Dr. William Morgan, with the University of Louisville, will be in Bowling Green to speak on "Vito Girone and the Legacy of the Beaux Arts". Dr. Morgan's lecture will be presented in conjunction with "Vito Girone: The Beaux Arts Education of an Architect", a traveling exhibit sponsored by the Kentucky Historical Society and the Kentucky Humanities Council. Hosted by the Landmark Association and Kentucky Museum, the lecture will be held at the museum on Wednesday, February 27, 1985 at 7:30 p.m.

This exhibit is a selection of Vito Girone's sketches, ink drawings and renderings from the period 1928 to 1982. Mr. Girone studied at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City, Harvard, Fountainbleau School of Architecture in France and Cranbrook Academy of Art outside Detroit. Utilizing historic architectural styles (mainly classical), his Beaux Arts schooling stressed development of architectural talents through discipline and problem solving. Although Girone received a Beaux Arts education, he applied his knowledge and talents to many types of projects.

Dr. Morgan, a professor at the Allen R. Hite Art Institute since 1974, helped prepare material for this exhibit. A former architecture critic for the Louisville Courier-Journal, he is also the author of various books and articles including the exhibit program from which this article was prepared.
Barclay Building Rehabilitation

Barclay Building, 426 East Main Street

Landmark member Mrs. Mary Ruth Drescher is one of downtown's newest property owners and has recently begun revitalization of the Barclay Building. This building is more widely recognized as the former location of Rabold's Men's Wear and is a significant contribution to the historic district. This rare example (in Warren County) of a Federal style commercial structure is one of only two pre-Civil War buildings known to exist in the district.

The Barclay Building, located at 426 East Main Street, can be documented to 1877. A photograph of the structure taken between 1871 and 1881 shows a two story Federal style commercial building which is undoubtedly the present structure. Because the Federal style was popular in Warren County from 1800 to 1850, this building would seem to be a contemporary of the Younglove Building (1837).

Apparently, the building was constructed by James Barclay. The property had passed to his daughter before 1877 and was owned by his granddaughter in 1895. David J. Rabold purchased the property from the original family in 1918 and it remained in the Rabold family until 1983.

Rabold and Son (later Rabold's Men's Wear) remained a family business until it closed in 1983.

Spring Ramble to Paducah

Join Landmark on Saturday, April 27, 1985 for a bus tour to Paducah! Costs for the trip are $40.00 per person for Landmark members and $50.00 per person for non-members (includes membership).

Tour fees will cover transportation; lunch at Whitehaven, a Greek Revival mansion that has been converted to a welcome center; admission to a decorator show house in the Jefferson Street Historic District; a tour of downtown Paducah with a visit to the Market House Museum at Art Gallery; tours of private homes in the Lower Town Neighborhood; and dinner at the 9th Street House, a Victorian mansion. Be sure to sign up early - participation is limited to 38 people. Deadline for registration is April 12th. For further information, contact the Landmark office at 781-8106.

Make check payable and mail to:
Landmark Association
P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42102-1812

Name(s) ______________________________
Address _______________________________________
City __________________ State ____ Zip _______
Telephone: Home __________________ Office

Enclosed is a check for $ __________ as payment to reserve ______ place(s) due by April 12, 1985.

I T I N E R A R Y

8:30 a.m. - Leave from City Parking Lot - by Mariah's
12 Noon - Lunch and Tour at Whitehaven
1:00 p.m. - Decorator Show House
2:30 p.m. - Tour Lower Town Neighborhood
4:00 p.m. - Tour and/or Shopping Downtown
5:30 p.m. - Dinner at 9th Street House
7:00 p.m. - Depart for Home

R E G I S T R A T I O N
More on Beaux Arts...

During the 19th century, the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris was one of the leading schools of architecture. Richard Morris Hunt and Henry Hobson Richardson were the first Americans to attend this prestigious school. One of the earliest exhibitions to popularize this style in the United States was the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Beaux Arts, meant to represent good taste, blended earlier styles of architecture with a new perception of the urban ideal to create a new urban aesthetic. Influencing the "City Beautiful" movement, this philosophy synthesized classic Greek and Roman styles into a pictorial piece of work suited for large public and governmental buildings.

Popular between 1890 and 1920, characteristics of the style include elaborate massing, symmetry, five-part composition with a dominant central core, coupled columns, flights of steps, advancing and receding planes in the same facade, figure sculptures, and use of flat and arched openings in the same facade.

Landmark members who need to locate old-house parts that "nobody makes any­more" will probably find what they are looking for among the 1,348 companies listed in the new 1985 Old-House Journal Catalog - the "Yellow Pages" of the old-house marketplace. At $6.50 each, Landmark members can save over 50% off the cover price by ordering through the Landmark office. However - We must order no less than five copies before March 15th. Those interested in obtaining the catalog should contact the office at 781-8106 soon.

Rescheduled...

Because of last month's inclement weather, our January meeting was canceled. Dr. Lowell Harrison's program concerning Western Kentucky University's early years has been rescheduled for Wednesday, April 24th at the Kentucky Museum.
Did You Know.....

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards provide sound principles and guidelines for the rehabilitation or restoration of all types of old and historic buildings. Some of the most basic rules to follow are: Keep all important original features. Do not remove or alter historic elements. Do not destroy historical evidence in rehabilitation. Repair significant features whenever possible; when replacement is necessary, use matching materials. Do not create an earlier appearance than the building had. Retain later changes that provide evidence of the building’s history. Avoid abrasive cleaning methods. Get professional help and use recommended rehabilitation handbooks.