Landmark Report (Vol. 25, no. 1)

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/landmark_report

Part of the Cultural Resource Management and Policy Analysis Commons, Historic Preservation and Conservation Commons, and the Public History Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/landmark_report/104

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Landmark Report by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.
The Cedar Ridge Neighborhood

(Editor's Note: The last paragraph of this article explains how this document was created. The research led to a significant treatise, which Sue has condensed into the following article. Sue has lived in Cedar Ridge at 338 Marylon since 1977. Bowling Green needs more research done on its historic neighborhoods. The photos are courtesy of Robin Zeigler of the Bowling Green-Warren County Historic Preservation Board)

Outside the city limits until 1950 and consisting primarily of farmland prior to about 1920, the Cedar Ridge Neighborhood (CRN) was located approximately one and one-half miles from the downtown business district. The advent of the automobile, followed by the accessibility of Federal Housing Acts in the 1930's and, ultimately, the post-World War II housing boom, all contributed to the development of subdivisions like the Cedar Ridge Neighborhood. Post World War II brought a great deal of growth to the nation and Bowling Green was no exception. The progression of CRN single-family residential construction is summarized in the table below.

The farm in the area between Nashville Road, University Boulevard, and Normal belonged to William J. "Uncle Billy" Craig. Craig Avenue bears the name of "Uncle Billy" Craig, and he built and lived in the home at 1933 Nashville Road. A farm owned by J.B. Sumpter was adjacent to the Craig farm. The Sumpter farm was bordered on the north by Western Kentucky State Normal School, on the west by the

Old Russellville Road (now Creason Street,) and continued south to include the area now comprising the Crume Nature Park. Mr. Sumpter and Mr. Craig took land from their farms and opened what is now Sumpter Avenue. Barbara Stephens, widow of Dr. H.L. Stephens, related that when Walter Nalbach and her husband wished to purchase land for homes (511 and 517 Sumpter), Uncle Billy Craig agreed to sell them the land and put in the street if they would make sure that the street was named for him. Craig Avenue originally continued to the intersection of Normal, and the street became Sumpter Avenue from the Normal intersection to the Old Russellville Rd. Some years later the city of Bowling Green renamed the east-west portion of Craig to Sumpter, although Dr. Stephens refused to acknowledge the name change during his lifetime.

J.D. Sumpter's daughter and son-in-law, Mary Sumpter Gregory and John Dallas Gregory, were the next owners of the Sumpter farm. In 1935, the Gregory's tore down the J.D. Sumpter family home and re-built with only the basement from the original structure remaining. This Tudor style single-family home is located at 1904 Creason. According to the Gregory's daughter, Lucille Harris, the portion of the Sumpter farm now comprising Marylan and Sumpter Avenues west of the Normal intersection was used for growing strawberries commercially. The...
**Architectural Details**

Warren County Preserves, an HPB and Insight Communications production about historic preservation and the history of the area, airs daily on Channel 5: 8pm and 10pm, Saturday at 10:30am, 1pm & 6pm and Sunday at 10am, 4:30pm & 6:30pm.

You may have noticed from the front cover that our newsletter has been published for over 25 years now. WOW! Next year the Association will celebrate its 30th birthday. Newsletters often do not have long tenures. In its first newsletter a similar group in Bowling Green noted: "Typically newsletters have a life expectancy of 2 to 3 years, then they seem to just fade away, possibly due to a whole host of reasons. Certainly, we hope this fate escapes our effort." It was the only issue of that newsletter ever published. Twenty-five years is a signal success for the Landmark Association!

Recently Sue Spurlock came across a receipt of some interest to Bowling Green history buffs. Because of its odd location, the editor wants to make note of it. The receipt is found on a microfilm reel entitled "Warren County, Kentucky Marriages, Wills, Deeds, vol. H-L, 1796-1880" (Dawer 30, Roll 44, Frame 851). The receipt is to Judge William H. Payne, who at the time was Warren County Court Judge. He was being charged by H.B. Froyer for advertising the call for bids on a "New Jail" to be constructed in 1858. The fee was for two different advertisements, the first being for a called meeting of "The Justice of the Peace of Warren County...on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, for the purpose of further action of the Court upon the subject of the Warren county Jail." This advertisement was inserted in the paper three times and Mr. Froyer charged $1.50. In August the court advertised for "SEALED PROPOSALS FROM CONTRACTORS to build a new jail in Bowling-green" and "to superintend the same." The ad goes on to give us the following details about the intended structure: "Said Jail is to be 37 1/2 by 35 feet from out to out, with partition walls, and two stories high, to be built of brick, with cut stone foundation; or entirely out of cut stone, to be determined by the Commissioners." The commissioners listed for 1858 include Samuel Stubbins, J.M. Donelson, and William H. Payne. This advertisement was inserted twice and cost the judge $1.25. This jail was eventually built of Bowling Green limestone on State Street near the Presbyterian Church. It was an attractive building clad in local limestone and boasted a rusticated base, quoins, beautiful limestone window surrounds and a bracketed cornice. The jailyard was surrounded with an eight-foot wrought iron fence. The State Street jail was closed in 1899, when the new streamline modern jail located behind the old calaboose was completed. When the old jail was razed, county officials saved the date stone that had appeared prominently on the building's facade. The date stone, actually consisted of two pieces of limestone. These tombstones were probably rejects on which the stonemason had put the wrong date or misspelled a name. When the stones were removed, the back of one read "Sacred to the Memory of Elias Trueman, wife of William Trueman, Died Jan. 27, 1859," and the other read "Died May 14, 1859, aged 29 years 9 mos." Warren County's new jail, designed by James Maurice Ingram and using Works Progress Administration funds, was built for $95,000. Warren County's first permanent jail was constructed by Whitton Ross and Bazil McIntosh in 1811 at a cost of $1,000.

**The Cedar Ridge Neighborhood (cont'd)**

Gregory's plotted and sold the lots for Marylan Place subdivision, the properties located on Marylan Avenue.

Prior to the late 1950s, Cedar Ridge extended from Sumpter only as far as the intersection of Cedar Ridge and Woodland. Oscar Uni purchased a rather large tract of land from the Gregorys and in 1934 built his own family home at 1843 Cedar Ridge Road, the oldest home on the street. From this property, the Uhls conveyed lots now numbered 1847, 1859, and 1865 Cedar Ridge; 407 and 415 Sumpter; and 500 and 501 Woodland to other families for construction of single family residences.

The oldest home in the CRN focal point is located at 2011 Nashville Road. According to PVA records, the home was built in 1890 by Samuel A. and Elizabeth V. Smith Walker. Mr. Walker returned to his native Bowling Green after graduation from the University of Kentucky and married Mary Jane "Molly" Kincheloe. Together they began a family business in 1900, first General Store and then to Bowling Green Beer and pop. Mr. Walker was a prominent figure in the community having served on the Bradley County Board of Education and in the mid-1920s when Bowling Green was the state seat of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company. This business continued to thrive and was considered one of Bowling Green's leading businessmen, serving as director of the Bowling Green Trust Company from its incorporation in 1911 until his death in 1921. When Elizabeth Walker died in 1913, Samuel Walker had the Main Street limestone arch at Fountain Square Park erected in her memory. The Walker property was then transferred through a series of owners; M.A. Mason, Pat L., and Louise Patterson, and Joseph L and Louville McElwain. Rhea G. and Catherine Cox Price purchased the property in 1927. Mr. Price was a highway contractor who moved many of Bowling Green's streets in the 1920's and was for several years the superintendent and vice-president of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company. Mr. Price was a highway contractor who moved many of Bowling Green's streets in the 1920's and was for several years the superintendent and vice-president of the Kentucky Rock Asphalt Company. The Price's daughter, Christine Price Lazarus and Harry R. Lazarus, Jr. According to Rhea Lazarus, Christine and Harry's son and the next owner of the property, his father's farm consisted of approximately 16 acres. The Walker-Lazarus farm adjoined the Sumpter farm on the west and fronted and extended south along Nashville Road. A stone fence which may be seen behind some of the homes on Lansdale marked the northern boundary of the property. The fence was rebuilt by the current owners, Gary and Dianne Howerton, after they purchased the property in 1988.

The area comprising Woodland and Lansdale is shown on old City maps as the Briggs Addition. The oldest home in the Briggs Addition is the Bower property located at 510 Lansdale. A deed search of this property shows that the property has been divided and sold at least twenty-one times, but Robin M. Briggs owned the property from 1921-1936. The age of many of the residences in this area lead one to surmise that Mr. Briggs' holdings may have been more extensive than the single residence, and that the Briggs addition noted on the maps got its name from him.

The newest residential area in the CRN occurred when Cedar Ridge was extended during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Harry Lazarus sold four lots at 1909, 1921, 1923, and 1925 Cedar Ridge, and additional lots for the Cedar Ridge extension came from the original Sumpter-Gregory property. The area comprising Woodland and Lansdale is shown on old City maps as the Briggs Addition. The oldest home in the Briggs Addition is the Bower property located at 510 Lansdale. A deed search of this property shows that the property has been divided and sold at least twenty-one times, but Robin M. Briggs owned the property from 1921-1936. The age of many of the residences in this area lead one to surmise that Mr. Briggs' holdings may have been more extensive than the single residence, and that the Briggs addition noted on the maps got its name from him.

As the CRN focal area began to undergo development as a low density, single- family residential...continue on page 4
The Cedar Ridge Neighborhood (cont'd)

area, it was initially largely an enclave of Western faculty and town leaders such as bankers, physicians, merchants, and other professionals. Although the names of residents included in this document are in no way intended to be a complete listing, the early residents of the CRN are a virtual "Who's Who" within the context of the historical development of Bowling Green. Early residents who lived on what is now University Boulevard and Nashville Road included H. Yarborough, a math professor; William "Uncle Billy" Craig, an instructor and personnel director at Western; George Porter, Warren County Clerk; and Ray Braman, a grocer.

Some of the early residents of Sumpter west of the Normal intersection included Will Sumpter, owner of a hardware store; N.D. Taft, head of the Geography Department at Western; and a father and son, the Matthews, who were both teachers; utilizing bricks from Shakerstown near Auburn, the Matthews built two bungalow style homes side-by-side at 334 and 402 Sumpter for their family homes. J.H. Pickles, superintendent of the Southern Cat Stone Company built his home at 321 Sumpter, and the home provides numerous examples of his expert stone craftsmanship.

Early residents of Sumpter east of the Cedar Ridge intersection included physicians J.T. Gilbert and Daniel McVoy; Lewis Graham, a dentist; Kelly Thompson, a Western faculty member who later became its president; H.L. Stephens, head of Western's Biology Department; Walter Nolbach, head Western's Industrial Education Department; Charles Moore, a businessman; and J.T. Orendorff, an attorney and banker. Mrs. Stephens still resides in the residence she and Dr. Stephens built, and the Grahams have resided in their home since 1952.

Some early residents of Marylon Avenue included Hugh Gunderson, head of Western's Music Department; Oren Gaines, a Kentucky Highway Department employee; Thomas Lyne, an agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance; and Joseph Durbin, owner of Durbin's Department Store.

It should be noted that the first shopping center in Bowling Green, The Edgethill Shopping Center, was built in the late 1940s through early 1950s and was located on the site of the present Western Kentucky University "Egypt" parking lot. The shopping center faced Russellville Road and was owned by Arnold Creson, Floyd Cook, and Jack Willard. According to Arnold Creson's granddaughter, Robbie McClave, her grandfather donated the land to permit the extension of Old Russellville Road to Emmett Drive. After Arnold Creson died in 1956, two of his sons-in-law petitioned to have the street then known as Old Russellville Road renamed to Creson. When the signs were posted the name was incorrectly spelled and now appears as Creson. Robbie McClave and her mother, Elonese Creson McClave, reside in the duplex residence at 300/302 Marylon where Arnold Creson's widow, Vera Creson, resided.

The CRN presently includes 183 single-family residences, three vacant lots that are zoned RS-1, and five vacant lots that are zoned RM. Clearly, the CRN is a stable, historically significant, fully-developed, urban neighborhood.

consisting predominately of owner-occupied, single-family residences with very little undeveloped property.

Other features of the CRN, excluding residential properties, include the Crume Nature Park, Unitarian Universalist Church, W.R. McNeil Elementary School, and several WKU properties: the former Jones-Jaggers Laboratory School, three parking lots, a softball complex, a soccer field and one vacant lot.

An extensive floodplain, known in the neighborhood as "The Valley," parcels of which are owned by bonding residents on Cedar Ridge, Marylon, and Creson, is surrounded by "The Ridge" where cedar trees are abundant. Flood residences also parallel portions of Sumpter and Nashville Road.

It is not uncommon for many of the residents within the CRN to develop strong emotional attachments to the neighborhood. David Lyne currently resides in the home on Marylon which was built by his father, and Paul Durbin resides in the Marylon Avenue home built by his grandparents.

Current CRN residents Joe Durbin, Lillian Durbin Hedges, Kelly Thompson, Jr., Valerie Bullington, Michele Dillard Boling, and Becky Adams Simpson all resided in the neighborhood for at least a portion of their early years.

The oldest sections of the neighborhood exhibit traditional building styles of the late 1920s and early 1930s with bungalows, Tudor revivals, colonial revivals and minimal traditional styles. Homes built after 1940 exhibit split-levels, low one-story ranches, or very contemporary styles.

The majority of the homes are built with traditional materials: stone, brick and weatherboard, although there are a few examples of Permacote. The area contains a high concentration of homes constructed using Warren County limestone. Subsequent to construction of these homes, Warren County limestone was seldom used as a residential building material in the City. A careful examination of the stonework reveals that placement of the stones and mortaring of the joints varies considerably from home to home, making each stone home unique.

The home located at 335 Sumpter is veneered in a local chert, also known as burr rock. Although fairly common in other parts of the city, this residence is the only house within the CRN with a chert veneer. At least one home located at 516 Sumpter is a prefabricated Gunston House. The push for quick construction of affordable homes after World War II encouraged several companies to design prefabricated housing. Foster Gunston, a lighting designer and manufacturer from New York, designed and developed a process that United States Steel later purchased and marketed. The walls are much thinner than traditional construction since they are a sandwich of wood panels and insulation fused together. The house was delivered to the site in prefabricated sections, with doors and windows included, and were bolted together.

Several of the homes within the CRN were designed by James Ingram, a locally prominent architect and builder.

The home located at 335 Sumpter is veneered in a local chert, also known as burr rock. Although fairly common in other parts of the city, this residence is the only house within the CRN with a chert veneer. At least one home located at 516 Sumpter is a prefabricated Gunston House. The push for quick construction of affordable homes after World War II encouraged several companies to design prefabricated housing. Foster Gunston, a lighting designer and manufacturer from New York, designed and developed a process that United States Steel later purchased and marketed. The walls are much thinner than traditional construction since they are a sandwich of wood panels and insulation fused together. The house was delivered to the site in prefabricated sections, with doors and windows included, and were bolted together.

Several of the homes within the CRN were designed by James Ingram, a locally prominent architect and builder.
architect who actively practiced in Bowling Green from 1929-1942 (1943). In 1942 or early 1943 he moved his practice to Louisville but maintained a Bowling Green office for several years thereafter, retiring in 1969. Much of his early work was associated with the Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration. Although favoring the Colonial Revival style, he also seemed to be influenced by the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles. Hundreds of Ingram's original architectural drawings were donated to the Kentucky Museum and Library by Ingram's widow. From these files, it is known that he designed homes at 305, 306, 329, 505, and 523 Sumpter, as well as the home at 1843 Cedar Ridge.

The Cedar Ridge Area Neighborhood Association (CRANA) was formally organized in the fall of 1998 to address issues the owner-residents perceived to be threats to the integrity and identity of their historical single-family neighborhood and to property values. CRANA's bylaws state that the purpose of the organization shall be to promote a better neighborhood and community through group action. All residents of the CRNA are encouraged to join and participate in the activities of CRANA; no fees are required for membership. CRANA holds, minimally, two meetings per year with additional meetings called as circumstances require.

In November 1999, CRANA petitioned the Bowling Green City Commission to direct the City-County Planning Commission to initiate a Focal Point Plan for the Cedar Ridge Area. The City Commission did so by Municipal Order 99-296. A Focal Point Plan Planning Committee was eventually formed and held its first meeting with Staff of the City County Planning Commission on October 20, 2004.

Contributors to Oral History, CRN Focal Point
1. Connie Graham (Mrs. Lewis), resident of 420 Sumpter Avenue since 1952.
2. Barbara Stephens (Mrs. H.L.), resident and original homeowner of 511 Sumpter Avenue since 1940.
3. Lucille Harris, (Mrs. Warren), granddaughter of J.D. Sumpter, daughter of Mary Sumpter Gregory, and a neighborhood resident until her recent move to Village Manor.
4. Pauline McIlroy, (Mrs. Daniel), a long-time resident of Sumpter until her recent move to The Greens at Hartford.
5. Nancy Baird, (Mrs. Thomas), a long-time resident of Nashville Road and Historian, Kentucky Library.
6. Dinann Howerton (Mrs. Gary), resident of 2011 Nashville Road.
7. Rhea Lazarus, former owner and resident of 2011 Nashville Road.
8. David Lyne, son of Thomas Lyne and current owner of his childhood home at 345 Morgan.
9. Roberta Jill McClave, granddaughter of Albert Creon and current resident of 300 Morgan.

Like many schools, Western has its share of ghost stories, tales that evoke the presence of suicidal cadets, accident-prone maintenance workers and long-dead but still-loyal employees. As a correspondent for the Bowling Green Messenger informed in 1912, however, the Hill was haunted long before Western's arrival. Seeking out one Charles L. Jones, who had just sold his property after a 45-year residence nearby, the reporter absorbed "Old Charley's" fascinating, albeit controversial, narrative and unsavory events that had turned "Vinegar Hill" into a cauldron of restless, even malevolent spirits. Portions of the December 19, 1912, article, with commentary in italics, follow:

Yesterday, Charles L. Jones, a very respectable old colored man, who founded Jonesville in 1867, sold his holdings on "Vinegar Hill" for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars to Perry Hill, of Barren County. Jonesville was an African-American community located on the west side of what is now Western's campus. Although Mr. Jones' claim is one of several regarding its precise origin and age, Jonesville thrived into the mid-1960s when residents were evicted, under the guise of "urban renewal," to accommodate Western's expansion plans (see Landmark Report, June 1999). Ironically, no record of an actual deed between Mr. Jones and his purchaser, Perry Hill, can be found. When he rounded Jonesville and planted it on the west side of "Vinegar Hill," there were no buildings of any kind on the hill.

Looming over Bowling Green, a town of about 4,500 in 1867, Vinegar Hill had yet to be civilized. At its crest 232 feet above the Barren River, it might have afforded a lovely view of the surrounding countryside but its thick covering of cedars, underbrush and limestone outcroppings marked it as a mysterious, even dangerous place. One legend claimed that a fortune in Civil War gold had been buried somewhere on its heights. Another has referred to the quality of the moonshine brewed, according to another legend, by an old crate encamped in its dense thickets and known as "Betsy Vinegar." Betsy's enterprise attracted local bands, passing additional deadly risks for those traveling at night on the Russellville and Nashville Pikes. As a result, Mr. Jones relates, local citizens made heroic efforts to redeem the hill from these undesirable.

Mr. Rumsay Skiles, probably the most accomplished man who ever lived in Warren County, once owned "Vinegar Hill," and he tried to change the name to "Kapley Knob," but he never succeeded. Polly Bruff and her gang had occupied "Vinegar Hill" too long. James Rumsay Skiles, a wealthy businessman and builder, purchased Vinegar Hill in 1836, and his effort to rename it "Kapley Knob" did, in fact, enjoy partial success. The Copley Cemetery Company was incorporated in 1856 by a group of local citizens with the intention of establishing a cemetery on Vinegar Hill. The Civil War and subsequent creation of Fairview Cemetery shelved their plan, but by the 1870s the name "Copley Knob" had gained some favor among Bowling Green's more upwardly mobile citizens. In 1855 lawyer and banker Thomas Cobb purchased the hill from Skiles and his magnificent residence, built on its east side in 1870, would become the home of Oldham College in 1871. By that time, Vinegar Hill's mysterious female outline, "Polly Bruff," was long gone.

Like wild Meg Merrills, Polly made a long, hard fight to hold "Vinegar Hill," but what human hands could not do, the ghosts which have ever haunted "Vinegar Hill" could be done. Polly was driven out of the cedars, and she and her gang made their last stand on the hill at a point on the Russellville road, just opposite the house which C. L. Jones sold yesterday.

Perhaps moonshiner "Betsy Vinegar" was actually Polly Bruff, who the reporter compares to the gypsy Meg Merrills of Sir Walter Scott's novel, 'Guy Mannering. The pitched battle that deprived Polly of her turf evokes an even more vivid picture if one imagines...
her as Scott describes Mag: "She was full six feet high, wore a man's greatcoat over the rest... and in all points of equipment, except her petticoats, seemed rather masculine than feminine. Her dark elflocks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon... while her eye had a wild roll that indicated something like real or affected insanity." After Polly's expulsion, Mr. Jones maintained that her presence lingered over the hill, and after you pass the residence of Major Obenchain you have to ride like Tom O'Shannor past Ogden College, and past Mr. Procter's cottage at the foot of the hill or the ghosts will get you, and you are never safe on this pike until you pass the pond on the left-hand side of the pike, almost one mile from town.

By 1912, prominent citizens like William A. Obenchain, a professor at Ogden College who lived at the corner of Fourteenth and Chestnut Streets, and lawyer Benjamin F. Procter, who owned substantial tracts on the east side of Vinegar Hill, had made the area one of the more fashionable places to live. Only a year earlier, Western had moved its campus to the hill and opened its grand new Administration Building (Van Meter Hall). Our reporter, nevertheless, closed by inviting his readers to explore that especially haunted east side—where one might have been well advised, like Tom O'Shannor, to invoke the aid of John Barleycorn—and then, like Ichabod Crane, spur his horse, shut his eyes tight, and break forth "with involution fervor into a praline tune."

Support Preservation Through Membership

They say preservation happens at the local level, and while this is definitely true, it doesn't happen without the support of our state and national organizations as well. The HPB encourages you to become a member of our local, state and national preservation organizations: Landmark Association, Preservation Kentucky, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. For as little as $60 a year, you can be a member of all three! Membership provides you with informative newsletters and invitations to events but more importantly supports the advocacy efforts of these organizations. Without these organizations and the projects they co-sponsor with the HPB and the State Historic Preservation Office, the Kentucky Heritage Council, we would not have many of the programs we rely on today, including a local Main Street program, a Local Historic Preservation ordinance and now the state tax credit for rehabilitation.

The Landmark Association was established in 1976 as a community advocate for preservation, protection and maintenance of architectural, cultural and archaeological resources in Bowling Green and Warren County. For more information visit http://home.insightbb.com/~bglandmark or call 270-782-0037.

Preservation Kentucky, Inc. exists to promote the preservation of Kentucky's historic resources through advocacy and education. They are responsible for bringing the historic preservation state tax credit to Kentucky, they sponsor Kentucky's Most Endangered List and they co-sponsor the bi-annual statewide preservation conference. For more information visit www.preservationky.org or call (270) 358-9069.

For more than 50 years, the National Trust has been helping Americans protect the irreplaceable. A private nonprofit organization with more than 270,000 members, the National Trust is the leader of the vigorous preservation movement that is saving the best of the country's past for the future. For more information visit www.nationaltrust.org.

Landmark Report 8

LANDMARK ASSOCIATION
Bowling Green–Warren County

"A future with a past"

July 2005

Landmark Report 8

Support Preservation Through Membership

They say preservation happens at the local level, and while this is definitely true, it doesn't happen without the support of our state and national organizations as well. The HPB encourages you to become a member of our local, state and national preservation organizations: Landmark Association, Preservation Kentucky, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. For as little as $60 a year, you can be a member of all three! Membership provides you with informative newsletters and invitations to events but more importantly supports the advocacy efforts of these organizations. Without these organizations and the projects they co-sponsor with the HPB and the State Historic Preservation Office, the Kentucky Heritage Council, we would not have many of the programs we rely on today, including a local Main Street program, a Local Historic Preservation ordinance and now the state tax credit for rehabilitation.

The Landmark Association was established in 1976 as a community advocate for preservation, protection and maintenance of architectural, cultural and archaeological resources in Bowling Green and Warren County. For more information visit http://home.insightbb.com/~bglandmark or call 270-782-0037.

Preservation Kentucky, Inc. exists to promote the preservation of Kentucky's historic resources through advocacy and education. They are responsible for bringing the historic preservation state tax credit to Kentucky, they sponsor Kentucky's Most Endangered List and they co-sponsor the bi-annual statewide preservation conference. For more information visit www.preservationky.org or call (270) 358-9069.

For more than 50 years, the National Trust has been helping Americans protect the irreplaceable. A private nonprofit organization with more than 270,000 members, the National Trust is the leader of the vigorous preservation movement that is saving the best of the country's past for the future. For more information visit www.nationaltrust.org.

A historical marker honoring the life of Oro Porter was erected in front of her 715 College Street home. The above picture shows Mrs. Porter on a front porch with her mother; the house has been altered significantly. The new marker reads: Oro Porter (1880-1970) Oro Porter, born in Butler Co., in 1880, moved to Bowling Green at age 10. She graduated from Tuskegee Institute, School of Nursing and was among the earliest registered nurses in Ky. She was an organizer of the George Washington Carver Community Center, the Interlocal Commission, an active campaigner for civic improvement. Died, 1970. "The marker was sponsored by the Warren County Medical Society and is marker no. 2149. Courtesy of Kentucky Library & Museum, WKU.

Need Your Help

This interesting photograph was recently donated to the Kentucky Library by Mike Bieber. We know the picture was taken in front of the old Post Office, now the William H. Natcher Federal Courthouse. Can you identify this group or any of the men in it? Please contact Jonathan Jeffrey (745-5083) if you can. Inquiring minds want to know. Courtesy of Kentucky Library & Museum, WKU.
The Civil War in Bowling Green is Remembered

The HPB and partners remembered the Civil War this July in three exciting ways:

- **July 20th, 1pm**: The HPB and Lost River Cove & Valley celebrated the new Civil War Discovery Trail in Bowling Green brochure and Lost River Cave’s first Civil War living history weekend. The thirty minute kick-off event included first-person accounts from three different people affected by the War: a civilian, a confederate soldier and an African-American Union soldier. The new driving tour brochure is available through the Bowling Green Area Convention & Visitors Bureau and at the Lost River Cave gift shop, among other tourist locations in the area. The brochure is a project of the HPB and funded by the Bowling Green Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, Landmark Association, Lost River Cave & Valley, and Riverview at Hobson Grove. Dr. Michael Trapasso, the Kentucky Library & Museum at WKU, and Helen Siewers, Director of the Greenways & River Parks Commission, were instrumental in making the updated brochure a reality.

- **July 23-24**: Lost River Discovery Trail in Bowling Green. Funding to install a new Civil War interpretive sign at Fort Webb. The sign will include an accurate description of the Civil War in Bowling Green. The sign is sponsored by the City of Bowling Green. Dr. Michael Trapasso and images were donated by the Kentucky Library & Museum at WKU and Brian Shirley.

After this photograph ran in our last issue, Alicia McFarland, daughter of the pictured bride, called to correct the date of the marriage. Arline McLean Perkins and Samuel Perry Rowlinson were married in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on October 31, 1923. McFarland also identified Ruth Hines Temple, the donor of the photograph, as the bridesmaid to the far right. Courtesy of Kentucky Library & Museum, WKU.

**HPB Fall and Winter Workshops**

The following workshops are being planned by the HPB;

**Repointing Hands-On Workshop**

**September 17, 2005 • 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

Repointing, also known simply as “pointing” or somewhat inaccurately—“tuck pointing,” is the process of removing deteriorated mortar from the joints of a masonry wall and replacing it with new mortar. Whether you are interested in repairing a wall, a structure, a foundation or a chimney and whether you will be working with brick, stone, terra-cotta or concrete block, this class is for you. This workshop is presented by WASCO, Inc. and has been funded in part by a grant from the Kentucky Preservation Fund of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, WASCO and the Contractors Licensing Board.

**Rotten Wood Repair Hands-On Workshop**

**October 8, 2005 • 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.**

This hands-on workshop, led by Tonya Taylor and sponsored by Mid-South Paint and Design at Mid-South Lumber, will work mainly with a system of consolidant (Rotted Wood Hardener) and two-part epoxy (Wood Rebuilder). Participants will receive hands-on experience on scrap pieces of rotten wood, gain practice in handling the products, and learn about crucial steps that will help the repair last as long as possible. The cost of attending the workshop includes all supplies and materials.

The HPB is also planning the following activities this fall and winter: a free showing of “Store Wars: When Wal-Mart Comes to Town,” sponsored by the HPB, the Kentucky Preservation Fund and the Capitol Arts Alliance; How to Organize a Cemetery Board; Cemetery Documentation Workshop; Confirmation of registration for both classes will include directions, how to dress and what to bring. For more information about any or all of the following activities, please contact Robin Zeigler at robin.zeigler@bgky.org or 270-842-1953.

**Annual Meeting Scrapbook**

President Joey Powell and husband Bill are greeted by our reception hosts, Kathi Munsterer and David Hood, at their new shop, Eclectic Style on Park Row downtown.

Kim and David Jones receive the Steel Wool Award for their work on the Graham-McCown house at 1252 State Street.

J. David Bryant, Jr. receives the Heritage Award, Landmark’s most prestigious award, from last year’s honoree, Steve Snodgrass.

Valerie Brown, CEO of Service One Credit Union, receives the HPB’s Award from HPB Chair, Dorian Walker, for their work on the new 15th Street Branch across from WKU.

Landmark member Thomas N. Moody provided historical information about the church and gave a short concert for attendees.

Nancy Parker strikes up a conversation with guests at Eclectic Style.
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 __________________________ E-mail _________________________

--- Levels of Membership ---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Corporate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Individual $15</td>
<td>[ ] Active $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Supporting $50</td>
<td>[ ] Patron $250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Sustaining $100</td>
<td>[ ] Donor $500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have enclosed $ __________________ to support the Irene Moss Sumpter Preservation Endowment Fund.

Checks should be 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 SERVICE REQUESTED