3-1997

Landmark Report (Vol. 16, no. 2)

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L E A N D M A R K
ASSOCIATION
Bowling Green–Warren County

LANDMARK
REPORT
vol. 16, no. 2
March 1997

Flea Market Set for April 19
7:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Landmark's fourth bi-annual Flea Market will be held on Saturday, April 19 from 7:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the L&N Depot on Louisville Road. The Board has always taken an active role in helping with this event, but we always call on our membership to help fill in the gaps. "We want to put all our members on the alert," Dawn Slaughter, co-chair of the event said, "because we will definitely need their help on that day." Slaughter goes on to say, "As a matter of fact we need their help now. We need donations of items to sell. Some things have been trickling in, but we need an avalanche of things in the next three weeks." The Association is collecting just about anything, but we really are not in the market for really large items like major appliances." Previous experience has taught us that small collectible items, costume jewelry, household items, glassware, good hardback books, small appliances that work, toys, gardening items and utensils, tools, decorative items in good condition, and furniture sell well. As always, we do not accept clothing.

Some things have been trickling in, but we need an avalanche of things in the next three weeks.
Dawn Slaughter

We appreciate the PRIDE board allowing us to use the back shed of the building. The depot will not be open for public viewing, because work continues on the interior of the building. Landmark looks forward to the day when we will be able to tour a fully restored and occupied depot.

Besides donating to and working at the Flea Market, we encourage our members to invite friends to this successful and fun fund raiser. Everyone can walk away with a bargain. Two years ago two ladies purchased all the tr ansoms we had for an art project they were working on; Dawn Slaughter walked away with an enameled topped kitchen table that was made for a Mennonite woman and was reminiscent of the Arts & Crafts style, Sheryl Ruiz was proud of an oak veneered library table she purchased, Jonathan Jeffrey has proudly displayed his pressed tin bracket off a Main Street building in his home, and dozens of eager shoppers left with unexpected treasures. One of the few things we didn't sell two years ago was an ugly lampshade that got Jean Thomason in so much trouble she had to employ a lawyer to get out of it. As matter of fact that ugly shade has become the coveted "Lamplighter Award" given annually to our outstanding board member.

The Flea Market began as a fundraiser for Landmark in 1990. We appreciate your support in the past, and know you'll make this a successful event.

See you there on April 19!
Kentucky's Historic Preservation Conference to be in Bowling Green
by Becky Shipp

Bowling Green will host Kentucky's seventh statewide historic preservation conference on September 11-13, 1997. The conference will use the university Plaza Hotel and Convention Center as headquarters but will also highlight historic places in this community. A local advisory committee has been meeting with the staff of the Kentucky Heritage Council over the last few months to assist in planning for this event.

The theme selected is "Preserving Community and the logo was created by Sheila Flener, a senior in the Interior Design program at Western Kentucky University. The opening reception on Thursday evening will feature Bowling Green's Fountain Square and the historic downtown which has been the focus of a successful revitalization since the early 1980s. The restoration of the L&N depot will likely be featured on Friday evening for a reception hosted by the Commonwealth Preservation Advocates.

This list covers the period from November 12, 1996 to March 13, 1997. Any questions about your membership should be directed to the Landmark Office, 782-0037.
This Bran-new Ford Touring Car
GIVEN AWAY TO THE PURCHASERS OF THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL LOTS
ON MAGNOLIA AVENUE

There are Only a Few Left and EASY PAYMENTS Will Buy Them!
FREE—TAXES AND INTEREST—FREE
UNDER THIS PLAN
EVERYBODY HAS A CHANCE!
SOUTH SIDE REALTY CO.

For Particulars call on GEO. W. MINTRE or CARL D. HEBRMAN, at Hardware & Store’s Office.

GIVEN AWAY!
One of the significant advantages of this is that interior design graduates are more competent, versatile, and competitive in the market place in the short run; later, student career potential can be realized earlier and more successfully; a partnership of faculty and local resource persons is a team building strategy sorely needed in our society if quality of life is to be enhanced in the home, workplace, and community; time deadlines and constrained budgets are often crucial. Thus, collaborative efforts support optimizing resources (time, economic, and expertise) on both sides of the partnerships; real-world projects typically are more meaningful to students and faculty than hypothetical projects; leading-edge projects enable students to focus on critical issues which have enable our WKU interior design students to successfully enter and exhibit at juried competitions regionally, statewide, and nationally in major cities including New York, Washington, D.C., San Antonio, and Nashville. In fact, three of our graduates have captured or won runner-up in three design contests; other benefits of collaborative projects involve raising sensitivity to community needs and issues, enhancing awareness and progress with historic preservation across a wider spectrum of the area population, indeed, a younger generation. (cont'd on next page)

This illustration was executed by Ashley Peden, one of Dr. Rasdall's students.

A particular joy for me during the Spring 1996 semester involved a project with the Landmark Association to create over 100 historic sites in the Bowling Green area. Sites were evaluated and selected on the basis of historic significance and diversity of style, scale, ethnicity, and role in local economy and geography. Eventually I hope to add more renderings with another group of students in order to more fully represent the county.

Each student in my Spring 1996 Advanced Design Synthesis class used individual strengths to generate a variety of renderings of some of Bowling Green's exciting architectural heritage. While some of the drawings feature the most unique feature(s) of a building, e.g., window, gable, column, or doorway; others capture the entire front and/or side facade. The outstanding productivity from the students supports the development of a visual archive of Warren County's architectural legacy and is worthy of recognition through the Landmark Association's use of them in our newsletter and other creative publications being planned. Dr. Carl Hall, head of the Department of Consumer and Family Sciences, has indicated that this project illustrates how faculty, students, and community can come together for mutual interests. The mission of the CFS Department embraces enhancement and appropriate use of historic resources which support viable families and communities.

Students in this project were able to see an expansion of their career options as well as how their knowledge and skills could benefit a variety of populations on behalf of preservation of historic architecture. Several commented on the caliber of historic resources so near to campus and downtown. This learning laboratory was so very accessible for our class's sidewalk tour and photo shots. So many of the students were pleased with their output for this project that I encouraged them to make copies/slides for their design portfolio. Students enrolled and completing this project from the county were Natasha Bridges and Ashley Peden from the Nashville, Tennessee area. Two addition students, Jean Yewell from Owensboro and R. Jarret Much from Varney participated as volunteer individual topics students.

Several of Dr. Rasdall's students indicated they would be willing to prepare sketches on a fee basis for Landmark members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jill Bridges</td>
<td>6339 Gurnot Station</td>
<td>502-771-4477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Peden</td>
<td>110 Due West Dr. Mt. Juliet, TN 37122</td>
<td>502-286-8121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Z. Holland</td>
<td>P.O. Box 233 Hartford, KY 42437</td>
<td>502-781-5972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natasha Clark Smith</td>
<td>4295 Barren River Road Bowling Green, KY 42101</td>
<td>502-842-7481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanie Fortunato</td>
<td>1000 Moutardier Leitchfield, KY 42754</td>
<td>502-286-8121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Crabtree Warren</td>
<td>6339 Gurnot Station Bowling Green, KY 42101</td>
<td>502-771-4477</td>
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Clark Smith, a Warren East graduate; Melanie Fortunato, Glasgow; Sophia Z. Holland, Hartford; Marla Williams, Louisville; Jenny Crabtree and Penny Goins, Owensboro; Tina Oser, Georgetown; T. Kelley Smock, Danville; and Jilly Bridges and Ashley Peden from the Nashville, Tennessee area.
In January the Bowling Green Historic Preservation Board approved two Bowling Green Civil War Monuments as part of a statewide nomination entitled "Civil War Monuments, Kentucky, 1861-1935." The monuments are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a multiple property nomination that includes Civil War monuments across the Commonwealth. Both of the Bowling Green monuments are in Fairview Cemetery. They include the Confederate Monument and the tombstone of William F. Perry.

The following comes from the nomination form and will be of interest to Landmark members:

"The building of Civil War monuments in the South had two distinct periods: the memorialization of the Lost Cause and the celebration of the Confederacy. Gaines Foster identifies three phases of the 'ceremonial bereavement' period which lasts from approximately 1865-1885; phase two the 'celebration of the Confederacy' which is from 1883-1907 and phase three the 'waning power of the Confederate tradition' from 1898 to 1913. Kentucky, however, does not fit well into the model outlined by Foster. For purposes of this study the monumentization process has simply been divided into the 19th and 20th centuries."

"The first phase, the time of 'ceremonial bereavement' as Gaines M. Foster puts it, was a period of mourning, a time for remembering for the sacrifices made on the battlefield by the soldiers, especially those who died. The efforts to create these monuments were spearheaded by women, though men played important roles as well. Out of this movement grew Confederate Memorial Day, a day that was a legal holiday in most Southern states, including Kentucky. This was a day of community wide activity that began with a procession from town that terminated at a cemetery where wreaths were laid and speeches were made and prayers were offered for the dead soldiers. The center piece of these ceremonies would be the local Confederate monument."

"As Gaines Foster notes about the early memorialization: The emphasis remained on the process of bereavement: the creation of cemeteries, the erection of funeral monuments, and springtime decoration of the graves. The early monuments that were constructed and placed in the cemeteries during this first phase generally resembled other grave markers or had trappings that symbolized death. The earliest documented Confederate monument in Kentucky is the Confederate Monument in Cynthiana erected in 1869. It is a simple obelisk, draped at the top with a confederate flag, and placed within a circle of 47 Confederate soldiers graves. This basic scenario is repeated with some variation at Versailles, Georgetown, Bowling Green and Crab Orchard."

"In the latter stages of the 19th century as the Civil War veterans organizations were gathering steam, the 'Lost Cause' became the driving force behind the United Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Lost Cause referred to the Confederacy and the principles for which the soldiers fought. It conveyed a longing for the loss of the Old South, with its sense of honor, and its way of life. The celebration did not include an embracing of slavery, but states' rights and constitutional rights as defined by Jefferson Davis and others in the Post-War period. The Lost Cause was a movement created and perpetuated by upper and middle class white men.

"From the late 19th century forward the construction of monuments and the gathering of veterans under the UDC became less and less of a kind of ritual mourning and more of a celebration of the Confederacy. The celebration of the Confederate and the embracing of the Lost Cause by the public helped ease the sense of disfavor that many of the veterans, and indeed Southerners felt, as a result of the war. The celebration offered a memory of personal sacrifice and a model of social order that met the needs of a society experiencing rapid change and disorder. The Lost Cause was not an effort on the part of Southerners to escape their current social problems by living in the past, but it became a mechanism that helped them embrace the New South and the change wrought by the war. It became a part of the mythology of the Civil War and the men who fought and died in it."

[Editor's note: To fully explore this nomination, Landmark Report will publish information about Civil War monuments in Kentucky in the next issue of the report. You will find information about the Perry monument in this issue: Bowling Green Confederate Monument will be discussed in the next issue.]

Decoration Day

As mentioned in the above article, Confederate Memorial Day was a legal holiday in most southern states, including Kentucky. The following is a description of 'Decoration Day' taken from the Bowling Green Messenger 8 June 1910:

"The annual dedication of the Confederate soldiers' graves took place Friday afternoon at the cemetery, and the services were pretty and impressive. The large Confederate monument was prettily draped with yards of red, white and blue bunting, and the Confederate flag stood half-furled at the base.

Several songs were rendered by Misses Nannie and Nell Cole, Messrs. Frank Garrison and Sterling Dobson. Mrs. T.C. Cherry delivered a very touching recital on Memorial Day. After this, Rev. Dr. Binkley made the annual address, which was eloquent and able and delved into the historical facts of the late war and the brave and daring deeds of the sleeping heroes. On account of the threatening clouds, Dr. Binkley made his remarks brief, but they were beautiful and impressive, and were heard with much interest. The decoration of graves then followed, and each of the nameless graves about the large monument was strewn with flags and flowers. Mrs. Will Suppler, president of the Bowling Green Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, as well as Mrs. Mary Baker and a number of other ladies were enthusiastic and uniring in their efforts to make the day a success. Many beautiful flowers, especially Carnations, were contributed for the occasion.

William Flank Perry

by Stephen King

The William Flank Perry tombstone is located in Fairview Cemetery in a large triangular lot near sections G and H. Perry was born 12 March 1823 in Jackson County, Georgia, to Hiram and Nancy (Flank) Perry. The youngest of twelve children and descends from Welsh ancestry. His Perry ancestors settled in North Carolina later moved to Georgia. When William was ten years old, his family moved to Chambers County, Alabama. With little or no formal education, he taught himself and then proceeded to teach others.

From 1848 to 1853 Perry was principal of a high school at Talladega, Alabama. He studied law at Tuskegee under a Judge Chilton and was admitted to the bar in 1854, but never practiced law. The same year he elected by the Alabama state legislature as the superintendent of education, and was twice re-elected. While holding this position, he laid the foundation for the state's public school system.

He married Ellen Brown, daughter of Judge George Brown of Talladega, Alabama. They had three daughters: Margaret "Maggie", born in 1861 in Alabama, died 21 July 1902 in Bowling Green; Nellie, born 1866 in Alabama, died before the family moved to Bowling Green (found in the 1870 Hardin County, Ky. census at 4 years old); and Lee A., born in 1869 in Hardin County and died 21 July 1892 in Bowling Green. His daughters did not marry, leaving no descendants.

From 1878 to 1862 William Perry was president of the Alabama Female College in Tuskegee, and held that position until the outbreak of the War Between the States, when he resigned to
enlist as a private in Company K of the 44th Alabama Infantry, C.S.A. In May of 1862, a few weeks after his enlistment he was elected major of his regiment. Perry was engaged in the Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), Virginia, on 29 August 1862, and was promoted to a lieutenant colonel on 1 September. After the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), Maryland, on 17 September he was elected as major of his regiment. From November until May 1863, he led Law's Brigade in the 1st Corps, it was present at Gettysburg, and promoted to the rank of full colonel after Spotsylvania, Virginia. After the Battle of Cole Harbor, Virginia, on 12 June 1864, Perry led Law's Brigade until the final surrender at Appomattox, Virginia, and had been recommended for a promotion several times by General James Longstreet. William Perry was finally commissioned a brigadier general on 21 February 1865, a month before the war's end.

At the war General Perry returned to Alabama and spent two years as a planter, then moved to Glendale, Kentucky, to become the president at the college there in 1867. On 29 June 1871 William Perry and Major Peter Epes Harris, purchased the Lynnland College for $17,000. The last few years the two men were at Lynnland, they converted the school to the Lynnland Military Institute and conducted it until June of 1879 when it closed.

The Perry family moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and General Perry resumed teaching English and philosophy at Ogden College. He retained this position until 1900, and died a year later from pneumonia. Mrs. Perry died in 1905. They were both laid to rest next to their daughters, Lee A. and Maggie, in the Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green. While living in Bowling Green, General Perry also held the rank of captain in the local United Confederate Veterans camp, known as Camp Bowling Green, with James A. Mitchell second in command. He was also heavily involved at First Baptist Church.

At the stone's dedication in June 1914, Dr. F.M. Thomas ended his eloquent eulogy with this paragraph: And so we have come here today, not merely to dedicate this stone to him and his loved ones who sleep with him in this fair spot, kindly contributed by the authorities of Bowling Green, but to renew our memory of him, to imagine once more that eloquent voice whispering words of instruction and courage, to renew our thoughts, sweet with the fragrance of the beauty of his Christian character, to imagine this sublime sou effectively as the greatest only are, In his simplicity sublime.

Bicentennial Morsel
Fountain Square Park was designed by John Cox Underwood, Bowling Green's second mayor.
Perhaps you could pass this newsletter along to someone you think would be interested in supporting Landmark's efforts in historic preservation advocacy.

I (we) want to support the Historic Preservation efforts in Bowling Green and Warren County.

Name

Mailing Address

City _______ State _______ Zip _______

Telephone __________________________

Levels of Membership

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Corporate</th>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Individual $15</td>
<td>[ ] Active $100</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Family $25</td>
<td>[ ] Patron $250</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Supporting $50</td>
<td>[ ] Donor $500</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Sustaining $100</td>
<td>[ ] Benefactor $1,000</td>
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I have also enclosed $______ to support the Irene Moss Sumpter Preservation Endowment Fund.

Checks should be made payable to:

Landmark Association
P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42102-1812

LANDMARK ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42102-1812

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED