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Galloway Structures Adapted for Future Use
by Robin Ziegler

In 1948 Frank and Henry Galloway employed Warren County's most prolific architect, James Maurice Ingram, to construct two modern showrooms on State Street in Bowling Green. Ingram is best known for designing buildings in traditional styles such as Tudor-Revival and Colonial Revival. Why then did Ingram branch out in the 1940s and design two buildings in the Art Moderne and International styles—two buildings that still stand out in Bowling Green both in design and materials? The answer may lie in the influence of the automobile manufacturers and their ideas of using the building itself as a marketing tool.

To understand how Ingram and the Galloways came to the decisions they did, we need to take a step back. J. Bland Farnsworth drove his novelty automobile in Bowling Green in the early 1900s but just three years later, Mr. Farnsworth's noisy one-cylinder automobile found itself in the company of the city's first factory-built automobiles. Although the auto was gaining in popularity it still had to share the road with the horse and buggy. Likewise, the auto showroom shared space already in use. Autos initially could be purchased at livery stables, blacksmith shops and carriage and bicycle stores. As demand grew, some retailers devoted their efforts to the automobile exclusively but even new structures devoted to automobile sales used traditional main street designs and locations. For buildings that did not have rear or side access, a large door to drive the automobiles in and out was added to the front. The traditional exteriors demanded the traditional use of interiors. The front of the building remained as the shop front, the back room was used as a repair shop and upper floors were used for inventory and storage.

During the Great Depression, the dramatic decrease in the sales of new cars came with a scaling down of the dealership's appearance. The impressive and expensive showrooms that manufacturers suggested in the early 1900s made way for modern, stronger, and simpler structures. After the war, auto manufactures' guidelines for auto dealerships became much more specific than just a general look and dealt with issues such as location, exterior...
Architectural Details

- For the first time since this editor came on board, all the articles submitted for this issue of Landmark Report came from other talented authors in the area.

- The Landmark Association is pleased to publish History of the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment: Union Army and offer it for sale. The book is by one of our members, William Michael Wilson. The Eleventh was one of the first groups of men to answer the call to arms in Kentucky at the onset of the Civil War. The regiment’s organizer was Bowling Green’s own colonel Pierce Butler Hawkins. He formed the organization from the Green River counties of Warren, Muhlenberg, Butler, and Edmonson. Together with Lt. Colonel Love and Major E.H. Motley, another Bowling Green son, Hawkins led the regiment in nearly all of the Western engagements, such as The Battle of Shiloh, the campaign in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, The Battle of Perryville, The Battle of Stone’s River, The Siege of Knoxville, the Atlanta Campaign and the Battle of Atlanta. The 400-page book is hardbound, filled with maps and photographs, and includes an index. The book can be purchased from Landmark for $40. To ship the book requires an additional $2.50. Call the Landmark office at 782-0037 and leave a message indicating you would like further information about the regimental history, or e-mail the same information to bglandmark@yahoo.com. We’ll be glad to send you an order form.

- Landmark will issue a new notecard soon. This one depicts city hall, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary next year. The card will be printed on our traditional colored cardstock and the architectural drawing will appear in forest green. Ten cards and envelopes will retail for $4.00.

- If you would like a unique Christmas card to send this year, we still have a good stock of “It’s a Wonderful Life in Bowling Green, Kentucky” cards available. The interior reads: “Seasons Greetings from Southcentral Kentucky.” We are making these available this year for $2.00 for a set of ten with envelopes. This is the best Christmas card deal you will see before the big after-Christmas sales.

- Governor Ernie Fletcher and the Governor’s Office for Local Development (GOLD) announced that 53 cemeteries across the Commonwealth are receiving Cemetery Preservation Fund grants for various activities. The Warren County Cemetery Board received $14,200 which is less than the requested amount but will still go a long way in supporting preservation projects throughout the county.

- Thanks to the efforts of the City of Bowling Green and the Planning Commission the HPB has a new and better organized web presence at www.waphpa.org. Visit the site for up-to-date and archived agendas, minutes, staff reports, application forms and the Design Guidelines. The site also offers additional links and resources for information about the preservation of architecture and our cultural landscapes.

- Dr. Michael Ann Williams, Head of the Folk Studies and Anthropology Department at WKU, was honored at the Kentucky Preservation Review Board meeting at the 2006 Historic Preservation Conference held in Covington last week. Dr. Williams was honored for her years of service to this valuable board that reviews nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

- A Wonderful Life in Bowling Green, Aesth etic Details

- An unusual window incorporated into the building at Galloway Motors.

- An outstanding example of Art Moderne architecture, accentuating the horizontal nature of the building with示范区的曲线。The building also uses the attractive glazed brick found in the Galloway Motors Building. Glass blocks were used frequently in buildings of the era.
increasingly became a specialized creation, a marketing machine itself, not just a place to house cars.

It was not long ago that both buildings were threatened with demolition. Now the Galloway Auto building will be the centerpiece of Circus Square, a multi-use park. The Galloway Tractor building has been bought by Booth Fire and Safety, Inc. The company is using both Federal and State Rebate Tax Credits to re rehabilitate the structure. New signage will play off the Ingram's original designs for the building. The history of the structures and the rebirth story of Booth Fire and Safety will be the topic of an upcoming Warren County Preserves, produced by the Historic Preservation Board and Insight Communications.

Barren River. Ironwood, Riverview, Kinloch, and the Stephens Farms all have similar locations close to the meandering river.

The centerpiece of Circus Square signage as the backdrop Fire and Safety, Inc.

was not glorious will play off itself. The history of the structures and the rehabilitation story of the Galloway Motors garage area showing the Barren River. Tractor Street on September 10th. Although situated on a twentieth century country house with not just a several picnics took the Galloway Motors garage area showing the Barren River. An earlier house on the farm was destroyed; evidence of the nineteenth century house can be seen in the foundation and basement where an earlier fireplace is evident. The steeply pitched front-facing gable roof is mirrored by the small gabled shed over the front door. The prominent brick chimney on the front, the steep roofs, the decorative brick courses that ornament the chimney and the overall proportions of the façade give the house its Tudor Revival character. (Some Tudor Revivals have timber work in the gable ends but Beechmont does not.) Double hung windows topped by flat arches with keystones are grouped in twos or threes to highlight the exterior and provide more sunlight to the interior. The residence has the hallmarks of an architect designed building but the specific name of the designer is unknown.

The overall style of the house fits into the broader theme of Colonial Revival architecture that was prevalent in the United States starting in the early twentieth century. Although many of the colonial-themed buildings resembled eighteenth century brick houses found in the South and popularized by the work at Colonial Williamsburg, other revival styles were also popular such as salt box plans which are associated with New England. Many Tudor Revival houses were constructed in cities during the 1910s and 1920s; Covington Street here in Bowling Green has several examples of smaller Tudor Revival houses. Or, as they are called by some, "revival style" houses. Pattern books and firms such as Sears and Roebuck or Montgomery Ward are associated with New England homes. The Davidsons added electric fixtures, returned the front entry to its original appearance, and repainted the entire interior—to mention just a few projects. Over the past five years, they have done a great deal of landscaping work from erecting fences, removing dead trees and limbs to clearing land. They repaired the dairy barn and added horse stalls. Local stories indicate that the lumber used to construct the barn came from a steamboat that traveled the Barren River.

Eileen and Lori are interested in pursuing more of the nineteenth century history of the house. If you have any information on the house or its earlier inhabitants, please contact one of them.

Beechmont Farm Hosts Landmark's 2006 Annual Picnic by Eileen Starr and Lori Davidson

Lovely beezy trees dripped with Mother Nature's largesse as the annual picnic took place at Beechmont Farm on Old Richardsville Road on September 10th. Although the ground was soggy, the spirits of the attendees weren't as Lori and Dick Davidson hosted the Landmark picnic at Beechmont Farm. The Davids Moss explained their work on the property and guided tours throughout the house.

Beechmont Farm has the look of a twentieth century country house with references to England and the Tudor Revival style. Situated among glorious beezy trees, the house is younger than the surrounding trees which are decoratively situated in front and behind the house. Although the actual construction date of the Beechmont is unknown, it appears to be constructed somewhere between 1910 and 1920. The farm itself is one of several nineteenth-century Warren County homes and farms that are located on the rich soil near the

Kiwonis. An article in the society pages of the paper indicated that there was a very elegant wedding in the library at Beechmont in December of 1920. Eva Whitlock Hoag and M.P. Alfred Pearson were married.

Mrs. Hunt was committed to social and educational advancement and was one of the founders of the Bowling Green Welfare Center, sometimes referred to as the Community Home. She was a charter member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Music and Garden clubs.

Beechmont was purchased by William Miller who had an antique business and a frame shop. Local physician Dr. Prierost purchased the house from the Miller family and started to renovate the house doing a great deal of the work himself. Prierost added a guest house on the property where he and his servant's quarters stood. He also added many of the features to the present library. In 1993, Eli and Susan Jackson purchased Beechmont.

In 2001, Lori and Dick Davidson bought the property and began extensive work. The Davids added geothermal heating to the house, new electric wires, rewired the light fixtures, returned the front entry to its original appearance, and repainted the entire interior—to mention just a few projects. Over the past five years, they have done a great deal of landscaping work from erecting fences, removing dead trees and limbs to clearing land. They repaired the dairy barn and added horse stalls. Local stories indicate that the lumber used to construct the barn came from a steamboat that traveled the Barren River.

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The William H. Campbell House on Detour Home by Stan Regan

Stan and Kelley Reagan own the attractive 1856 two-story frame home located at 1931 Detour Road. The home is considered on "1" style house, named for vernacular houses that were built in "1" Illinois, "1" Indiana, and "1" Iowa. These houses generally are double-pen, double-pile houses, standing double deep and two rooms across in the gable. A center hallway usually includes the staircase to the second floor and hosts front and back doors. William H. Campbell, grandfather of Elvis Campbell—a former mayor of Bowling Green—built the residence. In the twentieth century, the house was part of a large farm, and Mr. Campbell was known to have had an orchard of 1,000 trees on the property. The home is built mostly of yellow poplar, from the floor planks to the rafters.

In 1967, for the last five years doing "discovery" work on the structure and restoring some elements. Reagan notes that the most interesting things found so far are that basements, interior stais, and the doors in the house were not painted a solid color but were faux finished to appear as mahogany grain. The Reagans also learned more about the home's past when a water leak forced them to tear out their living room ceiling and the wallboard from one wall.

Uncovered beneath a layer of sheetrock was the old wall-papered ceilings and wall, which revealed more about how the faux-painted wood trim, ceiling, and walls had been tied together by matching and contrasting colors. Reagan notes that the home probably did not look as much like a plain farmhouse as he had originally thought. Instead, the home probably was decorated richly.

Also during the renovations, the original dining room ceiling in the all of the house was exposed and the rafters and ceiling papers were completely intact from years ago. The ceiling had been lowered in an earlier renovation in the 1970s.

Topmill Wilkerson. Interesting find at the home has been some of the original box locks on the interior doors; one door boasts silver-plated accents on its doorknob. Several doors in the home also had silver-plated escutcheons or "keyhole plates." The Reagans have been active in restoring the home's six fireplaces. He and his older son, Sean, have removed the bricks blocking the living room fireplace. They have cleaned away enough layers of black paint and creosote from the Bowling Green oil well lime to restore it to its natural look.

They intend to do similar work on the largest fireplace, which is located in the original kitchen. The Reagans reopened a fireplace in the dining room and burn wood in it often.
The master bedroom’s fireplace is covered with a plywood board, which Reagan has already removed. The fireplace can be easily restored and does not contain any Warren County limestone. Another fireplace upstairs has been sealed behind plaster. It is somewhat of a mystery, since there is no stone hearth in the floor and a board running across the lower part of the fireplace appears to be original.

An even larger mystery remains with a fireplace in another bedroom. That fireplace is completely behind a wall, but its brick hearth is evident in the floor. Reagan is confident that it can be restored with little effort. He is optimistic that he can restore the fireplaces’ abilities to do what they were intended to do—emit a glowing flame. Options being explored are electric logs and thermostatically controlled gas logs, either of which may be used as supplemental heat.

Another ongoing project involves removing layers of paint from the stairs and restoring the woodwork to the original. The master bedroom’s fireplace is covered with a stone-laid wall and six solid stone steps leading to a hole of water. A narrow stone slab is in the back yard was found under about six inches of soil, but no one has been able to determine what it may have been.

Reagan also has identified the locations of the original front walkway, an old concrete cistern in the back yard, and a drilled well in the driveway. He also knows the general whereabouts of an old privy. And, yes, he has even found the burn pit where prior residents dumped and burned their garbage in the 1960s!

The Campbell House, located on Detour Road, is now owned by Stan & Kelsey Reagan.

Another fireplace upstairs has been removed, and now the walls but its brick hearth is evident in the floor. Reagan is confident that it can be restored with little effort. He is optimistic that he can restore the fireplaces’ abilities to do what they were intended to do—emit a glowing flame. Options being explored are electric logs and thermostatically controlled gas logs, either of which may be used as supplemental heat.

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Though the creation of his home out of the materials that were available to him, Dr. Moxley has left on artfact for us to rigorously analyze to understand its maker’s mind and the communities aesthetics. If we do not take the proper steps to preserve the house for future use, whatever that may be we will lose one of the most important examples of folk art in the Bowling Green-Warren County area.

The history of the unfortunate man’s case as given to Dr. Jepson by himself and his brother, who came up from his home in Warren County is as follows:

Mr. Isbell, who was a prosperous farmer in Warren County, about eight or ten miles from the place where this case occurred, one morning about six weeks ago, when a dog belonging to him bit one of the hogs. Attempting to strike the dog, the animal turned and snapped at him, biting him through the thumb. After biting him, the dog ran off and was killed a few days later in Allen County. In about eight or ten days the dog died in spasms, and this alarmed Mr. Isbell, who remembered that his dog had been bitten last summer by another mad dog which had to be destroyed. It seemed to have been mad itself, and his horse and went to see Mr. Ed Edmunds, who was known to possess a mad stone and after having it applied to the wound returned home.

Mr. Jepson of the Glasgow Weekly Times in 1885, Mr. E.A. Edmunds was the possessor of the only mad stone in Warren County. He bought it about 1878 from Mr. J.F. Boatman, whose grandfather brought it from Virginia in the year 1808. It has been successfully applied to mad dog and other poisonous bites. Mr. Edmunds esteem the stone very highly, and it would require a huge amount to induce him to part with it. Among others, it was effectively applied to Miss Isaac Scribner who lived on Boyd’s Creek, near the oil well many years ago, for a dog bite.

Last week Mr. Isbell’s arm had commenced swelling and giving him pain, he wanted to try another application of the mad stone. He got to Mr. Edmunds late in the evening, and at supper he complained of difficulty in swallowing. A little while after starting to take a drink of water, the sight of the water threw him into a spasm. Dr. Simmons was then sent for but was unable to relieve the unfortunate man, who continued to have convulsions at intervals all night. The next day Dr. Jepson arrived, and the physician gave Mr. Isbell an injection of 60 grms of chloral.

He complained of great thirst, but could not swallow water, or for that matter could not swallow anything, as all muscles of deglutition seemed to be paralyzed. Water was put into a bottle and a cloth wrapped around it to conceal the sight of it. The suffering man tried to put it in his mouth, but his attempts were in vain. He claimed to be able to smell the water but was unable to get it into his mouth by means of a rubber bulb a few drops of water were forced into his throat, but the result was to cause another convulsion. He could not even swallow his saliva. His hearing seemed to be very acute, and the slightest noise in the room made him wild, while the mere sight of a fly moving across his vision startled him. He also begged anyone approaching his bedside to move slowly in coming toward him. He could hear even the slightest rustling of the air in adjusting the cover over his bed, and he begged them to do it carefully, so as not to frighten him. It made shiver as with great caution they moved the bed clothes and opened the door to his room ever so noiselessly. He is unable to open his eyes, but in his rational moments he can use it sufficiently to articulate his words. The pupils of his eyes are greatly dilated, and he complains of a severe headache.

His physicians could do nothing for the unfortunate man and said he could not possibly recover. Dr. Jepson said he could become violent and instructed those attending him to prepare themselves so that they would be able to restrain him in the event he did. He thought the man may live several days and he would then die of exhaustion. The man’s fear and suffering were terrible and difficult of description.

He died on a Sunday night at 7:00 at Mr. Ed Edmunds’ farm. His sufferings at the last were not very great, and he was kept constantly and thoroughly under the influence of opiates.

An unknown author reported: John Owen was supposed to have a mad stone that was fund on the Mad River in South Carolina. The family story is that he cut it into pieces, with one of them being passed down to his grandson, and the other going to John Boatman, who may have been a son of the person who sold him the stone.

John Boatman traded to old Mr. Ed Edmunds for a cow. It wasn’t supposed to go out of the Doyle, Gardner, or Boatman families, but it did.

The stone was kind of like a honey comb. You soaked it in sweet milk, then put it on the wound, and if the animal was mad it would stick there, and if it was not it would fall off. Sometimes it would stick awhile and fall off, and you would have to put it in milk again and continue doing this until the milk quit turning green. This meant the all poison was out.

In March 1907 it was reported that nearly 500 persons, 470 to be exact, had the famous Edmunds mad stone applied to bites by rabid dogs. The report that the stone had been taken to Louisville was incorrect, as Mrs. June Pierce (widow of E.A. Edmunds) at the old E.A. Edmunds homeplace still had it in her possession.

In 1912 it was reported that Edmunds’ mad stone had been applied to 542 persons.

Today the whereabouts of the mad stone are not known.

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**Warren Countian Died of Hydrophobia in 1890**

(Editor’s Note: This article appeared in July-August 2006 issue of Kentucky Explorer. It was a newspaper clipping from the Glasgow Weekly Times and was submitted by Martha P. Harrison of Fountain Run. I think you will enjoy reading about this interesting Warren County case.)

The afflication of W.T. Isbell was pronounced a genuine case of hydrophobia by Dr. J.J. Jepson of Warren County, Kentucky, who was called to consult with Dr. Walter Simmons, the physician attending the sick man. At this time (1890) this is the only case ever known in Warren County and probably in this section of Kentucky of a human being afflicted with hydrophobia.

Denise Tidwell

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**CALENDAR**

**Holiday Ornament Workshop**

November 11 10:00 – 2:00 p.m. (stop in anytime)

Call 782-0037 or 843-0972

Free, but you must pre-register

Sponsored by Landmark, the HBP, & Kentucky Library Museum

**Tour of WKU Campus**

November 11 10:45 a.m. – 12:45 p.m.

Call 782-0037 or 743-5083

$10 (includes lunch), must pre-register

**Christmas Tour of Homes**

December 2 11:00 - 5:00 p.m.

with locations to follow

**Valentine Tea**

February 11

Hines Home on Elm Street
A Century of Symphony
by Jonathan Jeffrey

In 2008 the Bowling Green Western Symphony Orchestra (BGWSO) will celebrate a century of providing learning opportunities for students and volunteers as well as entertaining and educating the public about the joys of orchestral music. BGWSO's history is indirectly linked with the development of WKU's music department.

The first catalog for the Western Kentucky State Normal School, published in November 1906, listed only four music classes: Common School Music—Methods & Training, Sight Singing, Piano, and Voice. The faculty, consisting of W.L. Gehbort and Irene Russell, encouraged students to participate in various performance ensembles, including the Choral Society, the Glee Club, and the Normal School Orchestra. During the Normal's first year of operation, 275 students enrolled in music courses, most of these were future teachers. Western's budget request to the General Assembly the following year suggested a special appropriation of $600 for the music department. Of that amount $250 was earmarked "to purchase a new piano for the music room."

The growing institution could not afford instruments for the students. A 1909 catalog noted: "If new students desire to become members of the band [orchestra], they will have an opportunity to do so. It will be a good idea to bring with you any instruments you may play. There will be no extra charge for this work." It is doubtful that the group performed for an audience more than once a semester.

With delusions of grandeur perhaps, Western introduced the new "director of the School of Music", Professor A.W. White, in the fall of 1909. He instituted a schedule of concerts including both vocal and instrumental music, but the programs concentrated on solo and small ensemble performances. The first program that has survived from that era that includes the Normal School Orchestra is dated November 9, 1909. The group performed ""Over the Waves"" by Juventino Rosas. No doubt the Orchestra had performed before, but no documentation survives to authenticate that fact.

The Orchestra became a much more vibrant part of the school and the community when Professor Franz J. Strahm was hired as the "Dean of the School of Music" in 1910. Strahm immediately scheduled orchestral performances throughout the academic year, invited exciting music celebrities to campus, and began an annual May Festival. The Festivals were well attended, filling Van Meter Auditorium with over 2000 eager listeners. They also brought great recognition to Western's music department. These elaborate affairs were quite expensive; in 1916 a local paper reported that "more than $3000 has been expended in bringing to Bowling Green" the featured performers that May.

Since the Strahm era, Western has enjoyed an enviable reputation in music education. The BGWSO has been a vital part of that experience. Although the public was always encouraged to attend concerts, the community did not have a sense of ownership of the orchestra and did not financially support it as an arts group in their community. For several decades the Bowling Green Community Concert Association helped bring various vocal groups and performers to the city, including performances by various orchestral groups and solo vocalists and instrumentalists. Because of budget constraints in the early 1980s, the Western Symphony Orchestra was threatened with extinction. A cadre of interested citizens banded together to help support the symphony both financially and with their attendance. The "Premier Concert" of the BGWSO was performed on October 18, 1982 under the directorship of Gary Dilworth in the recently renovated Capitol Arts Center.

With a new community venue, BGWSO's financial coffers benefited, but a critical need for more funds existed. Gradually, it became clear that a new organization was needed to support the orchestra with strategic planning, volunteers, and fundraising. BGWSO was officially incorporated in 1986 as a non-profit corporation responsible for "promoting and fostering music, dance, arts and other cultural activities for enhancement of the social welfare of the community." The BGWSO's broadened scope has allowed it to provide interesting and entertaining programming for the Bowling Green community and region for more than a century. It has held great promise for this important arts organization.

**Brief Post Office History**

(Editors note: Taken from a Open House program dated Saturday, November 19, 1983)

The first post office in Bowling Green was in the home of George Moore, one of the founders of the city. This obliging, hospitable person owned the only house in town about 1790. He opened his house to travelers so often that his house became a tavern. This house was at Big Spring in what is now Spring Street. It stood at the back of the present Main Street side of Fountain Square. To this house came the first couriers and later stagecoaches. Quite naturally, people collared there for mail and lost and found mail to await the arrival of the stage. The first postmaster was, therefore, George Moore. The date of the first report from Bowling Green Post Office was April, 1802 and was signed by George Moore. This was a man of many activities and found it necessary to delegate the duties of postmaster to James Brown, Jr., on January 11, 1803. Mr. Brown served until October 11, 1805, when John Phileus assumed the duties and served exactly one year and was succeeded by William Gatwood who served over four years. He resigned on January 1, 1811, to be replaced by Adolphus Hubbard who served only six months. On July 1, 1811, he transferred the office to Leander Sharp. On August 27, 1813, the first officially appointed Postmaster, David H. Robinson, was appointed.

In 1837, Thomas Quigley erected the building which now stands at the southeast corner of Main and State Streets. This building, recently occupied by Williams Drugs, in a fine example of early American architecture. The front, facing on State Street, has been "modernized" so often that it is not now representative; however, if you will stand in the Citizens National Bank lobby and look across to the Main Street side of the building, you will see the architectural lines that you might expect in Annapolis and Williamsburg. The old handmade brick, the gable roof -- you can almost imagine a stagecoach pulling up to the door.

The post office was moved to the corner of Main and State upon the completion of this (Quigley) building. Charles D. Morehead was Postmaster at that time. One must remember that Bowling Green was a very small town; and the post office was in a storeroom surrounded by the various items of hides, tallow, molasses and the like.

Joseph L. Younglove's drugstore business occupied the building in 1848, and he became Postmaster on January 23, 1849, serving until May 26, 1853.

With the coming of the railroad to Bowling Green, the little village set out to be a city. The mail received was picked up, and it was decided to give the town a post office of its own. The post office was located in the Cook Building near the courthouse on the south side of the Court Street (now Tenth Street). The post office was on the side of the building, facing the courthouse on the west, accessible by the awning down the side of the building leading off Tenth Street.

Next, it was suggested that a more central location would be practical, likewise that the post office should be more in the vicinity of the railroad station, which was then at Main and Adams Streets. Accordingly, a new building was erected and known as the Covington Block at the northwest corner of Center and Main Streets. The post office was in the corner storeroom. Postmaster Edward U. Fordyce was in charge of postal operations at Main and Center in 1879.

About 1912, the government decided to erect its own building in Bowling Green; and this building was constructed on the old "Jockey Lot" across the street from the Covington Block. This is today's location of the beautiful Federal Building [Natcher Federal Courthouse]. On September 29, 1962, the Bowling Green Post Office was moved to its current location at 311 East 11th Street.

"I look forward to an America which will not be afraid of grace and beauty, which will protect the beauty of our natural environment, which will preserve the great old American houses and squares and parks of our national past, and which will build handsome and balanced cities of our future."

John F. Kennedy
October 26, 1963

October 2006
Landmark Report 11
Perhaps you could pass this newsletter along to someone you think would be interested in supporting Landmark’s efforts in historic preservation advocacy.

I (we) want to support the Historic Preservation efforts in Bowling Green and Warren County.

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

Checks should be payable to: Landmark Association
P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42102-1812