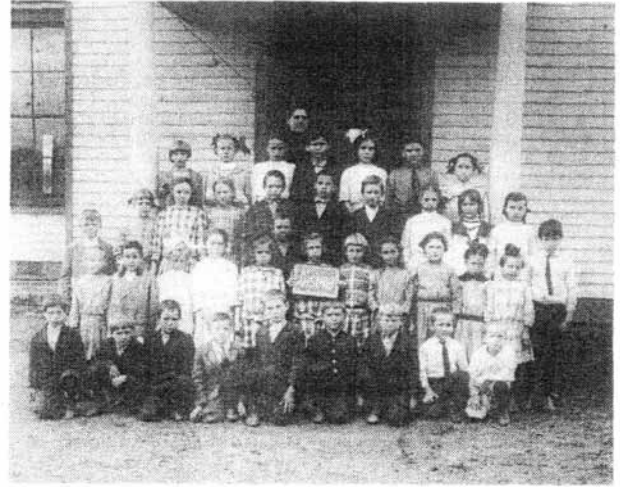


The first school in Lyndon was known as Progress School #8 and was located at the corner of Whipps Mill Road and Wood Road on land donated to the County School Board by Wm. O. Winkler.

The one-room school was started about 1880 and taught all eight grades. It first had only one room, but when repairs were made, another room was added to the building. Many generations of Lyndonites went to school here. The roster of the school of 1896-1897 school year contained many names familiar to this community--children of the Stutzenbergers, Winklers, Ochsners, Orrs, Schoenings and others.

The present owners of the remodeled building, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wood have had a brass plaque made, containing the roster of the above school year, and implanted it in the mantel of the fireplace, where it will remain as a historical record for the future.

The Woods have made a most attractive home of the old school, adding partitions and some rooms but preserving as much of the old school as possible. On either side of a hallway are the cloakrooms. One for the boys and one for the girls. Some of the hooks still remain. Also they have left the original piece of tin in the ceiling covering the place where the smokepipe from the potbellied stove entered the chimney.



While doing some remodeling the Woods found under the house a collection of pencil stubs, some well chewed and the erasers worn off, also a couple of rulers. They surmise that some mischievous children poked them through a hole in the floor to get rid of them, perhaps the same boy who bored a hole through one of the rules with a penknife.

Progress was known as a hard school with strict teachers, two of whom were the Bach sisters, Miss Linnie and Lizzie, descendants of the composer, Johann Sebastian Bach. They came out on the interurban and taught as a team from 1912-1918. Miss Mary Alice Bromley was the last principal of the Progress school and the first principal of the new Lyndon Consolidated School, when it was opened in 1938.



LYNDON POST OFFICE

The first Lyndon Post Office was established April 1, 1871. It was located on Lyndon Lane in the Lyndon Depot of the L. & N. Railroad, and in 1934 it was moved from there to a small addition to the two-story building at the corner of LaGrange Road and Lyndon Lane. Mrs. Elizabeth Fortson was then Postmistress succeeding Mrs. Lou M. Thompson.

A familiar sight was Mr. Trout, trudging along with his pushcart, bringing the bags of mail from the Railroad Station to the new Post Office. Lyndon residents had to call at the Post Office for their mail as there were no deliveries at that time. If one wanted it delivered it had to be mailed through the Anchorage Post Office.

This new location of the Post Office became inadequate for the fast growing community and a new and larger Post Office was built in 1958 at 8054 LaGrange Road across the road from the old Post Office.

The tremendous growth of the Lyndon area in the next thirteen years was reflected in statistics of the Post Office Department. In July of 1963, when the Lyndon Post Office lost its identity as an independent unit and became a branch of the Louisville office, business was conducted by the postmaster, three clerks and four carriers, and served between 800 and 900 homes and business establishments.

By the time the Lyndon Post Office celebrated its 100th birthday on April 1, 1971, the staff totaled 36, which included two supervisors, eight clerks, 18 city carriers, one rural route carrier and one substitute carrier, 7 utility and leave carriers, and the number of delivery stops had leaped to 7067. Four of the carriers were women.

The Lyndon branch served approximately 50 square miles, including farm land and a small section of Oldham County. It's area was bounded on the South by Interstate 64 between the Watterson Expressway and Hurstbourne Lane and on the West by the Expressway. The district followed an irregular pattern on the East and North.

Mr. Joe Tong of Crestwood, was Postmaster of the Lyndon Post Office when it became part of the Louisville Office in 1963. Mr. Phil Miller served as Postmaster in the fall of 1965 for approximately three months. Then in the latter part of 1965 Mr. Edward P. Sheehan became Supervisor of the Lyndon branch, and he served until February, 1971 when he was transferred to the St. Matthews branch as Asst. Supt. The new Supt. of the Lyndon Post Office was Richard J. Greene, and the Asst. Supt. was William Downs.

The mail deliveries in and out of the Lyndon Post Office became so large that the office rapidly outgrew its facilities, and in November of 1971 the Lyndon Post Office was moved to a larger building in the Plantation area. Included in the Lyndon delivery area was the Ford Plant and the Oxmoor Shopping Center.

CHURCHES

The two earliest churches in Lyndon were St. Thomas Episcopal Church and the Lyndon Baptist Church. Later St. Margaret Mary Catholic Church and other denominations joined the community.

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH was a Mission of St. Mark's Church, Louisville, and was organized December 1, 1907. There were eighteen at the first service; Mr. and Mrs. John Winstandley and their family, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gilmore being among the number. Services were held in a small building located at the corner of Lyndon Lane and Vinecrest, where the Texaco Gas Station is now located.

In 1908 a lot was purchased by Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley in memory of her husband Bishop Dudley on the west side of Lyndon Lane. The chapel was dedicated on October 13, 1908. On November 6, 1929, the Church was destroyed by fire, but the Church School building, just completed did not burn and was used for worship until November 3, 1935, when a new church was completed. St. Thomas became a Parish of the Diocesan Convention in April 1960.

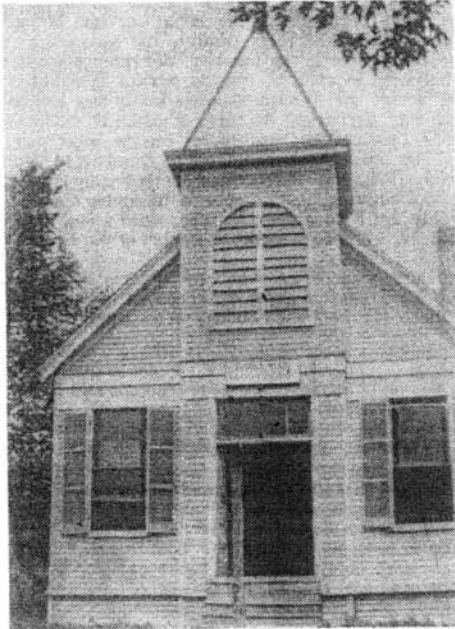
As the community began to grow so rapidly after World War II, St. Thomas' congregation grew so large that it was necessary to have three services each Sunday in addition to Church School.



St. Thomas Episcopal Church

Lyndon Lore:

There was not enough room for expansion on the lot so St. Thomas built at a new location, 9616 Westport Road, and was dedicated on March 3, 1968, by Bishop Marmion. Since it is placed on seven acres of land there should be room for expansion for many years to come.



Eight
Mile House
Baptist
Mission

The LYNDON BAPTIST CHURCH grew from the combining of two congregations of two Mission churches; one, the GLENVIEW MISSION located on the property of James C. McFerran near Herr Lane and Brownsboro Road. He was a member of Walnut Street Baptist Church and was concerned about the young children growing up without a Sunday School, so he bought a lot in 1883 and assisted in building a frame chapel. This church served the community as Sunday School and church until 1920.



A drawing of the Glenview Mission which later merged with the Lyndon Baptist Church.

The other Mission church was EIGHT MILE HOUSE BAPTIST MISSION located near Shelbyville Road. Mr. James C. Caldwell, a farmer in Lyndon and also a Deacon in the Walnut Street Baptist Church, bought a lot in 1891 near Shelbyville Road and the eastern border of 8-Mile House and helped build a frame chapel there. This became known as the EIGHT-MILE HOUSE BAPTIST MISSION.

In the summer of 1920 both of these missions disbanded and an organization was formed which held its meetings in the coal office across the railroad tracks near Lyndon Lane. This Sunday School soon outgrew the coal office and was so crowded that some of the Sunday School classes met under the trees. So, they moved into Boss' Hall on Vinecrest, and in February 1921, the LYNDON BAPTIST CHURCH was organized, and Dr. F. O. Criminger was called as the first minister.

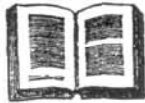
In March 1921, the trustees purchased a lot fronting on LaGrange Road from Dr. Hibbitt and in February, 1922 the congregation attended the first services in the new church. This church was the center of much activity in the community. There were additions made to the building as needed, but as Lyndon grew, this church too, outgrew its present building, so plans were drawn up for a new sanctuary adjoining the old church.



The first building of Lyndon Baptist Church which is still in use though with additions.

These were of contemporary design with a balcony and provided seating capacity for 700 on the first floor. This modern church, in its beautiful simplicity, retains some of the sentiment and tradition of the past ancestral buildings. As the congregation files through the new doors they pass a stained glass window in the vestibule that was originally placed in the Glenview Mission by members of the McFerran family in honor of James C. McFerran, who built the Glenview Mission Church in 1883.

Also, the bell from the Eight Mile Mission Church was placed in the bell tower of the older church on LaGrange Road. This new building was dedicated on Easter Sunday of 1964.



LYNDON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Lyndon Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1950 by the citizens of Lyndon. The first fire truck was purchased and delivered in the fall of 1950, being bought with donations from the Lyndon citizens, and a guarantee from a few leading citizens that if enough donations were not received, they would take care of the payment.

As there was no firehouse, when the fire truck was bought, it was kept in front of the Lyndon Key Market by day and in John McCarthy's Garage on Lyndon Lane at night. There was a special number to call to report a fire, and the three phones having this number were located in the drug store, the Key market, and the Keeling residence. There was much excitement when the "fire phone" rang.

The firehouse was built by the volunteer firemen and interested people of the community. It was ready for occupancy in 1952, and at that time there were 25 Volunteer Firemen and 750 parcels of improved property in the Lyndon Fire Area or District.

To acquire more equipment and pay for operation of the Department, the firemen, their families and interested citizens, had carnivals, suppers, fish fries, and other activities, and after a lot of hard work by these interested persons, a second fire house was built in 1966.

To date the Volunteer Fire Department of Lyndon has 55 men and four trucks, and is outfitted with all up-to-date fire fighting equipment which protects, 6,000 parcels of improved property.

Since the organization of the Lyndon Fire Department in 1950, three men have served as the Fire Chief - Mr. Harold Fry, Mr. Wm. "Buzz" Pierce, and Mr. Donald White. Mr. White is the present Fire Chief.



WHIPPS MILL ROAD

Whipps Mill Road has been there since the time when there was actually a Whipps Mill over 150 years ago on the Sinking Fork of Beargrass Creek, which snakes down the east edge of Lyndon.

The late Mr. Edw. L. Rothenburger of 8713 Whipps Mill Road took a sort of proprietary interest in the old mill. A model of his own conception of the mill, made from a log he pulled from the old dam site sits on a bookcase in his home.

"I never ran across anyone - not even my grandfather - who ever saw the mill," Rothenburger said. "But I know the mill was about where the present Whipps Mill Road joins the Old Whipps Mill Road."

Some years ago Mr. Rothenburger found one of the old millstones in the creek bed, and took it to his home. According to his research, the mill was deeded from Edmond Taylor to Fredrick Geiger in 1792. In 1812 Geiger turned it over to George Whipps, who died in 1814. His son, John Whipps, had the mill until 1842 when William Fry became its operator. What happened then is not clear. Taylor had a distillery at the mill but Geiger used the facility for grinding meal and flour.

DORSEY-LAWRENCE CEMETERY

The land from Wood Road and Whipps Mill Road, extending to Shelbyville Road was the farm of L. L. Dorsey, who had more than 1,000 acres that ran almost to Middletown. Dorsey was a noted trotting and harness horse breeder and took his horses all over the country for matches.

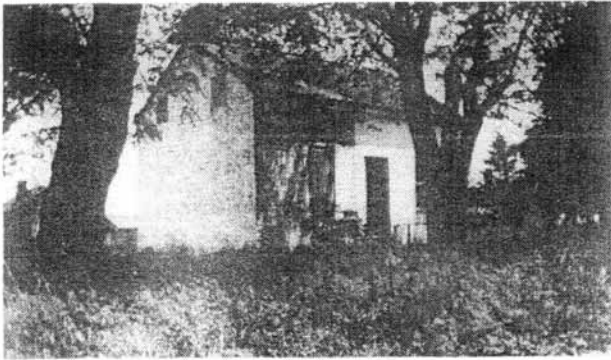
Susannah Lawrence, one of the children of Lieut. Benjamin Lawrence of Maryland, married Edward Dorsey and they journeyed with their families in 1802 from Maryland to Kentucky--thus, the connection between the Lawrence and Dorsey families. It is said that they travelled over 800 miles and built a large comfortable house in a grove of trees. The estate of the Dorsey and Lawrence families was so beautiful and desirable that they named it "Eden". Benjamin Lawrence died here in 1812 at the age of 73 and was laid to rest on the vast estate and they called the spot "Vale of Eden". The cemetery is located on grounds of the University of Louisville music school near Whipps Mill Road.

On a visit to this cemetery we found it so damaged by vandals, tombstones knocked over and broken and the large stones defaced by age and weather, that it was difficult to read them. Two, Susan Ann Harrison and Mary Lawrence were discernable. But the Kentucky Historical Register lists the names of Benjamin Lawrence and his wife Urath Lawrence, also Benjamin Lawrence, Jr., Leven Lawrence and his wife Mary Dorsey also Rebecca Lawrence Winchester.

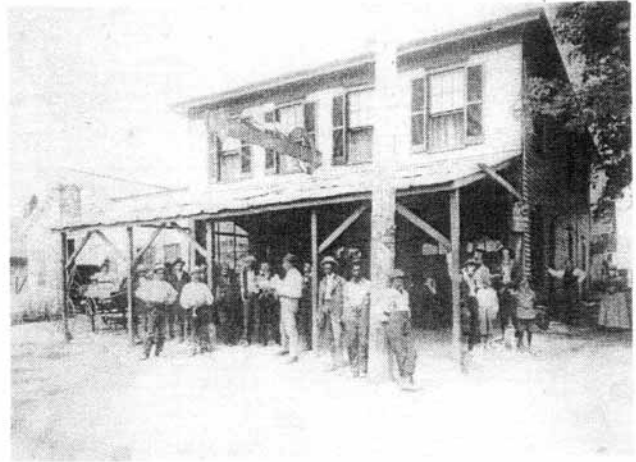
Mrs. Wm. Perry, found one of the stones lying along the road in front of their property on Whipps Mill Road. It had been broken, evidently by someone trying to carry it away, so she took it into her yard and it stands propped against the barn. The name on it is Mary Matilda Dorsey, Daughter of Eli & Martha Dorsey, Died 1815, 15 years old.

Part of this information was obtained from:
Counties of the Ohio Falls Compiled in 1882 Out of print.





Christian House



EIGHT MILE HOUSE

The section of the community now called Eight Mile House was part of Fort William founded in 1785 by Col. William Christian. It was at one time called Howesburg. The name "Eight Mile" was so called because it was eight miles from the Louisville Court House.

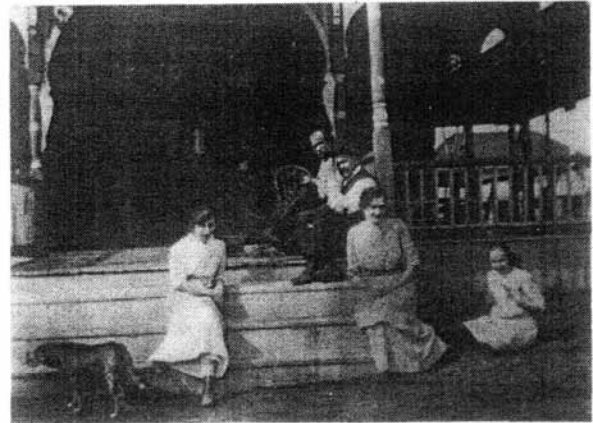
The stone house at Shelbyville Road and Whipps Mill Road known as the CHRISTIAN HOUSE is one of the oldest stone buildings in Kentucky. It was the original Eight Mile House Tavern. At one time one of the owners built a frame building on the side for living quarters and a small hotel to the back. They also added porches across the front and back.

Farmers driving cattle to the stock yards in Louisville would sometimes stable their cattle in the barn or pasture on the hotel grounds and spend the night. The next day they would continue their journey to the stock yards.

In the early 1920's the place was sold and the frame building and porches removed. Then the dormers were added in the front. About 1924 it was bought by Mr. Clifford Duncan. He added the stone kitchen on the side. It is now owned by the state.

When this part of the state went dry from the east side of the Beargrass Creek, the Martin Ochsner family operated the Old Eight Mile House on the other side of the creek where the Eight Mile Shopping Center now stands. It was known for its good food. People would come out from Louisville for dinner and dancing. There was an open pavilion for outside dancing. Located in the back was an ice house. The ice was cut from ponds on Oxmoor Farm across the Road.

People used to come down on the interurban from Shelbyville and take back whiskey in sacks that was bottled from barrels



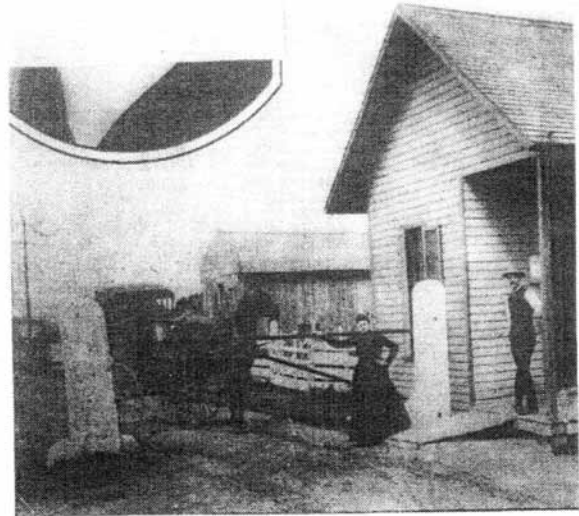
A Traveling Basket Maker

at the tavern. At one time there were three blacksmith shops. One where Stich's Garage now stands was owned by the Summers brothers. They also made wagons. Their father had a blacksmith shop and wagon shop just about a quarter of a mile from theirs.

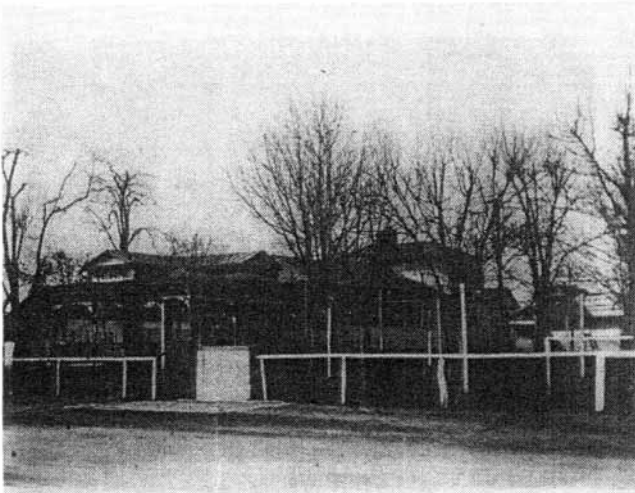
Mr. Ed Bauer had a paint shop next to Eight Mile House and painted wagons and signs.

The third blacksmith shop was built by Turner Stewart in 1918 and operated until he died. It was last used as an antique shop. In 1962 Gulf bought the Stewart family home and shop. It is now a filling station.

Years ago the community had a country grocery store operated by the Gans family. Mr. Fred Greenwall was a paper hanger and had a small paper store. Now it is a busy community of shopping centers and a large subdivision.



The toll gate on the Louisville and Shelbyville Pike at Eight-Mile House. The photograph, made in February, 1886, shows Mr. and Mrs. John Orr, keepers of the gate, who now live near Anchorage. The gate was removed in 1901 and the road made free.



TOLL GATE ON SHELBYVILLE ROAD AT 8 MILE HOUSE

John Orr kept the tollgate at Eight-Mile House on Shelbyville Road from February of 1886 to May of 1901, when the roads "went free." We've progressed away from the tollgates, "why are we going back time on the new highways", he queried. He recalled the congestion in traffic on the Old Shelbyville Road, especially around the Fourth of July or when there was a "to-do" in town, when the horse drawn carriages and wagons would be lined up way down the road, the occupants exchanging comments on the weather, the crops or on the party, while they waited. It was necessary to have two gates at the Eight-Mile House and when the situation got out of hand Mrs. Orr would help out with the other gate. The gate was a white-painted cross-bar that reached halfway across the road, the auxiliary gate kept locked most of the time covered the other half. At night a big lantern hanging from the eaves of the porch warned the traveler he was approaching the gate.

Lyndon Lore:



Lots of times Mrs. Orr stayed up all night to tend the gate. When many people were hurrying into Louisville to the theater or to a ball he would let them pass through and pay the round trip when they came back. He also was a road contractor and often was away from the house superintending road work. Whip, the dog, stayed with Mrs. Orr and barked when he saw a customer driving up the pike so that Mrs. Orr could leave her cooking or sewing or gardening to be ready for the toll, as the carriage passed the front porch. The revenue collected by Mr. Orr averaged around \$38.00 a week in good months. The gates were scattered along intervals all along the pike and the keepers collected only for the traffic in their territories. The toll was 2 cents a mile for the horse and buggy; 4 cents for two horses and vehicle. The man on horseback could ride for 1 cent a mile. If the travelers were going to switch off from the main road before they reached the next gate, Mr. Orr took their word and collected the amount he considered due.

The home of Mr. A. Schmitt was torn down to build the Convenient Food Mart.

PIONEER STATIONS

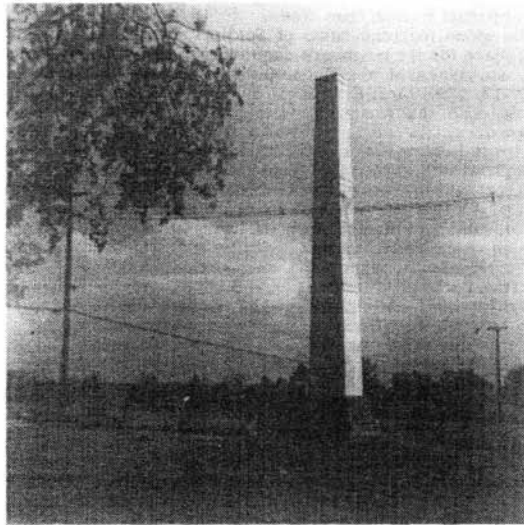
LYNN STATION, or spelled LINN STATION, some say, was where Lyndon derived its name. It was located on Beargrass Creek near a spot near Hurstbourne Lane and, in early years, on land owned by Colonel Richard C. Anderson. This was one of several forts or stations near Lyndon. They were all situated on branches of Beargrass Creek because it provided water for the settlers.

There was a block house at Lynn Station for protection against the Indians but the last raid was made there about 1799 when the Indians were seeking to steal some horses. After this the settlers lived without being disturbed.

There were two couples to be married at Lynn Station -- Bland Ballard and a man named Corris -- so they travelled to Brashears Station near the mouth of Floyd's Fork now in Bullitt County, after a Baptist minister, John Whitaker, to marry them. It is said that this was the first legal marriage performed by a minister in this part of the country.

STURGUS STATION was named for Peter A. Sturgus, an early pioneer, who settled on a large tract of land granted to Col. Christian. In 1780, this was a large fort and a settlement of some twenty to forty families. This was one of the five important pioneer stations on the Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek. The name Beargrass was originally Bear Grasse, because the bears came to the creek for water and also for salt from the salt licks which were located nearer Salt River.

The marker of the Kentucky Historical Society regarding Sturgus Station stands along Shelbyville Road in front of Oxmoor Shopping Center.



SOLDIERS RETREAT

Soldiers Retreat, the home of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Sr., Revolutionary War soldier and aid-de-camp to Gen. Lafayette, was built in the latter part of the 18th century on what is now Hurstbourne Subdivision. Col. Anderson was working in Louisville as a surveyor in 1784, and in due time became the owner of a large farm on the Beargrass, ten miles from Louisville. He had married Elizabeth Clark of Virginia in 1787, and had growing families of children and servants. Ann died in 1795, and in 1797 he married Sarah Marshall. Twelve of his children lived to adulthood.

A wide avenue, bordered by forest trees and a mile long, led from the highway to the great stone house of Soldiers Retreat. The main building was two stories high with walls five feet thick, and window sills so wide that a 14 year old boy found them ample sleeping quarters on hot summer nights. Broad flights of stone steps, front and back, led into a spacious hall through mahogany doors brought from Virginia. To the left, entering from the front, were family rooms and a dining room. To the right was a drawing room the full depth of the house. The only stairway led between stone walls to the sleeping rooms above. This was probably for greater safety from Indians. On each side of the main house were one story wings. Other buildings were to the

Lyndon Lore:

rear and formed a sort of court around the garden on the terraces above the cave spring house. There was an orchard of imported French fruit trees.

The stone fortress-home of Soldiers Retreat was the rallying place for the neighbors summoned to go to the assistance of the survivors of the Chenoweth Massacre which took place July 17, 1789. Mrs. Chenoweth and her two children made their home with the Andersons for a while after their home was burned.

George Rogers Clark and William Clark who were brothers of the first Mrs. Anderson spent many happy hours at Soldiers Retreat. Other distinguished guests were: William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, and General Lafayette.

Col. Anderson died in 1826. The house had been badly damaged by an earthquake, and in 1840 the main building was partly destroyed by lightning. The walls were pulled down, and the material was used in the construction of many buildings in the neighborhood. The kitchen and laundry wing which stood to the left was incorporated in an attractive cottage for the manager of the farm; and the right wing was re-roofed and was in a good state of preservation in the early part of the 20th century. The family cemetery containing the graves of Col. Anderson, his wives, and several of his young children can be seen from Hurstbourne Lane.

The story of Soldiers Retreat was taken from the talk given to The Filson Club in 1919 by Miss Kitty Anderson, a granddaughter of Charles Anderson, the youngest son of Richard C. Anderson. At that time the farm had become a part of Hurstbourne Farm owned by Alvin T. Hert.

The story of soldiers Retreat was taken from a talk given to the Filson Club in 1919 by Miss Kitty Anderson, a granddaughter of Charles Anderson, the youngest son of Richard C. Anderson. At that time the farm had become a part of Hurstbourne Farm owned by Alvin T. Hert. The talk was printed in the Kentucky State Historical Register, Vol. 17, 1919.



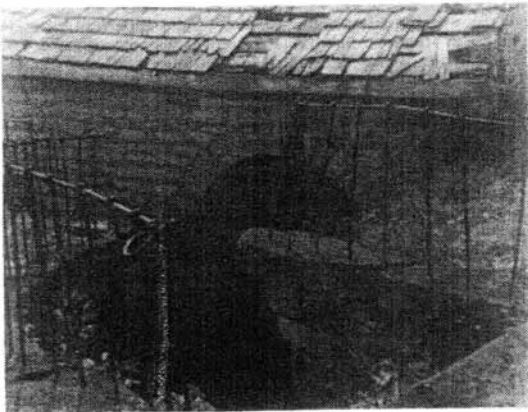
OXMOOR

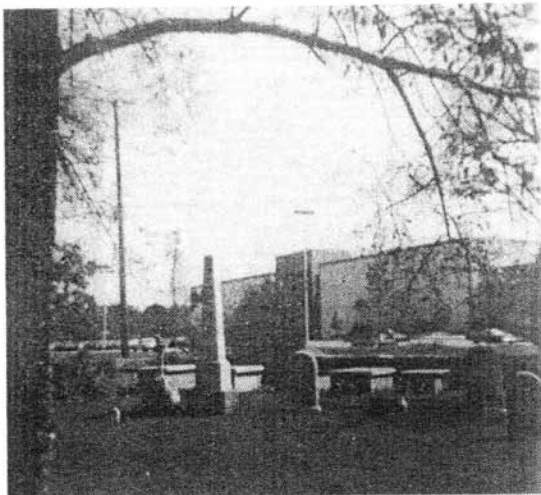
Alexander Scott Bullitt was born in 1761 in Prince William County, Virginia. His father wished him to study for the bar and he continued his studies until he was 21 years old but he grew tired of the law and decided he would rather fight the Indians. Three times he crossed the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky and then decided to settle in Shelby County, but this was too far from the Falls of the Ohio, so he moved to Jefferson County and purchased a tract of 1000 acres surveyed by John Floyd, and named it OXMOOR.

He married Priscilla Christian, the daughter of Col. Wm. Christian, in the fall of 1785 and was with Colonel Christian on April 9, 1786, when the latter was killed in a battle with the Indians on the north side of the Ohio River.

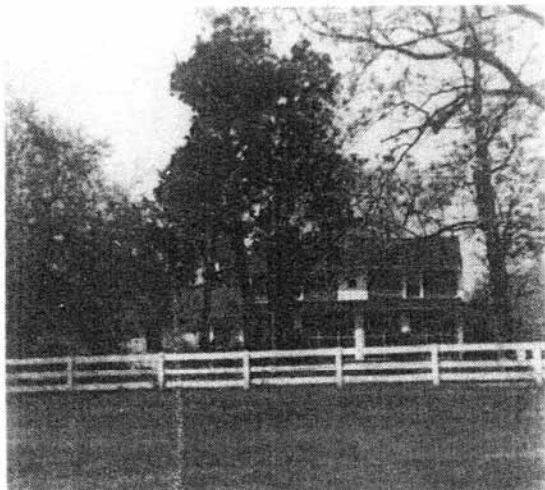
He held many public offices and helped draft the first Kentucky Constitution in 1781. His wife died in 1806 and he was later married a second time to Miss Churchill, who survived him.

He was buried in the family cemetery at Oxmoor. This cemetery is believed to be the oldest in Jefferson County and perhaps in the state. His descendants still live in the home and the annual Steeplechase is held there every spring.





Bullitt Cemetery, burial place of Colonel Christian.



Christian Home

HURSTBOURNE

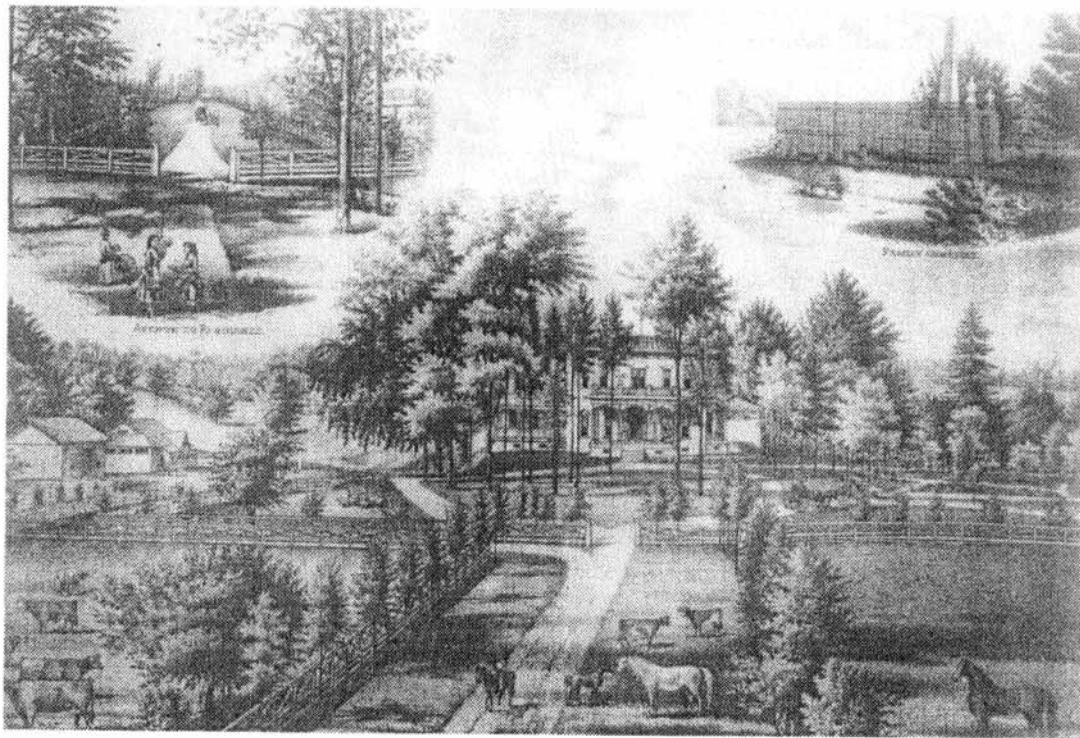
Another of the estates surrounding Lyndon is the Hurstbourne property. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert bought the original house from Mr. Norvin Trent Harris in 1915. They also purchased adjoining tracts, making the property an estate of many hundred acres. After Mr. Hert's death, the property was remodeled and additional parts added to the original building converting it into a palatial house of many rooms. It was called Lyndon Hall.

After Mrs. Hert's death in 1948, the property was sold to the Highbaugh family, and they maintained it as a residence and farm until it was developed into a prestige subdivision of homes and apartments with Country Club and golf course. On the corner site of Hurstbourne Lane and Shelbyville Road there will be a collection of business properties and a six story office building.

The lovely dogwood trees and plantings adjacent to Shelbyville Road remain and provide a beautiful entrance into the city, especially at Derby time.

A Mr. Heintzman from Germany did the ornamental iron work, which received national recognition. The iron fence has been removed, but the large entrance gates are now installed at the entrance of a house in Hurstbourne.





Magnolia Farms

MAGNOLIA FARM

Albert G. Herr, son of the Hon. John Herr, Jr., once a member of the State Legislature, and grandson of John Herr, Sr., an early settler of Jefferson County, was the proprietor of the widely known MAGNOLIA Stock FARM. Tradition says that Henry Watterson said to call it Magnolia Farm because of its many Magnolia trees, but an old record says it was so named by the poet Prentice about 1842. Mr. A. G. Herr was born on this farm near Lyndon in 1840. He married Mattie E. Guthrie in 1860, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters.

The farm of 206 acres was established as a fancy stock farm in 1864, and raised the finest thoroughbred stock. The garden was filled with a great variety of choice plants, and there were many trees not usually found here. The avenue leading to the house was bordered with trees. The spring was used until 1930.

Originally the house was a one story building with a center hall 18' wide, four rooms 17' x 17', and a wing of two smaller rooms on the left side. The basement was laid out in rooms just like the first floor. The hardware and glass were practically the only building materials bought. The wood and stone were found on the farm, and the brick was made there.

After the Civil War the fashion in houses changed. The main part of the house was rebuilt in 1877 on the original foundation with high ceilings and narrow windows. It was called a double house, square in front, two stories high with an attic. The wing was left untouched, and there may be seen the smaller windows and the lower ceilings, as the house still stands at 1705 Lynn Way in the City of Devondale which is the location of the former Magnolia Stock Farm.

During 1873, due largely to Mr. Herr's efforts, the Goose Creek Turnpike (approximately Westport Road) was constructed from St. Matthews east a distance of three miles; also, a "county road from Lyndon Station through farms to Goose Creek Turnpike, thence through farms to Brownsboro Pike, thence to the river, a distance of six miles."

John Herr, Sr., was a young man of no means when he came to this section of the county with Jacob Rudy. Mr. Herr's possessions were in Continental script, \$60,000 of which brought him the paltry sum of \$14.00 when sold. He finally amassed a considerable fortune, owning before he died about 1,000 acres. He married Susan Rudy, and was 82 years old when he died in 1842.

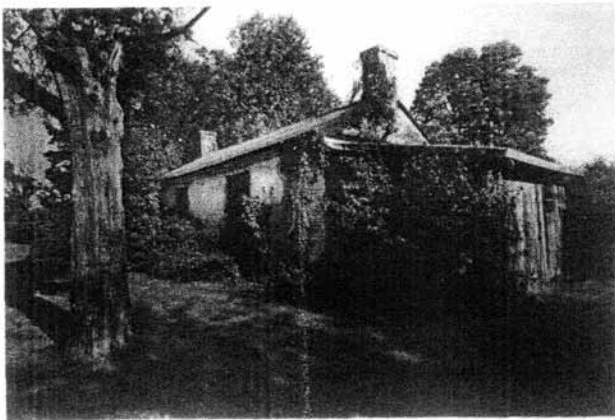
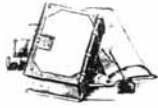
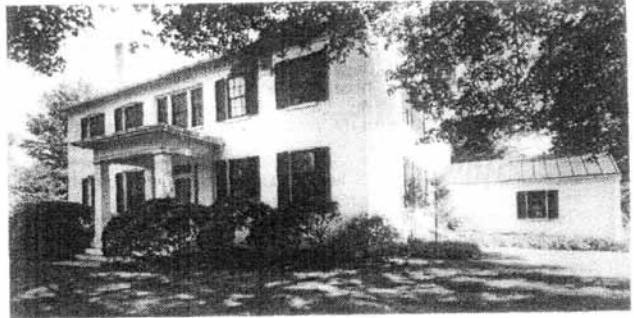
Indians would cross the river from Indiana, steal horses, and make depredations upon the whites. On one of these raids they mutilated a woman on the Herr place. There was on this farm a charcoal pit where the Indians made their arrowheads of flint.

Lyndon Lore:

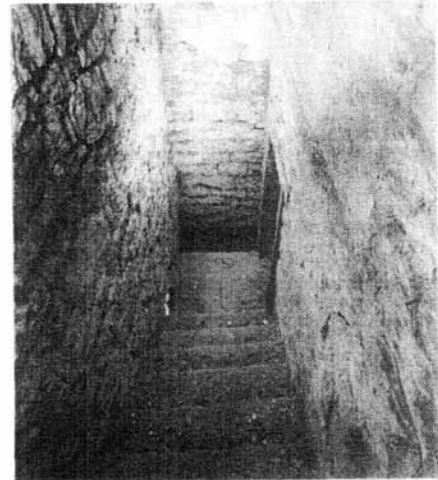
April 22, 1891, the farm was the scene of the Snooks-Herr wedding when one of the Herr daughters was married there. Chicken salad was served, and after eating it many of the guests became ill, and a number of them died of food poisoning, including the bridegroom.

The farm passed out of the Herr family about 1897 when it was sold to the Hiatt Land Co. They leased it to Dan Roland who continued with fine livestock and a training stable. In 1912 it was bought by Henry Reuling, and in 1923 it was sold to the Tachau family who farmed it until about 1953. The house which was not sold when the farm was, was sold this year (1972) to the Robert Leasons by Mrs. Charles G. Tachau. Other original buildings still standing are a brick smokehouse, a stone cabin, and two brick cabins. The Herr family cemetery also remains.

The picture and much of the history of Magnolia Farm is through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles G. Tachau.



On The Fenley Place



THE FENLEY PLACE

In 1790, two years before Kentucky became a state, and when George Washington was president, Isaac Finley bought 250 acres of land at a pound per acre (\$725.00) from Benjamin & Amelia Sebastian. The farm which was part of a 2,000 acre land grant to Col. William Christian is now Camelot subdivision.

Lyndon Lore:

The tract would be impossible to locate from the original description in the deed as the points were all marked by trees, namely, Beech, Sugar, Poplar, Cherry, and Hoopwood. Later Westport Road became the north boundary; Fountain Court, the west; Ormsby Lane, the east; and the southern boundary was in line with the south side of the present highline and a projection of Lake Avenue. The first house was a two room log cabin strongly constructed with stone chimneys at each end and fitted with heavy oak shutters with loop-holes as a defense against Indian raids.

Isaac prospered. He accumulated people and livestock, had a windmill for grinding grain, and two stills which he operated under federal license in the spring of 1799. One of the large millstones has been found and given to the Filson Club. Isaac Finley left his property to his son William who had two sons as heirs: Henry A. and John N. The name spelling was changed from Finley to Fenley with this generation.

When John reached his majority in 1836 the original 250 acres were divided between the two on a line which marked the center of Lyndon Lane. The west portion went to John along with the original cabin located approximately opposite the present Citizens Fidelity Bank on the new Herr Lane extension. The family burying ground was about 200 feet north of the cabin. The remains were removed to the family lot in Cave Hill. The last grave opened exposed a flat, white expanse of rock salt which was polished from the ages of buffalo and other wild animal licks.

In 1841 John N. Fenley began to build a brick house almost opposite the former end of Herr Lane at Westport Road, one-tenth of a mile back from the road in a five acre yard. The house was two years in the building with brick kilned from the red clay dug from the cellar. Some items purchased for the house were: iron for the arches, lime and sand for mortar and plaster, and hog bristles for the binding of the plaster. Three beams for the stairs cost \$1.34; and tollage for transporting these things over the big road, nails, glass, paint, and labor amounted to about \$1,000.00. John's son William told his grandson, William Logan Fenley, of his amazement at seeing coal burning in the grate when they moved into the new house.

This was the Fenley residence for four generations, almost 120 years, with remodeling and modernizing over the years. Originally the house was smaller, containing only the rooms to the right plus the halls on their left. Later it was extended so that the entrance and halls were in the center as shown in the picture. The spring house was constructed about 1840. The steps went down about ten feet under the carriage house. These steps and the walls of the springhouse were made of the stones from the chimneys of the original log cabin.

In 1852 John N. Fenley signed an agreement with the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Co. to put up a fence along the railroad right-of-way. The railroad agreed "to make up and keep up and in repair the necessary cow gaps."

In all there were six generations of Fenleys to farm the land. It was sold in 1961, and the house was razed in 1965 by the developer.

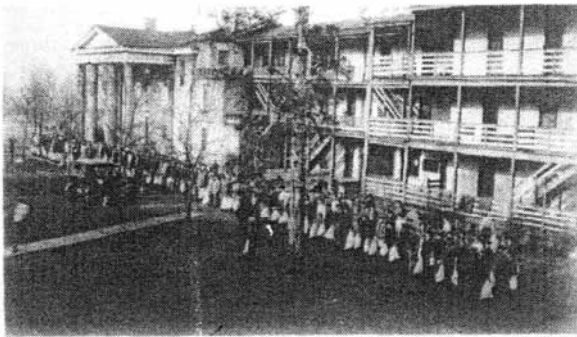
This history of the Fenleys and their farm and the photograph are used through the courtesy of the Logan Fenleys, the last Fenleys to live here.



Early Kentucky Military Institute Cadets

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

The Kentucky Military Institute seems to have unquestioned claim to the title as "oldest private military school in America." It was founded in 1845 by a West Pointer, General T. C. Allen. For roughly half its history, K. M. I. was on the Lawrenceburg Pike near Farmdale, Ky., some six miles from Frankfort. In 1896, it was moved to its present location at Lyndon by Col. C. W. Fowler, a graduate of the Class of 1878. After studying several locations it was decided to purchase a tract of land which formerly was the plantation of Stephen Ormsby (1765-1864), who was a noted Kentucky statesman and soldier, and left 9 sons here to carry on the Ormsby name. Enrollment grew rapidly and the school prospered under the leadership of Col. Fowler. Col. Fowler was called the "grand old man of K. M. I." Because of his health the doctors informed him that he would have to get out of the Kentucky winters. He told the doctor that he could not leave his school, and the doctor, in a joking way, told him that he would have to take his school with him. This comment developed into a reality when Colonel Fowler leased to buy property in Florida and moved the school there for the winter months. This idea in education met with such acceptance that the school enrollment almost doubled the first year.



Colonel C. B. Richmond became the tenth president of the Kentucky Military Institute in 1925. He along with his associate, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Hodgkin came to Kentucky and purchased the school in 1925. In 1945 a centennial graduation had been planned as an event which every living graduate if possible would attend, but the war interfered. The Kentucky Military Institute is proud of its heritage and outstanding tradition. Statesmen, soldiers, and educators may be listed among the numbers of her graduates. By far the most famous was the Confederate general, John Morgan. The basic philosophy of the school was to prepare young men spiritually, morally, and academically for college and later life. The motto of the school may best be summarized by its purpose: "Character Makes the Man."

Because of a drop in enrollment and the cost of maintaining two schools, the Florida campus of the school was discontinued in the late 1960's, and on May 30, 1971, the male school changed to a non-military coeducational institution, renamed the "Kentucky Academy.", and in the fall of that year admitted 15 girls to its illustrious institution.



HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF ORMSBY VILLAGE TREATMENT CENTER

The Louisville Daily Courier, in a series of editorials in 1854, was calling on the city to establish a house of refuge for the "Correction of juvenile delinquency." The paper, among other things, pointed out that the number of abandoned girls . . . is not so large . . . but the boys here have all the vices that belong to boys in the worst parts of the country. In drunkenness, smoking and chewing, in thieving propensities, in the use of vulgar and profane language, the boys of Louisville are about as great adepts as we have seen anywhere.

Sixty thousand dollars was appropriated in 1859 for a building to be placed on land at the edge of town (now the location of the University of Louisville) -- land originally slated to be a park. The building, a house of refuge, was completed just in time to be taken over for use as a Civil War hospital.

The first child, a 12 year old white boy, was committed to the House of Refuge. His crime was larceny of \$28.00 from his mother; his "sentence" was to remain in custody until his eighteenth birthday.

On the national level, a house of refuge movement had taken hold as a part of society's attempts to deal with delinquent and dependent children. The philosophy was that children placed behind institutional walls would find a refuge from temptations to which they had been subjected, and a haven where they would be protected from their evil impulses. At the same time, the child was to receive training in domestic labor.

Peter Caldwell was named the first superintendent. He served until his retirement in 1910. He and his wife lived in the House of Refuge and worked with the children there. He has been described as a firm man, yet one with selfless dedication. In addition to seeing one building grow to a complex of sixteen, he also made every effort to improve public opinion from the stagnant one of thinking of the House of Refuge as a place "Where they send bad children."

In the year 1912, a separate institution called the Parental Home & School Commission, was created by an act of the State Legislature. The purpose of this organization was to provide a home in Jefferson County for white, dependent, neglected children. A tract of three hundred sixty acres at Ormsby Station, between Lyndon and Anchorage, Kentucky, was purchased for the use of the new institution, which was to be operated by a Board, appointed by the county judge.

The Ormsby home was left standing and was converted into two apartments as residences for the superintendent and other staff members. The cottage type plant with house parents was established, giving the boys and girls a feeling of home away from home. The name of Ormsby Village was given to the home. The first children moved into the new setting in 1925.

Some of the major developments since 1959 include -- complete racial integration of white and negro children and the use of the peer group and the activities of daily living as a means of therapy.

Ormsby Village Treatment Center is a nationally known, progressive institution with a rich heritage. Its staff policy manual is used by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency as an example for other institutions. The program and staff are dedicated to the task of turning delinquents into non-delinquents. While we are not successful in all cases, we believe that every child who goes through our treatment program, returns to the community with an improved self-concept and with a greater concern for the needs, feelings, and property of others.



KENTUCKY CHILDRENS HOME

Originally, the institution was under the directorship of a private board, which was incorporated in 1875 as the Kentucky Children's Home Society. The late George Sehon worked for 25 years as supervisor of the home during those early days, laying much of the groundwork on which the present home still operates.

Its purpose then was to receive homeless and destitute children from any part of the state and to place them in foster homes.

Private contributions supported the society at first, and most of the work was carried out by civic-minded individuals. However, as the number of children increased and the amount of work became larger, the state legislature began to appropriate \$5,000 annually to the Society to help it along.

The first home of the Society was a two-room office in the Strand Theatre Building in Louisville, and later it was moved to Baxter Avenue in a building of its own.

It was in 1919 that Sehon started a tremendous campaign for a new building and got state-wide interest to the point where he raised, with the help of his friends, \$300,000. The present site at Lyndon then was purchased, and on April 12, 1922, the campus was dedicated.

The depression years made themselves felt and KCH was busting at the seams and its funds used up. The state came to the rescue in 1938, taking over the institution under the Department of Welfare. Gradually through the years additional buildings were added, and the farm was raising much of the needed food.

The population of the home during this period was running well over 200, and the children were being sent off campus to school. In the forties, the Josua B. Everett School was built, being staffed by the Jefferson County School Board.

By 1940 the Commonwealth of Kentucky assumed the full responsibility for the financial affairs of the Home and appointed a superintendent. With the initiation of the Child Welfare Department by the state in 1960, KCH was immediately moved under that department's jurisdiction.

The Kentucky Children's Home is an institution now developed to treat emotionally disturbed children who are admitted because of their own problems and disturbed relationships with other persons and cannot remain in their own homes.

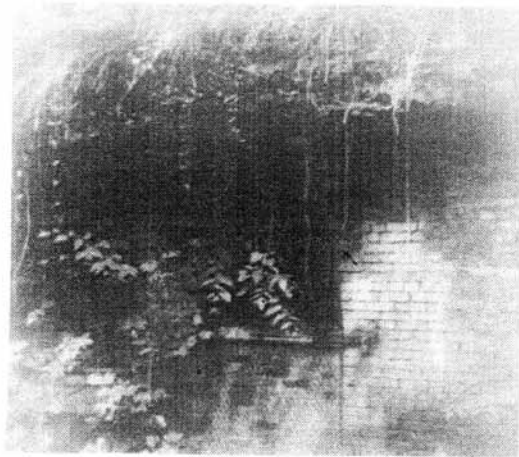


CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL at Lakeland has its origin in a house of refuge called Home for the Friendless founded in 1870. The original farm of 230 acres was bought by the State of Kentucky for \$20,000. The main building was 60 x 34 feet and cost \$50,000. The few cases for discipline, and the increased need for suitable accommodations for those with mental illness induced the state to transform the house of refuge into a hospital in 1872. Wings were added in 1875, and other buildings built.

The slaughter-house was west of the main building with a smokestack 40 feet high. It consisted of three rooms -- the slaughter room proper, a hide room where all hides were preserved, and a soap room where soft soap was made. The institution also had a wooden ice-house with a 400-ton capacity, a wood house, a carpenter shop, a shed for storing lumber, a cow house with 40-cow capacity, stables, corn cribs, and shops.

The spring house was made of a cave just north of the main building. The cave was further excavated, and a brick and cement conduit was constructed, some 170 feet long, through which came the water supply for the reservoir. In the cave an excellent milk-house 14 x 20 feet was built in which 120 gallon (jars or cans) of milk could be placed daily, and the milk kept sweet and fresh throughout the year. A brick wall with stone coping and a iron railing was put across the mouth of the cave. This, with the natural stone walls covered with overhanging vines and moss, made this one of the most attractive places on the premises.



Central State Hospital is on the site of the former CAVE SPRING plantation, home of Isaac Hite (1753-1794), an early settler. The plantation took its name from the above-mentioned cave spring. The cave was famous as a storage place for game and meat. The neighbors for miles around used it to keep their food from spoiling. The plantation included a tan yard, a saw mill, and a grist mill which constituted the backbone of a pioneer settlement. The Hite House is located on the old Filson map of Kentucky with the marking "Hites."

Jacob Hite, son of Isaac, built a large, two story red brick house for his family on land inherited from his father. It had rooms on each side of a central hall and a lee-way to the kitchen. The house was situated about two blocks from the cave on the Cave Spring plantation. Later it was used as a dormitory for employees of the hospital, and was still standing in 1946. It has since been destroyed by fire.

Central State Hospital information was taken from an 1882 history in the Filson Club; the Hite family history was taken from Articles in KENTUCKY ANCESTORS published by the Kentucky Historical Society and contributed by Mrs. Helen H. Hite Sallee, great granddaughter of Jacob Hite.

KENTUCKY SOUTHERN COLLEGE

In the fall of 1962 the first freshmen were enrolled at Kentucky Southern College, but since the Shelbyville Road campus was not yet finished the school occupied space at the Southern Baptist Seminary, but the buildings were fast going up on 238 acres of land, at 9001 Shelbyville Road, donated by L. Leroy Highbaugh, Sr.

The first actual commencement was held at the college in August of 1965 and degrees conferred on 17 students by the President, Dr. Rollin S. Burhans. However, by the 1967 commencement the school had grown until there were 144 graduates.

In the fall of 1967 the school was threatened with a merger with University of Louisville because of financial difficulties which beset many small independent colleges and in spite of large contributions by many prominent people in the church and city. The student body made a last ditch effort at preserving the independence of their school. A campaign was launched to raise money to "Save Our School" and because of their s.o.s. within a month \$1.3 million dollars was raised and once again they began the struggle to carry on.

The students at Kentucky Southern College were a group of superior young people with a fierce loyalty to their college, however in spite of their untiring efforts, the situation became so acute that in December 1968 University of Louisville was asked to take over the debts and assets of the school, and to merge with the student body.

The campus is now being used by the University of Louisville as its School of Music and has recently been renamed Shelby Campus of the U. of L.

LYNDON RECREATION PROGRAM

In the late 1930's a recreation program was organized at Lyndon School by some of the interested parents and teachers of the Lyndon community. The program consisted of softball teams, shuffleboard, ping pong, badminton, and other games to interest and occupy the time of the youngsters and people living in the community. This program was financed with money received from Fish Fries, Carnivals, Donations and other projects sponsored by the parents and citizens of the community. As a matter of fact, the Lyndon Ping Pong team won the County Ping Pong tournament for several years.

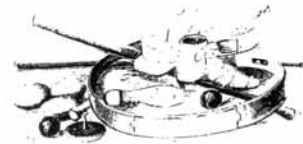
Not until 1945 did the Jefferson County Parks Board become associated with the Lyndon Recreation Program, at which time they furnished two playground supervisors and some items of equipment.

By 1959 the program had grown to 34 organized ball teams with an operating cost of \$2,000. In 1969 when the Whipps Mill Park was built, the outdoor sports (softball, baseball and football) were moved from the Lyndon School to the Park, and any indoor activities remained at the School and were held in the auditorium.

In 1969 the operating cost was approximately \$30,000 for the year round program with 1700 children participating.

To date, 1972, the entire recreation program has approximately 1900 children participating, 291 coaches and managers, a Ladies Auxiliary, and countless parents and interested persons contributing their time and efforts to the success of the recreation program.

The operating cost of the program to date, is approximately \$32,000, and this cost is being financed through proceeds received from the yearly Christmas tree sale, a Raffle sale, Sponsor and registration fees, and donations from various interested persons and organizations, with the County Parks system furnishing a playground supervisor with several co-workers and some items of equipment.



LYNDON WOMANS CLUB



Mrs. Emanuel Malkin and a group of ten interested women of the Lyndon community decided that Lyndon needed a Woman's Club. As a result, a drive was instigated for members and at the first official meeting on the 4th Wednesday of March 1950 a group of 50 charter members formed the Woman's Club of Lyndon.

Mrs. Malkin, the first president, recalls that "We looked lovely all dressed up in our hats and white gloves and were most enthused, but we didn't know a thing about running a club," "However," she said, "we soon took off our gloves and went to work!"

The first monthly luncheon meeting was held in old St. Thomas Episcopal Church on the 4th Wednesday of March, 1950. Each member brought her own dishes and silver, as the church had no kitchen at that time. Food was heated on a hot-plate and served from an ironing board. But, the first year over \$1200 was raised toward the building fund of the Lyndon Volunteer Fire Department.

In 1961 the property at the corner of Benjamin Lane and LaGrange Road was purchased for a clubhouse from Mrs. Paul Fleming. At the 22nd anniversary meeting this year, 1972, the mortgage was paid off and burned at a ceremony commemorating the Club's 22nd birthday.

The Club's accomplishments over the years have been many. Since 1952 members of the club have driven a bus, three times a week, taking Muscular Dystrophy patients to St. Anthony Hospital for therapy and treatment -- driving an average of 7000 miles in a year.

Other club projects have included sponsoring a Senior Citizens Club which meets monthly at the clubhouse. They also sponsor a child at Jewel Manor Girls Center.

The proceeds of an annual bazaar each fall, plus other money making projects has enabled the Lyndon Club, not only in "paying off the mortgage", but to contribute to many other civic and philanthropic aims.

HISTORY OF THE LYNDON HOMEMAKER'S CLUB

In the spring of 1938, Mrs. Daisy Heitzman, a member of the Worthington Homemaker's Club, was instrumental in getting together a small group of women from the Lyndon Community, and under the supervision of Mrs. Catherine Johnson, Home Demonstration Agent of Jefferson County, formed the Lyndon Homemaker's Club.

During the war years the club was active in canvassing the community to urge people to raise Victory Gardens and to distribute Government Pamphlets, which gave directions on how to can and preserve all kinds of foods; also how to plan nutritious meals in order to stretch the food rationing stamps of the family. A Demonstration was given at the Lyndon Schoolhouse, under the direction of food chairman, Mrs. Matt Franck, on the use of the pressure canner. This was quite an accomplishment on a coal burning stove.

The club, in the early years of the new Lyndon Consolidated School helped at the School Carnival by having a coffee and cake booth, sharing the profits with the Parent-Teachers Organization. The coffee was boiled in a large pot on the coal-oil stove in the kitchen and served at the booth with real "Home-Made Cake."

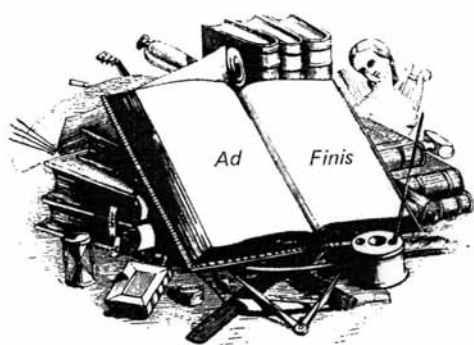
As the only organized group in the community, apart from the churches and school, we were called upon each year to assist in the Red Cross, Community Chest and other annual drives, and covered, on foot, the then sparsely settled community.

Over the years we have learned how to hook rugs, braid rugs, improve our kitchens, tailor our suits and sew a good seam. We've done all kinds of handicraft from copper to pine needles. We've made lamp shades, learned how to make and hang pictures and arrange furniture. We've won many blue ribbons and considerable money by displaying our specimen blooms and arrangements at the State Fair. We've taught our families to eat new dishes and taught ourselves how to stay on a good diet.

In more recent years the club has put more emphasis on its Cultural Arts and Issues and Concerns programs. We make monthly contributions of money and materials for use in the therapy workshop at the Tuberculosis Hospital, formerly at Hazelwood, now located at Louisville Memorial Hospital. We also, help clothe and send gifts on holidays to a retarded child at Outwood Hospital located at Dawson Springs, Ky.

We have endeavored to pass on to others the knowledge we have acquired, as well as to use it for the improvement of our family life and the betterment of the Community. Because the Club limits its membership to 25 so it can hold monthly luncheon meetings in the homes of its members, it has not been able to admit all who have wanted to join, but does keep a waiting list of those who are interested, and welcomes them whenever a place is available.

The Lyndon Homemaker's Club has been instrumental in starting the following auxiliary clubs in the Lyndon Community -- The Wilder Estates Homemaker's Club, The Lyndon Garden Club and the Briarwood Homemaker's Club.



To all the interested people who have contributed to this record of the past of the Lyndon community we give our heartfelt thanks. The names are too numerous to mention but without you this booklet could not have been written. May we all thank you.

Members of the
Lyndon Homemaker's Club

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