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 of 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.
Landmark Report

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 $337.42. 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 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 has been 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 the Union. This monument was created during the war after the Battle of Rowlett 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 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 heart of Nelson County, 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 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, 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 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 20, 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.
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, eternally 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 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 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 farther 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.

Landmark Report

Membership Notes

New Members
Carol Burton
Cara Hagerty
Rod & Marsha McCurry
Mr./Mrs. Joe Milton
Emmett Neckest
Barbara Smith
Carroll Travelsted
Charles/Elanie Walker

Sumpter Endowment Contributors
Dr. Thomas & Nancy Baird
Gilbert & Covella Biggers
Dr. Randy & Joan Capps
Martha Alice Evans
T.B. & Georgieanna Hagerman
Jonathan Jeffrey
Lousie Jolly
Mary Lou Parrish
Hilda Willoughby
Max & Joan 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, 782-9037.
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 "glimmering 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

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.
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)
Landmark Report

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

Completed as part of the Italian Renaissance, the Ogden trustees hired Henry Wright, the landscape architect, to design an Italian garden, that would incorporate the four voluptuous Carrara 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 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.

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."
time they punched the button that dialed. He knew right away whose phone it had. It dialed for hours, bought this nice telephone at a yard sale. Someone from that number had been standing 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 go nowhere. 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 pushed 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 hoisted weeds, eyeglasses gleaming in mucil 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, spirit.

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: The Wildwood-Warren County's Rural Churches." The exhibit, which opened on June 28th in the Museum's Frieson 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 Photography created 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. Jeffrey Hazen said it was 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 'Bliss Be the Tie' uses photographs and other memorabilia to show how church-centered activities such as revivals, baptisms, homecomings and "sack 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.

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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

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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

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