1962

Old Homes In and Near Bowling Green

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SERIES OF HISTORICAL PICTURES TO APPEAR IN DAILY NEWS SERIES

By Jane Morningstar

"Old Homes in and near Bowling Green, Kentucky" is the title of a collection of pictures and historical information which the late Mrs. Thomas Houston Beard assembled and has left as a heritage for those interested in the early settlers, their homes and their way of life.

The dedication of the collection is to "The Descendants of 'The Builders' and All who Revere the Past of Bowling Green, Kentucky."

Mrs. Beard, whose death occurred Oct. 2, was formerly Miss Mary Atwood Bobson. Prior to her marriage she taught in the city schools here and through her interests and her membership in the Twentieth Century Club, the Current Topic Club and the Samuel Davies Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, contributed to the cultural life of the community.

The hospitality of her home was a symbol of a type of gracious living fast disappearing with the trends of modern times.

It was for a program for the Twentieth Century Club when the Club chose for its yearly study "Old Homes of Bowling Green and Warren County" that Mrs. Beard began the collection of historical sketches to which she added in the past several years.

In the foreword Mrs. Beard said the study was of "special interest to me as my roots were planted early in the soil and life of the community."

Her ancestors came to Kentucky from Virginia as early as 1819. Writing of the early days she said: "The earliest settlers in seeking new homes wanted plenty of land, wood, and water. This they found in abundance here. Their first homes were simple log houses, built with a large room and a "lean-to" and sometimes a half story above. When they became more prosperous, more rooms were added and later weatherboarded.

After the town became larger and business expanded, the new homes began to take on a different type of structure. The ex-soldier and their families came in great numbers from Virginia and Pennsylvania to claim their land grants.

With the increase of population there was a demand for more houses. By this time the early citizens had attained a new economy. Material was plentiful, slave labor was cheap, bricks were made on the place, and the forests were filled with choice woods."
"Around 1830 to 1860 there was a wave of building. People were not content with simple log structures, but desired large and more substantial houses, with elaborate wood work patterned after their ancestral homes.

"Prior to the Civil War, the most successful citizens were on a firm financial basis. They had acquired a way of life and the art of gracious living that has never been surpassed to this day."

Through the courtesy of Miss Margaret Hobson, sister to Mrs. Beard, the Park City Daily News is privileged to publish for its readers invaluable collection of pictures and history. The sketches will appear as a series.

THE OLD HOTEL ON THE SQUARE

More than a hundred years ago there was erected on the northeast corner of State and Main Streets the famous old hostelry, The Morehead House. It was built by Mr. James K. McGoodwin, who formerly lived in Logan County. Mr. McGoodwin leased his tavern to Charles D. Morehead and wife. The building was constructed similarly to the Younglove Drug Store on the opposite corner.

Many travelers from the south on their way north made the hotel their stopping place. It was constructed around 1847. The Morehead changed ownership numerous times. In 1876 it was acquired by Mrs. Camilla Herdman, Mrs. Sarah Armitage and Mrs. Julia Dewey, three sisters, who received the property from the estate of their mother, Mrs. John Hess.

Carl D. Herdman bought the hotel from the heirs and remodeled the building and operated it as the Hotel and Apartment Company.

Later it was purchased by the late Dr. T.O. Helm who continued the operation of the Morehead House until he razed the building and built the Helm Hotel on the site.

The annex which contains some of the material of the original building was remodeled in 1938 by Lampkin and Fitch Company, who purchased the building from the Helm heirs.

Many stories have been handed down about the Morehead House when it was owned by "The Sisters." At that time, the Morehead House had become an institution in the community. A feature of the Morehead House was its free Thanksgiving Day dinner, served without charge to any guest who happened in the hotel that day.

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FOUNTAIN PARK—A PLACE OF BEAUTY
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The "Founding Fathers" of Bowling Green, George and Robert Moore, built their place before 1796 near the "big spring" situated one-half block from the "Public Square" near the northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

They established the town in 1793 and reserved two acres for a public square. Upon this area there were to be built public buildings. Here stood the courthouse until the Civil War, while the buildings in 1827. The first court was held in 1797 at George and Robert Moore's place.

Since the Square was the center of activities of the new settlement in Bowling Green, the oldest buildings were constructed on and near the Public Square.

Fountain Park — A Place of Beauty

The park as it stands today was planned by John Cox Underwood when he was mayor of Bowling Green in 1871-72. Mr. Underwood was the second mayor of the city. The first mayor was Dr. Thomas Briggs Wright. Dr. Wright established the first water-works system.

Fountain Park is one of the beauty spots of the town and has been the center of many social and political gatherings through the years.

In the beginning the fountain and the ornamental figures were made of stone. In 1881 these were replaced by the present metal fountain and statues. This was done under the leadership of Mayor E.L. Hines, father of the late Mayor A. Scott Hines (and grandfather of the present president of the Board of Aldermen, Duncan L. Hines). The beautification of the park has been augmented by individuals and civic organizations who are interested in preserving the beautiful.

In 1955 through the interest of Mayor C.W. Lampkin, Fountain Park was never more beautiful.

"John C. Underwood, who built the Opera House building, corner of College and Main Streets, was an early city planner with visions of a plaza connecting Fountain Park and the courthouse."

HANDSOME WARREN COURTHOUSE HAS BEEN LANDMARK FOR ALMOST CENTURY

Collin's History of Kentucky speaks of Bowling Green as being famous for its handsome courthouse.

Communities in Kentucky and neighboring states interested in erecting courthouses sent delegations from far and near to see the building.
HANDSOME WARREN COURTHOUSE HAS BEEN LANDMARK FOR ALMOST CENTURY

If the vision of our second mayor, John Cox Underwood, had been realized, Park Row would have been eliminated and the courthouse included in the square. This building would have added beauty and dignity to Fountain Square.

The first Warren Courthouse was built of logs on the southeast corner of the public square, the area set aside by the township founders, Robert and George Moore.

In 1812 a red brick courthouse was built in the square. After the jail adjoining it burned, the courthouse was razed and the present courthouse was erected on 10th Street. It was begun in 1868 and finished in 1870.

The architecture is classic revival, having been designed by a master builder. The beautiful Corinthian columns supporting the front portico were hand chiseled at the local quarry and moved in sections by oxen. Even now the cornice work is said to be handsome as any in Kentucky.

In the interior the stairway that leads to the second floor is beautifully proportioned and topped with a railing of walnut; the landing is faced with a Palladian window, in keeping with the classic design. On each side the court yards are enclosed with handsome iron fences.

In 1954 the exterior of the courthouse was repaired and the columns and stone sandblasted. At this time it is outstanding in its original beauty.

The courthouse was built on the side of the Portage Railroad. The property was purchased by J. Humsey Styles for a depot and storage warehouse. The county obtained the lot to erect the courthouse from Vivian Crosswait, a son-in-law of Robert Moore.

DRUG STORE HAS OCCUPIED CORNER OF SQUARE FOR MORE THAN CENTURY

On the Square at the corner of State and Main streets stands the "old drug store." It was built in 1837.

This three-story brick building was erected by Thomas Quizley who came to Bowling Green from Pennsylvania at an early age.

For over a century it has been in continuous use as a drug store and it is said to be one of the oldest structures in the city.

With the exception of minor changes, the exterior has retained its original appearance through the years. The interesting balcony with iron railings facing the Park has been torn away. One of the
Quigley children fell from the iron railed balcony on the second floor and were killed.

The beautiful arched-doorway with the fan light above that opened into the entrance hallway to the living quarters above was removed and used at the entranceway of the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy G. Cooksey on Chestnut Street.

The second and third floors of the Quigley building were living quarters with spacious rooms and carved mantels and panelled woodwork.

After the store was remodeled the second floor was made into business offices but the third floor retains its original appearance. The rear of the building was added later as it is only two stories and the masonry is a different pattern from the front which is of Flemish bond type of bricklaying, popular in Kentucky during that period.

Thomas Quigley sold the building with its store to Joseph Younglove who entered the drug business in 1844. Younglove's brother John E. Younglove, became a partner with him in 1859. Joseph Younglove died in 1894, having been in the drug business for almost 50 years. In his last days, Mr. Younglove rented his store, but occupied the floors above until his death.

John E. Younglove was born in Johnstown, N.Y., in 1829, and came to Bowling Green in 1856. He married Jennie Ray, a daughter of a governor of Indiana. Mrs. Younglove died in 1899. His brother, Joseph Younglove, married Sara Morehead, and the granddaughter of James T. Morehead, a former governor of Kentucky.

After John E. Younglove's death, the store was sold to Oscar Fletcher in 1916, who left it to his son, William Fletcher, the present owner. (E.G. Williams currently operates a drug store at the location.)

"The Younglove Brothers Drug Store was quite an institution in Bowling Green. For 20 years it was the post office as well as the stage coach office, the latter being closed about the time the first steam railroad passed through from Louisville to Nashville.

"The Younglove Drug Store was unique in its refusal to adopt modern notions—the high counters with their glass cases nearly as high as a man's head, in which were displayed a few Indian relics, the narrow doors swinging on weights with a bell attached to notify the proprietor of the entrance of a customer, the absence of anything for sale except drugs, the stove in the rear around which gathered each evening residents of the city to pass away an hour or two and learn the news."

The foregoing paragraph is an excerpt from Judge John B. Rodes' History of the First Presbyterian Church.
BUILDING AT STATE AND 8th IS CITY'S OLDEST

A block from the square on State and 8th streets stands the oldest house in Bowling Green, known as the Marie Moore home. Marie Moore was a relative of the city founders, George and Robert Moore.

This building erected in 1827 facing State Street in front of the Moore Tavern, is still in a good state of preservation. It is built of red brick with large 20 to 20 foot rooms, a hall between and an all.

Through the years it has been remodeled but a portion of the main structure with its handsome mantels and other woodwork has been retained.

Since it was a residence, it has been a doctor's office and a business house.

This old house could reveal many interesting stories about the occupants who lived there in "the long ago."

The notes of Henry Fox, who was born in 1812, written when he was 86, furnished information about the city's oldest house.

The property is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Thomas, 1336 Edgewood Drive, and occupied by Mosley Brothers Floor Coverings. (Fearful that the encroachment of business may jeopardize the continued existence of the historic building, numerous suggestions have been proposed for its preservation.)

"HOUSE WITH A GARDEN OF MEMORIES"

On College Street at the rear of the Elks Building was the site of a "House with a Garden of Memories." Here grew the flowers of Mrs. Nancy Gridon Donovan, whose garden was indeed "A Garden of Memories." When one thought of Mrs. Donovan, one thought of flowers, and Eliza Calvert Hall (Mrs. W.A. Obenchain) made the garden famous in the closing chapter of her book, "Aunt Jane of Kentucky."

This garden was in the rear and side yard of the two-story brick house that was built flush with the street by Rezon Beal Collins. This house had large rooms with an ell in the back.

Maj. and Mrs. Donovan moved to this house when they were married and lived there "ever after." Mrs. Donovan occupied the same bedroom for over 70 years.

In an old picture of the house, the servants are shown which were her slaves who refused to leave "Miss Nancy" when they were freed.
"HOUSE WITH A GARDEN OF MEMORIES"

The house remained on this site for many years after Mrs. Donovan's death when it was finally sold and razed for a business establishment.

HOME STOOD ON SITE OF CITY HALL

Across the street from the courthouse on college Street where the City Hall stands, was the "House of Hospitality," built by John Graham about 1840. He offered his home to all his relatives who were alone and needed protection. Mr. Graham had a large connection but this house was ample to accommodate his family.

At all time he extended to them a gracious hospitality. Weddings, infares and funerals were held in this spacious house.

This outstanding old home was a modified Colonial type that was popular with the builders of that day. It was built of red brick with a full basement that was used for a kitchen and dining room. The first floor included double parlors and a central hall with rooms on each side. The second floor was similar in plan. In front were steps leading to the porch. There were two chimneys at each end. The grounds included several acres and were sufficiently large for flower gardens, an orchard, a carriage house and stables for horses and riding ponies.

The John C. Gerard family also resided here many years. Like John Graham, Gerard kept his house open to his friends and dispensed a welcome to all who came within its doors. Until it was razed to make way for the City Hall, built in 1907, the grand old house was a landmark in the community and a monument to the builders.

THE HOUSE WITH A TREE

For over a century there stood on College Street near Pioneer Cemetery (now called Repose Park) a very old house built around 1818 by a Mr. Melbourn.

It held the distinction of having the first Paulownia tree in town in its front yard. From this tree many more beautiful trees were propagated in and around Bowling Green. The tree was as old as the house and grew to be very large.

Mr. Melbourn, one of the earlier settlers, made frequent trips to New Orleans on a flat boat by way of Barren River to market his produce. While there he was attracted to this tree with its violet-
B.G. HOMES
PCDN

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THE HOUSE WITH A TREE

lilac colored panicles. He brought one back to Kentucky and its growth was successful. The Paulownia received its name from the daughter of Emperor Paul I of Russia, Princess Anna Paulownia.

The picture of the old house shows the family of Mrs. Fanny Carter Garland who owned the property for over 70 years. Also shown in the picture are the Paulownia trees.

The house was an early type of architecture and was probably built of logs and later weatherboarded.

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OLD RESIDENCE ONCE HOME OF RODES FAMILY

At the foot of College Heights stood a two-story yellow brick building erected before the Civil War by Adam Rabold. It was a substantial house with large rooms on each side of a central hall, with an ell in the rear.

For more than 20 years it was the home of Judge Robert Rodes and his wife, Mrs. Mary Grider Rodes.

The Rodes family occupied this home during the Civil War years. It was at this time that Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who commanded the Union troops in Bowling Green, boarded with the Rodes family.

In 1865, having erected a new brick residence on the adjoining property, Judge Rodes sold the old place to Dr. W.H. Elakley.

In the succeeding years the residence passed through numerous ownerships. Finally, it was sold in 1922 to Arthur Russell, who razed the old dwelling. In 1933 the site was bought by Mr. and Mrs. E.D. Fox for the Parkhurst Apartments.

This old home was the birthplace of two of our present-day leading citizens, Robert Rodes and Judge John B. Rodes. Robert Rodes was president of the Citizens National Bank for over 50 years; now he is chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens Bank and the Bowling Green Bank and Trust Co. He holds the honor of being dean of Kentucky bankers.

Judge John B. Rodes is a distinguished citizen and a noted jurist. During his long and eventful career, his achievements in social, welfare, politics, and religion have won for him a position of high esteem throughout the community and the state. In 1955 he received the award as the most outstanding circuit judge of the year. In civic affairs he has been a leader and a builder for the future.
THE HOUSE OF FREEDOM

Many of the first families of Bowling Green selected sites for their homes on State Street near the river.

David Campbell bought a large lot from Jonathan Hobson and erected a red brick house for his bride, Katherine Porter Campbell. Mr. Campbell sold this house on the corner of State and Third streets around 1865 or 1866, and moved to his country home on Beech Bend Road.

George D. Blakey, Russellville, bought the house and deeded it to his granddaughter, Sallie Porter, when she married Samuel Adams. A year after the close of the Civil War, George D. Blakey moved to Newcastle, Ind. After a five year's residence there he came back to Bowling Green and remained here until his death.

The Adams family lived for years in the home place, and after the death of Samuel Adams it was sold to the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. for an academy for Negro girls. This school closed and the property was sold in 1929 to the Bowling Green Express Company.

Information about this house comes from Mrs. Fred Kress, a daughter of Samuel Adams, who now lives in Caldwell, Idaho.

This house can well be named "The House of Freedom," for it is interesting to know that the land upon which it was erected was owned by Jonathan Hobson, a believer in human rights.

OLD WATKINS RESIDENCE

An interesting old home built on State Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets was that of Charles and Mary Porter Donaldson. It was fashioned after the modified Southern Colonial type of architecture with a full basement and front steps leading to the first floor.

Later the Donaldsons sold their home and moved to the country. In the years that followed the property passed through many hands. Over a long period of time it was occupied by John M. Wilkins and his wife, Molly Baker Wilkins.

After the death of John M. Wilkins, the house was sold to the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. for a dormitory for Negro girls. When the Negro Academy across the street closed, the Wilkins house was sold. It was for a time in the late 1930's used as an NYA community center. At the present time the site of the attractive old house is a used car lot.

John M. Wilkins was a descendant of a prominent Bowling Green family and a popular citizen and lawyer in Bowling Green and Warren County. His home was a noted social center. The young and the old gathered at the Wilkins home for receptions and various social affairs.
ADAMS STREET AREA SITE OF FIRST PROMINENT RESIDENTIAL SECTION

Adams Street and the streets adjacent were the most prominent residential sections in the city from the late 1850's to the early 1860's.

In this area lived Col. Percival Hawkins, Robert Dulaney, Dr. Albert Covington, Felix Grundy Cox, Col. E.L. Motley, Col. William E. Hobson, Dr. Samuel Combs, James A. Mitchell, Judge William L. Dulaney, William A. Cooke, Dr. William Claypool and Gen. Samuel D. Blackburn. They were professional and business men, active in supporting and developing the civic, cultural and educational life of the town.

After the coming of the Louis many sought new homes in less congested areas on State Street and the streets beyond the public square.

Until this day, a number of the old homes on Adams Street remain in excellent preservation.

Around 1840 the Rev. James Davis Hines came to Bowling Green to reside in his new home on Adams and 11th streets.

All his household effects were moved from Gallaway's Mill section of the county by means of ox-drawn wagons. At that time the house was a plain substantial two-story brick building with large rooms. At the time of its erection, there was no entrance porch. Years later, a porch was added with Colonial columns. The columns were obtained from Col. Percival Hawkins' house at Adams and 12th streets when the building was razed.

The grounds surrounding the Hines home included several acres.

Sometime before the Civil War E.E. Goodsell from Cherry Valley, N.Y., who had relatives living here, purchased the property.

In 1859 Dr. Albert Covington bought the house from Goodsell and moved from his farm to Bowling Green. He remained until his death in 1888.

Robert Dulaney and his wife, who was Miss Clara Covington, a daughter of Albert Covington, constructed a modern two-story brick residence on a part of the acreage. Small houses were built on the remainder. For over a century the House of Hines has survived and at the present time it stands as one of the best preserved homes in Bowling Green.

In the year 1803 the first settler of the Hines family, John Hines, came to Kentucky from Virginia in a wagon-train through Cumberland Gap over the Wilderness Road and settled in the Gasper River section of the county.

He had a large family and his descendants have directed their
efforts in the upbuilding of their town and county. The Rev. James Davis Hines was his son, and James Davis Hines, who married Miss Harriett Thomas Briggs, and Henry Clay Hines who married Miss Sallie Fore were his grandsons. James D. Hines Jr. held many civil offices in his lifetime, while Henry C. Hines was twice elected mayor of Bowling Green and his son, A. Scott Hines was also elected to the same office for two terms.

Duncan L. Hines, a son of A. Scott Hines, is serving his second term as a member of the Board of Aldermen.

James D. and Henry C. Hines were members of the famous "Morgan's Men" during the Civil War.

THE HOUSE OF BARCLAY

The Samuel Barclay house located in the middle of the 1000 block of Adams Street, is a two-story Colonial-type building with a semi-Colonial porch. The front of the house is constructed of brick and covered with weatherboarding. The remainder is built of frame.

The large front rooms are divided by a hall ending in an arch leading down two steps to the rear of the house. There are double doors between the parlor and the dining room. The second floor consists of large rooms like most of those built in that period.

The grounds of this old place extended to the corner of 10th Street. Judge William Dulaney, who married Miss Jane Barclay, a daughter of Samuel Barclay, built his home on this corner.

At the death of Samuel Barclay, the home-place was occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Hester Barclay Claypool, and her husband, Dr. William Claypool. After their deaths, their heirs disposed of the property.

For many years, prior to 1958 when it moved to 401 W. Main St., the Salvation Army maintained its headquarters here.

During the Civil War, Confederate Gen. William Joseph Hardee used the house for his headquarters.

OLD COOMBS RESIDENCE STANDS ON ADAMS STREET

Across the street from the Barclay house at 1023 Adams St., is a two-story frame house that was occupied by Dr. Samuel William Coombs and family.

Capt. Samuel Williams Coombs Jr., was born Aug. 9, 1830, in
Bowling Green. He received his education in medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He was graduated in 1853 and returned to Bowling Green where he practiced first with Dr. W.D. Helm and later with Dr. T.B. Wright. The latter partnership continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. Coombs received a commission as a captain and served as a surgeon in the CSA Medical Corps, taking charge of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's division hospital which he organized here. He held this position while the Confederate troops had possession of Bowling Green and was subsequently detailed by Gen. A.S. Johnston to organize and take charge of the sick left on the evacuation of the city.

Coombs was at Andersonville Prison for a time where he ministered to Union prisoners, bringing back on his return to Warren County the personal effects of some of his friends and fellow citizens who had fought on the opposite side, had been taken prisoner, and died while confined in the southern prison.

In 1871 Coombs became connected with the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, chartered in 1868, and served as its president. On June 11, 1855, he married Miss Martha Hampton, daughter of Phineas D. Hampton of Warren County.

Dr. Samuel W. Coombs Jr., was the son of Dr. Samuel W. and Elvira Morehead Coombs. He and his wife had a large family and their descendants have been forward moving in the development of Bowling Green. They have been doctors, editors and successful businessmen. There have been four generations of doctors in his family. From his father, the first Dr. Samuel W. Coombs, down to his son, Dr. Samuel W. Coombs, and later, his great grandsons, Dr. Frank Hampton Moore and Dr. John B. Moore. For over a hundred years, the "Coombs doctors" have served the community.

The Coombs house was for many years the residence of the late Miss Nina McGinnis, principal of Bowling Green High School from 1917 to 1926.

BLACKBURN HOUSE ONCE STOOD AT 10th, ADAMS

On the corner of Adams and 10th Streets is the site where once stood the House of Blackburn. The history of Adams Street would be incomplete without mention of this notable landmark, once owned by Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Davies Blackburn.

It was a semi-Colonial brick structure with side stone steps that led to the entrance on the second floor. At the top of the steps, there was a portico with broad Ionic columns supporting an arch; a wide door opened into the great hall and to the right on the hall was the main drawing room. To the east of the main drawing room there was a living room which could be opened into the main room to make a spacious ball room. All bedrooms were on the ground floor.
The Blackburn house possessed a historic significance as it was selected by Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner to be the headquarters of his commanding officer, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army of the West. Gen. Johnston occupied it as his headquarters Oct. 15, 1861, and it remained general headquarters for the Confederate Army of the West until evacuation of Bowling Green Feb. 15, 1862.

When the Southern Army evacuated Bowling Green, the Blackburn family retired to Nashville. Later they returned to their home where Gen. Blackburn died July 6, 1868. He was survived by a family of six daughters.

Blackburn was born near Lexington in 1804. In his youth his family moved to Arkansas. He received an excellent education, entered the Mexican War at the age of 42 and won the title of general.

In 1846 Blackburn married Miss Elizabeth Henry Marshall. After inheriting an estate near Bowling Green he moved here in 1849 and resumed the practice of law. Miss Jeannie Davies Blackburn, eldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Blackburn, left a lasting impression upon the social and cultural background of Bowling Green. She was devoted to two of America's noted organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was an organizing regent of the Samuel Davies Chapter here.

**HOUSE AT 11th AND CLAY BUILT BEFORE CIVIL WAR**

On Clay Street at 11th Street stands a house built before the Civil War by John Helm and known as Ashland.

Around 1860 Samuel Stubbins bought the home and a large tract on land surrounding it. Mr. Stubbins and his family lived there 30 years.

The house is a large two-story brick dwelling of Colonial type architecture. The porch is supported by tall columns. The first floor has a central hall dividing the double parlors from a master bedroom and the second floor is similar in arrangement.

When the home was occupied by the Stubbins family the extensive grounds were planted in beautiful shrubs and flowers.

The property was acquired from the Stubbins family by Col. Erasmus L. Motley who with his wife, Mrs. Anna Hawkins Motley, made it their home the rest of their lives. During Mrs. Motley's lifetime her flower garden which was the pride and joy of her heart, was noted in the community.

Upon the death of Motley, his daughter, Mrs. Nan Motley Milliken
and her husband, G. Duncan Milliken Sr., purchased the house and made it their home for a time. The property was in possession of the Motley family for over 60 years, and for a little less than a century in possession of two prominent families, Samuel Stubbins, its second owner, who married Miss Mary Barclay, was a prosperous business man and landowner.

Motley was born in Green County. He came to Bowling Green at an early age with his mother, Mrs. Eliza Robson Motley, and his brother, Euclid Motley.

He was an ardent Union sympathizer and at the outbreak of the War he entered the Federal Army. He was a colonel in the 11th Kentucky Infantry. In 1864 Motley was married to Miss Anna Hawkins, a daughter of Col. Percival Hawkins. The ceremony took place at the home of Mrs. Nancy Burnam Hall, the brick cottage on Main and Clay streets which was turned into business property years ago and is now a filling station. Mrs. Hall was the grandmother of the bride.

Motley was an enterprising businessman and landowner and a gentleman of the "old school."

At Main and Clay Streets is a brick building long known as "the Historic Cottage."

February 15, 1862, was an exciting and memorable day for the citizens of Bowling Green. Federal soldiers encamped on Baker Hill just north of Barren River and started shelling the town. The cannonading began early in the morning and continued throughout the day.

The last of the Southern troops had evacuated. Most of the citizens had sought shelter and protection in cellars and basements.

In an excerpt from her diary published in the Park City Daily News Oct. 4, 1923, Mrs. Josie Underwood Nazro gives a graphic account of the burning of the L&N railroad depot on the night of Feb. 14, 1862, which she witnessed from a window of the cottage, then the home of Mrs. Nan Burnam Hall and her family.

Mrs. Nazro was the daughter of W.L. Underwood who was a Union sympathizer. The Underwood family was ordered on Jan. 2 to move from its home, Mount Ayr, on the Cemetery Road a short distance beyond Fairview Cemetery, by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of Confederate troops which had occupied Bowling Green since Sept. 18, 1861. On Jan. 3 the family moved to a small house near the Allen County line.

In her diary Mrs. Nazro recounts that on Feb. 14 she and her mother and four other children of the family drove in a carriage to Bowling Green. As they arrived at Mount Ayr they saw the fames
were down and as they drove across the field they discovered their home had been burned. They drove on into town to the Burnam home where they spent the night. Pallets made on the parlor floor were hardly used, she wrote "as we stood at the window watching what would happen next to the depot and it came about 9 o'clock that night. Five Texas Rangers dashed up to the depot, three got off while two held the horses. In a moment they had lighted torches in their hands, rushing in and out of the depot and other buildings. Soon they were on fire and flames bursting out everywhere. When their work was surely accomplished they leaped on their horses and galloped away, leaving behind a fearful and magnificent sight."

Today looking at the small house built by Mrs. Burnam, a member of a prominent family of her day, at 102 W. Main St., little would one think that the structure, in which is now located a service station, is possessed of a historical background.

**LAN BUILT NEW STATION AFTER FIRST ONE WAS BURNED DURING CIVIL WAR**

After its first station was burned by Southern soldiers when they evacuated Bowling Green in 1862, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company built another depot on the site north of Main Street, a modern and up to date structure for its day.

Bowling Green was unique in having the Portage Railway the Portage Railroad the first tramway in Kentucky on which iron cars were operated. These cars were mule-drawn and were in use until the coming of the L&N in 1858.

J. Rumsey Skiles, a pioneer in the early development of Bowling Green organized the Bowling Green Portage Railroad Company with James D. Pitts, Jacob Van Meter and Russell McCready. In 1836 this company purchased from Vivian Crosswait the property where the courthouse now stands and built a warehouse or depot to receive freight. In the same year they purchased from Elijah M. Covington, a tract of land on the bluff on Barren River near the Perkins home. There, they erected an elevator and a warehouse for storing freight and merchandise. The railroad ran from the warehouse on the river through the town to the other warehouse or depot on the site of the present courthouse.

In November, 1855 J. Rumsey Skiles sold the Portage Railroad to the L&N for the sum of $20,000; the narrow gauge road was changed and the old Portage Railroad is still in operation today as an L&N industrial spur.

Portions of the L&N railroad were first built from Louisville southward and from Nashville northward. The section built here was
the connecting link to operate trains between the two cities. To complete the link the railroad company imported laborers from all parts of the country and abroad. A huge labor camp was set up here with provisions made for feeding and housing the workers.

The first train that came to Bowling Green after the opening of the steel bridge across Barren River was on March 16, 1859.

The story is told that a group of Bowling Green citizens placed chairs on a flat car at the local station and rode to Woodburn returning to Bowling Green by stage coach.

CHURCH STANDS ON SITE OF HOME OF FIRST MAYOR

Where the State Street Methodist Church now stands was the site of the home of the first mayor of Bowling Green, Dr. Thomas Briggs Wright, and his wife, Mrs. Adromache Loving Wright. Later the residence was occupied by his son-in-law, Dr. Richard Curd Thomas, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Thomas.

This house was a fine example of the semi-Colonial style of architecture. It consisted of a full basement used for a dining room and kitchen. High front steps led to the porch on the first floor. Large rooms were built on each side of a central hall and at each end of the building were double chimneys. A picket fence enclosed the lawn and garden.

This property was sold about 1895 by the Thomas heirs to the Methodist Church for a building site for a building site for the new State Street Methodist Church.

Dr. Wright was a practicing physician here for many years. He was a descendant of one of the first families to settle in Warren County.

He and his family had a record of "firsts." He was the first son born to Josiah and Ann Briggs Wright; he was the first mayor of Bowling Green, established the city's first waterworks and was the first president of the Warren Deposit Bank.

Dr. Thomas was the first president of the Kentucky Medical Society.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright were the grandparents of Mrs. W.S. Bennett, Mrs. F.K. Grah and Miss Bila Smith, 1557 State St., and Col. Wiley Reed Wright, U.S. Air Force, retired, now living in Washington, D.C. They were also the grandparents of the late Rev. Dr. Frank M. Thomas, an eminent Methodist minister, and the late Thomas W. And Richard C. P. Thomas, prominent lawyers here.
OLD SOUTHERN GEORGIAN HOUSE AT STATE AND 12th WAS SHOWPLACE

A fine Southern Georgian house which stood at State and 12th streets was the show place of Bowling Green.

It was built by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Smith who moved from the country to make their home in town. Mrs. Smith is said to have watched every brick go into the construction of the house.

In front was a tall portico with four supporting columns. An interesting feature of the interior was a circular stairway in a center hall on each side of which were large rooms with handsome woodwork.

After Mr. and Mrs. Smith moved to Louisville, the house was sold many times. At one time it was used as a school for girls by the Rev. James Halsey under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In 1870 it was purchased by Albert Mitchell, who lived there until he died with his wife continuing to occupy the house many years after his death.

When Dr. Joseph H. McCormack came into possession of the property around 1893 he enlarged the porch, added a porte cochere and painted the red brick house cream color.

After Dr. McCormack and his son, Dr. A.T. McCormack and their families moved to Louisville when the State Board of Health, which they were instrumental in organizing, was moved there, the residence was occupied by the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rodes for several years. In 1915 it was sold to the Masonic Lodge.

In 1940 the Masons sold the front portion of the property including the lawn and the portion of the ground on which the handsome porch stood to Grayson Yancy of Glasgow, who purchased the site for a proposed filling station. The trees were cut from the lawn in anticipation of a permit being granted for erection of a filling station which failed to materialize.

The lot was sold to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company as the site of an office building for the utility headquarters here.

The crowning beauty of the stately old house was the spacious lawn. The grounds were planted with beautiful shrubs and century-old trees. The front was enclosed by an ornamental iron fence. A hedge of lilacs enclosed the garden along 12th Street from the rear of the house to Chestnut Street.

An attraction of the lawn was a handsome fountain presented by Mr. Mitchell to his wife as a birthday present.

Two large metal lions graced the entrance steps. These are now at the entrance of Burgess Moody Funeral Home, which occupies the ground floor of Masonic Temple on 12th Street.
CLARK RESIDENCE ON STATE STREET WAS BUILT IN 1843

The enduring simplicity and dignity of the home of Mrs. O. V. Clark and her son, O. V. Clark Jr., at 1234 State St., makes it a house to be remembered.

A stone set in the brick work of the beautiful old house bears the date, 1843, to note the year it was built.

John B. Clark, the builder, whose wife was Sarah Grider, a sister to Col. John Hobson Grider, was probably his own architect. Clark was a carpenter and maintained a shop at the corner of State and 12th streets.

The house is of Colonial architecture built of red brick with two large front rooms upstairs and down on each side of the recessed central entrance hall. A frame two story ell was removed when the Clark family purchased the house and remodeled it in 1930.

The original entrance was composed of three recessed doors. This was replaced by the beautifully carved doorway from St. Columba Academy, formerly the John Burnam house on Center Street. The building which housed St. Columba Academy later housed the Bowling Green High School and was razed to make way for the Bowling Green Junior High School. The doorway has exquisite pierced woodwork, a fan window overhead and side lights.

Other interesting features of the exterior are the double chimneys and the date stone.

The original tract of land on which the house was located was composed of several acres extending to 14th street.

In the successive years the property changed owners many times. It is thought that John B. Clark sold the house to Col. Sam Grider. Grider and his wife, Mrs. Fannie Underwood Grider, lived there over a period. Then it was sold to Pleasant J. Potter, who left the property to his daughter, Mrs. George Willis, the former Miss Sallie Potter.

When Mrs. Clark, and the late Mr. Clark, purchased the property and remodeled it, they retained the detail of the original building. The inside woodwork was carefully restored and the replacements are replicas of the original.

The grounds and garden have been landscaped and planted with boxwoods and other shrubs and flowers to form a fitting background.

As one of the show places of Bowling Green and Kentucky, the house and its collection of rare antiques has been featured in Antiques Magazine and other publications.
stood a colonial house built by Col. B.F. Procter around 1696.

The porch was supported by columns that once adorned the home of Felix Grundy Cox on Adams Street, built by Gen. Samuel Davies Blackburn.

The first house erected on the Chestnut Street site was a red brick structure with a portico-type porch with large rooms on each side of a central hall.

The grounds included several acres with provision for a flower garden, carriage house and stable for horses and other necessities required on a small farm.

John Loving, a son of Maj. John Loving, who settled in Warren County at an early date, built the first house.

The younger John Loving married Sue Patteson, whose father, Richard Patteson, came from Green County when a young man and settled on the Louisville turnpike. Later the younger Loving sold his home to Alexander Graam and moved to Louisville.

The house had many successive owners and remained remarkably unchanged until it was razed by Procter, who built a handsome two-storied residence on the site in which he and his wife, the former Miss Eliza Pendleton, made their home until her death in 1932.

During the lifetime of Mrs. Procter the home was noted for its gracious hospitality. It was a social and religious center where gathered the young and the old. Her charming personality, her cultural and spiritual influence made an everlasting impression upon her generation.

Procter sold the property to the late John A. Logan, and following his death it was sold by the Logan heirs in 1955 to Mrs. C.W. Lampkin and the late Mr. Lampkin.

The large residence was occupied for several years by Hilltop Nursing Home prior to being razed about four years ago.

In time many interesting people have resided in the houses built on this site. Here at one time lived Eliza Calvert Obenchain with her distinguished husband, Maj. William A. Obenchain, president of Ogden College. Mrs. Obenchain was a gifted writer. She was the author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," "Days of Long Ago," and other stories. She was a champion of woman suffrage and wrote magazine articles supporting the movement.
HILL RESIDENCE BUILT OVER 100 YEARS AGO

The Colonial house at 1320 Park St., was built in 1861 by Col. John Hobson Grider for his bride, Elizabeth Davis Hines, daughter of the Rev. James Davis Hines and Elizabeth M. Davis.

The house was surrounded by several acres which included a beautiful sloping lawn and a fine orchard while there was allotted space for a carriage house, stables and servants' quarters.

The main entrance to the home was on Chestnut Street and the gateway to the farm opened at the corner of Park and 12th Streets.

Later when W.H. Barr resided here, the eastern portion of the property was divided into building lots and sold. This section of the city was known as "Barr Town."

The century-old house has been remarkably preserved and unchanged.

When the handsome old place was the home of the family of Judge James C. Sims for some 25 years dating from the turn of the century, the veranda and columns were added. The columns were obtained from the James Donaldson home at 316 Chestnut St., which was later the home of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gerard.

The interior contains spacious rooms upstairs and downstairs with an impressive stairway leading to the second floor in the wide central hall. There are additional rooms in the two story ell. The heavy, solid front door is outlined by leaded glass panels. Like most houses built by the Grider family it features double chimneys.

The house was purchased by the late J. Murray Hill, and Mrs. Hill in 1954. They added to the beauty and charm of the place with beautiful furnishings and landscaping the large lawn. Each blooming season the flower gardens and plantings afford pleasure to passers-by and visitors to the home.

PARTS OF HOBSON MANSION CONTAINED IN COLLEGE OF COMMERCE BUILDING

The day of the private school here began around 1830, reaching its zenith for elementary grades in the years before 1853 when a public school system was established for Bowling Green.

The name of Van Meter has been closely associated with the site of the Bowling Green College of Commerce. In his early years, Jacob Van Meter built a pioneer home on the site of the school at 1149 College Street. In 1862 Atwood G. Hobson, who married Juliet Van Meter, Jacob Van Meter's daughter, erected a mansion on the site.

The three-story Hobson home was of red brick built in English-Georgian style with large rooms upstairs and down with halls. On the third floor was an observatory that commanded a view of the surrounding country.
Outstanding feature of this handsome home were the double doors with window lights overhead and on the sides and elaborate iron grill work.

Fire destroyed part of the old residence in 1899. However, the building as it stands today contains many of the walls and material of the old building. Even now the original structure can be detected in the offices and front portion of the college.

Atwood G. Hobson resided at the College Street address until he moved to his new home at Riverview, at the end of Main Street overlooking Barron River. He had sold his former home to Alexander Price. Later it was purchased by the First Presbyterian Church for a girls school, known as the Bowling Green Female College.

In the interval between the time the house was purchased from Alexander Price and until Hall and Williams established the Southern Normal School there, many noted teachers taught in the Bowling Green Female Academy.

In 1892, the Cherry Brothers, H.H. Cherry and T.C. Cherry, were the proprietors of the Southern Normal. When it was destroyed by fire in 1900, the old residence was rebuilt with funds contributed by Bowling Green citizens. At that time the building now occupied by the Bowling Green College of Commerce was erected. The Southern Normal became Western in 1906 and moved to "the Hill" in 1911.

Jacob Van Meter and his wife, Patsy Usher Shrewsbury, who were married in Virginia in 1816 came to Kentucky in 1818 on a flat boat down the Ohio River and up the Green and Barren Rivers. Jacob and his father, Henry Van Meter, recorded land grants in Warren County for their services in the Revolutionary War. Jacob was interested in community improvements and was associated with James Rumsey Stiles in building the Portage Railroad. In 1826 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature.

Charles and William Van Meter, sons of Jacob Van Meter, like their father were interested in seeing the community prosper and grow. Around 1856 they engaged in steamboating on Green and Barren Rivers, and in 1868 Charles Van Meter became a member of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company. Charles Van Meter gave generously many times to the cause of education. When the Southern Normal School and the Business University as the college of commerce was known in the early days, had a financial crisis, he came to the aid of the institution.

For his support he was elected trustee and later chancellor of the Southern Normal School and Business University. To honor him the chapel at the Business University and the auditorium at Western State College bear the name of Van Meter.
POTTER COLLEGE OPENED ON THE "HILL" IN 1889

Potter College, "A School for Young Ladies," was established in 1889 by the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Cabell.

It was in 1887 that Prof. Cabell, who had been head of Cedar Bluff College, which he operated temporarily in Bowling Green after a disastrous fire destroyed its building near Woodburn, began the promotion of Potter College. Through the sale of stock $17,000 was raised. Later sufficient funds were subscribed and the building was ready in December, 1889, for students to take up residence and attend classes. During the fall months classes had been held in Odgen Hall and the pupils boarded out in town.

Mr. Pleasant J. Potter was the largest subscriber of stock and in honor of his generous support, the name of Potter was bestowed upon the new institution of learning.

Potter College provided an academic education for young girls and was a popular institution. Its enrollment represented many states but most of its pupils were from the South.

Many of the same family names appeared year after year on its roll. As the young girls of many of the South's leading families reached college age, they followed the choice of their older sisters to attend the fashionable school in Bowling Green.

Prof. Cabell secured scholarly teachers. He paid special attention to the department of music and art. Most of the teachers of music had received their training in Europe.

For its day the school was very modern. It was advertised: "One hundred bed-rooms, elegantly furnished. Bathrooms attached, with hot and cold water. Heated by steam and lighted with gas."

From the time Potter College was opened until it was sold to the State of Kentucky in 1909, it was a flourishing institution.

In connection with any mention of the history of Potter College, it is proper to mention the Mrs. A.H. Taylor dressmaking firm made wardrobes for many of the young ladies, who continued after graduation from the college to order their clothes from the famous establishment.

The college lighted the torch of education on the "Hill" a tradition carried forward by Western State College.

During the Civil War Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and his Southern forces built a fort on the hill and when the Union Army took possession of Bowling Green Col. Benjamin Harrison strengthened the fortification.

After Western was established on the Hill, a handsome bronze marker was placed on the restored fort in memory of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH SITE OF OLD BOARDING SCHOOL

Not much is known of the history of a boarding school conducted for a period of years at the beautiful old home of the Moses Potter family which stood at State and 11th streets on the site now occupied by the First Christian Church.

The large red brick house was built by Tobias Grider in 1868. Mr. Grider later sold the house to John M. Arnold, father of Mrs. Granville Hollingsworth and Mrs. Clyde Constance.

The house had porticoes upstairs and down, supported columns of classic design. It had a full basement and it was in these ground floor rooms that the school classes were held.

When Mr. Potter acquired the property he added a front stairway that led to the second floor. He resided here until he reached "A ripe old age." After his death, the property was sold to the Christian Church for a building site.

When the house was razed about 1912 or 1913 the front door was purchased by Judge John B. Rades and used in a small summer home he built on the Louisville Road overlooking Harren River. The house, which stood where the Browning Oil Company is now located, burned some years later and the doorway was destroyed.

OGDEN COLLEGE BUILDING, NOW PART OF WESTERN, CONSTRUCTED IN 1870s

Ogden College was built for a residence by Thomas Calvert, father of Mrs. Eliza Calvert Oberchain, author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," and other books, Misses Josephine and Margaret Calvert and Col. Edward Calvert.

The residence was never finished for occupancy by the Calvert family but was completed as a boys school under the auspices of the Methodist Church, known as the Warren Military Academy in the early 1870's.

The stone coiled serpents flanking the steps at the residence of Mrs. Luther Jackson, 1134 State St., built by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rumsey Gosson, were originally purchased for the front entrance steps of Ogden College.

Many of the young men of Warren and surrounding counties attended this school.

Under the will of Robert Ogden, property occupied by Warren Military Academy was bought and Ogden College was established in 1876. Robert Ogden left a fund of $150,000 to educate the youth of Warren County.
It was through the influence of William Voltaire Loving, his
attorney, that Mr. Ogden bequeathed the fund for the educational
institution. Mr. Loving was the first rector of the college but
resigned in favor of his son, Hector Loving.

The regency has been willed to some member of the Loving family
since its creation. At the death of Hector Loving, D. Webb Wright
became the rector. Mr. Wright bequeathed the regency to his nephew,
Judge R.C. P. Thomas, who held it until his death in 1887. Judge
Thomas contributed a sizeable endowment to the Ogden Fund and gave
the regency to Cooper R. Smith, who at his death bequeathed it to
his son, Capt. Cooper R. Smith Jr., U.S. Army Air Force, now station-
ated in Anchorage, Alaska. Herbert Jones Smith, a cousin, is serv-
ing as acting rector during Capt. Smith's military service.

In 1928 Ogden College was leased to Western Kentucky State
College for a 20 year period and its facilities were subsequently
released to the state school on 10 year renewals until the erection
of the E. Kelly Thompson Science Building when the lease period was
extended to 99 years.

The Ogden Endowment Fund and the college property today totals
approximately one million dollars.

Between 100 and 125 Warren County students annually attend
Western on scholarships provided by the endowment fund.

Members of the present board of trustees in addition to the
acting rector are Dr. Ward C. Sumpter, J.T. Grendorf and Alvis H.
Temple, all of Bowling Green, and Guy Thomas, Louisville, graduates
or former Ogden students.

Maj. William Alexander Obenchain, whose wife was the author
mentioned earlier, and whose son, Tom Obenchain is a successful
banker in Dallas, Texas, was the first president of Ogden College.
He was a native of Virginia and served in the Engineer Corps of the
Confederate Army. Another colorful professor was Gen. W.F. Perry,
who served in the Confederate Army and was with Robert E. Lee at
Appomattox. Gen. Perry taught at Ogden until his death and his scholar-
ly teaching and Christian character did much to influence the youth
of Warren County.

Many graduates of Ogden College have been illustrious careers
in the field of business, education and religion.

The students in the day of its prime were a lively set and many
a tale of their pranks have been handed down for amusement of the
younger generations.

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--- OLD PERRY HOME STOOD AT STATE, 7th STREETS

In 1844 Gen. William F. Perry moved with his family to Bowling
Green. His family was one of many teachers.

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OLD PERRY HOME STOOD AT STATE, 7th STREETS

A red brick house at State and 7th Streets, built before the Civil War, became the home of the Perry family. In the ground-floor basement rooms Mrs. Perry and their daughters, Misses Willie and Maggie Perry, conducted a school for girls and young women attended by the daughters of many prominent families.

Perry held the chair of English and history of Ogden College. After Perry and his family moved from this home, it was occupied as a residence until it was razed in the late 1920's to make way for the progress of business.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haner resided here in the early 1900's and it was a childhood home of the late Mrs. E.A. Barber and the late Miss Mary Frances Haner noted interior decorator.

The contribution of the Perry family in the field of education was of untold value to the young men and women of Bowling Green.

The women of the Perry family offered an academic education to girls and young women at a time when there were no elementary schools or colleges for them in Bowling Green. The influence of the whole family upon the cultural and educational life of Bowling Green was far-reaching.

Gen. William Flank Perry was born in Georgia but moved to Alabama in 1835. Before the Civil War he taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853. During the war, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army and rose from the ranks to brigadier general. His brigade formed at least one-tenth of Gen. Lee's forces that paraded at Appomatox. At the close of the war, he became head of a military college at Glendale, Ky.; then, in 1864, he was offered the chair of English and history at Ogden College. He retained this position until 1900. He died in 1901.

Perry was probably the most beloved of all instructors who taught at Ogden. The monument at his grave in Fairview Cemetery was erected by his former students.
State Street after it was purchased in 1910 by the late W.S. Ashby, business manager of the Bowling Green College of Commerce, whose family resided in the colonial residence until 1958. Following the death of Mrs. Ashby the house was sold to Mrs. Tom Benick. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. C.T. "Bill" Williams. The moving of the large house which would be a feat even today with modern equipment, was an ambitious undertaking. It is reported to have required six months. The building was raised on jacks and rolled forward on logs. When the Ashby family discovered in the basement one of the jacks clamped to brace the structure for the move.

The original house was built without the large porch but later a portico-styled porch was added. When the house was moved, a circular stairway had to be removed. This was replaced by a handsome formal stair in the large entrance hall. Mr. Ashby added the large porch with the stately columns.

The Rev. Thomas H. Storts, a Baptist minister, conducted a boarding school in the large house, which was known as "Green River Female College." The teachers and pupils occupied the upstairs and the classrooms were in the basement.

Mrs. Erasums Potter, the former Miss Luch Reynolds taught advanced pupils here. Her daughter, Miss Reed Potter and the late Miss Belle Potter, carried on the tradition of family as teachers in Bowling Green's city schools for many years.

Mrs. Eliza Calvert Obenchain was graduated from Green River Female College and later was one of its teachers.

Col. and Mrs. T. Summers Stevens were conducting a school at the residence when the first public school was opened here. They continued to conduct the private institution several years after that time.

Mrs. Stevens was a founder of the Ladies Literary Club which is the oldest woman's organization of its kind in Bowling Green and possibly in Kentucky.

William Voltaire Loving, builder of the original house, lived in Bowling Green until 1870 when he moved to Louisville. He was born in Virginia in March, 1803 and was brought by his father, John Loving, to Warren County about 1811. He attended school here and completed his education at the University of Virginia in 1823. "He was at the burial of Thomas Jefferson and was the last at his grave save an old Negro slave," to quote from Judge John B. Rodes' History of the Presbyterian Church.

While teaching school in Tennessee Mr. Loving studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was a prominent lawyer here and acquired a large practice. For a while he was a partner of Judge Ashor Graham and later a partner of Col. Henry Grider. Subsequently he joined Benjamin C. Grider, a son of Col. Henry Grider, in practice and finally was a partner of Robert Rodes.
He served his state in the Kentucky General Assembly in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

In 1845 Mr. Loving was appointed by Gov. William Owsley as commonwealth attorney, his district then known as the Sixth Judicial District. In 1849 became circuit judge. One of his far reaching acts was his influence of Robert Ogden in the establishment of an endowment fund which made possible Ogden College.

Judge Loving died in Louisville in 1896.

An interesting old home was located on Kentucky Street between 11th and 12th Streets.

Here Josiah Pillsbury and his wife taught school. Many of the young boys of the community attended this school conducted by the Pillsburys before the Civil War.

Pillsbury purchased the site for his home and school from Dr. Albert Covington, father of the late Robert Wells Covington, long identified with the Citizens National Bank here. The lot contained four acres.

The modified Colonial house had a full basement and large rooms on the first floor. The Pillsburys used the basement for the school and the first floor for living quarters. Later when the school was no longer conducted, the basement rooms were rented as an apartment.

One of the teachers at the Pillsbury school was Miss Laura Blalock, who previously had held school in the basement of the First Baptist Church then on Main Street between College and Center Streets.

Josiah Pillsbury came to Kentucky from Maine. His wife, a Miss Berry, was from Maysville. Mrs. Pillsbury lived many years after the death of her husband and at the death of herself the family home was sold by a son, William Pillsbury, and two modern residences built on the site.

Dr. Covington owned a major portion of the block bounded by 11th, 12th, Kentucky and Adams streets and some acreage extending over to Center Street, which he used as a small farm.

In the days of the 1870s and 1880s the northwest corner of Adams and 12th Streets was used as the circus grounds.

The most outstanding feature of the John Burnam home which
stood on Center Street, present location of a Bowling Green High School building formerly used as a Junior High School, was the beautiful entrance-way and the exquisitely carved woodwork.

When the building was razed the door with the fan window overhead and side lights was purchased by Mrs. O.W. Clark and the late Mr. Clark to be used in their home at 1220 State Street, known as the old Willis place, which they remodeled into one of Bowling Green's most beautiful homes. Several of the elaborately carved mantels were used in other homes.

The house, a stately and spacious old brick residence, built before the Civil War had large rooms upstairs and down with a central hall.

John Burnam was a strong Southern sympathizer and held the office of treasurer of the Confederate State of Kentucky.

When Union troops occupied Bowling Green and Burnam was used by Gen. William Starke Rosecrans for his headquarters. When rear of the building, Mr. Burnam family was forced to live in the rear of the building. Mr. Burnam had left Bowling Green when the Southern forces evacuated the city.

The Burnam children, so the story goes, resented the Union soldiers occupying their home and devised many and various ways to annoy the guards.

In 1869 St. Columba Academy was established in the Burnam home which St. Joseph Catholic Church had purchased for a parochial school. Previously the church had considered several sites but chose the Burnam property because it was nearer the church than other available locations. Both Protestants and Catholics attended the academy as there were no public schools in that day.

The building became a high school for the city school system in 1911 when it was sold by the Roman Catholic congregation the City School Board.

SOUTHERN GENERAL SPARED PARTIALLY CONSTRUCTED HOBSON HOME ON RIVER

In 1862 while the Confederate Army was occupying Bowling Green, Gen. William E. Hobson, son of Col. Atwood Hobson, and an officer in the Union Army, realized the occupation by the army would utilize the surrounding hills. He therefore sent a Negro servant through the Lines with an open letter to Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, requesting him to spare the partially built Hobson home on a hill overlooking Barren River. The house had been started prior to the war.

Gen. Buckner complied with the request by cutting great timbers from the bottom lands to cover the entire structure so that it could be used as a munitions magazine. By his act, the Southern general did a magnanimous deed for a friend who was a foe in the opposing army.

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After the War, Col. Hobson sold his home in town and moved to "Riverview" while it was still under construction. A large tract of land lay in front and to the sides of the house on a bluff overlooking the river.

The architecture of the three-story brick house is of English-French influence. It has a complete basement for kitchen and extra quarters. The main floor has a wide central hall, with front and rear entrances alike, which divides the double parlors on one side from the dining room and another large room on the other side. The second floor plan is similar with Paledian windows at both ends of the hall. The third floor has an observatory from which can be seen the surrounding country for many miles.

Outstanding features of the interior are the paneled French doors with two small panes of glass at the top, marble mantels and fresco painting in the double parlors.

While in New York, Col. Hobson and John Barrett, a friend from Louisville, met a fresco painter by the name of Fritz Lieber, who had just arrived from France. Mr. Barrett and his brother were erecting homes in Louisville and the painter was engaged to do the fresco work on the three homes. Lieber, who settled in Louisville and trained his young son to be an artist, also did the fresco work on St. Joseph Catholic Church.

The extensive grounds sloping away from the mansion were deftly landscaped on all sides with terraces and planting to permit beautiful vistas of the river. There were rare shrubs, fruit trees and flowers with roses in abundance, denoting the artistic appreciation of Col. Hobson, who enjoyed the home until his death at the age of 82, and his wife, Mrs. Julia Ann Vannmeter.

The property remained in the family for more than 90 years. It was the residence for many years of the late Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hobson and their daughter, Mrs. L.V. Duncan, 1328 Chestnut St. It was sold several years ago to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Nashville.

"IRONWOOD," OLD RICHARDSVILLE ROAD HOME OF J.H. WEBBS, BUILT IN 1853

On a 1,500-acre tract of land surrounded on three sides by Barren River and on the other by the Richardsville Road Joseph Rogers Underwood built "Ironwood" in 1853.

Most of the materials used in the building of this large substantial colonial home were secured on the place.

The bricks were burned there and the walnut and other timbers cut from the wooded areas.

Access for Bowling Green was by ferry in those days.

The house is of red brick and its large rooms are divided on both the first and second floors by large spacious halls. The ceilings are
high and the handsome woodwork is all of black walnut grown on the place.

The estate is said to have taken its name from ironwood trees in the expanse of wooded area now containing mostly beech trees, through which winds the drive to the house, set on a rise overlooking rolling acres in the big river bend.

After Judge Underwood's death in 1876 the property was purchased from his estate by his son, Eugene Underwood.

Around the turn of the century, it changed owners many times.

Among its owners were the late Mr. and Mrs. E.R. Bagby who resided there in 1898.

In 1916 the property which then contained around 425 acres was purchased by the late Mr. and late John Hardin Davis, and Mrs. Davis, 1148 High St., who bought it in 1909 from J.L. Jenkins.

Writing of the remodeling of the house by Mr. and Mrs. Rodes soon after they acquired "Ironwood," the late J.M. Harvison in a published article, stated that the Underwoods were noted for the stability of the structures they built for their homes. Mr. Harvison ventured the assertion that the materials in "Ironwood" were sufficient to "build a whole row of modern houses." The outer walls are two feet thick and the interior partition walls are 18 inches thick and also are of brick.

The handsome stone columns were added as a part of the remodeling by Mr. and Mrs. Rodes. Previously the house had had a one-story porch supported by columns connected with arched trimming.

While the Rodes family owned "Ironwood" the grounds were beautifully landscaped and the farm was put in a high state of cultivation.

"Ironwood" was occupied by the Rodes family with the exception of one or two interludes of a year or so until 1948 when the property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Clete Dabbard.

In 1950 it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. J. Herschel Webb who have redecorated the interior and furnished the home with choice antiques that express the spirit of the stately old home.

"Ironwood" has been the scene of many beautiful and elaborate entertainments, receptions and parties over the years.

Joseph Rogers Underwood, the builder, was born in Virginia, the son of John and Frances Underwood. At the early age of 11 he was brought to Glasgow by an uncle, Edmund Rogers. He obtained his early education from the Rev. John How of Glasgow and the Rev. Samuel Finley at Danville. Later, in 1811, he attended Transylvania University at Lexington, and in 1813 entered the U.S. Army serving as a lieutenant in Co. Dudley's regiment. He was taken prisoner at Fort Wayne and was forced by Indians under their Chief Tecumseh to run the gauntlet.
In 1816 he was elected to serve in the Kentucky Legislature and later was appointed by Gov. Metcalf to the Court of Appeals. His greatest honor was representing his state in the United States Congress. He was the father of John Cox Underwood mayor of Bowling Green, who designed Fountain Park.

Kinloch, situated at the foot of Church Street on a rise above Barren River, is one of the oldest homes in Warren County.

It was built around 1820, maybe earlier. The builder and the originator of the name Kinloch which means near water, is unknown. The construction of the residence shows its antiquity. The timber in the attic is hand hewn and fastened with pegs.

The front and rear doorways are alike. A slender, circular self-supporting stairway graces the front entrance hall. The view from the rear doorway looks out over the river and the farm country beyond.

The large rooms, eight in number in the main portion of the house, in addition to the halls measure 16 by 18 feet. The mantels are built of walnut with reeded pilasters and the floors throughout are of yellow poplar.

A single story wing which houses a large kitchen is connected by a breezeway.

Over a period of years Asa Mitchell has possession of the property. From 1835 to 1840 and possibly later J. Rumsey Skiles, the "Pioneer master builder" of early Bowling Green lived in Kinloch. Following Skiles' residence there, he sold the property in 1858 to William C. Mitchell, Another owner was John Swain Mitchell who transferred the property Sept. 1, 1860, to William C. Simpson. In a deed dated Feb. 21, 1866, the property was purchased by Valentine C. Durham and his wife. Information from the family of Joseph Stapleton Perkins relates that he and his wife, Mary Margaret Durham Perkins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine C. Durham took up residence at Kinloch around 1867.

Kinloch was the family home of William, Arther, Joseph C., Lon M. and M.J. Perkins and their sisters, Misses Mattie and Anna Perkins. The last five named were born at Kinloch and Miss Mattie Perkins was married to Charles F. Taylor Jr., in the parlors of the old house which was her home at the time of her death April 29, 1961, at the age of 90.
KINLOCH, ONE OF COUNTY'S OLDEST RESIDENCES, WAS BUILT ABOUT 1820

Kinloch is also the birthplace of Mrs. L.R. Duncan, the former Miss Georgieanna Robson, whose mother was Miss Anna Perkins before her marriage to George A. Robson; Mrs. Arthur Thomas, the former Miss Mattie Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and L.W. Perkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Perkins.

The interesting old house is now owned by Mrs. Taylor's daughter, Mrs. T.H. Redden and Miss Frances G. Taylor, who made their home there, and Mrs. Thomas.

J. Rumsey Skiles, the earliest owner of the house of whom information is available, came to Kentucky in 1805 from West Virginia at the age of three with his father, Jacob Skiles, who settled near Three Springs on the Cumberland Trace.

There were no schools at that time and Jacob Skiles secured a tutor for his children. Later James Rumsey Skiles studied law in Nashville. He was married in 1820 to Miss Eliza Bell of Nashville.

As a young man he was interested in Lost River, a stream that flows underground, and at Lost River Cave on the Nashville Road he built the first flour mill in the county.

In January, 1830, Skiles, Jacob Vannatter and James Pitts organized the Green and Barren River Navigation Co. Their first boat was too large for Barren River and was replaced by a smaller one, the Osage. In June, 1836, Skiles and the same group organized a company to build the Portage Railroad to convey merchandise from the river to the center of town, terminating at the present site of Barren County Courthouse.

In 1840 Skiles became a member of the board of trustees of the town.

Skiles was first elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Warren County in 1822 and served also in 1826, 1828, 1840 and 1841. While in the Legislature he used his influence for the enactment of a law providing for locks and dam on Green River and its tributaries.

Skiles was a deeply religious man and contributed to the welfare of his church, and to the moral and religious life of the community. He donated the land on which the Presbyterian Church now stands.

In 1866 he moved to Texas and died there sometime after 1882.

Lapsley Hall, the first house built on the site of the home of the late Mr. and Mrs. C.F. Searcy on the Scottsville Road, was given by Skiles to the Rev. Joseph Lapsley as a wedding gift.
"HOUSE WITH IO GABLES" RESTORED BY DEMENTS

On Fairview Avenue not far from Beaver River stands the "House With Ten Gables."

This fine old house was constructed in 1884 by Tobias Grider, whose wife was Miss Mary Frances Jackson. The land on which the house site is a part has the unusual distinction of remaining in the Grider family for more than a century.

In 1957 Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Dement purchased the estate from the Grider heirs.

In their restoration of the charming old house with its central hall, large rooms and high ceilings, few changes were made. It is interesting to note that there are 10 gables crowning the roof line.

The house is frame, built of yellow poplar.

In addition to beautifully decorating the interior, Mr. and Mrs. Dement landscaped the surrounding acres with handsome shrubs and trees, and planted shrubs and hedges as a background for a formal flower garden. An open brick wall was built to enclose the front lawn. The landscaping shows the touch of the "master hands" of the owners.

A mention of special interest is that the old house was built upon a section of the original land owned by Robert and George Moore, the founding fathers of Bowling Green. Tobias Grider's mother was Miss Sallie Moore, a relative of the Founding Fathers. Miss Martha Jackson, a sister of Mrs. Tobias Grider, better known as "Aunt Mat," lived in the house until she had attained the age of 100 years.

A carriage house was turned into an attractive, liveable cottage by Mr. and Mrs. Dement, and nearby is a quaint spring house where in early days the owners went for their water supply and stored their perishable provisions.

Located on Cemetery Road  

"HOUSE OF EWING" WELL PRESERVED

The "House of Ewing" situated on the Cemetery Road was erected over a century ago by James F. Ewing, a prominent merchant and farmer.

The house is constructed of red brick. The original building was a plain substantial structure with large rooms upstairs and down, with a simple entrance-way bearing the date of the house's erection, 1888, over the door.

Ewing occupied the house until his death after which there
"HOUSE OF SWING" WELL PRESERVED

were many successive owners. Through the years some remodeling was done to the original house. Notably, when the property came into the possession of the late Dr. S.B. Martin, a wind and a handsome porch with columns were added.

Today it is a fine example of colonial architecture and one of the best preserved old homes in Warren County.

Harrison Barner, a brick mason and contractor, directed building of the Swing house. In his day, he supervised the erecton of many brick homes in and around Bowling Green. "Ironwood," the home of Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Webb on the Richardsville Road is a fine example of the work of Barner, who was the father of the late Mrs. Kate Barner Brite and the late Harry Barner.

In 1955 a portion of the Swing farm was sold to H. Douglass Willock and the late Roger L. Simmons for a subdivision which has been incorporated into the city.

NOW OWNED BY E.E. Greer

WILKINS HOME BUILT FOR FOUR DAUGHTERS

In 1868 James H. Wilkins built a yellow brick house located two and a half miles from Bowling Green on the Cemetery Road. The bricks were obtained from an old prison that was razed on State Street.

Wilkins formerly lived in an old colonial home at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. It was razed and an apartment house was built on the site.

The almost 100-year old house on Cemetery Road is a "story and a half" with two large rooms on each side of a central hall. A one-story wing off the living room on the north side.

After Wilkins sold the house, Col. C.W. Burton resided there and in 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Alonso Brite brought the property and lived there until their deaths.

Mrs. Brite was the daughter of Harrison Barner, a brick mason, who directed construction of the residence which was her home for 50 years.

Wilkins, who erected the house, was a member of one of the first families of early Bowling Green. He was a brother of John Wilkins, Mrs. Mary Wilkins Barner and Miss Bettie Wilkins, and was the father of four attractive daughters, Mrs. Lucie Wilkins McPherson, Mrs. Ocoy Dickerson, Mrs. Bettie Norris, whose husband
EDWIN L. MORRIS, was governor of Montana 1908-1913, and Mrs. Malon Caffee.

The present owners of the interesting old place are Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Greer, who have restored the interior and old doorway. They painted the exterior white and have beautified the grounds.

WALKER RESIDENCE LOCATED ON SITE OF OLD BARCLAY HOUSE AT MOUNT AYR

Mount Ayre was a land grant of many acres. Hugh Barclay of Rockridge County, Virginia, bought this property from John and Sandy Card of Logan County. John Card received his grant of land for his services in the Revolutionary War. It extended from the Cemetery Road to the Barren River.

The first house was erected on a large hill overlooking the surrounding country and was part log and part frame. A second house built by Hugh Barclay was a square red brick structure.

In 1813 Hugh Barclay's son, Samuel Barclay, sold his land and went to live at Mount Ayr.

Samuel Barclay kept Mount Ayre until all his children left home, then he moved into town. In 1839 or 1840 he sold the place to Warner Lewis Underwood.

Mr. Underwood was a Union sympathizer. When Bowling Green was occupied by the Southern Army in 1861 and 1862, the Underwood family was forced to flee from Mount Ayr and seek shelter in a cabin near Allen County. Southern officers and their wives took possession of the house and when the Confederate Army evacuated Bowling Green, the Underwood home was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Josie Underwood Searle graphically describes their flight to Allen County in her famous diary:

"On New Year's Day, 1862, Warner L. Underwood and family were ordered by the commanding officer, Albert Sidney Johnson, to evacuate Mount Ayr.

"On January 3rd in a cold sleet, rain, my father, Brother Henry, on horseback, my mother and I, with the little children in the old carriage, and several negro women with a dozen scared children perched on top of a few things and some food we had packed in a two-horse wagon, went down the hill out of our old home while the officers and their wives who had already taken possession stood in the door laughing at the comical procession we made. Passage was refused us through the lines so we went to a log cabin owned by a friend of my father's up on the edge of Allen County, where we stayed for six weeks."
The return to Mount Ayr as described in Mrs. Mazro's diary reads:

"Late on February 13th, 1862, a man came up from town and told us the soldiers had left Mount Ayr and were leaving town. So early the next morning, the 14th, my mother and I, with the children, got in the carriage and drove the 15 miles to town. Then we reached the bounds of Mount Ayr on what is now the Cemetery Pike, all fences were gone, so we drove across the fields to the house. Just as we drove up the last wall fell in with a crash. The house perished—one of the oldest and handsomest in Warren County."

After the destruction by fire of the Underwood home, another house was built upon this site. In later years Norman County built a modern three-story house there. The present owner is Edgar C. Walker. Subsequently, portions of this large tract of land were sold and made into small farms.

Mount Ayr obtained its name from the Barclay home-place in Virginia. The Barclay family and other relatives came early to Kentucky. They were substantial and prominent settlers of Bowling Green.

True to the tradition of their family, they devoted their energies to the promoting of the welfare of their community and their descendants through the years have been outstanding in religious, educational and civic activities.

Elmwood Lewis Underwood, a brother of Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, was brought to Kentucky from Virginia at the age of 17 under the protection of his uncle, Edmond Rogers, of Warren County. He was graduated from the University of Virginia with first honors in law and mathematics.

In 1830 he came to Bowling Green and soon became a representative in the Kentucky General Assembly. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1862 he was appointed Consul to Glasgow, Scotland, by President Lincoln. He was a Union sympathizer and an active leader of the old Whig party. He died in 1872.

Another son, Henry L. Underwood, whose daughter, Mrs. Gaston Coke, resides at McElvanea Meadows, Auburn, was a supporter of civic betterment and expansion for Bowling Green.

-36-
The two-story home built of logs, later weatherboarded, located on the Bowling Green-Glasgow Road and known for years as the Carpenter home, is one of the oldest types of architecture in Warren County.

The property is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sector. They have taken care to preserve the old house and have planted the grounds with shrubs and flowers.

In the house have resided five generations of the Carpenter family. The first resident was John F. Carpenter, born in 1786. Following were his son, Jonathan F. Carpenter, born, 1809; his grandson, Luther, born, 1837; his great grandson, Errett Lorrus Carpenter, born, 1887; his great great grandson, Errett L. Carpenter Jr., born 1919.

This early American home is one of the best preserved houses in Warren County.

The land record of the Carpenter property on file in the Warren County Courthouse bears the date 1829.

In a family burying-ground near the ancestral home are buried John F. Carpenter and his wife, Elizabeth Wustin Carpenter; Jonathan F. Carpenter and his wife, Elizabeth Dunn Carpenter; Luther Carpenter and his wife, Sarah Duncan Carpenter, and several of their children; also Mary Ann Carpenter Dunn, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Wustin Carpenter, and her husband, Spencer Dunn.

Mrs. J. Vernon Hardeastle, Plum Springs Road, a great, great granddaughter of John F. Carpenter, displays the traditional spirit of her forebears as a leader in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her achievement in the Historic Research and Good Citizenship programs fostered by this society, have received state and national recognition.

Farm Once Contained 3,000 Acres

COVINGTON HALL, BUILT IN EARLY 1800s, DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1918

Covington Hall was built early in the 19th Century by Isaac Covington, youngest of the 10 children of Benjamin and Frances Moorman Covington, who came to Kentucky from Richmond County, North Carolina, around 1798.

Covington Hall was typically of the Southern homes of that period. Constructed first of hewn logs and later covered with
siding and painted white, it had a wide front veranda with columns supporting a second story porch for the use of the upstairs rooms.

Entering a spacious hall on the first floor, there were reception or living rooms to the right on left, with stairs leading to the second floor where besides a large upstairs hall were located three or more bedrooms. The first floor was L shaped with a covered porch along one side of the house connecting with the rear of the front hall. Off of this porch to the rear of the living room were the dining room, pantry and kitchen. On the inside wall of the porch were gun racks, fishing rods, gourds and other evidences of country life.

Near the kitchen was a cistern, the water from which was used for cooking and washing. A stone spring house built over the source of a crystal clear spring that bubbled up between two thick limestone slates, provided additional water and refrigeration for the cooling of perishable foods.

Around the house were grouped the usual servants quarters, smokehouse, barns and other buildings necessary to maintain a farm of 3,000 acres.

The house itself was approached from the Smallhouse Road by a private lane more than a half mile in length. Some of the attractive features of the place were the flower gardens and their accompanying shrubs and hedges, a flock of about 75 peafowls that roamed the place and provided their colorful descendants as fixtures for the farm as late as 1908.

Unfortunately, like many other old Kentucky homes, Covington Hall was destroyed by fire in 1918 during the occupancy of the family of the late Albert Covington. The old house was replaced in 1919 and the Smallhouse Road farm was the birthplace of his sons, Col. Albert W. Covington, Washington, D.C., Edward D. Covington, Atlanta, and Joseph C. Covington, city, and the late Benjamin Covington.

The remaining thousand acres of the original lands was shared by Albert Covington and his brother, the late Joseph G. Covington, in the division of the family estate. The Albert Covington farm was sold some years ago to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Britt by the late A.M. Whitney who purchased it from Albert Covington in 1944. The Joseph G. Covington lands are still in the hands of his son, William S. Covington, Lake Forest, Ill., and Edward L. Covington, whose home on the Nashville Road occupies a site on the farm.
We ll Preserved

STEWART RESIDENCE WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1879

Built in 1879 by Capt. W.H. Everhardt in the center of the 1800 block of College Street there stands nearly a century old house that is still in an excellent state of preservation.

In 1879 Judge Pleasant Hines gave to his daughter, Margaret Hines Everhart, and her husband, Capt. Everhart, a building site on College Street, then known as Bridge Street, on which they built their home which was the first brick house erected on this estate. The house followed the style of architecture of that period, with two large rooms upstairs and down on each side of a central hall. A south wing was added, making the house in the shape of an L with a second stairway.

The house was a substantial structure but in time many new features were added to enhance its beauty.

During the residency of the Urey Patterson family, (columns?) were added with a balcony opening from the upstairs hall. The original doorway was replaced with an elaborate glass door with an overhead fan and side lights, all of leaded glass.

The late Thomas M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson owned and occupied the house for over 30 years. Mr. Wilson was an extensive landowner and a noted horseman, specializing in trotting horses. Following his death, Mrs. Wilson sold the home to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been diligent in restoring, redecorating and furnishing the house with rare antiques. Mrs. Stewart is an interior decorator and the beautiful home reflects the handiwork of an artist.

"STONEY LONESOME" WAS HOME OF WEBB FAMILY DURING CIVIL WAR

When Col. E.L. Motley was commander of the post in Bowling Green, during the Civil War he held in custody a Southern spy, who had been sentenced to be shot. His wife, coming to see him for the last time, asked permission to visit her husband. It was through the influence of Mrs. Eliza Webb and her sister, Miss Harriet Thomas, that the request was granted by Motley.

While in the prison, the wife bribed the guard to free her husband and gave him information how to find his way to "Stoney Lonesome," Mrs. Webb's home on Beach Bend Road. Everything progressed according to plan.

Mrs. Webb met the spy in her garden and gave him food and
STONEY LONESOME...

directions how to cross Barren River. While Mrs. Webb was entering her rear door, Mottley arrived with a company of soldiers in search of the prisoner. Webb, a Union sympathizer and innocent of the plot, permitted the soldiers to search the house and the countryside. Later Mrs. Webb received a message from the escaped prisoner saying the soldiers came so near he was afraid they could hear his heart beat.

The original house at Stoney Lonesome was given to Mrs. Eliza Piper Webb and her husband, Amazy Webb, by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Curd, as a wedding present. It was a part of the Curd property near Barren River.

In the late 1860's Capt. John A. Robinson acquired Stoney Lonesome and lived there until his death. Subsequently it came into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Martha Robinson Jones, and her husband, Col. William H. Jones, mayor of Bowling Green from 1917 to 1921.

Stoney Lonesome has been for many years the home of Clarence Davenport who moved there with his wife, the late Mrs. Sallieswing Davenport. Nov. 1, 1908. It still bears the name given it by Mrs. Webb in the days of long ago.

Three houses have burned on the site.

Quoting from a paper dated 1891 that tells of the destruction of the original house: "The stately country residence was destroyed by fire and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. Capt. Robinson's home was one of the magnificent country places in this section of the state. The residence was an old-time building and had been the home of this family for years."

The original house was a brick structure.

The frame house, in which Mr. and Mrs. Davenport first lived, was destroyed by fire the day before Thanksgiving in 1923. The present residence was built on the same site.
SADIE PRICE RESIDED IN COTTAGE ON 11TH STREET

A little cottage at 627 E. 11th St., was the home identified the longest with Miss Sadie Price, Kentucky's greatest naturalist. It was a simple frame cottage with central hall, living and dining room, two bedrooms and kitchen on the first floor and a large bedroom on the second floor.

The stone trimmings and portico were added when the late Rodes K. Myers occupied the dwelling.

It was at her 11th Street residence that Miss Price was confined to bed 12 years during which she conducted a nature class and art lessons. After treatment in Philadelphia she was as she called it "patched up" enough for her nature studies to begin in earnest, including remote collecting trips in Warren and neighboring counties.

On many of these excursions, traveling principally in wagonettes, she was accompanied by some of her ardent nature lovers, including Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McElory, Dr. and Mrs. J.C. Carson, Miss Florence Ragland, Mrs. Will Potter, Thomas W. Thomas, Mrs. Emma Younglove Underwood, Argo Clagett, Arthur Underwood, later a colonel in the United States Army, and Porter Mitchell. The latter three, who were then young men, were credited with obtaining for her some rare specimens of birds.

Her exhibit of birds, bird paintings and 720 different plant specimens, drawings and paintings arranged in series by which they belonged in nature won her the first prize over more than 100 contestants at the World Columbian Exposition in 1893 in Chicago. She received a diploma and medal which was later sent to the University of Kentucky by her devoted sister and helper, Miss Mary Price.

Her publications include: 1893, "The flora of Warren County," a 32-page leaflet summarizing her studies of specimens which she had entered at the Columbian Exposition. Copies of this are in the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis; the Kentucky Building here and the Filson Club at Louisville.

1894 - Leaflet on ferns in Warren County.

1896 - Kentucky Birds.

1897 - Ferns, Collector's hand Book, containing 72 full pages including pictures. This is still considered a standard guide. Also a Herbarium.

1904 - The Fern Bulletin.

There were numerous other published articles.
In 1900 "Miss Sadie," a she was affectionately known, discovered an unusual looking violet. It was recognized and published in 1903, named in her honor, "Viola Priceana."

Her crowning honor was her inclusion in "Who's Who in America," the first person in Bowling Green to receive such an honor.

Sara Frances Price was born in Evansville, Ind., in 1849 and died in Bowling Green in 1903. She was the third child of Alexander P. and Marie Morehouse Price. A brother was Frederick Price and a sister was Mary Price.

The Price family moved to Bowling Green when "Miss Sadie" was very young. Her father was considered a successful businessman and they lived in a handsome house on Adams Street. Later they bought a handsome home on College Street from Atwood & Hobson, the site of Bowling Green College of Commerce, which a few years later was sold to the Presbyterian Church for a school.

During the War between the States Alexander Price's sympathies were with the Union, and his son joined the Union Army. Mr. Price took the rest of the family north. During this time "Miss Sadie" attended and was graduated from St. Agnes Hall, an Episcopal Church school in Terre Haute, Ind.

The Price family was prominent in Christ Episcopal Church and Miss Mary Price donated the present altar to the church in memory of her parents. After death the church received the family silver to be melted and made into a communion service, which is in use at the church today with the exception of the beautiful silver flagon which was stolen during the late 1940's. This was replaced by Miss Elizabeth Coombs in memory of her parents, Phinaes Hampton and Lattie Robertson Coombs.

"Miss Sadie" lived a life very much apart from the community. For the times, she was considered as having very advanced ideas, including woman's suffrage.

She could not, however, escape the fame that came to her when she began to be known around the country. Her first publications "Songs of the Southland," and "Shakespeare's Twilights" were for the most part unknown by comparison to her nature studies. Her world's fair exhibits and later publications brought her much deserved fame which was recognized by invitations to memberships in a number of national organizations of naturalists.
CITY'S OLDEST CHURCH BUILDING, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
BUILT IN 1833

The Pioneers of Bowling Green and Warren County began early to lay the foundation of moral and religious training.

Soon after the city was founded, religious societies were formed and churches were organized as early as 1818.

As the population increased, larger churches were erected. Church history reveals that the men and women who were active in establishing homes were active in supporting religious influence in the community.

The First Presbyterian Church was erected in Pioneer Cemetery between College and Center Streets in 1819.

This area was set aside by the founders of Bowling Green, George and Robert Moore, for a cemetery.

The first pastor of the church was Joseph E. Lapsley, who died Sept. 25, 1823, and was buried at the altar. His grave is in the "Old Cemetery."

After the first church burned, a new church was built in 1833 on the corner of State and 10th Streets, through the efforts of Samuel Wilson Calvert, grandfather of Mrs. Eliza Calvert Obenchain and Misses Margaret and Josephine Calvert.

Mrs. Obenchain, the author of numerous books, records that Lapsley Hall was given to the Rev. Joseph Lapsley by James Rumsey Skiles. The site of this house is on the Scottsville Road near Lovers Lane and was owned for many years by the D.P. Search family.

In 1949 the First Presbyterian church and the Westminster Church were united under the name of the Bowling Green Presbyterian Church. The First Presbyterian Church building was remodeled and a wing added on the southwest side but the main structure was retained as it was in 1837.

This is the oldest church building in Bowling Green, and it is in a near perfect state of preservation.

James Rumsey Skiles donated the property to the congregation with the stipulation that if sold the proceeds would revert to his heirs.
Both Confederate, Union Troops Occupied Baker Hill During War
PG\# 9-22-63 #40

High on a hill overlooking Barren River and the bridges is Baker Hill. This was the home place of Larkin Baker and his wife, Mary Lucas Baker.

The site of Baker Hill marks the most historic spot in Bowling Green. It was in the center of the chief military activities of the War Between the States. From 1861 to 1862, the Baker family and the residents of the surrounding country saw the most exciting and devastating action of the Civil War in Bowling Green.

In September, 1861, the first troops of the Southern forces under command of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner appeared on Baker Hill. At once they began shelling the town, building fortifications and setting up camp. They built forts on all of the high ridges north of the river and on the surrounding hills in the city, forming a complete line of defense.

Five months later, on Feb. 15, 1862, the scene changed. The Union Forces under Gen. Ormsby Mitchell took possession of the Hill and began shelling the town, focusing their gun-fire on the railroad station. On the same day the Baker family witnessed the fearful destruction of the "footbridge" and the railroad bridge by the retiring Southern soldiers and a few days later the building of the pontoon bridge for the Union troops to cross the river.

Through it all, the large twostory house was spared and the Baker family was permitted to remain in their home throughout the war. Larkin Baker was a Union sympathizer.

Col. William E. Hobson sent a messenger to Gen. Mitchell asking him to spare "Baker Hill" and the Hobson home on College Street. The Hobson family also were Union sympathizers.

After a a hundred years, some of the original material remains in the remodeled home on Baker Hill. At the death of Mr. and Mrs. Baker their heirs sold the property to Atwood G. Hobson. It remained in the Hobson family until it was purchased by Charles Motley, son of Col. E.L. Motley, who remodeled the old house.

In successive years, "Baker Hill" has passed through many ownerships. The late Mr. and Mrs. W. Peete and their sons resided there for a period of years.

From time to time portions of the original tract have been sold. The present owner is Tena Borders.

The Louisbille and Nashville Railroad bridge was the first to be restored after the 1862 destruction. The shortest route to town was by way of the railroad bridge. Although it was war times, the Baker family entertained lavishly. A fatal accident befall a visor while attempting to cross this bridge. Miss Jessie Stokes, together with Miss Matilda Baker, Miss Molly Handway and Miss Molly Hobson were swept by a high wind off the bridge. Miss Stokes almost landed in the river. A Union soldier swam across and administered aid but she died shortly thereafter.

This story was related to Mrs. Beard by her aunt, Miss Molly Hobson.
B. E. HOMES  
House On Covington Place Built In 1841  
PCDN 9-28-63 #41

At the end of Euclid Avenue is located a New England farm house erected by Dr. Albert Covington in 1841.

** **

The house is a story and a half, frame on the outside and brick on the inside. All

All of the children of Dr. Covington and his wife, Mrs. Josephine Wells Covington, of Jefferson City, Mo., - Mrs. Tobery F. Dunlancy, Mrs. Emmett Logan and Maj. R. Wells Covington - were born in this house.

Maj. Covington inherited 400 acres in the division of the property and he bought 100 acres more from one of his sisters, making his tract 500 acres.

On the death of his uncle, Euclid Covington, Maj. Covington received 359 acres with the old Covington house, built by his grandfather, Elijah Covington. The old house, a wall of which was cracked in 1811, was razed by Maj. Covington and a new one built on the site. This house and surrounding farm land are now owned by the C. A. Smith family.

Maj. Covington was four years old when his father bought the Rev. James Davis Hines home at Adams and 11th Streets from W. E. Goodsell of Cherry Valley, N.Y. Goodsell was a merchant, and when the railroad came to Bowling Green he moved from the city.

Gen. Elijah Covington came to Kentucky from Richmond County, N.C., as a surveyor. He later returned to North Carolina and brought his parents, Benjamin and Frances Moorman Covington to Warren County to live. It is for the Covington family, who were extensive landowners that Covington Woods Park and Covington Avenue, once a part of their holdings, are named.

Mrs. George W. Barbour, 324 E. 15th St., and Miss Elise Dunlancy, 1244 College St., are the daughters of Mrs. Dulane.

Present owner of the New England farm house and its surrounding farm lands is R. Wells Covington Jr., of Louisville. It is occupied by Murl Carter, the farm's manager, and Mrs. Carter and their family.

PCDN 11-3-63

Great Kentucky Naturalist

SADIE PRICE RESIDED IN COTTAGE ON 11TH STREET

A little cottage at 627 E. 11th, St., was the home identified the longest with Miss Sadie Price, Kentucky's greatest naturalist. It was a simple frame cottage with center hall, living and dining room, two bedrooms and kitchen on the first floor and a large bedroom on the second floor.

The stone trimmings and portico were added when the late Rodes K. Myers occupied the dwelling.
It was at her 11th Street residence that Miss Price was confined to bed 12 years during which she conducted a nature class and art lessons. After treatment in Philadelphia she was as she called it "patched up" enough for her nature studies to begin in earnest, including remote collecting trips in Warren and neighboring counties.

On many of these excursions, traveling principally in wagolettes, she was accompanied by some of her ardent nature lovers including Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McMillory, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Carson, Miss Florence Englund, Mrs. Will Potter, Thomas W. Thomas, Mrs. Emma Younglove Underwood, Argo Clagett, Arthur Underwood, later a colonel in the United States Army and Porter Mitchell. The latter three, who were then young men were credited with obtaining for her some rare specimens of birds.

Her exhibit of birds, bird paintings and 720 different plant specimens, drawings and paintings arranged in series by which they belonged in nature won her the first prize over more than 100 contestants at the World Columbian Exposition in 1893 in Chicago. She received a diploma and medal which was later sent to the University of Kentucky by her devoted sister and helper, Miss Mary Price.

Her publications include: 1893, "The flora of Warren County," a 32-page leaflet summarizing her studies of specimens which she had entered at the Columbian Exposition. Copies of this are in the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis; the Kentucky Building here and the Filson Club at Louisville.

1894- Leaflet on ferns in Warren County.

1896- Kentucky Birds.

1897- Ferns, Collector's Hand Book, containing 72 fulls pages including pictures. This is still considered a standard guide. Also A Herbarium.

1904- The Fern Bulletin.

There were numerous other published articles.

In 1900 "Miss Sadie," as she was affectionately known, discovered an unusual looking violet. It was recognized and published in 1903, named in her honor, "Viola Priceana."

Her crowning honor was her inclusion in "Who's Who in America," the first person in Bowling Green to receive such an honor.

Sara Frances Price was born in Evansville, Ind., in 1849 and died in Bowling Green in 1903. She was the third child of Alexander P. and Marie Morehouse Price. A brother was Frederick Price and a sister was Mary Price.

The Price family moved to Bowling Green when "Miss Sadie" was very young. Her father was considered a successful business man and they lived in a handsome house on Adams Street. Later they bought a handsome home on Hobson, the site of the Bowling Green College of Commerce, which a few years later was sold to the
Presbyterian Church for a school.

During the War between the States Alexander Price's sympathies were with the Union, and his son joined the Union Army. Mr. Price took the rest of the family north. During this time "Miss Sadie" attended and was graduated from St. Agnes Hall, an Episcopal Church's school in Terre Haute, Ind.

The Price family was prominent in Christ Episcopal Church and Miss Mary Price donated the present altar to the church in memory of her parents. After death the church received the family silver to be melted and made into a communion service, which is in use at the church today with the exception of the beautiful silver flagon which was stolen during the late 1940's. It was replaced by Miss Elizabeth Coombs in memory of her parents, Phineas Hampton and Lattie Robertson Coombs.

"Miss Sadie" lived a life very much apart from the community. For the times, she was considered as having very advanced ideas, including woman's suffrage.

She could not, however, escape the fame that came to her when she began to be known around the country. Her first publications "Songs of the Southland," and "Shakespeare's Twilites" were for the most part unknown by comparison to her nature studies. Her world's fair exhibits and later publications brought her much deserved fame which was recognized by invitations to memberships in a number of national organizations of naturalists.
The original Baptist Church was organized in 1816 antedating by one year any other church organization in the city. Its history and growth have been continuous from that date.

The first "Meeting House," a one story structure 20 by 80 feet, stood on the north corner of Center and Main Streets. It was called the United Baptist Church.

The first pastor was William Warden, who served the church from 1816 to 1856. Some of the deacons of this body were John Burnam, J. C. Wilkins, W. D. Helm, and John L. Showers.

The second epoch-making event was the coming to the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Pendleton in 1856, the father of Mrs. Lila Pendleton Proctor, a gracious and devoted leader in church and social circles. Under his leadership, the Baptists erected a new building in 1856. This was a two-story brick building with beautiful windows and large Corinthian columns in front with the stone steps leading up to the main entrance. This fine specimen of Greek Revival Architecture on Main Street between College and Center was razed about 1936 to make way for a station for the Greyhound Bus Lines, which has since been razed.

Some of the charter members of the women's organization of this church were Mrs. Sarah Armitage, mother of Miss Mary Armitage, chair director of the church for many years; Mrs. Martha Coombs, Mrs. Jane Hawkins, Mrs. Ann McNeal, Mrs. Eliza Loving, Mrs. Mary Hatchell, Mrs. Nan Phillips, Mrs. Richard Ella Bagland, and Miss Bettie Wilkins and Mrs. A. D. Webb.

On June 11, 1913, the cornerstone of the present First Baptist Church at 12th and Chestnut streets was laid, and the building was completed in two years. This church is built of Warren County limestone. Dr. Leonard Doolin was the pastor when the church was dedicated June 13, 1913.

Dr. D.Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary made the dedicatory address. Building committee members were J. Whit Potter, chairman; D. B. Dearing, H.F. Hill, W. E. Jenkins, Lucien Potter, B. F. Proctor and C. B. Smith.
The first Methodist Church formed in Bowling Green was in 1819 under the preaching of Andrew Monroe, and consisted of the following members: Knight Curd, Mary Curd, James T. Briggs, Elizabeth McCallister, Aaron Donaldson and Nancy Randall.

The first church building was erected in 1819 on Green Street, now Center Street. The trustees were Knight Curd, L.Q. Donaldson, Richard D. Neale and Wharton Randall. It was an unpretentious brick building but in keeping with the style and demands of that early day.

The second church built in the county was erected in 1827 and was a few miles out of town. The trustees were Josiah Wright, Benjamin Hampton, James Hines, James Ford, and Henry Hines.

In 1842 a church was built on Nashville Street, now State Street, in the block between Main and 8th Streets.

During 1861 and 1862 when Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was encamped here, the church was occupied as a hospital.

In 1867 under the ministry of Thomas Bottomley the building was remodeled, the front wall and gallery were torn down, the structure extended and a new front was built. Beautiful windows replaced the old ones. The lofty pulpit was removed and various other improvements were made.

Through the efforts of the Rev. W. K. Piner and a zealous building committee a new church was built in 1896 on the corner of State and 11th Streets.

ST. JOSEPH CHURCH IS OVER 100 YEARS OLD

The Rev. Joseph DeVries made his first trip to Bowling Green in 1857. Here he organized his parish and built a little mission on a lot donated by Mr. Euclid Covington, an uncle of Major W. Wells Covington. Mr. Covington was not of Catholic faith.

The first building was a one-room structure used as a church and school. This was moved to the rear of the present school, weatherboarded and used as a music room.

The present church structure was started in 1859 and the first service was held on Easter Sunday 1860.

In 1864 the church was enlarged. It was dedicated in 1869. Father DeVries is buried in the walls of the church. After his death, the Rev. Thomas J. Hayes was appointed rector and held this pastorate until his death. He is buried in St. Joseph Cemetery here.

In 1862, the old John Burnam home on Center Street was acquired by the church for a parochial school known as St. Columbus
Academy. In 1910 the church sold this property to the City of Bowling Green for a high school and the building was used for several years for this purpose. It was razed for erection of a Junior High School.

Home of Hobson Family for Many Years

FIRST RESIDENCE AT WALNUT LAWN WAS CONSTRUCTED IN EARLY 1800s

A few miles west of Bowling Green is Walnut Lawn, the home of Fen. William E. Hobson’s family.

The original estate of over 400 acres was land granted to Josiah Wright in 1805. Here Josiah Wright built the first house of logs with one large room in front and two in the rear, with a half story above. Afterwards a hall and another room were added with a side front porch.

Josiah Wright and his wife, Mrs. Ann Briggs Wright, had 15 children, all born at this place. The eldest, Dr. Thomas Briggs Wright, married Andromache Loving. Mrs. Wright, mother of this large family, died in 1834 and was buried on the place.

Their son, Dr. Wright, and Mrs. Wright, remained in Bowling Green where he practiced medicine and was prominent in civic affairs. Their descendants now living here are Mrs. W. S. Bennett, Mrs. F. K. Gray, Miss Lila Smith, Mr. Herbert Jones Smith, Capt. Cooper R. Smith Jr., U.S. Army, and Mrs. J. O. Reneau Jr.

Josiah Wright sold the place to Dr. John Briggs, and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Morehead Briggs, and moved to Mayfield, about 1836.

A descendant of Dr. and Mrs. Briggs living here now is W. H. Briggs.

When Robert Ogden came into possession of the place he built more slave quarters of logs as he had married the wealthy widow of William H. Rochester and together they owned over 200 slaves. Robert Ogden built a private race track here and it was said that Andrew Jackson brought his horses here to race with Ogden’s horses. At his death, Robert Ogden gave by will $150,000 for the purpose of educating the youth of Warren County, and it was from this that Ogden College was established.

Descendants of William H. Rochester and his wife, Mrs. George-anna Preston McDowell Rochester who live in Bowling Green now are Dr. John B. Moore, Robert Strangen and Mrs. Robert L. Layson

Robert Ogden, who survived his wife, sold Walnut Lawn to Mr. Weldon Hunt, a prominent horseman and land owner from near Adairville in Logan County. He and his wife lived there for several years before returning to their home in Logan County. They were the great-grandparents of J.T. Orendorf and Miss Martha Orendorf of this city.
After Gen. Hobson bought Walnut Lawn, the house was remodeled into a large two-story structure, retaining only the large front rooms. In landscaping the extensive grounds, two of the old log cabins have been retained as a background to the flower garden and a reminder of yester-years. Also in the garden is the first stone fountain erected in Fountain Park, which was secured by public subscription. Heading the list was Jonathan Hobson, born in Virginia and the first of the family to come to Bowling Green. For over 75 years some of the family of Gen. Hobson have resided at Walnut Lawn. The present owners are Edward W. Hobson, Mary Hobson Beard and Margaret Morehead Hobson.

Gen. William E. Hobson was born Jan. 8, 1843, in Bowling Green where the business University now stands. He was the son of Atwood G. Hobson and Julia Ann Vanmeter Hobson. He served with distinction in the Civil War and after the war finished his education at the Law Department of Union University, New York. He served with the Internal Revenue Department, edited a newspaper in Bowling Green and served as postmaster during the administration of President Hayes.

On March 5, 1873 he married Miss Ida Thomas. She was the youngest daughter of Judge H.K. Thomas. Born to this union were Morehead, Julia Vanmeter, James Thomas, Edward William, Mary Atwood, and Margaret Morehead Hobson.

Excerpts from the Bowling Green News state "Prior to the Civil War, at the age of 16, William Hobson trained a company of Bowling Green boys, known as the Bowling Green Zouaves. He had received his training from a French officer who had been employed as his private tutor. His company made a colorful parade as it drilled around the park and in vacant fields. When war broke out the following year, most of these youths became officers, some in the Union army and some in the Confederate Army, a situation unique to this section of the country.

"Gen Hobson entered the Union Army at the age of 17 and was commissioned Major of the 13th Kentucky Volunteers in 1863 and promoted to the rank of colonel in March of the same year. When he was mustered out a few days before he was 21 he held the distinction of being the youngest brigade commander of the Federal Army.

"The loyal women of Bowling Green and Warren County presented him with a handsome sword inlaid with pearls with engravings of the battles in which he had fought. When his time of service had expired the citizens of Bowling Green petitioned the commanding officer of the state to make him commander of the Post of Bowling Green during reconstruction."

* * *

The "Afterword": These pages are filled with pictures and stories about the lives and the times in Bowling Green during the War Between the States.

"Since I am a descendent of parents, one of whom was on the