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Women of Bowling Green

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Henry Bennett

WOMEN OF BOWLING GREEN

by

Mrs. Mackie Smith Bennett, 1960

WOMEN ARE HERE TO STAY!

THE DURABLE SEX

Women have been the subject collectively and individually of most of the poetry and songs of the world and what artist and sculptors would do without them, it is hard to imagine. They have been praised, exhorted, scolded, pitied, and explained until you would think there was nothing left to say on the subject.

American women in particular have been the target of the harshest criticism; they are accused of strangling their children with silver cords, of making miserable their husbands with their greed extravagance, and irresponsibility, and indeed of corrupting the fine vigor of their country's tradition by their soft and deadly influence.

Th The American woman today must be an expert housekeeper. She must be a wise conscientious and loving mother, always there when the children need her. She must be a useful member of the community informed on political trends and all school matters.

She is expected to read important new books, inform herself on pictures and music for women all the traditional guardian of culture.

And at all times and at all ages she could be if not actually beautiful, good looking, as perfect grooming, a disciplined figure and good clothes can make her. This part is very easy. The advertisements tell you how.

It would not be surprising if women gave up entirely, crushed by the barrage of abuse and advice, and paralyzed by the impossible goals set for them. They don't though. They keep on living-- longer than men. It is indeed a desirable sex.

THE SHELTERED LADY

In this period the Victorian ideal of perfect womanhood grew and flourished about the year 1871. There was a large family, the mingling of many generations, comfortable, spacious homes. American manners were based largely in the European pattern. The American woman was placed on a pedestal even higher than in Victorian England. Practically all European visitors to this country in the mid-nineteenth century expressed astonishment at the extreme difference paid to women in 1889, the unmarried daughter was concerned with the finer things of life, social amenities, travel, the arts (in a modest way.) If the family fortune failed, she might become a teacher, and it would be up to the more prosperous relations to treat her with easy kindness.

In the "Queen of Fashion" a woman's magazine published at the period, says, "The tailor-made costumes are not only the most sensible and suitable costumes for every day wear in public places but there is an air of quality, correct style about them that commends them to general favor. Although the skirt appears to clear the ground, it still has to be held up when the wearer is walking outdoors.

HOW TO HOLD UP A SKIRT

In the days when three yards were a good width for a dress, a deft twitch of the hand sufficed to raise the skirt sufficiently. To raise a skirt successfully requires practice. Place the hand well around to the backs and gather up the folds carefully taking care not to lift the skirt too high. Either the dress is allowed to drag or ineffectual efforts are made to hold it up resulting in ruin and disaster. An evening dress (February, 1896) is made of white satin brocaded with large pink flowers, jeweled passementerie and ribbon garnitures. For the corset cover, the combination corset cover and open drawers, and the night gown, nainsook or fine batiste were the favored materials. Ladies wore hand made underclothes and spent a good deal of time running baby ribbon through the beading around the top, since it had to be removed when the garmets were washed.

One is mildly surprised in looking over fashion notes of the nineties to see how many different gradations of clothes were necessary: simple costumes for morning shopping, more elaborate ones for calling, still more elaborate if one drove to pay the calls, and different degrees of dressiness for theater-going, depending on whether one sat in the orchestra or in a box. The tea gown was just the thing to put on when one comes home tired and weary from an afternoon's shopping or visiting.

The Queen of Fashion, May, 1896, refers to Mrs. William Astor as the widowed American millionaire who gives the most famous dinner parties, and mentions the fact that for these she always dresses in black velvet. The magazine states that when Mrs. Astor's dinners are for younger members of society, she may serve only 12 courses, but when veterans of society are the main guests the full 20 courses are invariably served.

The big houses of the period were ideally suited for entertaining. Every house had a ballroom as a matter of course.

The heavy emphasis on money in the American social scene was criticized notoriously by European observers, but by many Americans as well. In Charles Dana Gibson's book, "The Social Ladder" published in 1902, he does not spare the pen in satirizing the custom of marrying for money or the social aspirations of worrying for money or the social aspirations of the vulgar new rich.

With the introduction of croquet women were brought out of the house to play games and compete with outdoor sports with men which was immensely speeded up by the craze of bicycling. Women were at first scared to try it, but when the safety bicycle with its two wheels of equal size and its light pneumatic tires appeared women took to it eagerly. The costume to be worn on a bicycle, dark blue storm sarge with scarlet cashmere for the chemisette and sash, leggins of tan leather, and a college cap or sailor, but nothing more fancy. In the Queen of Fashion, June, 1896, I wrote "Cycling builds up woman's feeble frame and infuses into her dull and sordid thoughts prospects of a bright and cheerful world. (in quote) (Della Barclay-Carey Lawson)

By the turn of the century (1900) the wealthy had a new sport - automobile. It was a highly uncertain undertaking to attempt to

drive any distance in a car, the dirty roads and lack of wind shields, necessitated the women wearing dusters and a heavy veil tied over the hat. Mindful of the vigors of touring, the makers of the Mannon car in 1907 advertised their product as follows: "Do you want a car in which a woman can tour without fear of exhaustion or without injury to her health? The Mannon is the only car that fully satisfies this requirement." As late as 1910 there were many conservatives who looked askance at a woman driving a car. It was considered just a trifle fast.

Lovely Jennie Jerome, the daughter of a New York banker married Lord Randolph Churchill and started a trend of international marriages which reached such proportions that the term "Dollar Princess" was coined to describe many American girls who were happy to bring Papas' millions to the rescue of ancient but financially embarrassed European estates.

A list of 57 Alliances between American women and foreign noblemen was published in McCall's for November 1903.

FEMINISTS

Although the Victorian ideal of the sheltered lady was generally accepted in 19th century America as representing the most enviable status a woman could have, there was a growing revolt against this concept of respectability by strong-minded individual women. The first public declaration of this revolt was made in July 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, when Lu Cletia Mott, Elizabeth Stanton and a few others organized the first Woman's Rights meeting. Susan B. Anthony was the founder and first president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

When one comes upon a field where the performance of women may be justly compared with that of men, it is interesting to see the results. It may be significant that the best-selling books in the United States between 1852 and 1861 were divided equally between men and women--12 authors were women, 12 authors were men. Uncle Tom's Cabin, John Halifax Gentleman, A Tale of Two Cities, East Lynne, The Battle Hymn of the Republic, were all written by women.

NURSING

Nursing had always been a woman's profession possibly because men do not find it attractive, and it ranked with teaching as a wholly respectable occupation. Francis Eaton Poke writing in 1898, advised girls it took great physical strength to be a nurse and added "The leaving home is a great question to be weighed." It means a complete change in your life--the decision should be made carefully and prayerfully. In 1880 there were only 157 graduate nurses in the country--but think of nurses and nursing schools today--beyond our imagination.

The Theater

The theater like literature has long provided an opportunity for women of talent to distinguish themselves and theatrical history is studied with the names of brilliant feminine stars. Although the profession as a whole was eyed askance by the ultra respectable there have always been actresses of high personal dignity. The brightest woman of the 80's and 90's were Maude Adams, Julia Marlowe, and the lovely Mary Anderson, pride of Louisville and London's darling, Ethel Barrymore, probably the most noted American family of actors, Lillian Russell, famous for her blond and opulent beauty, her magnificence in dress, and her habit of marrying often. She made her debut in Pinafore when she was eighteen. Nan Patterson, a member of the famous Floradora which was produced in 1900 ran 547 performances in New York. I have recently read "The Story of Nan Patterson."

Opera

Nowhere was American reverence for European supremacy in the arts more clearly demonstrated than in the opera. It was popularly believed that of course European artists sang better, and those American stars who achieved the top rank did not venture to sing in this country until they had studied in Europe and made a successful debut abroad. Three outstanding American opera singers--Emma Eames had beauty and versatility--Mary Garden an over night sensation in 1900 when she was called on suddenly to sing "Louise" at the Paris Opera--Geraldine Farrar sang in Paris May 20, 1905. A critic said of her, "her voice is pure and clear, her methods are simple, and, what is rare she can act."

Typewriters and Telephone Operators

The acceptance of the typewriter opened a new world to the American working woman and how she conquered it! In 1870 there were only seven women stenographers in this country. By 1900, thirty years later there were 200,000 and in 1930 over 2,000,000. And as the number of women soared the number of men dwindled. When the women took over, one convenience was missing from modern offices-- a highly brass spitton. From the beginning, women have been particularly adept as telephone operators. Oddly enough although the first telephones were installed in the White House in 1878, it was not until Louise Hachmeister was brought there in 1933 that a woman was added to the switchboard. The theory was that women couldn't keep secrets. Mrs. Hachmeister shot that theory into small bits, and it was not long before she and five women assistants manned the White House telephone switchboards. Even in the late nineties, the telephone was considered an instrument for business, for people had them in their homes, and to issue an invitation by telephone was generally regarded as extremely bad form.

Occupation--Housewife

The lady of the house in America's upper middle class in the Grand-Cleveland era was an executive with a fairly complex organization to handle. There was a nurse for the children, a coachman, a

gardener, a seamstress who spent two weeks in the house spring and Autumn. Nice people ate home made food, bought ice cream, was frowned on. Spring and fall house cleaning were weeks of feverish activity. It was a real compliment to be called a good housekeeper.

Oklahoma Rush

On April 22, 1889 when Oklahoma was opened to white settlers, some 50,000 homesteaders held in check by troops, were waiting on the border. At noon the signal was given and a mad stampede followed. Women as well as men were ready and waiting to join in the rush for the best sites.

Trail Blazers

Did you see on television a few months ago, Nelly Bly.-- "Around the World in Eighty Days." Nelly was a newspaper woman working for the New York World, when she made her spechal journey.

Margaret Sanger--district nurse in the slums of New York-- was instrumental in opening in New York City the first permanent birth control clinic.

Ida Minerva Tarbell--experienced writer with a sound reputation. Her history of the Standard Oil Company is a classic.

Hetty Green--out to make money and so successful was she at this supposedly masculine occupation, that by shrewd manipulation she became known as the greatest woman financier in the world.

Votes for Women

By 1900 women could vote in four states--Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah. In 1919 a bill for woman suffrage was introduced into Congress, and at last the battle was won. Fifty-one years after the first such bill which was ratified the following year 1920, as the 19th Amendment. Ex-president Cleveland wrote an article October 1905 in the Ladies Home Journal, "Sensible and Responsible Women do not Want to Vote." In 1948, there had been only one woman cabinet member. Ruth Bryan Owen was minister to Denmark and Ireland. Jeannette Rankin (over)

No history of women would be complete without the name of Jane Addams. From the time she founded Hull House in 1889, the settlement had a great influence in the civic life of Chicago particularly in connection with the assimilation of the city's foreign-born citizens.

Holidays

Americans have always been a restless lot; "Are you going somewhere, or just traveling?" was a common greeting in the West. In McCall's August, 1913, a delightful vacation could be made by trolley for \$25 or \$30 in a woman's pocket, to travel from Chicago to New

York. The trip took 3 or 4 days--the real joy of a trolley trip lies in the leisurely travel it permits.

Women and War

Women's participation in the Spanish American War was confined to strictly nursing. The picture changed in World War I. Women in some degree took the place of men in the office and factories and the navy stronghold of conservatism opened the door to some 11,000 who enlisted as women (F) the F standing for female. Mary Pickford was the doughboy's favorite movie actress. Between 2 and 3% of the United States armed forces in World War II were women, to total number 400,00. We find such names as Col. Ruth Cheney Streets of the Marines. We have seen women in the armed forces, in the Red Cross, in War plants, in the offices of the war emergency agencies. There was another area in which they contributed to the war effort--by taking civilian jobs that released men for fighting. Working on the railroad and driving taxicabs were not unusual feminine occupations.

The Expanding and Expensive Frontiers

The 1920's tried to produce three characteristic new types--the sophisticate, the flapper, the callerist: the desire to be worldly, the quest of pleasure, and the ambition to aim a personal success in business. In a broad sense the American woman had broken away from the shelter that had protected her mother, she proceeded to cash in on her new advantages to enjoy her social and intellectual freedom to have a good time even if she shocked the neighbors and to get on in the world for her own satisfaction. Issue of McCall's, Feb., 1920--"the ladies are modestly strapless, they are wearing hand-made garmets of batiste or nainsook with Philippine embroidery. The night gown range from \$3.10-\$3.90. The drawers and corset cover were \$2.25 each. No wonder the women of the 90's had small waistes and sat up straight. The corset may not have been America's favorite by scientific poll count but it was worn by most women. Unyielding fabric and strong whalebone kept the wearer rigid, and the lacing at the back adjusted by a strong armed maid or sister after the corset was hooked in front fixed the circumference of the waist at the very minimum the victim could indure. An 18 inch waist was a mark of great bodily beauty.

The Martha Washington Hotel in New York (for women only) was established in 1903 for the peace of mind of nervous ladies, who slept better if they knew there wasn't a strange man in the next room. The employees also were women. Sometimes the hotels were nervous, too, and a woman traveling alone in the 90's was often refused admission unless she had a note of introduction. As late as 1907, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a prominent suffragist, sued the Hoffman House in New York because the hotel declined to serve her dinner on the roof-garden, where she had arrived unexcorted, after six o'clock in the evening.

Conservation Pieces of the 30's

"Gone With the Wind" was published in June, 1936, and shortly thereafter a general topic of conversation was the burning question, Did Scarlett ever get Phill back? A million copies were sold in six months and publishers

put the sale of the book, at 3,000,000. Its distribution in this country surpassed that of Uncle Tom's Cabin, its nearest rival for the top most position among novels in all the history of American readership. "The Good Earth" by Pearl Buck was widely read.

Radio coming of age in the 1930's opened new fields for women. I will mention three who come from widely dissimilar fields. Dorothy Thompson, is listed in Who's Who as a newspaper columnist, lecturer, and radio commentator. Mary Margaret McBride, was an established writer before she turned to radio, but her real reputation was made in the air. Tracie Allen, the doft member of the once popular team, had a remarkable national following since the early 30's. (What of Radio and Television now).

The majority opinion on college education for women in 1871 was expressed by the Rev. Dr. John Todd when he declared "The normal structures, the physiology, the diseases, the habit of thought and feeling of the female properly bans her from the halls of higher learning." There was however a courageous minority who held the opposite view. A prosperous brewer of Poughkeepsie, ~~Brooklyn~~ ^{Albany} Vassar, was one of them. From his speech, I quote, "The novelty and grandeur of the idea arrested by attention. It occurred to me that women having received from her creator the same intellectual constitution as man has the same right to intellectual culture and development." Four years late Vassar College opened then followed Wellesley Smity Blyn Manz and others. Girls who want to college ran the risk of being considered peculiar awesome dangerously radical---or infeminine or all four.

Let it never be said that the more hazardous occupations are for men only. Bee Kyte earned her living by diving from a great height into a small tank.

Annie Edsen Taylor on October 24, 1901, her 43rd birthday, spent 35 rough minutes going over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas. She was a teacher and social worker and became the first woman to cross the Atlantic in an airplane when she made a transoceanic flight with two men. In 1932 she made a solo flight across the Atlantic, and in 1935 she flew across the Pacific alone from Honolulu to California. She was the first woman to make the flight unaccompanied. In 1937, she attempted, with her plane, with Frederick J. Woonan, to fly around the world. Her plane was lost on the flight between New Guinea and Haevland Island in the Pacific, and today her facts remain a mystery.

Women Employed by Airlines

In the 1930's American business made a big discovery: that personable young women were a great asset in jobs which involved meeting the public. And the young women made a corresponding discovery--that such jobs were worth getting. United Airlines began employing women on Mary 15, 1930, and although the airmen at first resented their presence before long all the other airlines had followed suit. Until world war II all women had to be registered nurses and press agents called them "Florence Nightingale of the Alliance." An Air stewardess groomed, gaurteous, diplo matic, healthy,

unmarried, from 21 to 28 years of age , from 5 feet to 5 feet, 6 inches tall, and not over 130 pounds in weight. No wonder they have a way of leaving the service to get married.

Beauty Salons

The business wizard Elizabeth Arden was born Florence Nightingale Graham, Mississippi. Arden arrived in New York from *Toronto* in 1908 and by 1915 had a flourishing business of her own. In 1929 she refused an offer of \$15,000,000 for her world-famous beauty business, and despite the Depression, she opened seven beauty salons and four department store outlets between 1929-1935. Her racing stable is equally successful in 1945 she was at the top of the list of money-earning owners and her Jet Pilot won the Kentucky Derby in 1947.

Maine's Chance

Elizabeth Arden has boarding schools as well as day schools for beauty, where the women of determination (an ample means) can really concentrate on this beauty business. Elizabeth operates 2 schools, one in Maine in the summer, and one in Arizona in the winter--where discipline is maintained in the midst of luxury.

Industries

In today's fast growing and dynamic society more and more citizens are becoming interested in participating in our free democratic capitalistic system through the ownership of industry. In the last several years these numbers have increased at a very accelerated pace and currently there are some 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ million Americans who own their share of American Industry. During this growth it is interesting to note that women shareholders, now represent some 53% of this group and the growth of the women shareholders has been even more enthusiastic than that of their counterparts.

A Political First

For the first time in the history of the United States two women are opposing each other for a seat in the U. S. Senate. The eyes of the nation are upon these qualified women citizens, Senator Margaret Smith Chase, and Miss Lucia M. Cormier's, who have already made outstanding contributions in policy making posts. They have been willing to shoulder a position responsibility for good government.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith, is the Republic incumbent of Maine, and is the only woman to serve in both Houses of Congress. She was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1940 to fill the vacancy created by the death of her husband. In 1943, she was elected to the Senate. A world traveler conferring often with leaders of nations, she has been rated as one of America's best and most effective ambassadors of good will. She has been proposed several times for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Miss Lucia M. Cormier is the Democratic aspirant, Minority Floor Leader in the Maine House for the 1959-1960 term, she is the first woman

to be elected to that position. Head of the modern language department at Stephens High School in Rumford for twelve years, In 1945 went into retail business for herself. 1946-1947 president of the Maine Federation of Democratic Women's Clubs, 1948-1956, Democratic National Committeeman for Maine and Democratic nominee for Congress in the First District in 1950.

Banks Now Have a Feminine Touch

Since it is generally conceded women control about 70% of the nations wealth, it seems only fair that a majority of bank employeed should be women too. Not long ago banks wouldn't hire women. As recently as 1940 men outnumbered their comely colleagues in the banking business three to one. But word finally got around that women and wampum have a natural affinity, and now it's ladies two to one.

The girls are in good standing in the higher circles, too. There are 160 lady bank presidents across the country, and one in ten bank executives is a woman.

There is no doubt banking is now a woman's field.

Josephine Banks, Prestonburg

The first woman dentist in America was Emeline Roberts Jones who became a partner in her husbands practice 100 years ago--1860.

This is the heading of an article I read in a recent magazine?

"There are four million more unattached women in the United States than single men. What are the girls going to do about it? Quoting one paragraph from the article?

"Many widows, divorcees, and single women have gone to the states that have a high percentage of available males. Thousands of elderly women have followed a floodtide of elderly men to Florida. Says an executive of a utility company, "A number of our 65 year old spinsters, pensions in hand, have gone to Florida and finally married. Does these pensions marries pension."

Proverbs

her

Who can find a virtuous woman? for price is far above rubies.
The heart of her husband doth safely trust her, so that she shall have no need of spoils.

She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands.

She riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens.

She girdeth her loins with strength, and strengthened her arms.

She layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands hold the distaff.

She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come.

She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness,

Many daughters have done virtuously but those excellst them all.

Did you know that women will elect our next president?

On November 8, 56 million eligible American women will outvote men in a presidential election for the first time in our history.

From 1948-56 the numbers of women who exercised their right to vote increased by almost 40%. Because of this upward trend, plus the fact that there are now over 3 million more women than men eligible to vote, political scientists predict women will cast over 2 million more votes than men this year. Thus a record women's vote could be decisive in electing our next president.

Influential as the American woman will be nationally, she will be even stronger locally for her political interest increases closer to her home and her family. More than 600,000 active members of women's political clubs, watch closely over the actions of local governments. All in all there are an estimated 20 million women affiliated with 600 organizations dealing with all kinds of civic affairs.

From past successful political experience in her home town the American woman has come to know that her political maturity is a potent asset to her family.

April, 1960--Headlines

Cornell University picks a woman as dean of students.

A few years after Cornell University opened in 1868 a woman applied for admission to the then all-male student body.

Under the stipulation of benefactors Ezra Cornell the institution was to be a place where "any person can find instruction in any subject."

This presented the officials with a problem according to a campus legend, specifically, "Was a woman a "person" and thus qualified for a admission?" After some deliberation, the officials ruled in the young woman's favor.

Now another chapter has been added to the history of the emancipation and advancement of women with the naming of Miss Patricia Cross as Dean of the Students, still predominately a male university (about 8000 men and 2000 women.)

Miss Cross, known as a warm, friendly, outgoing person with a deep and sincere concern for the problems of young people.

At Cornell less than a year she has already become a popular figure on the Big Red campus.

At one time Miss Cross used to play tennis, but the last year as assistant dean, she had little time to devote to it. Looking after 2,000 girls keeps her pretty busy around the clock--Now, with the welfare of about 8,000 young men added to her concern, she faces an even busier future.

Do you ever read Hal Boyle? This appeared a few weeks ago--

In the future more American physicians will wear lipstick. The old public prejudice against lady doctors is abating. Last year about 570 of our medical school graduates were women.

Business Women in Bowling Green

Hotel Managers---

Morehead House: Sarah Armitage, Camilla Herdman, Julia Dury.

Pioneer--Public School Teachers--1883

1. Miss Catherine Garrison--Principal, College St. 1883
2. Mrs. Walker Hines
3. Miss Alice Barr
4. Mrs. Elma Hollingsmith
5. Miss Ada Peart
6. Miss Mag Calvert
7. Miss Mary Dishman
- 8.

Caterers

Francis Kersey--Colored--about 1870
 Wedding Supper--Banquets at Morehead House
 Mrs. Emma Underwood prepared

Doctors in the late 80's site of the Dr. Sara Milsop--Corner of 8th & State--oldest house in B.G. Horse & Phaeton, dressed in black--Hom. Fr. Cinderella Cornell--still living--Dr. Ramsey--Dr. Lillian South--Doctor, Hookworm, State Laboratory--Training of Technicians.

Wedding Menu--prepared and served by Francis Kersey--Feb. 2, 1875 (Colored Caterer)

12 cakes including	
1 wedding cake	\$93.00
Ornaments on Wedding Cake	6.55
3 gal. strawberry icecream	7.50
3 gal. Vanilla icecream	7.50
2 gal. chicken salad	5.00
2 gal. oyster salad	7.00
Rent of dishes	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$128.55

Philadelphia Medical College--still living

Board of Public Health--many hears--State Health Department laboratory consultant.

Nurses

Miss Murdy--Canadian--first registered nurse, 1898--Typhoid fever--epidemics out of town:

Roland Smith, Morton Gaines, Will Irvine
 Ora Porter--colored registered nurse.

Music Teachers

Mrs. Mag Schaffer--about 1889-90. She was very distinguished looking--
 dressed in black, wore a beautiful black silk cape, or Persian shawl.
 Miss Mary Armitage
 Mrs. Alice Hackney--lessons for 50 cents, wonderful personality.

Milliners

Mrs. Amanda Roberts--186 9
 Mrs. Mag Devries--bonnets
 Mrs. Lou Rearden Jack Russell
 Mrs. Mose Sabel- Mr. Sabel-Aint that so Miss Bertha?
 Nell O'Bryan Rileys Bakery

Dressmakers

Mrs. Patillo-1869-70-College St. School
 Mrs. Carrie Taylor-Paris-Potter College
 Sumpter Sisters-Lillie & Mattie

Beauticians

Mrs. Cora Allen Lippincott--egg shampoo--sent to your home-50 cent charge.
 Lena Wilson-Colored-room in Helm Hotel--50 cents-sent to New York with
 Ernamie Naham--died there.

Elks Building

Mrs. Childress was a very versatile woman. She & her husband had
 first automobile in B. G., no top-wore linen duster & veil tied over her
 head. Mrs. Childress was also a beautician, chiropodist, first woman,
 & paper hanger.

Writers:

Eliza Calvert Hall (Obenchain) Aunt Jane-Ernamie Nahm(Arling)
 "Pot With Feeling."

Woman's Rights

Mrs. Carrie Mitchell-Lida Calvert Obenchain
 "Lost Tribe of Israel"

Naturalist

Miss Sadie Price--great love of flowers-corner of 11th & Chestnut-
 violet-unusual-sent to N. York-Violet named for her-Native class-Mrs.
 C. McElroy-May Dishman
 Miss Carrie Patterson-Mrs. Max Nahm-Florence Ragland-Mrs. Will McElroy

Women Barbers

Mrs. Clarence Wright
 Mrs. Floyd Jones

Only registered pharmacists-Mrs. Lola Scates, Hospital Pharmacist--
 Cave City--Franklin

Checker

Margaret Reeves--Piggly Wiggly-- Krogers

Banks

C. National A. National B.G. Trust
 Ollie Gillespie--Clovis Sosh--Lorene Parker

United States Commissioner

Claudia Compton-lawyer (Bells')

Real Estate

The door opened to many-

Mrs. Stella Cassady--Mrs. Ann Motley, Mary L. Lawrence & others
 built many.

From P. C. D. N.
5-15-49

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

For the past seven years McFarland's beach abbreviated to Mac's by the younger generation, has been operated by a woman. For those seven years embracing the war years, Mrs. Robert McFarland has successfully directed a business difficult in many ways for even a man to handle.

One of Bowling Green's popular outing spots, Mac's was originated some 16 years ago soon after Mrs. McFarland's husband, the late Robert McFarlan, bought the site for a summer home. The venture was destined for success for the area was endowed with a wealth of good times enjoyed many years before by the families of Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Potter and Mrs. H. H. Cherry and the late Dr. Cherry, and his friends who frequented their cottages built on the bluffs of Barren river, high above the water's edge.

Mr. McFarland purchased the Cherry-Potter cottage and at the time of his death had started a sturcture next to his own cabin to contain two apartments.

Mrs. McFarland took over the business and finished the apartments, one of which has been leased continously to the same person.

The experiences of other occupations are often profitable in business management and this was no exception for Mrs. McFarland. A graduate of Western where she received the A. B. and M. A. degrees, Mrs. McFarland had many years teaching experience to her credit. She taught in city schools at Princeton, Louisville, and here before joining the faculty of Bethel Womans College at Hopkinsville where she remained seven years.

Activities for the swimming beach, the boat dock and the dance hall get into full swing about the first of April and continue until cold weather again. However, the Cherry cottage is frequently rented during the winter for week-end parties and groups who want to have a "winter pionie."

Mrs McFarland turns tables on the vacation schedule of most people, sticking to business in the summer and tripping in the winter. Last winter she went to Washington, D. C., and Virginia Beach. However, a good part of her offseason time is devoted to preparation for the next season.

Mrs. McFarland employs two life guards and a boy to serve the counter where cold drinks, etc., are sold.

Adhering strictly to her policies of operation, "Mrs. Mac", as she has come to be familiarly known, enjoys the young as well as older people and sees that they have a good time.

Ref. Secretary *Stamen*
BB-WC
V.F.

NELL O'BRYAN HAT SHOP HERE ONE OF OUTSTANDING LOCAL BUSINESSES
PCDN June 19, 1931 P.6.c.3.

One of the best known and most successful business women of the city is Miss Nell O'Bryan, who is located at 446 Main street. Her place has become an institution in Bowling Green and is well known to all our people. She began in a small way with an exclusive millinery business in 1909 and remained in it until 1922 when it became necessary to add an exclusive line of women's dresses and accessories to the millinery business.

Her business was a success from the start and this success marks her as one of the best informed and most expert milliners in the section. She has a natural bent for the business and has given it that attention which could not help making it the pronounced success that it has become.

Miss O'Bryan is a native Kentuckian having been born in Meade county but for years has made her home in Bowling Green. She makes a special effort to give every customer an exclusive model in hats and keeps two expert designers to make them to order. Every hat is thus given special attention and this why she has no dissatisfied customers. At the same time she maintains the only work room in her line of business in the city and it is necessarily a very busy place. She gives employment to a number of people and each one is specially selected because of her qualifications for the work she is to do.

In the matter of dresses the business has grown to formidable proportions. This part of the business as well as the millinery, is given special attention and she is prepared to please all customers in this line. She keeps an expert seamstress to alter each dress where alterations are needed, not only to fit but to give the customer the correct lines, and all this without extra charge. Miss O'Bryan has been in business here continuously for twenty-three years and knows more of the women of this section, perhaps than any other woman in Bowling Green. She is not only known in this city but throughout this entire section for her trade has become decidedly more than local. She makes it a point to keep thoroughly posted in her business and makes numerous trips to the marts of the country where she meets and mingles with people who are in her line. She is a member of the Intra-State Merchants Council, one of the greatest and most extensive organizations that the business men of the country have. It has four thousand members from all sections of the country, and at a meeting at Chicago last year Miss O'Bryan was elected to head the millinery department and presided at all the millinery meetings. She often had from one to one hundred and fifty milliners before her to consider with her the vital questions of millinery.

Bowling Green is fortunate to have Miss O'Bryan listed among her prominent business people.

Key Lib. *Home*
B. G. W. C. - *Miss Nell O'Bryan*
V. F.

MISS NELL O'BRYAN

No higher compliment could be paid to the business ability of Miss O'Bryan than to point out that on March 1, she will celebrate the silver anniversary of her business in Bowling Green.

In celebrating her twenty-fifth year of successful business in this city, Miss O'Bryan will stage a style show at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 1, in the main dining room of the Helm Hotel.

The review will feature the presentation of all the latest creations in the spring trends of ladies' ready-to-wear, and on Saturday, the day following the display, a special showing of the new styles will be held at Miss O'Bryan's hat and gown shop at 910 State street.

When Miss O'Bryan first entered business here, she had only a limited stock of merchandise, but at present she offers to the women of this area one of the most exclusive lines of ladies' ready-to-wear to be found in this section of the state.

Miss O'Bryan is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of this city.

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