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"A future with a past"

LANDMARK REPORT

VOLUME XXXI, NUMBER 3

LANDMARK ASSOCIATION OF BG/WC

NOVEMBER 2013

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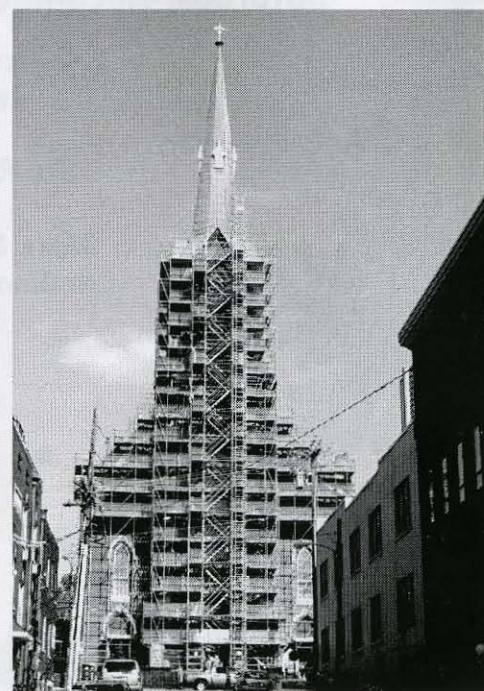
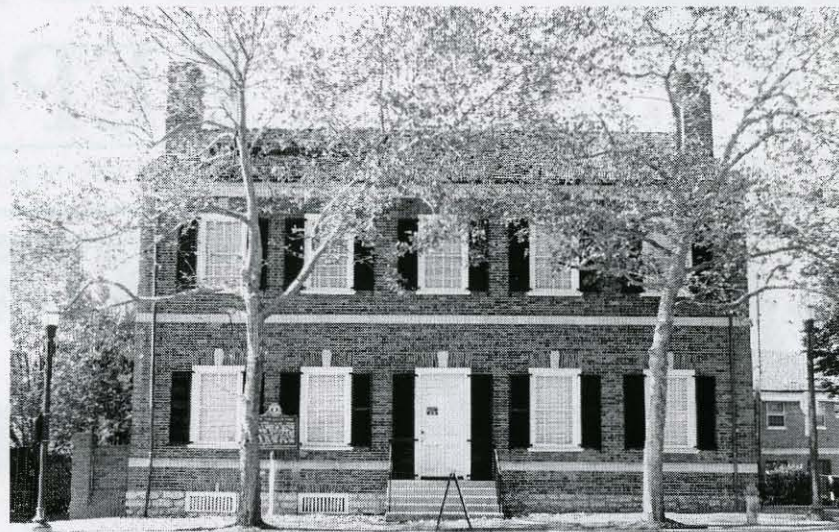
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Rambling in Lexington on October 8th.

Photos by Michael Trapasso



Camelot Visits Bowling Green, 1960

By Jonathan Jeffrey



LtoR: Unknown gentleman wearing "Democratic Party" badge; JFK; Wayne Constant; Bill Dawkins (policeman with hard hat); Doc Hightower (policeman with cigarette and wearing soft hat). At Kentucky Colonel Hotel. Donated by Susie (Constant) Paschal.

After eight years of Republicans controlling the White House, the Democrats in 1960 were banking on a fresh new face to rejuvenate their party and reclaim the presidency. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK), their youthful candidate possessed many qualities considered essential for a strong contender: he was a veteran, he was a U.S. Senator, he was young and confident, he came from a powerful and politically connected family, and had a strikingly handsome visage. But for many, particularly those from the South, Kennedy had some strikes against him: he was a distinct northerner with a Boston accent, he possessed liberal fiscal tendencies, and he was Catholic. Still, he and his supporters had persuaded Democrats that he could win by campaigning for change.

Even as late as the second week in October 1960—less than one month from the election—Richard M. Nixon, the Republican candidate, held a slight lead in polls. Strategists believed several key Northern and Midwestern industrial states could sway the election to either side. Kentucky was not one of those key states, but Kennedy and the Democrats

viewed the Commonwealth's ten electoral votes as important. Kennedy, his running mate Lyndon Baines Johnson, and several of their family members canvassed the state frequently that fall. Kennedy, himself visited Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green and Paducah in one two-week period; the last three cities he visited on Saturday, October 8th.

In late-summer 1960, Democratic Party leaders planned for JFK, accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy, to make a quick salvo of visits in the Commonwealth during early-October. Although rumors flew around for several weeks in the late-summer about a potential visit to Bowling Green, townspeople, other than a few key Democratic operatives, didn't get the official word until the local paper announced it on September 13th. It had been nearly thirty years since President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had stopped at the city's L&N depot to give a stump speech for Senatorial candidate Alben Barkley and it had been a full forty years since Democrat James Cox had given a campaign oration in their fair city. Local Democrats felt that the city had long been overlooked in the campaigns of national candidates, and the paper noted that the "scheduling of Kennedy's speech...followed extensive negotiations." Part of the negotiations revolved around who would actually make the campaign visit, as a number of important Democrats felt that vice-presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson would have more affinity with local audiences however Kennedy supporters won the day.

The local paper announced October 6th as the visit's official date, which was changed when the presidential debate schedule was released. Because the second debate was planned for Friday, October 7th, planners rescheduled the Kentucky visit to Saturday, October 8th. Due to Mrs. Kennedy's pregnancy, she was unable to be a part of the



Front row LtoR: Pam Trout, Pam Pudlo, Wayne Constant, JFK; 2nd row: Unknown female; unknown male; Bill Dawkins; bust only of Morris Lowe; unknown on stairs. Behind City Hall. Donated by Susie (Constant) Paschal. (continued on page 4)



Front row LtoR: B.G. Davidson, JFK, Morris Lowe; 2nd row: George Boston, Harold Ricketts at Kentucky Colonel Hotel.

contingent. Commonwealth Attorney and chairman of the Bowling Green JFK visit, Morris Lowe, expressed pleasure with the adjustment. "We are extremely happy with the change," said Lowe, "because we believe more people will be able to see and hear Senator Kennedy" on a Saturday as opposed to a weekday. Lowe predicted a huge local crowd supplemented by caravans that would arrive from every county in Kentucky's 2nd Congressional district.

Lowe assembled a capable cadre to assist him in facilitating the visit. City Police Judge Basil Griffin was put in charge of bands; City Police Sergeant Wayne Constant headed the security detail; local attorney George B. Boston was in charge of the airport reception; jailer Raymond McClard was to oversee the public address system; City Councilman Edward Henderson was to supervise the grandstand's construction in front of City Hall; Warren County Circuit Clerk John Hanes was to handle publicity; and Young Democrat activities were to be orchestrated by Floyd Ellis. Local Democrats promised that "no stone will be left unturned in an effort to give Senator Kennedy and the entire Democratic ticket a resounding majority in the November 8th general election." This was a tall order, considering the fact that although Warren County typically leaned Democratic, it had voted for Eisenhower in the past two presidential elections.

Only days prior to the visit, Dan Ogden, an advance representative of the candidate, met with the local committee to iron out details. On October 8th, Kennedy was scheduled to fly first to Lexington and give a morning address, re-board his plane and land at the Bowling Green airport, proceed via motorcade to City Hall and deliver his speech, get back into his car and proceed to the Kentucky Colonel Motel where he would eat lunch and rest, return to the car and advance to the airport from which he would fly to Paducah for another appearance. His time in Bowling Green would be approximately two hours and thirty minutes. An itinerary of

the day's events survives and includes every choreographed detail; it also included an alternate plan to hold the event in the Bowling Green High School gym in case of rain.

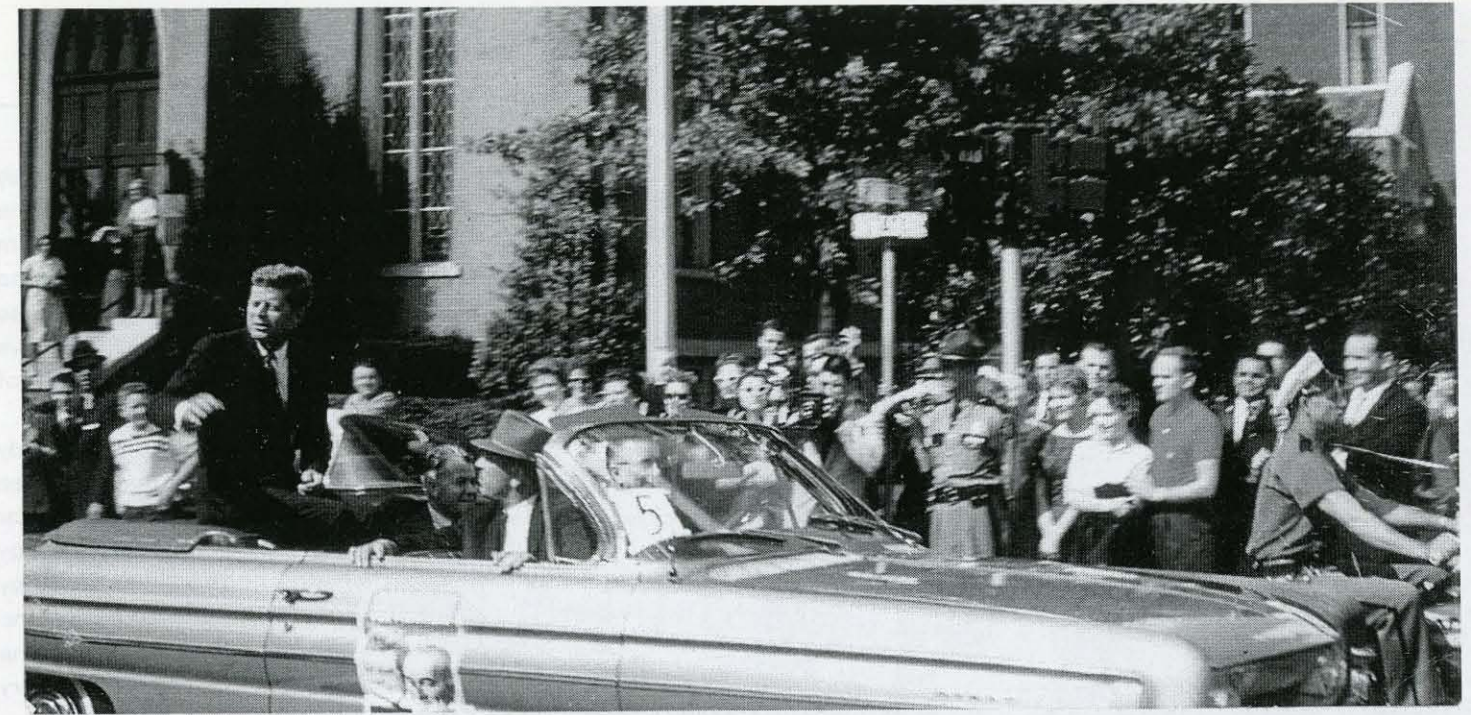
Finally October 8th arrived, full of sunshine and promise. Kennedy, slightly late, was greeted at the Bowling Green airport by 300 well-wishers including Congressman William H. Natcher, who introduced him to a number of local dignitaries as well as Miss Kentucky Alice Chumley and B.C. Hayden, a 92-year-old, life-long Democrat, who the itinerary noted "will be in a wheel chair." The candidate then entered the motorcade's fifth vehicle, a red Oldsmobile convertible loaned by Betterworth Motor Company and driven by City Treasurer William F. Scates. He was accompanied in the car by event chairman Morris Lowe and Police Sergeant Wayne Constant. The motorcade consisted of sixteen vehicles, including several buses for members of the press, with state police cruisers at the start and finish. At City Hall, the candidate disembarked, walked through the building, and ambled out the front door to the grandstand.

Surrounded by local and state politicians, the candidate faced one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Bowling Green for a political speech. Papers estimated the crowd at 5,000. Nine-year-old Lucinda Francis was awed by the teeming crowd and was surprised to look up and see grown men with their legs dangling from the trees in the courthouse lawn across the street. She also recalled how well the large speakers that were strategically located in trees and on trucks amplified the speech so that everyone could hear the candidate.

Several crowd members remember the speech as rather typical campaign broilerplate, but they were surprised at the delivery. This was no Southerner speaking to them, and Lucinda Francis pondered if anyone could really understand what this handsome young man was saying in his distinct Boston accent, although she admitted that he spoke in a slow, deliberate cadence. Before JFK left the platform, Bowling Green mayor, Robert Graham, presented him with a large country ham which displayed a fine patina of mold. Kennedy jocularly accepted the token and noted that back in Massachusetts, "it took a brave man to eat the first oyster," so "I'm going to take your word for this. If you say it's good, I'll eat it." Before leaving that day, Kennedy slipped Graham his home address on a slip of paper and asked him to send Jackie directions on how to prepare the Kentucky delicacy.

After the speech Kennedy returned to the red Oldsmobile. As the car pulled away from the rear of City Hall, the Democratic candidate heard the plaintive cry of "Daddy, Daddy!" A new father himself, JFK heard the shout and asked Police Sergeant Wayne Constant if this was his daughter, Constant assented and told the candidate that her name was Susie. At that, Kennedy turned to her, beamed one of his iconic smiles, and enthusiastically yelled: "Hi Susie!" Even 50 years later, Susie (Constant) Paschal recalls the moment lucidly and said that

(continued on page 5)



JFK in a red Oldsmobile convertible loaned by Betterworth Motors. The car marked number 5 in the motorcade is located in front of the Presbyterian Church. Donated by Gerald Givens.

shortly afterwards she was so overcome with emotion that she began to cry. The motorcade then proceeded to the Kentucky Colonel Motel, where the candidate dined on a hot dog and had a few minutes to rest in his room while the press corps were entertained in the hotel's upscale dining room.

Close to 12:30 the motorcade reassembled to head to the Bowling Green airport. En route the procession skirted the city's municipal golf course where an inordinate number of women golfers happened to be on the fairways. When they saw the motorcade, they dropped their clubs and rushed to Kennedy's vehicle; one woman was so excited about seeing him, she actually jumped into the automobile and had to be extricated by police. This had already happened to Kennedy several times on the campaign trail. Women were attracted to this handsome, charismatic gentleman. One girl who got Kennedy's autograph at the Bowling Green airport that day recalled years later: "JFK was gorgeous, one of the most beautiful men I've ever seen. At that point I didn't know they made them like that. A revelation. Sandy hair, a golden tan, sea green eyes. Photos don't do him justice."

A crowd of approximately 500, with a strong contingent of Western Kentucky State College co-eds, saw the candidate off from the airport. Bowling Greeners remember Kennedy's visit with fondness, and they grow sentimental when they ponder his subsequent election, brief but eventful presidency, and his untimely assassination. Did his visit make a perceivable difference in election results in Bowling Green? No, Nixon carried Warren County with 54.9% of the vote and carried Kentucky with 53.6% of the vote, but Kennedy was able to pull out some decisive wins in those key Northern and

Midwestern states in order to win the presidency. When he visited Bowling Green, Kentucky on Saturday, October 8th, he definitely won some hearts. ▲



Lucinda (Francis) Anderson with the hat and placard she made for the October 1960 JFK visit. She got the placard signed by Kennedy, William Natcher, Earle Clements and Robert Graham. Photo by Jonathan Jeffrey.

Reflections of the Twentieth Century Club

by Jean E. Nehm



The daffodil is the Twentieth Century Club's official flower and can be found on many of their yearbooks, such as this one from the 1982.

If asked to describe a springtime view of State Street in the early 1900s, any Bowling Green resident would, no doubt, conjure up images of the stately brick, stone, or clapboard homes, surrounded by fresh foliage and grass, punctuated with daffodils and other cheerful flowers. If the date were April 16, 1909, our imaginations might add several young women, wearing hats and long dresses, walking toward Miss Corinne Barr's home on State Street in order to form a new literary club. The idea for this club was suggested by Corinne's aunt, Gertrude Anderson, who was an English instructor at Potter College and had hoped that her students would have the opportunity to continue their study of literature. The young ladies must have agreed, for they did indeed found the Twentieth Century Club.

The earliest minutes are dated May 3, 1909, but they offer no explanation for the choice of the club's name. The season must have inspired their choice of green and white for the club's colors as well as the daffodil for the club flower. The first officers were Corinne Barr, President; Mary Hughes, Vice President; Mary Agnes Wilford, Second Vice President; Marian Hines, Treasurer; and Louise Matlock, Secretary.

If they could have imagined 50 years into the future, they would certainly have been amused to read an entry in the minutes book by a renowned member named Margie Helm (only fourteen years old when the club was organized) who wrote, "Back on State Street again! No wonder we meet so often on State Street where there are six members who live within one block, and six members are nearly one third of the club."

On May 10, the members of this new club voted to study the World's Greatest Novelists, and a program committee was assigned to bring a list of the most famous novelists for the club to choose at their next meeting. The entry for May 17 itemizes the chosen authors and works, adding that they would spend one afternoon studying the life and style of the author and another afternoon studying the novel itself. The meetings began in fall and included the following literary works:

- Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo
- Oliver Twist*, by Charles Dickens
- The Three Musketeers*, by Alexandre Dumas
- Waverly*, by Sir Walter Scott
- The Last Days of Pompeii*, by Edward Bulwer-Lytton
- Adam Bede*, by George Eliot
- Captain Singleton*, by Daniel Defoe
- Vanity Fair*, by William Makepeace Thackeray
- The Scarlet Letter*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Elsie Venner*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes

The original constitution for the club specifies that "the Club shall meet at the residence of the members in alphabetical order." The twenty members gathered at the home of a hostess to hear a program presented by another member. In 1910-1911, they changed from fiction to Nineteenth Century poetry, and members gave presentations on Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Burns, Keats, Robert Browning, and Tennyson. On the date for Byron, "each member answered the roll call with some quotation from the poet." Other program themes during the first years included Germany, Mythology and the Formation of Modern Beliefs, Kentucky, and Modern Drama. By the end of the 1915-1916 season, the precedent for hard work had already been established, and the club was proud of its identity. In June, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, the secretary, wrote, "The club adjourned, thus bringing to an end a club year of much profit and promise—profit in that the Club work has at all times been given most conscientious study, and we have striven always toward a duty well done—Promise in that the club is a stronger organization than a year ago and stronger today than ever in its history."

(continued on page 7)



The Club meeting at the home of Norene Smith in January 1973.

It is interesting to note how often the work of the club, in both their literary study and their community work, reflected the march of time and major events in our country and city. During World War I, for example, Mrs. S. H. Garvin gave a program on H.G. Wells' *Mr. Britling Sees It Through*. The minutes state, "The club was particularly interested in this book on account of the light it throws on the present world crisis. Miss Reed Potter presented *The First Hundred Thousand*, a 1915 bestseller by Ian Hay Beith, which helped members "feel much better acquainted with the men and conditions at the front." During those years, members voted to go to the local Red Cross Society headquarters to sew garments and work on surgical supplies. They also voted to support a war orphan. Writing about a program on Florence Nightingale, a secretary wrote, "In these days of Red Cross activity, everyone is interested in nurses and especially in the Mother of all the Angels of Mercy. Mrs. Drake told of this splendid woman in a most interesting way." At the close of the war, program topics shifted to contemporary issues such as the League of Nations, the 1920 presidential candidates, Einstein's theories, and the production of moving pictures.

Sadly, with the passage of time the first petal fell from the beloved club daffodil—the death of charter member Helen Galloway Drake in February, 1924. The club responded by writing formal resolutions: "Resolutions on the death of Helen Galloway Drake. We, the members of the Twentieth Century

Club, adopt the following resolutions regarding the death of our beloved member, Helen Galloway Drake on February 25, 1924—Resolved: That death has taken from our midst one whose bright and happy presence will be greatly missed -- That we deeply mourn the loss of our dear friend, and cherish with loving thoughts the memory of her loyalty, cordiality, and enthusiasm. That all who knew her have sustained a great loss and ours is a particularly keen one because of her long association with us as a charter member of the club. That we extend to her sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book and that copies be sent to her family." For many years, formal resolutions were written for passing members. Today, honoring members continues, for the club has an "In Memoriam" page in every yearbook, listing all the members who have passed away since Mrs. Drake.

Later in 1924, members gave programs on the latest Pulitzer Prize winners: Robert Frost's *New Hampshire: A Poem With Notes and Grace Notes*; Hatcher Hughes' drama *Hell-Bent 'Fer Heaven*; and Margaret Wilson's novel *The Able McLaughlins*. In 1934, they began their own circulating book club. Librarians in the club, Miss Margie Helm and Miss Elizabeth Coombs, graciously drew up a list of recommended books. Each member purchased a book, and the books were passed around. "Those unable to finish their books at the

(continued on page 8)

expiration of two weeks may keep them, but must forfeit their right to take another until the one they are reading is returned." Later, a fine of \$1.00 was assessed if a member failed to return a book for the book exchange.

Nelle Travelstead and all the other members of the Twentieth Century Club must have been delighted to have a special guest on February 14, 1944. The secretary notes that "Ensign Chester Travelstead U.S.N. was visiting his mother en route to San Francisco to take up his duties on board ship." During the years of WWII, two guest speakers presented opposite arguments about compulsory military training – Murray Hill spoke against it, with Dr. Garrett in favor. Soon after the war, *Nation of Nations*, by Louis Adamic, inspired a year-long study of immigrants to America from Yugoslavia, Spain, Mexico, France, Holland, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Greece, Iceland, and Poland. For many years after the war, the ladies presented programs on many newly published books—*Cry, the Beloved Country* (1948), *The Thread That Runs So True* (1949), *World Enough and Time* (1950), *Old Man and the Sea* (1953), *Profiles in Courage* (1955), and *Doctor Zhivago*, (1957).

Moving into the 1960s and 1970s, the woman's movement began to draw the interest of the club. Mrs. Moore gave a program on the "Status of Women," which reported statistics indicating under-representation in many areas of society. However, "some club members expressed the opinion that the woman's influence is very strong in many areas . . . but is exercised in a more subtle manner and is not measurable by facts or figures."

Just as the literary work of the Twentieth Century Club has reflected the passage of time, so too has the club's community service and charitable donations paralleled the passing years. During WWI and WWII, members were actively engaged in Red Cross work. They also donated food and other items to an underprivileged family during the Great Depression and supported a canteen for soldiers during the 1940s. They were also active letter-writers, appealing to the General Assembly in 1930 to make Mammoth Cave a national park and to the *Park City Daily News* in 1958 to protest the idea of making a parking lot on the grounds of the Court House. The club's generous financial donations have supported a wide range of organizations: the Red Cross, the Welfare Home, Community Chest, Girls' Club, Boys' Club, United Givers Fund, American Cancer Society, Barren River Area Safe Space (BRASS), and the city's refugee center.

Being a member of the Twentieth Century Club, however, is not exclusively work; the club history has myriad examples of great entertainment and humor. In 1927, club members planned a cabaret luncheon for five other women's literary clubs: Ladies Literary Club, Browning Club, Current Topic Club, Current Events Club, and the XX Club. Committees were formed for decorations, refreshments, entertainment, and a reception. They decided to perform *The Stolen Prince: A Playlet Done in the Chinese Fashion*. An extant kite-shaped

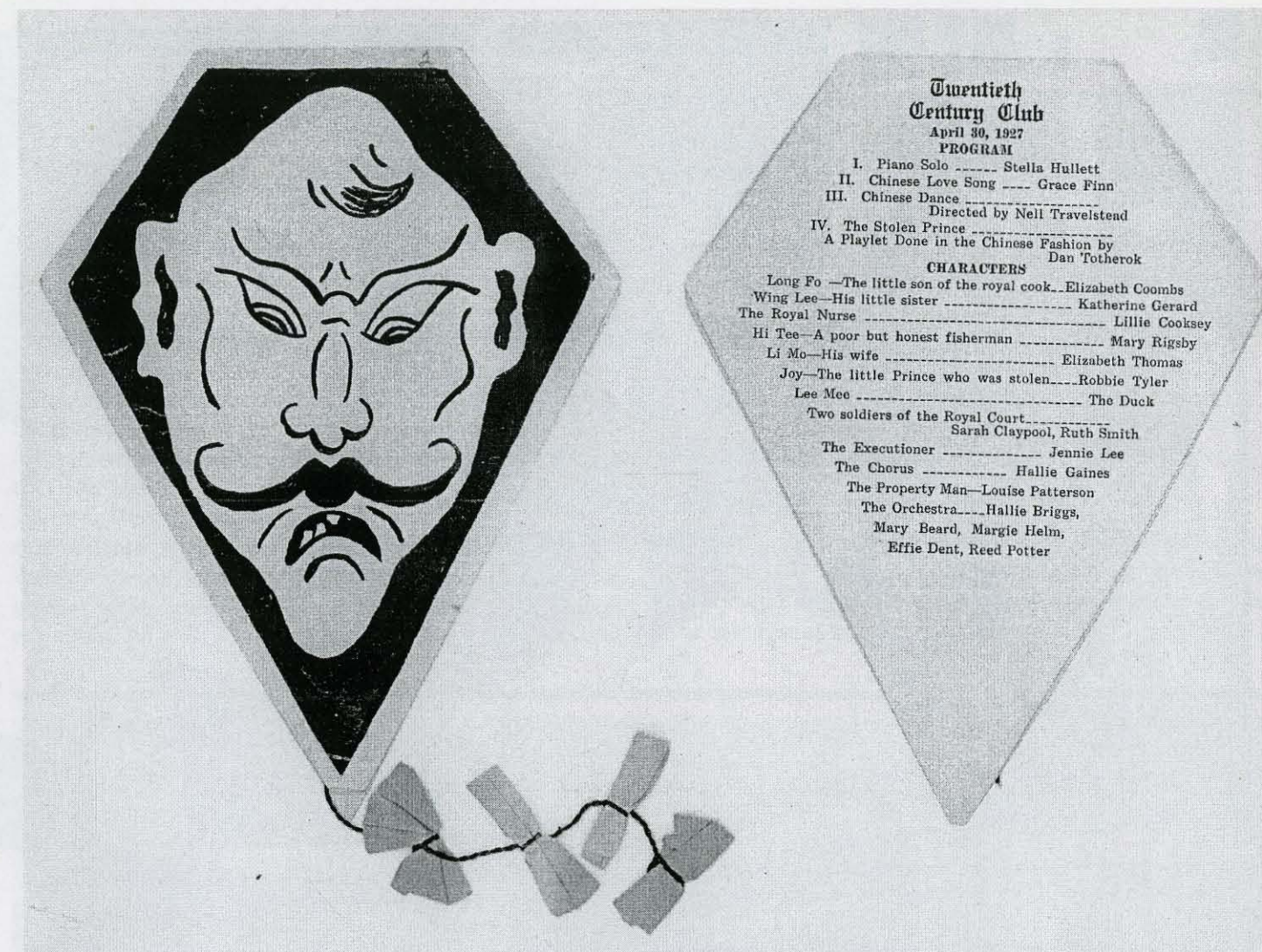
invitation to this special event at the Helm Hotel on April 30, 1927 lists all the characters and club actresses in what must have been a most enjoyable performance.

Wearing a hat to club meetings was expected, but the scene at Kate Davidson's home in February, 1949 must have been a milliner's delight. According to Sara Tyler's club history, "We are agreed that Kate had the most unique entertainment that had ever been given in the club. She requested each member to wear the style hat which was in vogue the year she was taken into the club." Hat styles ranged from 1910 to 1947. The *Park City Daily News* described them as "all handsome numbers of past glory. . . . Mrs. Roy Claypool, wearing a Merry Widow model of black trimmed with willow plumes took the prize."

Another eventful meeting occurred at Jean Thomason's home, where she introduced her guest speaker, Dr. Lynwood Montell. The minutes report, "Dr. Montell gave a most interesting review of his book *Ghosts Along the Cumberland: Deathlore in the Kentucky Foothills*. He related many folk tales of the people, beliefs, practices, and ghosts of the area from Gainesboro up to Burnside. . . . While Dr. Montell was talking, something very strange and eeeeerie happened!! The light on the table behind him went out (perfect timing) – which needless to say evoked much laughter!! One wonders?!! A bad bulb or—maybe a ghost could have been in that room with us??!!"

It was the club tradition to serve refreshments following the program. The secretary's description of a unique setting shows how much effort the hostess, Christine Lazarus, went to and how much the club members appreciated it. The date was near the end of October, 1933 when guests approached the dining room to find "a perfect Halloween setting. The walls were lined with corn stalks reaching almost to the ceiling and here and there a bunch of persimmon and autumn leaves . . . and pumpkins made into Jack o'lanterns, which cast a glow ever the entire room. A beautifully appointed plate lunch was served at four tables with a smiling pumpkin in the center of each table. The unusual setting was greatly enjoyed by the entire club."

Members of the Twentieth Century Club have been proud of their club and especially observant and appreciative of their own history. Approximately once a decade beginning in the 1920s, a member has chosen for her topic the history of the club. During the club's 50th anniversary celebration in 1959, members looked over a collection of annual yearbooks, "most of them with covers designed by our club artist, Reed Potter." Many variations of daffodils graced those covers. For many years, the club preserved its history with an annual group photograph taken on the lawn of Nelle Travelstead's log home with a view of Barren River. In 1983, Sara Tyler compiled a thorough, eighteen-page history, filled with interesting details. The most recent history was given on April 14, 2009 on the occasion of the club's milestone 100th (continued on page 9)



An invitation to a 1927 Twentieth Century Club program featuring a Chinese love song, dance, and drama.

anniversary. The guest speaker was Jonathan Jeffrey, "always a very special guest," who spoke of the history of the club and all the records archived in Western Kentucky University's Special Collections Library.

Conversations with current members reveal a beautiful melding of the present and the past. Peggy Pack, a member since 1967, reports a few changes in the format of club meetings. Now, each member's responsibilities alternate: she serves as a hostess one year and gives a program the following year. Refreshments are now served first, before the meeting. With enthusiasm, Peggy remembers Margie Helm. "Miss Margie! We all loved Miss Margie!" She also fondly recalls Sara Tyler and how everyone relied on her judgment whenever there was any question about the Constitution or By-Laws. Carole Harned also has a special memory of Margie Helm. One year Ray Buckberry was Carole's guest speaker, giving a program about Bowling Green historical postcards, with pictures projected on a screen. Margie Helm, by then an aging honorary member, was still able to contribute the exact dates for the scenes in the post cards. Having been a

member for thirty-two years, Carole feels a deep bond with her literary club friends and still enjoys the opportunity to meet with such an interesting group of women. One of the newest members is Susan Dobson, whose first timely program on Saudi Arabia was presented from personal experience since she had lived there for eight years. She may be most famous, however, for her unique program on Brenda Lee, including her own rendition of a Brenda Lee song. Susan loves both the camaraderie of friends in the club and the lifelong learning.

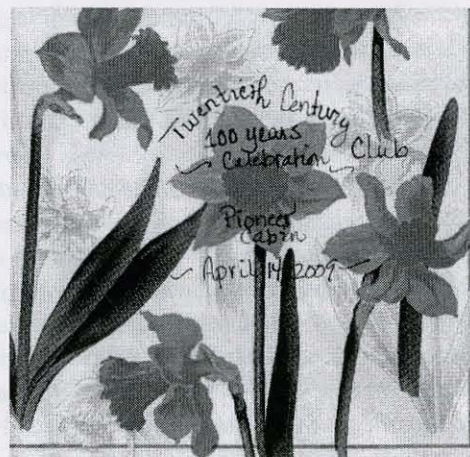
Jean Thomason joined the Twentieth Century Club in 1961 and has now "graduated" to being an honorary member. She has a memory brimming with interesting details of the many past members who lived on State Street, including herself and her dear friend, Sara Tyler. She also notes that there have been a large number of mother-daughter-and-sometimes-granddaughter family connections within the club. If she needed a guest speaker, Jean had to look no further than her own family; her sons, daughters, and husband all gave programs. The Twentieth Century Club (continued on page 10)



Some of the oldest members of the Twentieth Century Club help observe the Club's 60th anniversary at the home of Jean Thomason in April 1969. From LtoR Mrs. F.K. Gray, Mrs. Roy G. Cooksey, Mrs. Nelle Gooch Travelstead, Mrs. Clinton Rigby and Miss Elizabeth Coombs.

has been such an important part of her life that, although she now lives in Nashville, Jean came up to Bowling Green to celebrate the club's 100th anniversary. Jean Harris, this year's club president and a resident of State Street, has been a member for almost thirty years. In addition to the learning, she has treasured the friendship of the older ladies, who have so much wisdom to share. She echoes the feelings of other members when she says how nice it is to have friends from other generations and how deeply proud she is to be a member of this special group.

The daffodil is a fitting symbol of the Twentieth Century Club. For more than a century, the club flower has appeared on yearbook covers, on the 80th anniversary ice cream cake, and on the centennial napkins. Reflecting on many years of this literary club, members may identify with William Wordsworth's experience with daffodils. The great British poet was not only delighted to discover a "host of golden daffodils" but later found more joy in simply recalling the scene: "then my heart with pleasure fills, /And dances with the daffodils." So, too, do members enjoy their current meetings and fellowship, while deriving untold pleasure recalling their special traditions and beloved members of the past, and looking forward to a promising future. ▲



A napkin from the 100th anniversary of the Club displaying daffodils of course.

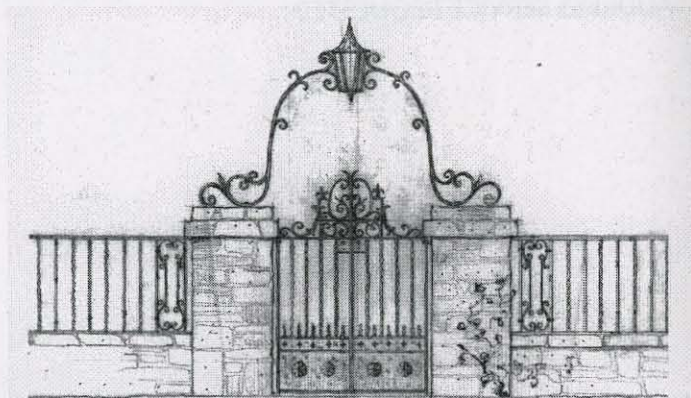
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History for Sale

This attractive notecard of the side yard gate of 610 East Main will be one of the many items available for purchase at the Landmark Christmas Tour of Homes. The Landmark Store will be located in the Sky Ranch Professional Lofts at 314 East Main. Notecards make great stocking stuffers for adults. We will also have our notecards featuring city hall, the L&N train depot, and the Warren County courthouse for sale as well as Christmas cards that showcase Fountain Square Park. In addition to notecards, we'll have the popular Arcadia series books, our own books, Irene Sumpter's Bowling Green book, maps, and sundry other items available.

Local architect Creedmore Fleenor designed the house at 610 East Main in the Arts & Crafts style for Carrie Burnam Taylor, a local modiste who made a substantial fortune in that business. When Mora & Blanche Sharpe purchased the home in the early-1930s, they had architect James Maurice Ingram make substantial interior changes as well design this attractive gate for their side yard. Ingram, a native of



GATE AND FENCE DESIGN BY JAMES M. INGRAM, 1932
 610 E. MAIN STREET, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Paducah and a graduate of Notre Dame, began practicing architecture in Bowling Green in 1929. Favoring the Colonial Revival style, he designed hundreds of residences, schools, and commercial buildings in the city.



A 1960 circus parade on the Main Street side of Fountain Square Park.

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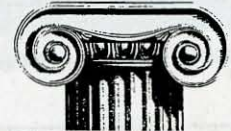
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