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Landmark Report (Vol. 16 no. 3)

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"A future with a past"

LANDMARK REPORT

vol. 16, no. 3

July 1997

A Landmark Year

The Landmark Association held its seventeenth annual dinner on May 16, 1997, at the Snell Hall Statuary Garden on Western Kentucky University's campus. Prior to the meeting, members and guests enjoyed a reception at the home of Jim and Sooky Bennett at 1352 Chestnut Street. President Matthew J. Baker welcomed the members and guests and recognized the Annual Meeting Committee: Ward Begley (chairman), Cynthia Smith, Joyce Rasdall, Dawn Slaughter, Susan McCue, Romanza Johnson, Georgeanna Hagerman, Jean Thomason, and Jonathan Jeffrey.

President Baker gave a report of last year's activities, including:

Watermelon feast and tour.

Landmark members, Carroll and Doris Tichenor hosted this event at their home located on Annis Ferry on the Green River in Butler County. The Tichenors explained the history of the area and allowed tours of their home. At that meeting the Tichenors presented Riley Handy of the Kentucky Library/Museum with a land grant for the property signed by Patrick Henry. This precious document is now ensconced at the Kentucky Building.

Twentieth birthday party at Mariah's. To celebrate the Association's twentieth anniversary, President Baker hosted a celebration at the then recently re-opened Mariah's restaurant. Over 80 members and friends basked in Landmark's past achievements and looked toward a healthy and meaningful future. Dick Pfefferkorn was feted for his efforts in historic preservation.

Christmas home tour. Four Landmark members opened their homes for the Christmas Tour of Homes. In addition Victory Baptist Church opened their doors for the tour. The Christmas tour committee composed of Susan McCue, Cynthia Smith, Mary Kirk and Jonathan Jeffrey capably directed this activity which raised approximately \$750. Special thanks to those who opened their homes: Randy/Joan Capps, Dave/Charlene Rabold, Dan/Melissa Rudloff, and Arvin/Corrie Vos. The tour hits were the church sanctuary and the skeletal insides of the Rudloff home.

Window fundraising. A portion of the proceeds of the Christmas Home Tour were earmarked for the purchase of a Plexiglas shield for one the large stained glass windows on the Broadway Street side of the church.

Postcard program. The Association hosted a program about postcards of local landmarks, entitled "Wish You Were Here: Postcard Views of Our Hometown" which highlighted cards from the Kentucky Library's collection. Members also brought postcards from their collections.

Flea Market. The fourth bi-annual Flea Market held at the L&N depot was a huge success. Twenty percent of our profits were given to the Depot Development Authority for use in further restoration of the building.

New brochure. The Association printed a walking tour brochure of historic sites in Smiths Grove.

Historic Building Awards

Under the steady and approving gaze of Snell Hall's four marble ladies, the Landmark Association bestowed its Historic Building Awards to four deserving preservationists. The buildings and those honored include:

The Mariah Moore House

Rick Kelly accepted one of the awards for his painstaking restoration of this Bowling Green landmark, located at the corner of State and Eighth Streets. Built in 1818 for Elizabeth and Mariah Moore, the house is thought to be the oldest brick house in Bowling Green. An 1830 Glasgow court case reveals that the approximate cost of construction was \$3,000. A conflagration destroyed major portions of the building in 1996, and many natives feared the building would be razed. It was determined that a large portion of the building's front section was structurally sound enough to restore. Today the house's Federal style features are as beautiful as ever thanks to Kelly's faith in the project, the capable work of Landmark member and architect David Bryant, and the skilled craftsmanship of various contractors.

Old Power Plant

This building was previously little more than a white brick building to most Bowling Greeners who whizzed by it at the corner of Kentucky and Eighth Streets. Few realized the structure's historic significance. It was originally constructed in the late 1870s to serve as Bowling Green's second generating power plant. Over the years, as the property changed hands, it served as the electric division's warehouse. Today it is used as a storage facility for transformers and other electrical equipment. Immediately prior to the construction of the new operation center, the building served as a work station for electric linemen. The white paint has

been removed to show the original brick, the shape and design of the windows and doors have been restored to their original style and have been accented in some cases with shutters. The design of the new electric operation center for BGMU was made to coordinate and complement this historic structure. The original company that owned the building was called the Bowling Green Gas-Light Company. The building was purchased by the Electric Plant Board in 1942, and BGMU purchased it in 1976. BGMU intends to incorporate this building in its company tours and future displays about the history of the organization. Romanza Johnson accepted the award for BGMU.

St. Joseph's Convent

The St. Joseph's Convent was built in 1912 to house the Sisters of Charity who staffed and managed the St. Joseph's School until 1973. The convent and school were constructed at the same time. The building's foundation has been preserved in its original construction. The roof has been periodically repaired, but the roof line has not changed since 1912. Most walls and rooms are original; the windows have been replaced to improve insulation, but shape and design are original. The front porch is original, but a railing has been added to provide safety for children. The building is located on Church Street between the church and the school and is presently used for the preschool on the ground floor and the development office on the second floor. Jane Brooks, the school's development officer, accepted the award.

Gossom-Roberts Cemetery

Mr. Edwin Thomas Roberts accepted one award for the Gossom-Roberts cemetery, which is located on U.S. Highway 31-W just beyond the railroad overpass. It is featured in an article on page 9.

Civil War Monuments in Kentucky

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 in Kentucky, 1861-1935." In the last *Landmark Report*, a narrative describing the historical context in which these monuments were erected was presented. The following, which provides an overview of Kentucky's Civil War monuments, comes from the same nomination form.

"The Kentucky story of political action and public sentiment differs from that of the southern states that actually seceded from the Union, but from 1865 onward, the construction of [Civil War] monuments occurs much the same as elsewhere in the South, except that in Kentucky there are several prominent monuments to the Union."

"In fact, the first monument erected in the state was to the Union. This monument was created during the war after the Battle of Rowletts Station which took place in December, 1861. Adolph Bloetner, a private in Co. F, 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment, who fought in that engagement, carved the monument out of limestone he obtained locally. The 32nd Indiana was a regiment made up of German Americans, who still spoke their native language. Pvt. Bloetner created the monument to honor his comrades who had been killed in the battle. The inscription he carved was in German. The monument was originally placed in Munfordville near where the soldiers were killed and adjacent to where they were buried. In 1869 when the Union soldiers graves were moved from Munfordville to Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, this marker was moved as well."

"The earliest documented tribute to the Confederate dead was erected in Cynthiana in early 1869, by the Cynthiana Confederate Monument Association. This county seat town, in the inner-Bluegrass region of the state, was the scene of two battles fought between

John Hunt Morgan's troops and Union forces. The monument is a marble shaft draped with a carved Confederate flag motif located in Battle Grove cemetery, which in 1869 was the new Cynthiana city cemetery. It is also where the last battle fought in Cynthiana began. This effort was spearheaded by women, though fronted by men. The monument was not meant to be just a local memorial but as the *Cynthiana Democrat* put it:

This monument is not peculiarly for Harrison County, nor for Cynthiana, but for the whole State, the whole South; for every man and every nation, whose children and whose people have shed blood in defense of their homes, in defense of their country, in defense of Justice and Truth.

The ceremony dedicating the monument was elaborate with a parade, food and speeches. The keynote was delivered by Col. W.C.P. Breckinridge. His speech evoked visions of war, of glory and of the heroic deeds done by those men in the service of the Confederate Army. His speech was a eulogy to the fallen and to the Lost Cause. Following the speech a collection was taken up to help pay off the debt incurred in erecting the monument."

"The activities in Cynthiana apparently spawned an organization in Lexington. On May 19, 1869 the Ladies Memorial and Monument Association was created with Mrs. John Cabel Breckinridge as president, Mrs. W.C.P. Breckinridge as Secretary, with Miss Mary Deshea on the executive board. While undocumented, it is not unlikely that the activities in Cynthiana spurred the women of Lexington to action. It is probably also significant that Mrs. W.C.P. Breckinridge and Miss Mary Deshea were related by marriage. The women began raising money for the monument that was erected six years later on May 26, 1875. This is one of the more symbolic of all the memorials in Kentucky. The monument, known as 'the Ladies' Confederate Memorial' is a cross draped with a

Confederate flag with a broken shaft. Beneath the cross on the base of the monument is a broken sword and flowers. The whole effect symbolizes death and something that has been destroyed or broken. A sad tribute to the Lost Cause."

"It was not until 1884 that a Civil War monument was erected in a public place. This was the Union Soldiers' Monument in Vanceburg, it was placed on the Lewis County courthouse lawn. This monument is constructed of limestone and according to the records was erected by the citizens of Lewis County. The monument is a memorial, rather than a celebration, and lists the names of the men from the county who were killed in action. In general Union monuments were patriotic symbols created to honor those men who helped save the republic. Union monuments often exhibited an aura of righteousness. While they might revere and even honor their former foes, it was the men who fought in defense of the Union who were right. As the epitaph carved into the west side of the base of the monument attests: 'The war for the Union was right, everlastingly right and the war against the Union was wrong, forever wrong.' This was not just the sentiment of the people of Lewis County but it was the party line of the Grand Army of the Republic, the main Union veterans' organization."

The Vanceburg monument is the most demonstrative of those erected to the Union. The only other Union monument to profess strong sentiment is the Capt. Andrew Offutt Monument in Lebanon and it is somewhat muted. The brief inscription notes that Offutt was in a Kentucky regiment with Sherman on his march to the sea. The simple mention of Sherman's name alone would be enough to stir the ire of many a Southern loyalist, which is probably why it was included. The remainder of the monuments erected to Federal troops or individuals are simple memorials to fallen comrades and do not try to evoke any emotions in any way except sympathy."

Warren County's Confederate Monument

On May 3, 1876, between 12,000 and 15,000 people gathered in Bowling Green's Fairview Cemetery to hear William Campbell Preston Breckinridge, "Kentucky's silver tongued orator" led the dedication ceremonies for the Warren County Confederate Monument. It culminated almost one year of fundraising for the project. The project is credited to George B. Payne, a private in Co. I, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and for three years a courier of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. In 1875, he initiated a subscription campaign for contributions, under the guise of the Warren County Confederate Monument Association. Thomas Henry Hines, a Confederate war hero and resident of Bowling Green, was the first president of the association.

Within less than a year \$1,500 had been collected and work was begun on the monument, which consists of five parts. The main monument is surrounded by four vertical limestone cannon placed approximately 20 feet from the four corners of the monument. Each cannon is carved of limestone and stands about eight feet tall. The main monument is approximately 25 feet tall and consists of an obelisk draped with a Confederate flag above a broader pedestal.

The pedestal features a bas-relief of stacked rifles on the west side and below it a white marble bas-relief of a Confederate soldier returning to his cabin after war. On the north side is the inscription: "Erected by the Citizens of Warren County A.D. 1875." The inscription on the south side reads: "The Confederate Dead 1861-1865."

In an August 1898 article in *Confederate Veteran*, William F. Perry states that the Warren County monument was "designed and executed by home talent, its material being the fine white building stone so abundant in the community." Others have claimed that the piece is the work of the Muldoon Monument Company of Louisville.

The carved marble bas relief panel on the front of the monument was executed by Smith & Broeg, a Bowling Green monument carving operation.



Row. Several of their stones are located in Warren County's cemeteries. Broeg later moved to Louisville and worked with a gentleman named Poole. It is highly unlikely that local artisans, capable of carving such a piece, would affix their handiwork on another company's monument. Plus, Perry was closer to the time period than those who speculate that Muldoon constructed it. In addition, local limestone was certainly being quarried in the late 1870s, no one need look any further than the magnificent Corinthian capitals on the Warren County courthouse for proof.

In 1962 Jane Morningstar wrote:

Recollections of accounts of the burial of the victims and estimates place the number at 312. When the soldiers died in camps here during the Confederate occupation of Bowling Green from Sept. 18, 1861, to Feb. 14, 1862, the bodies were buried on lower Park Street near the Phillips brick yard [the

approximate location of the Medical Center today]. When Fairview Cemetery, land for which was purchased around 1862, was opened in 1867, the soldiers were moved to their final resting place.

Morningstar's comments were prompted by the re-dedication of the monument on June 30, 1962. These ceremonies were led by General John B. Breckinridge, who was then the Commonwealth's attorney general and relative of the first dedication speaker W.C.P. Breckinridge. A number of the Confederate buried in Bowling Green have been researched by Stephen L. King, a local Civil War enthusiast.

Membership Notes

New Members

Carol Burton
Cara Haggerty
Rod & Marsha McCurry
Mr./Mrs. Joe Milton
Emmett Secrest
Barbara Smith
Carroll Travelsted
Charles/Elaine Walker

Sumpter Endowment Contributors

Dr. Thomas & Nancy Baird
Gilbert & Covella Biggers
Dr. Randy & Joan Capps
Martha Alice Evans
T.B. & Georgeanna Hagerman
Jonathan Jeffrey Louise Jolly
Mary Lou Parrish Hilda Willoughby
Max & Jean Thomason

Contributions for Victory Baptist Church Windows

Bowling Green Women's Club
Martha Alice Evans

This list covers the period from March 13 to June 30, 1997. Any questions about your membership should be directed to the Landmark Office, 782-0037.

Old Friends Are Worth Keeping

Editor's note: These edited remarks about Snell Hall were presented by Jonathan Jeffrey at the Annual Meeting & Dinner on May 16th.

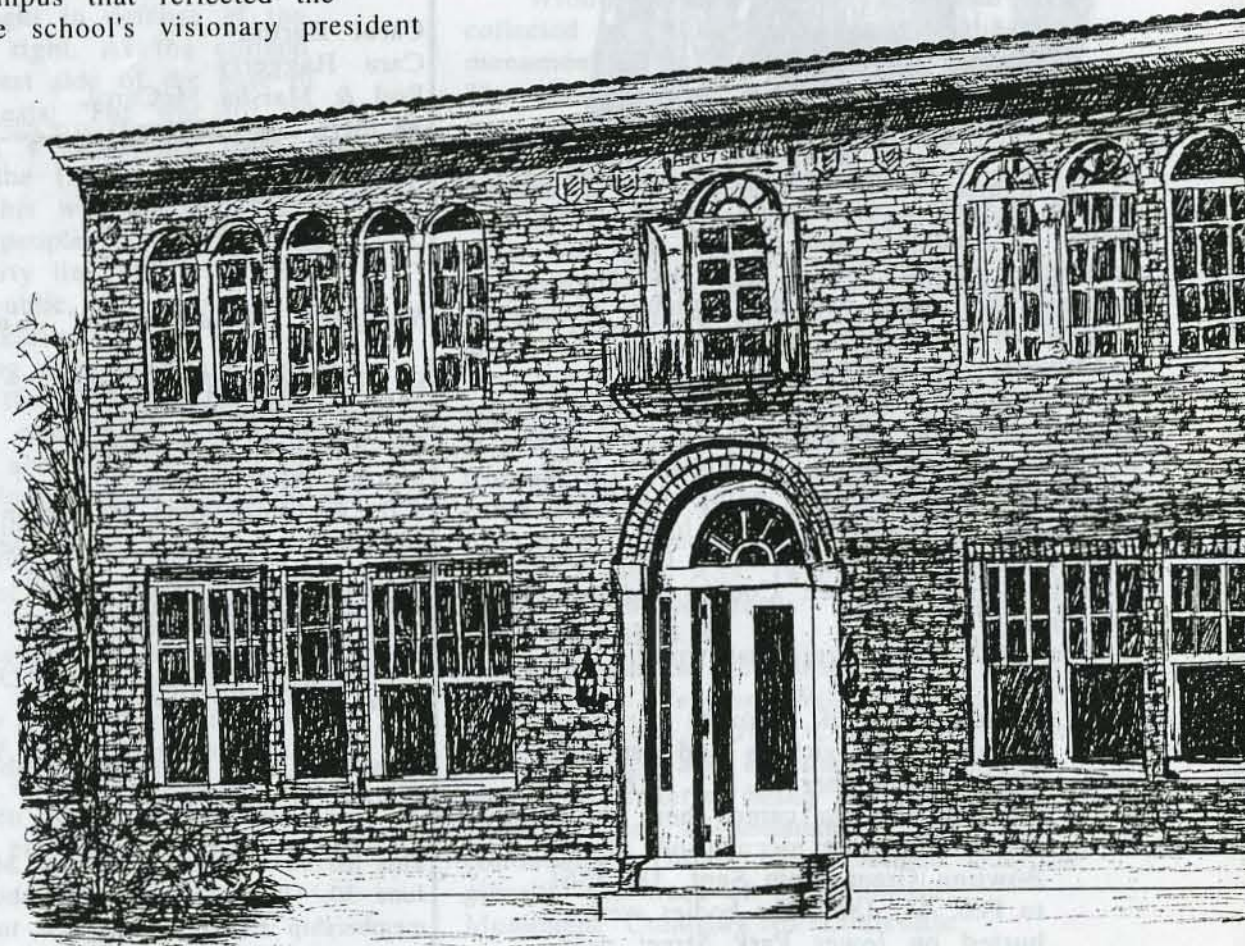
On the east entrance of Snell Hall, an unknown historic preservation advocate has placed a sticker from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The sticker is a protest of a common moral threat in our consumable society. It questions why we consistently try to alleviate life. The sticker displays an icon of an older building and reads, "Old friends are worth keeping."

In 1909, Henry Hardin Cherry invited the distinguished Louisville architect Brinton B. Davis to walk the abandoned campus of Potter College atop Vinegar Hill. With him was one of America's premier landscape architects, Henry Wright. They created a master plan for the future campus that reflected the desires of the school's visionary president

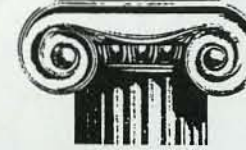
and that manipulated the hilltop location for the exciting siting of buildings.

No one can drive up College Street with Cherry Hall gloriously crowning the hill or come up Center Street and view Van Meter as a Greek temple and not feel that Brinton B. Davis succeeded in creating a masterpiece. The architect was not as interested in erecting single structures as he was in creating what Thomas Jefferson called "an academical village", a place worthy of its purpose. Dr. Cherry loved this symbolism. When Van Meter Hall opened in 1911, he bragged of its "gleaming white columns" and "its open doors" that beckoned students to enter and "conquer ignorance."

With the exception of two major projects, Brinton B. Davis designed all the college's hilltop structures from 1909 to 1937. Snell Hall was designed in 1924 for Ogden College, and it is the last vestige of that venerable institution. It is named for



LANDMARK
ASSOCIATION
Bowling Green-Warren County



"A future with a past"

Annual Meeting Souvenir



Edwin Thomas Roberts of Atlanta, Georgia, accepts a Historic Building Award from President Matt Baker for restoration of the Gossom-Roberts Family Cemetery.



Rick Kelly receives a double whammy, picking up a Historic Building Award for the restoration of the Mariah Moore House and receiving Landmark's most prestigious honor, the Heritage Award.



Romanza Johnson accepts a Historic Building Award on behalf of Bowling Green Municipal Utilities for their restoration of the Old Power Plant.



Judy McCoy is blessed with the Lamplighter Award for outstanding service on the Landmark Board of Directors.



Jane Brooks, development director for St. Joseph's School, accepts a Historic Building Award for the restoration of St. Joseph's Convent.



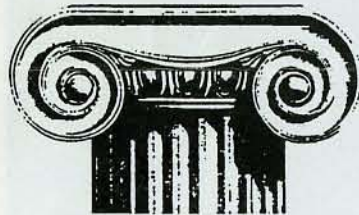
For his work in restoring the Bratton Log House, Col. Robert Spiller accepts the Jean Thomason Heritage Home Award.



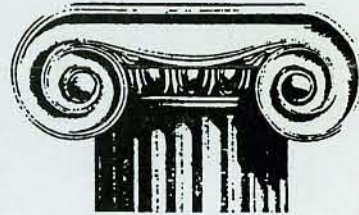
Incoming president, Dawn Slaughter, receives pointers from old timer, Jean Thomason.



Reception hostess, Sookie Bennett, chats with former board member, Mary Lou Parrish.



Dinner under the big tent.



The Thurman Quintet entertained guests at the tent.



Doris Thomas enjoys the Bennett's garden.

Landmark Report

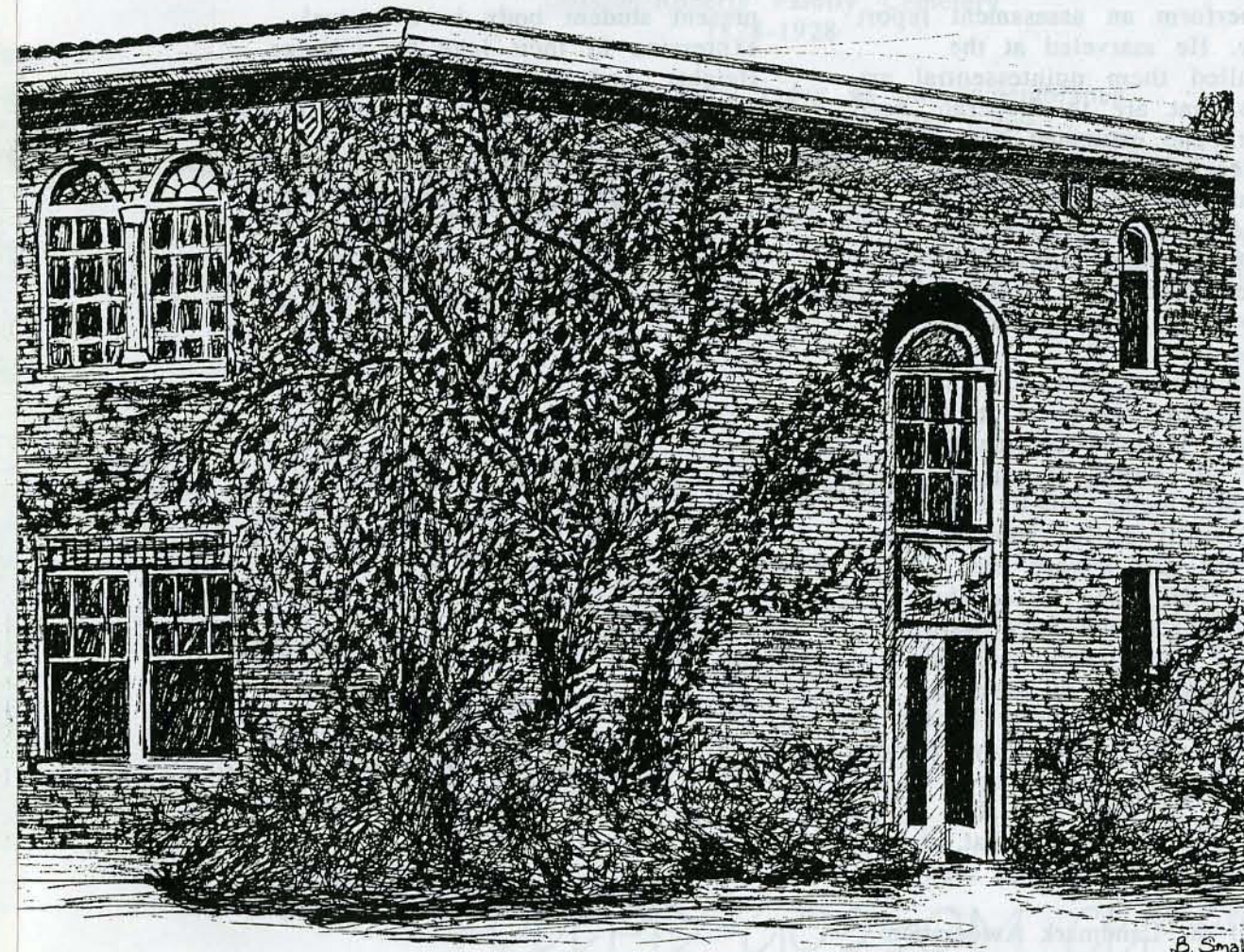
Commodore Perry Snell, who was educated at Ogden. He later matriculated at the College of Pharmacy in Louisville, and then worked for a while as a pharmacist at the old Townsend drugstore here in town. However, he was a born speculator and in 1904 he moved to St. Petersburg, Florida, where he went into the real estate business. There he developed Snell Isle, an exclusive residential area, and Snell Arcade, a large downtown commercial building. In 1925, the Snell Isle lots sold for \$7,000,000, the largest land sale in St. Petersburg's history to that point.

Snell liberally contributed to cultural and community efforts. One of his pet projects was a gift to his alma mater, Ogden College of \$30,000 which was designated for the erection of a classroom

and lab building. He challenged Ogden alumni to match this gift, which they did in one week. The Board of Trustees hired Davis to design the building.

On a small budget, Davis created a little gem. It is the only public building of Italian Renaissance architecture in Bowling Green (unless you count the now empty Italian Oven restaurant). This style features low pitched, hipped roofs that are generally tile. The arched windows are a signature of the style and are often arranged in contiguous casements such as the ones on the second floor, creating the effect of an Italian loggia. The beautiful relief work in the transoms above the doors is pressed tin and is in excellent condition. Davis further accented the building with rhythmic masonry work at the cornice level, where

(cont'd on p. 8)



B. Small

he also inserted limestone chevrons. The building housed labs and recitation rooms as well as a 500-seat auditorium.

To complement this Italian Renaissance delight, the Ogden trustees hired Henry Wright, the landscape architect, to design an Italian garden, that would incorporate the four voluptuous Cararra marble statues donated by Snell. The buxom quartet represent the Four Seasons, and were executed by a Professor Aristides for an international exposition held in 1905. We know little else about the origin of the pieces or the sculptor. Mr. Snell was an indiscriminate art collector. He was much less concerned with provenance than with what he liked. The statues were erected here in 1930 and the paper said "the graceful figures appear milky white in the sunlight." Today they are far from milky white. Tom Podnar, a sculpture conservator from Cleveland, was here one year ago to perform an assessment report on the statuary. He marveled at the statues and called them quintessential art nouveau pieces that are in desperate need of conservation. The estimated cost of cleaning the pieces is \$7,000. He also emphasized that the pieces should be moved indoors. They have withstood nearly 70 years of vandalism, and exposure to the elements, as well as the pollution created by a busy nearby thoroughfare.

After the building's dedication, a short letter of appreciation appeared in the local paper from Ogden's president Charles Whittle. He wrote: "I am much impressed by the change [Snell Hall] has wrought in the spirit of the student body. By their generous gift toward the erection of this hall, the former students and friends of the college have shown their appreciation for Ogden, and this spirit of appreciation was at once reflected in an increased loyalty of the students of today. The alumni have joined hands with the present student body in a mutual expression of their love for Mother Ogden. And because of that, it means more to be an Ogden man today than ever before."

The goal of the Landmark Association meeting here tonight was education, for

venerable Snell Hall is more vulnerable at this time than ever before. Western's master plan hints strongly at demolition of this Bowling Green landmark, although even the plan's architects admit that there might be some opposition from various interest groups if this plan were executed. Landmark's desire is that Western's new president will be able to pen a similar letter to that of Dr. Whittle's in 1924. By only slightly altering the words, let me re-read that letter: "I am quite impressed by [the restoration of Snell Hall] and the change it has wrought in the spirit of the student body. By their generous gifts toward the restoration, the former students and friends of the college have shown their appreciation for Western, and this spirit of appreciation was at once reflected in an increased loyalty of the students of today. The alumni have joined hands with the present student body in a mutual expression of their love for College Heights. And because of that, it means more to be a Western graduate than ever before."



Congratulations

to

Rick Kelly

our

Heritage Award Winner

Kelly's restoration of Mariah's was feted at the Annual Meeting/Dinner. He was also recognized for previous restoration work on the building.



Family Cemetery Restored

One of Landmark's historic building awards went to Edwin Thomas Roberts for his sensitive restoration of the Gossom-Roberts Cemetery. The cemetery is located on the Louisville Road about four miles north of Bowling Green. This is the first time Landmark has honored a restoration project that was not actually a building. This represents a method to fulfill Landmark's mission to advocate the preservation of Warren County's "cultural resources."

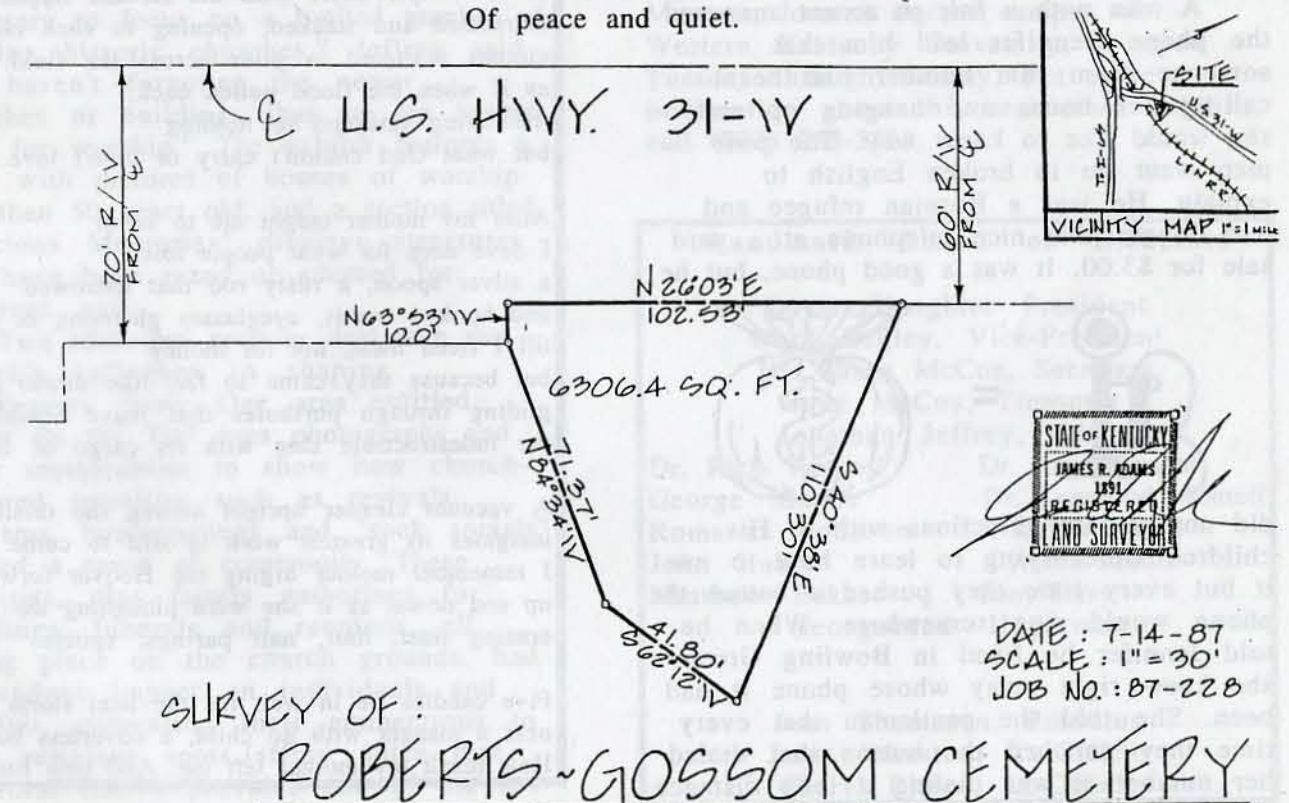
In the small cemetery, members of the Gossom and Roberts families are buried. The Gossom family came to Kentucky in 1808 from Prince William and Fairfax Counties in Virginia. The Roberts family hails from Berkeley County, Virginia. The oldest marker in the cemetery is for an adolescent, Kittie Gossom, born February 22, 1812 and died December 3, 1828. One of the more interesting stones marks the grave of Mary A. Gossom, a blind woman who never married. Her epitaph reads: "Although she walked in darkness here below, She has gone to Realms of Light above."

Mr. Roberts realizes this is a long-term project; he has been working on restoring the cemetery for the past six years. It was surveyed and fenced; eleven trees were removed; and three loads of dirt were hauled to the site. Fifteen markers were cleaned and re-set. Some work still remains to be done on the boxed graves.

Mr. Roberts has placed two metal plaques on the new fence. They read:

Gossom-Roberts Family Cemetery
1828-1928

These monuments stand today as our remembrance
Of the past and our hope for the future
Where memories are made more tangible
And will be forever remembered this sacred place
Of peace and quiet.



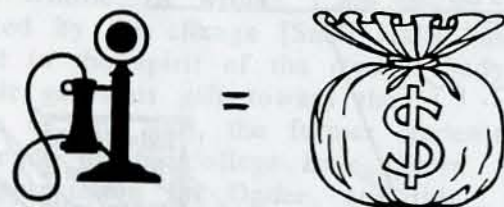
An Expensive Bargain Submitted by Betty Yambrek

Editor's note: The Landmark Flea Market brought in almost \$1,600 for the association. Although most people found great bargains, one customer got more than he bargained for.

On Monday after the Landmark Flea Market, I received a phone call from my close friend Carolyn in Decatur, Alabama. The first thing Carolyn asked me was how much money did I make on my yard sale. When I told her that I had not had a yard sale, she wanted to know had I been to one or donated to one recently. "Yes," I said, "I donated a truck load of stuff to Landmark. How did you know?"

She just laughed and laughed. She said her daughter, Jennifer was home alone on Sunday afternoon and the telephone kept ringing and ringing. Every time Jennifer answered it the caller hung up. This went on for some time and Jennifer finally got tired of it. Since they had caller ID on their phone she jotted down the long distance number and decided to call it to find out what was going on.

A man with a foreign accent answered the phone. Jennifer told him that someone from that number had been calling her house and hanging up and she would like to know why. The poor man went on in broken English to explain. He was a Bosnian refugee and had bought this nice telephone at a yard sale for \$3.00. It was a good phone, but he



did not get any directions with it. His children were trying to learn how to use it but every time they pushed a button the phone would ring somewhere. When he told Jennifer he lived in Bowling Green she knew right away whose phone it had been. She told the gentleman that every time they punched the button that dialed her number it was dialing a long distance

number. Then he started wondering how much this \$3.00 phone was going to cost him!

We had not used that phone for 3 to 4 months and it had not been plugged in. It never occurred to me that the programmed numbers would still be active. In fact I never even gave them a thought. Every programmed number was a long distance number. That sure turned out to be an expensive bargain.



Flea Market by Nancy Willard

Records freed from their jackets
scratched past hearing, a table
of oil lamps, doors with the screens ripped out
marshaled and stacked, opening to each other,
clothes scattered in piles across the field,
as if when the flood pulled back,
the living returned to nothing
but what God couldn't carry or didn't love.

After my mother taught me to swim
I dove deep for what people lost:
a silver spoon, a rusty rod that harrowed
and hooked weeds, eyeglasses gleaming in muck
till I freed them, not for money
but because they came so far, like dinner plates
gliding through portholes that leave behind
the indestructible ship with its cargo of corpses

A vacuum cleaner upright among the thistles
imagines its greatest work is still to come.
I remember mother urging the Hoover forward
up and down, as if she were ploughing the rug,
erasing dust, hair, nail parings, spittle.

Five candles lie in wait for the next storm
near a manger with no child, a coverless book.
How much my mother left me. And how little.

Landmark Co-Sponsors Exhibit

With the Landmark Association as a co-sponsor, the Kentucky Museum has opened a new exhibit entitled "Come to the Church in the Wildwood: Warren County's Rural Churches." The exhibit, which opened on June 28th in the Museum's Harry L. Jackson Gallery features research from the Landmark Association's Rural Church Survey conducted from 1995 to 1997. Jonathan Jeffrey, the Kentucky Library's special collections librarian, who was integrally involved in the Landmark Survey, is the exhibit's guest curator. The Southern Kentucky Photographic Society produced the 54 photographs of churches outside Bowling Green's city limits for the exhibit.

Jeffrey said that one exhibit goal was to foster appreciation for the architectural styles and features of houses of worship throughout the county. To do this, he said the labels in the exhibit describe structural design, building materials, and unique architectural features, if present.

"While space limitation made it necessary to focus on a limited number of existing historic churches," Jeffrey said "we haven't forgotten the newer churches or buildings that are no longer used for worship." The exhibit features a book with pictures of houses of worship less than 50 years old, and a section titled "Precious Memories" displays structures that have been razed or adapted for different use.

Two additional sections deal with the church's influence in shaping congregants' lives. One area entitled "Blest Be the Tie" uses photographs and other memorabilia to show how church-centered activities such as revivals, baptisms, homecomings and "sock socials" created a sense of community. These activities, plus family gatherings for weddings, funerals and reunions, all taking place on the church grounds, had tremendous impact on individuals and families, cementing their connections to their religious roots. Jeffrey notes that the rural church provided one of the few social outlets for isolated individuals.

Another section, called "I Will Sing the Wondrous Story" features hymnals, sheet music, programs for singing events, and broadsides, plus some three-dimensional objects such as a choir robe, LP records, a tuning fork, and a pitch pipe, all reminders of religious music's permeation of this region's culture.

Jeffrey adds, "Undoubtedly, this exhibit will help us collect additional information about these wonderful churches, as people find old photos, programs and minutes, and recall stories about the rural churches they attend."

Landmark began the Rural Church Survey in 1995, in response to the destruction of five churches by fire in the early 1990s. Other rural churches were in danger, because some congregations had grown and expansion of their facilities was necessary. In most instances the churches were contemplating the razing of their old structures to put up new buildings.

The exhibit, which will be on display through December 14, is an official Bowling Green/Warren County Bicentennial activity. The Kentucky Museum, located on the campus of Western Kentucky University, is open Tuesday through Sunday. For more information about this and other exhibits, call (502) 745-5263.

Landmark Board of Directors

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Ward Begley, Vice-President	
Dr. Susan McCue, Secretary	
Judy McCoy, Treasurer	
Jonathan Jeffrey, Editor	
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George Morris	Dr. Lynwood Montell
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John Baker	Cynthia Smith
Matthew Baker	Sam Terry
Georgeanna Hagerman	

Jean Thomason, Emeritus
Janet Johnston, Ex-Officio
Cheryl Blaine, Ex-Officio

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

Regular

Corporate

☐ Individual \$15 ☐ Family \$25

☐ Active \$100

☐ Patron \$250

☐ Supporting \$50 ☐ Sustaining \$100

☐ Donor \$500

☐ Benefactor \$1,000

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

Non-Profit

Organization

U.S. Postage

PAID

Permit #683

Bowling Green, KY

42101

JONATHAN JEFFREY
1338 COLLEGE ST
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101