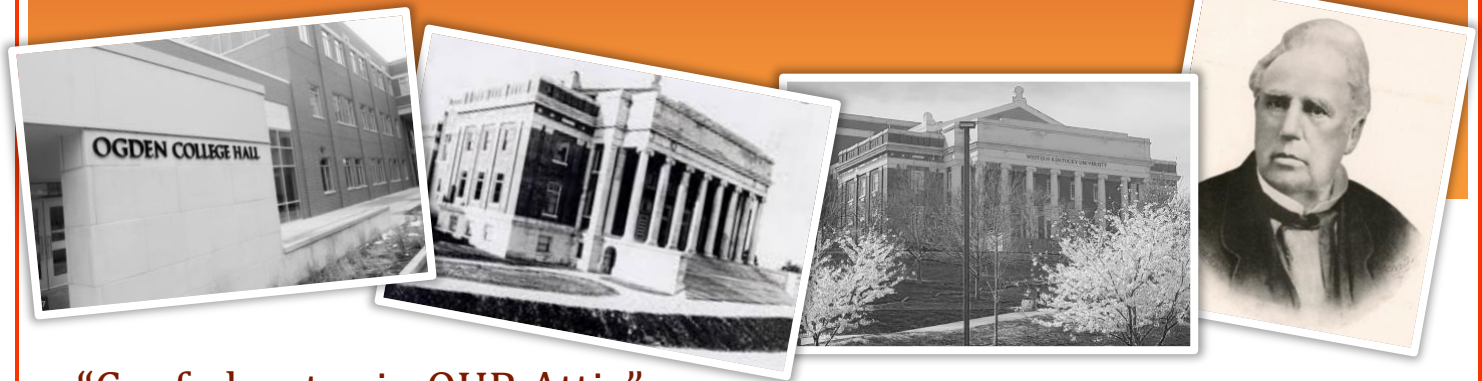


Confederates in OUR Attic

A Campus Conversation



“Confederates in OUR Attic”

The WKU Diversity, Equity, & Inclusive Workgroup hosts “Confederates in OUR Attic,” a Deliberative Dialogue concerning named campus buildings. Should we rename buildings named after slave-owners? Should we end the tradition of naming campus buildings, period? Should we consider these buildings named after slave-owners simply part of our history? Are there other options?

What **IS** Deliberative Dialogue?

Deliberative workshops are facilitated group discussions that provide participants with the opportunity to consider an issue in depth, challenge differing opinions, and develop views/arguments to reach an actionable position. These workshops are similar to focus groups, although there tends to be more focus on deliberation. Each session will last approximately two hours.

“Deliberative dialogue is a form of discussion aimed at finding the best course of action. Deliberative questions take the form “What should we do?” The purpose is not so much to solve a problem or resolve an issue as to explore the most promising avenues for action.” ([Scott London](#)).

“How does this dialogue work?”

Participants will be given an issue guide to review prior to the workshop as well as a shorter form that frames the questions to be discussed. In groups, moderators will lead breakout sessions in civil conversations around the issue of WKU named buildings. The actionable position of each group will be shared with all participants at the conclusion of the workshop.

“Dates & Times”

Session 1: October 9, 2:30pm - 4:30pm

Session 2: November 19, 4:30pm - 6:30pm

(Zoom links and material will be sent prior to the sessions)

SLAVERY AND CONFEDERATE CONNECTIONS

ROBERT OGDEN, PLEASANT J. POTTER, CHARLES J. VAN METER

By David Lee, WKU University Historian

Slavery played an important role in the early history of Warren County, Kentucky. In 1860, the county had a total population of 17,320 people of whom 5,318 were enslaved, about 30% of the county's residents. The 1860 Census listed 792 Warren County residents as slaveholders. The county was also home to 203 free Black people. The production of tobacco was by far the largest agricultural enterprise in the county, and river commerce was a growing part of the local economy. Both made extensive use of enslaved labor. The builders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which connected those two cities through Bowling Green, also used enslaved labor.

Robert Ogden

Born into a slave holding Virginia family in 1796, Ogden came to Warren County, Kentucky, in 1815. "Robert Ogden's sole aim in life," his step-daughter Angela Rochester Strange wrote, "was to die rich." Ogden had limited success in reaching that goal until he married Georgianna MacDowell Rochester, a wealthy widow, in 1836. The couple had a child who died within a year, and Georgianna herself died in 1839. Although Georgianna had three surviving children from her first marriage, one of them, Angela Rochester Strange, remembered, "Through kindness, [Ogden] won the confidence of the children, giving him the opportunity of handling unmolested, the property, so he did die rich." Ogden invested successfully in land and horses, and slavery played a major role in his prosperity. Strange estimated that Ogden and the Rochester children collectively owned about 200 slaves. The 1860 Federal Census shows Ogden himself enslaving about 40 people. That same census recorded his personal wealth as \$125,000, including the value of the people he was enslaving. Ogden died in 1873.

The 1870 United States Census described Ogden as a "retired farmer" with a personal wealth of \$70,000. That same year, Ogden prepared a detailed will that included bequests to several individuals, including \$500 to "my old trusty and tried former slaves Charles and Charlotte his wife," \$500 in trust "for the use and benefit of a blind colored boy named Beverly son of my former slave Eliza," five bonds of \$1000 each to be placed in trust "for the use and benefit of my former servant colored woman Ellen mother of Tom and Victoria," and \$20,000 to be invested by the trustees "for the use and benefit of Tom and Victoria son and daughter of the aforesaid colored woman Ellen"

Ogden directed that the bulk of his estate go to create a college. Although he expressed a preference for a men's school, he left the decision about building a school for men or women in the hands of his executors. In either case, the school should be named for him. He further directed that \$50,000 go toward acquiring land and constructing buildings, but he also directed that a portion of his estate be used to provide tuition

scholarships for students. Although he insisted that “I do not mean to express any prejudice against any citizen of Kentucky who may be of foreign birth,” Ogden stipulated that the tuition scholarships should only go to “the children of native born white American Citizens.”

Ogden’s will surprised his family and stirred some resentment. “He was a self-made man and took pride in telling he never rubbed against a college wall,” Angela Strange wrote. “Six weeks numbered the extent of his school days.” Strange clearly resented her step-father’s action: “‘Ogden College’ is endowed to perpetuate his memory, which may be considered an honor, but which we do not enjoy, considering we were robbed to accomplish that honor, so let his name slide.”

Ogden’s decision to use his wealth to start a school may reflect the influence of his friend and attorney, William Voltaire Loving. As a young man, Loving studied at the University of Virginia and claimed to have been the last person to leave Thomas Jefferson’s grave site after Jefferson’s funeral in 1826. In his history of Ogden College, James Cornette speculates that Loving and his son, Hector V. Loving shaped Robert Ogden’s thinking about financing a school. Ogden’s will named the Lovings as executors of his estate, and Hector Loving became the first Ogden College Regent.

Ogden College opened in 1877 with about a hundred students. At least two of its most influential and longest-serving faculty members were Confederate Army veterans. William Perry, a Confederate Brigadier, taught English and History at Ogden for eighteen years, and William Obenchain, a junior officer who served as an engineer in the Confederate Army, taught Math for thirty-eight years. Obenchain also served as Ogden’s President from 1883 to 1906.

Ogden’s enrollment was always small, and its financial situation became increasingly precarious, especially after the state established Western Kentucky State Normal School near the Ogden campus in Bowling Green. By the 1920s, the college also faced serious accreditation issues. In 1927, the boards of the two schools agreed to a merger, and the Ogden trustees leased the land and buildings rent-free to what was by then Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College. The original twenty-year lease took effect on January 1, 1928, and was renewed in 1947 for another ten years, and another ten in 1956. When Western began planning the construction of a new science building a few years later, however, the institution was cautious about initiating a major construction project on land it did not own, so it sought a longer lease period. A new agreement that took effect on June 1, 1960, established a ninety-nine year lease expiring on May 31, 2059. In connection with the new lease agreement, Ogden Foundation officials sought to clarify the legal status of the will’s restrictions regarding “native born white American Citizens.” Accordingly, they filed suit in Warren Circuit Court, and Special Judge Parker Duncan ruled that provision was no longer legal.

Pleasant J. Potter

Potter was born in Warren County in 1820. His father, Frederick, began to acquire slaves in the 1820s, and the boy grew up in a slave holding family. In 1860, Frederick Potter owned twenty-two slaves, and the 1860 Census estimated his worth at nearly \$100,000. In 1845, Pleasant Potter married Julia Hill, also from a slaveholding

family. By 1850, at the age of thirty, Pleasant Potter owned six slaves, and he also owned six slaves in 1860. That year he had an estimated wealth of about \$26,000. Potter was a farmer and surveyor, and he also took an active role in public affairs and economic development throughout his life. He served as Warren County Sheriff, as Bowling Green Water Commissioner, and as a member of the General Assembly. A champion of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, he served on the L&N board and invested in Bowling Green Woolen Mills which was managed by his nephew.

Potter opened Potter's Bank in 1869. Occasionally making philanthropic gifts, he purchased a downtown theatre in 1887 and renamed it the Potter Opera House, and he supported the construction of a new Methodist Church on State Street. His most notable gift, however, came in the field of education for women. In 1889, Bowling Green was struggling to provide education opportunities for young people, particularly young women. When Cedar Bluff College in Woodburn closed, a group of men set about establishing another school for young women in the Bowling Green area. Using a process that was common at the time, they drew in investors by selling subscriptions in the enterprise for \$25. When their fundraising efforts fell short, the group approached Potter about increasing his subscription. At that time, Potter also served on the board of Henry Hardin Cherry's Southern Normal School. He agreed to provide \$5000, an amount that made the project viable. At that time, Potter had eight granddaughters, which perhaps made him particularly sympathetic to this project. The other investors expressed their appreciation by giving the new school Potter's name—Potter College for Young Ladies.

Like Ogden College, Potter College struggled with enrollments and finances, and it closed in 1909 only twenty years after its founding. By that time, the President of the newly established state normal school, Henry Hardin Cherry, had decided to move the school away from downtown, and he settled on the Potter College location on Vinegar Hill. The state purchased the Potter College campus including its two buildings—Recitation Hall and the President's Home—as well as some surrounding land in 1909. With the completion of what is now Van Meter Hall, the normal school moved to the new location on February 4, 1911.

Potter died in Bowling Green in 1915.

Charles J. Van Meter

Van Meter was born into a Warren County slaveholding family in 1826. His father, Jacob Van Meter, owned 21 slaves in 1860 and operated substantial farming interests. For a time, Charles Van Meter managed his father's farms, including his enslaved labor force. In 1856, Van Meter, with his brother and an associate, built a steamboat and developed a very successful river transportation business headquartered in Bowling Green. The 1860 Census recorded his personal wealth as \$13,000. When the Civil War began, Van Meter served the Confederate Army as a civilian contractor transporting provisions and mail to Confederate forces. Van Meter's steamboat business flourished after the war, making him wealthy. In 1878, he married Kate Moss Woodall. Her four brothers served in the Confederate Army, one of whom was killed in action. Both Van Meter and his wife were active in Lost Cause organizations after the war. Kate Van Meter served for many years as President of

the Bowling Green chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Charles Van Meter provided financial support to the Jefferson Davis Home Association, an organization seeking to memorialize Davis at his birthplace in Todd County, Kentucky.

Van Meter provided important financial support for the Southern Normal School and Western Kentucky State Normal School, support that earned the gratitude of President Henry Hardin Cherry. When a disastrous fire in 1899 destroyed the school's building, Van Meter's financial support made possible the construction of a distinctive castle-like structure that housed the school until it moved to the Hill in 1911, a gift that President Cherry said made it possible for the school to survive. When Western Kentucky State Normal School opened in 1906, Van Meter received the largely honorary title of Chancellor. At a chapel session in 1908, a Western student, Herman L. Donovan, presented Van Meter with a cane symbolizing how the school had leaned on him. A few years later, the school named the auditorium in the new building on its hilltop campus for him. The building as a whole was named for him in 1968 with the Board of Regents noting in particular a financial gift of \$5000 that Van Meter had made "at the beginning of Western's life as a public institution." When Van Meter died in 1913, Henry Hardin Cherry served as a pallbearer.

Sources

Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky of the Dead and Living Men of the Nineteenth Century (J. M. Armstrong and Company, 1878).

Confederate Veteran Magazine

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James Cornette, **A History of the Western Kentucky State Teachers College** (Doctoral Dissertation, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1938)

W. P. Greene, **The Green River Country** (J. S. Reilly, 1898)

Jesse Butler Johnson, "The History of Ogden College," (MA Thesis, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1929)

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Angela Rochester Strange, **House of Rochester in Kentucky** (Democrat Printing Company, 1889)

Kenneth H. Williams and James Russell Harris, "Kentucky in 1860: A Statistical Overview," **The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society** (Autumn, 2005), pp. 743-764.

Western Board of Regents Minutes, 1927, 1968

United States Federal Census, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870

University Archivist Suellen Lathrop provided a great deal of information including a copy of Robert Ogden's will, obituaries of Potter and Van Meter, and a letter from Herman Lee Donovan to Kelly Thompson describing the cane presentation.

**THE PRECEDENT:
What have other campuses done?**

NOTE: There are dozens of these cases. The following are highlighted for examples only. The text of the articles, news reports/stories, webpages are copied full-text and linked.

George Mason University:

Full-text Article copied from [Diverse Issues in Higher Education](#)

by [Sara Weissman](#)

Four years ago, at George Mason University, Black students in the honors college started asking questions: Who were the slaves of George Mason IV, the 18th-century Virginia lawmaker whose name marks the school, and what were their lives like?

Those discussions turned into a research program, which culminated in the Enslaved People of George Mason Memorial Project, a plan to add monuments commemorating George Mason IV's slaves in the center of campus next year.

"The lives and experiences of these individuals have just been, in some ways, erased or forgotten about," said Julian Williams, George Mason University's vice president of inclusion and diversity. "These were people. They were human beings, and they just happened to have been born at a time when they were enslaved. But they still have stories, and what we wanted to do is to help bring their stories to the forefront."

In 2016, when students started to interrogate the legacy of the school's namesake, history professors Dr. Benedict Carton and Dr. Wendi Manuel-Scott were eager to foster students' curiosity. They applied for an undergraduate research grant through the university to run a 2017 summer program aimed at uncovering the lost histories of the more than 100 slaves that George Mason IV owned.

Five undergraduates from different majors came together to tackle the project. They read 15 books over the course of two weeks to get a grasp on the history of slavery in Virginia before each student took on their own research focus.

Then, "we let them loose," said Manuel-Scott. After trips to courthouses and archives, the group rejoined to present their findings and created a website to share them with the public.

"The types of questions that students were bringing to the archives created new discoveries because they were centering questions that centered Black lives and Black experiences," she said.

Impressed with students' work, the project was fresh in Manuel-Scott's mind when she gave a keynote speech for incoming freshmen that August. When she mentioned the program in her address as an exemplar of

undergraduate research, the university's president at the time, Dr. Angel Cabrera asked for a meeting with the students.

They showed him around Gunston Hall, George Mason IV's historic home, and "shared their dreams out loud," Manuel-Scott said, to have their research leave a lasting mark on campus through a memorial. Then, "the stars aligned in the most beautiful way."

It so happened that the university was already planning a redesign for the center of campus, Wilkins Plaza. So, the memorial - designed with the help of architects, historians and public art experts plus student feedback - was added to the plans.

Manuel-Scott described the future memorial as "multiple moments of reflection." Life-size bronze panels will commemorate Penny, a 10-year-old girl enslaved at Gunston Hall, and James, George Mason IV's personal servant, with the names of other slaves inscribed. A statue of George Mason IV already on campus will be put on a brick base which includes a model of a brick found on his property with a slave's thumbprint. It'll also feature quotes that showcase the paradox of his writings about freedom and his slave ownership.

At a school like George Mason, where 40% of students are people of color, "so many members of our community have identities that have been marginalized or oppressed," Manuel-Scott said. "A memorial can't do all the work, but it is a part of the repair work. It is a part of acknowledging wounds."

For her, the university is the perfect place to engage in that process of repair.

"If a university can't do that, where will that work get done?" she asked. "Education is about asking those critical, complicated, messy questions."

George Mason University is one of many higher education institutions currently wrestling with the moral faults of its paragons and past. For example, last year, after years of discussion and planning, the University of Virginia constructed a memorial to the enslaved laborers that built its Charlottesville campus. Georgetown University announced it would fundraise to offer reparations to the descendants of slaves sold by the school's founders. Virginia Theological Seminary and Princeton Theological Seminary also created reparations funds to make amends for their institutional ties to slavery.

Williams emphasized that every university has its own history, so there's no one-size-fits-all answer for how to contend with it. The self-reflection process for a school like George Mason University - founded in 1949 - won't be the same as that of a university that profited from slavery or used slave labor on campus.

But every university needs to "ask tough questions," he said. "Be brave. When we think about who we're supposed to be as institutions of higher education, we have to ask these questions. We can't be afraid of image or what will our donors say ... Educational institutions, we should be on the right side of history."

Sara Weissman can be reached at sweissman@diverseeducation.com.

George Mason University Decision/Solution:

THE ENSLAVED CHILDREN OF GEORGE MASON PROJECT

PROJECT WEBSITE

EXCERPT COPIED FROM WEBPAGE: Gunston Hall Plantation overlooks the Potomac River. Whether by boat or land, anyone who approaches the property can observe its grandeur. The inside of the manor house is just as impressive. Delicately carved wood and expensive wall paint reflect the status of a colonial gentleman who generated considerable wealth. An early American patriot, George Mason IV (1725-1792) called Gunston Hall home, and it was there that he likely conceived of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which provided language for the first ten amendments of the Constitution. This grand figure now stands in statue form on the Fairfax campus. His last name graces university t-shirts. Nowhere do we find information that George Mason was a committed slaveholder. Our institutional namesake enslaved many individuals, including girls and boys, and never freed them.

Patriarchal power defined George Mason IV's life. He fathered a big family, married twice, and owned more than 100 people of African descent with no legal claim to their humanity. Mason voiced opposition to the slave trade but did little to undermine slavery. Most important, this prominent advocate of liberty was largely silent about the violent oppression of America's fundamentally unfree institution.

By closely examining public, family and personal records, the Enslaved Children of George Mason (ECGM) project hopes to illuminate the 18th-century histories of African Americans living on the Gunston Hall Plantation just miles from our dormitories.

OTHER LINKS (GEORGE MASON):

George Mason University [PROJECT PAGE](#)

George Mason Honor College & Gunston Hall [PROJECT PAGE](#)

George Mason Memorial Fund [PROJECT PAGE](#)

News: [George Mason Erects Memorial](#)

News: [University Project to Address Slavery](#)

Yale University:

Valerie Pavilonis | valerie.pavilonis@yale.edu

Full-text copied from THE YALE NEWS, ["Cancel Yale?" Not Likely.](#)

Amid nationwide calls to remove symbols with ties to racist parts of America's history, demands to "#CancelYale" have surged across social media over the past week.

Originating on a June 10 post on the bulletin board website 4chan, the call to rename Yale initially began as a way to damage a largely liberal institution by "cheapen[ing]" Yale's brand. Far-right media pundit Ann Coulter then seized the idea, writing in a June 17 [op-ed](#) that "Yale has to go!" and naming Yale's namesake Elihu Yale as a slave owner and slave trader. Since then, people from across the political spectrum have also grabbed hold of the idea of renaming Yale – some because of Elihu Yale's ties to slavery, but others as a way to mock political foes.

University President Peter Salovey told the News on June 25 that the University is not considering changing its name. Head of Davenport College John Witt '94 LAW '99 GRD '00 – who led the committee that recommended removing John Calhoun's name from a residential college in 2016 – also defended the University's namesake. Unlike the senator who advocated for slavery as "a positive good," Elihu Yale was "relatively unexceptional in his own time" with respect to slave trade, Witt argued.

Still, debates about Elihu Yale's past have erupted across the internet in recent days, raising questions about the reach of the ongoing movement to change names and remove symbols that honor individuals with racist legacies.

Spearheaded by far right pundit Jesse Kelly, the #CancelYale movement on Twitter has largely consisted of conservative commentators and their followers. In one [tweet](#), Kelly wrote that if Yale was going to fix "its racist history," the University's endowments "must be seized and distributed to black people...Otherwise, @Yale hates black people. #CancelYale." In another [tweet](#), Kelly asked, "How many black people were tortured and murdered in captivity because of Elihu Yale?" These tweets and others have since been liked and retweeted thousands of times.

Deen Freelon, an associate professor in the Hussman School of Media and Journalism at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, said he sees the right's general objection to cancel culture as disingenuous, because the right also utilizes "canceling" in its own way: the boycott. As examples, Freelon listed the boycotting of [Costco](#) and [Nike](#) after the former required shoppers to wear masks and the latter made Colin Kaepernick the face of its ad campaign.

While he does not criticize the general tactics of canceling or boycotting, Freelon said he does find it annoying that some on the right criticize “canceling” while reappropriating the general concept for their own crusades.

Freelon told the News that he doubts the original 4chan poster actually thought that they could get Yale to change its name – rather, the call to rename Yale was likely somewhat of a prank with a political twist, because “everything is so political right now, that’s the thing to do.”

“I don’t think the goal is to get Yale to change its name,” Freelon told the News. “From the right’s perspective, it’s to expose liberal hypocrisy ... if you really were quite as woke as you say you were, then you’d oppose all of these other things.”

Some added onto Kelly’s Twitter posts with suggestions like [renaming the Washington Post](#) and [New York](#). But while some on the right cheer on renaming Yale as a way to damage a [majority-liberal institution](#) – as the original 4chan poster said they intended – renaming the University could satisfy some left-leaning thinkers as well.

Nathan Robinson LAW ’14 wrote as such on [Twitter](#), comparing the renaming of institutions like Yale to the renaming of American military bases, many of which [bear the names of Confederate generals](#). In a recent article for [Current Affairs](#) – a publication for which Robinson, a self-described socialist, serves as editor in chief – he acknowledged that one technique that can be used to show that “activists are extremists” is carrying through those activists’ principles to “their logical conclusion.” But, Robinson argued, “a silly effort to troll activists” actually raises important questions.

“If we believe in renaming military bases that were named in honor of Confederate generals, what principled argument is there for not renaming Yale University?” Robinson wrote on June 23. “...What principles do we use to evaluate what should and shouldn’t be renamed? Is renaming a university so costly as to be unthinkable?”

Others have also voiced support for the idea of renaming the University. Yale Law School visiting lecturer Sean O’Brien penned a [June 26 op-ed](#) titled “Yale Must Change its Name” for the New Haven Independent, acknowledging the origins of #CancelYale in far-right influencers trolling the left – and he also included the text of a tweet that asks why Yale has yet to distance itself from its namesake despite “its so called progressivism.” Still, O’Brien wrote, those trolls could be onto something.

“To Yale’s chagrin, they have a point. It must be difficult to take a cold, hard look in the mirror when your face is covered in blood,” O’Brien wrote. “...The awful murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and many others should not have been required to start an honest conversation about race in America. What will it take to galvanize the process at Yale?”

Similar letters have appeared in publications like [the Connecticut Mirror](#) and the [New Haven Register](#), with one writer comparing Elihu Yale’s legacy to that of Christopher Columbus – a statue of [whom was removed](#) from Wooster Square on Wednesday.

Beyond social media debates, measures to rename are underway at other institutions. On Friday, Princeton University announced that its school of public policy will no longer bear the name of Woodrow Wilson due to the former U.S. president’s “racist thinking and policies,” according to a [press release](#). In a [Saturday tweet](#), Republican Sen. Ted Cruz of Texas brought the conversation back to Yale when he commented on the decision to strip Wilson’s name from the school, saying, “Yale—founded by slave trader Elihu Yale—changes its name to ‘College of New Haven’ in 3...2...1....”

Calls to rename Yale in some ways mirror the push to rename residential college Calhoun College, which took effect on July 1, 2017.

After decades of controversy, the University [opted to rename](#) the residential college for United States Navy Rear Admiral Grace Hopper GRD ’34, with administrators saying that Calhoun’s enthusiastic support for slavery ran contrary to Yale’s values.

“The decision to change a college’s name is not one we take lightly,” Salovey wrote to the Yale community in February 2017. “But John C. Calhoun’s legacy as a white supremacist and a national leader who passionately supported slavery as a ‘positive good’ fundamentally conflicts with Yale’s mission and values.”

Crucial to the renaming decision in 2017 was the Committee to Establish Principles on Renaming, chaired by Witt. In an email to the News, Witt wrote that roughly, the three considerations articulated by his committee in the event of a possible renaming are: principal legacy, standards of the time and reasons for the naming. While each principle “pointed in favor” of renaming Calhoun College, he wrote, none of the principles point in the same direction for renaming Yale.

Witt also noted the origins of the recent call to rename Yale, and emphasized that other social concerns are more worthy of attention.

“So far as I can tell, the argument in favor of renaming Yale was originally offered by reactionaries as a slippery-slope argument against altering the Calhoun name,” Witt wrote. “I don’t think we should be distracted by it now when more important questions are on the table.”

Yale College Council President Kahlil Greene ’21 wrote in an email to the News that the idea to rename Yale did not originate from internet trolls. Rather, the idea was noted within the [91-page final report](#) by Witt’s committee, as many alumni reacted against the creation of the committee and utilized the aforementioned slippery-slope argument.

“As I stated in my [op-ed](#), Yale – both the institution and the person – have a history of violent racism,” wrote Greene, who penned a column for the News on June 9 discussing racism in the United States, particularly at Yale. “The priority at this moment, then, is to see how the school’s resources can be used to help the communities and populations that it has discriminated against throughout the past few centuries.”

Witt also told the News that Elihu Yale’s main legacy is Yale as the education institution, not his activities in the East India Company. As far as he understands, Witt wrote, Yale was “relatively unexceptional in his own time” with respect to the slave trade in the parts of Asia in which he worked, and the name “Yale” was applied to the current University not to honor Yale’s “moral mistakes,” but rather Yale’s initial donation that helped found the institution.

Yale’s legacy has also been contested elsewhere. According to Steven Pincus, a former Yale professor of history and current professor at the University of Chicago, Yale was never a slave trader and never owned slaves – in fact, Yale opposed the slave trade during his time as a prominent member of the East India Company and governor of Madras, Pincus argued.

Writers Diana Scarisbrick and Benjamin Zucker ’62 state the same in their 2014 book “Elihu Yale: Merchant, Collector, and Patron,” with editor Kathrin Lassila ’81 [writing for the Yale Alumni Magazine](#) that “one commodity he did not collect was people; the authors write that he never owned slaves, and as governor ‘prohibited the trafficking of slaves in Madras.’”

But, Pincus said, Yale’s retirement led him to join the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, a London-based religious group that began to advocate very pro-slavery views exactly at the time of Yale’s joining.

This later involvement, Pincus said, was the likely inspiration of a controversial 1708 portrait of Elihu Yale that used to hang in the Yale Corporation Room in Woodbridge Hall [until its removal in 2007](#). [The picture](#), titled “Elihu Yale; William Cavendish, the second Duke of Devonshire; Lord James Cavendish; Mr. Tunstal; and an Enslaved Servant,” features white noblemen sitting while a dark-skinned servant – with a padlocked collar around his neck – looks on from the lower right-hand corner.

The picture was later removed from the Corporation room, with administrators citing controversy surrounding the racist overtones of the artwork. Around the time of the removal, then-University Vice President and Secretary Linda Lorimer LAW ’77 told the News that she opted to replace the painting with another from Yale’s collection to avoid confusion that could arise without the explanation that Elihu Yale did not own slaves.

Still, disagreement over Elihu Yale's involvement in the slave trade persists. In a 2016 Wall Street Journal op-ed titled "[The College Formerly Known as Yale](#)," Chair of the William F. Buckley, Jr. Program Roger Kimball GRD '82 wrote that as an administrator in India, Elihu Yale was "deeply involved" in the slave trade, and ensured that all ships leaving to Europe from his jurisdiction "carried at least 10 slaves."

In the op-ed, Kimball wrote that Calhoun was an "amateur" compared to Elihu Yale and suggested that Yale table the Calhoun discussion in favor of Elihu Yale's legacy. But he also questioned the rationale behind renaming institutions with contentious namesakes, noting similar efforts by officials within the Soviet Union and during the French Revolution and implying the "slippery slope" concept.

"But isn't the whole *raison d'être* of universities to break the myopia of the present and pursue the truth?" Kimball wrote. "Isn't that one important reason they enjoy such lavish public support and tax breaks?"

A pub named after Elihu Yale in Wrexham, Wales, is also considering changing its name, according to a report from the BBC. Organizers who brought Yale's history to the attention of the pub's owners [said](#) that Elihu Yale and his family "'made their fortune within the slave trade and [have] since been glorified,'" and that such a legacy should not be commemorated.

YALE CENTER for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition

The Gilder Lehrman Center Legacy Fund

EXCERPT FROM LINK ABOVE: "Twenty-one years ago, the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition at the Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies was founded at Yale University. The Gilder Lehrman Center was the first institution in the world wholly devoted to scholarship, public education, and outreach about the global problem of slavery across all borders and all time. In a world that needs this work now more than ever, we invite you to join us in sustaining our mission to foster an improved academic and public understanding of the role of slavery, its destruction, and its legacies in the functioning of the modern world.

To support the annual programming, outreach, and other key activities of the Gilder Lehrman Center, please contribute to the [Gilder Lehrman Center Legacy Fund](#)."

OTHER LINKS (YALE):

News: [Yale Changes Name of Building Honoring Slave Owner](#)

News: [Yale, other colleges facing backlash of buildings named for slave owners](#)

Georgetown University:

Full-text story from [HERE](#)

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Georgetown University moved to atone for its historical links to slavery on Tuesday by holding a religious service and renaming buildings after African-Americans, including for one of 272 slaves sold to help fund the Washington school.

The packed liturgy service and building dedications were the latest step by a U.S. Catholic-run university to make amends for ties to slavery and racism.

The movement gained force in late 2015 when students at dozens of U.S. colleges protested legacies of racism on campus. Harvard, Brown, Princeton, Yale and Duke are among schools that have addressed their links to slavery and racism.

Following protests, Yale University said in February it would change the name of a college dedicated to a 19th-century defender of slavery, John C. Calhoun.

Georgetown President John DeGioia said at the religious service, which included slave descendants, that the school had been complicit in the United States' "original sin" of slavery.

"We offer this apology for the descendants and your ancestors humbly and without expectations, and we trust ourselves to God and the Spirit and the grace He freely offers to find ways to work together and build together," he said.

The 18,000-student university renamed two buildings that had honored school presidents who oversaw the 1838 sale of 272 slaves from church-affiliated plantations in Maryland. The money went to pay off college debts.

One was named for Isaac Hawkins, whose name appeared at the head of the bill of sale, and a second was dedicated to Anne Marie Becraft, a black 19th-century educator.

Sandra Green Thomas, president of the GU272 Descendants Association, told worshippers no other group had shown more faith in the U.S. promise of freedom than African-Americans.

"The certainty of forgiveness upon the act of contrition is one of the most hopeful and joyful aspects of the (Catholic) faith," she said.

Georgetown also has given admissions preference to descendants of the 272 slaves, plans a slave memorial and has created an African-American studies department.

One of Hawkins' descendants, Mary Williams-Wagner, said other efforts at reconciliation were still needed, such as identifying all descendants of the slaves sold by Georgetown.

"Everybody has to have a seat at the table to talk about what it is we're going to do as we move forward," she told Reuters after the ceremony.

Reporting by Ian Simpson; Editing by Daniel Wallis and Steve Orlofsky

OTHER LINKS (GEORGETOWN):

News: [Georgetown Apologizes, Renames Halls after Slaves](#)

News: [Georgetown to Rename Two Buildings](#)

News: [Georgetown Apologizes for 1838 Sale of More than 270 Enslaved, Dedicates Buildings](#)

News: [The First Reparations Attempt at an American College Comes From Its Students](#)

University of Cincinnati

[Max Londberg](#), Cincinnati Enquirer

Full text copied from [HERE](#)

UC's board votes to take slaveowner's name off its College of Arts and Sciences

The University of Cincinnati Board of Trustees unanimously voted Tuesday to formally discontinue the association of a slaveowner's name with its largest college.

Charles McMicken owned slaves and fathered children with one, and possibly two, enslaved women. Upon his death in 1858, he left land to the city of Cincinnati on which he wished for colleges to be built "for the [education of white Boys and Girls](#)." His donation was "pivotal" to the establishment of UC, according to a working group's analysis of McMicken and UC's shared history.

His name would come to be affiliated with the College of Arts and Sciences in commencement programs, diplomas and marketing materials.

The working group was comprised of university officials, professors and student leaders and convened late last year at President Neville Pinto's request. It recommended [removing McMicken's association with the college](#) in a final report issued last month.

The Board of Trustees [accepted Pinto's recommendation](#) to follow the working group's conclusion. However, Pinto also recommended retaining McMicken's name in other spaces on campus, including at McMicken Hall and McMicken Commons. The board agreed.

Pinto only requested the group consider McMicken's affiliation with the College of Arts and Sciences and not the other spots on campus bearing his name, such as an academic hall, roadway and cafe.

The group wrote its decision for the college should guide future decisions about McMicken's name elsewhere on campus.

Ben Lewton, a second-year physics student, criticized Pinto's decision last week to recommend retaining McMicken's name in some spaces.

"Keeping McMicken's name on buildings and streets on campus is a pretty blatant sign that their hearts aren't in this," Lewton wrote by text. "...it does match well with our current donation practices - if you give us a big enough check, we'll name anything after you no matter what you've done."

Chandler Rankin, the student government president and a member of the group, praised the board during Tuesday's meeting, calling its decision "congruent to desires expressed by a wide variety of stakeholders."

He added that some worried removing McMicken's name would be a step toward erasing history.

"It's actually quite the opposite," he said. "African American students, when they get to campus ... learn about Charles McMicken, what he meant to this community. And now they learn about his legacy but also learn more importantly that (this) institution was willing to acknowledge its history."

Part of Pinto's recommendation called for adding digital displays that outline McMicken's biography near areas where his name will continue to appear on campus.

Various campus bodies formally began calling for removing McMicken's name in late 2017, according to the group's report. They included the undergraduate and graduate student governments and the Arts and Sciences faculty senate.

Trustees briefly discussed McMicken prior to voting.

Trustee Geraldine Warner praised the courage of students for raising the issue.

"It helped us discover our history," she said.

Warner also mentioned that UC never formally adopted McMicken's affiliation with the college, something the group discussed in its report.

McMicken's name first appeared in a commencement program in 1909. In the '70s, African American students, faculty and administrators shared a concern about the affiliation, according to the report.

In the early 2000s, the college began making greater use of the McMicken surname as a marketing technique, at the direction of former dean Karen Gould, the report found.

But by 2017, former dean Ken Petren began discontinuing the college's use of McMicken in marketing materials and communications.

Christin Godale, the graduate student trustee member, acknowledged during the meeting the board's "support for inclusion and equality."

(Also at University of Cincinnati)

University of Cincinnati to remove Marge Schott's name from baseball stadium

Full-text copied from [ESPN HERE](#)

The University of Cincinnati will remove Marge Schott's name from its baseball stadium, citing the late [Cincinnati Reds](#) owner's "record of racism and bigotry."

The university's board of trustees on Monday unanimously voted to remove Schott's name from the stadium and from the university's archives library. The decision is effective immediately.

Former Bearcats outfielder Jordan Ramey started a petition earlier this month to remove Schott's name. On Tuesday, the petition was approaching 10,000 signatures. University president Neville Pinto also had recommended the removal to the board.

The university's baseball facility was named Marge Schott Stadium in 2006 after the school received a \$2 million donation from the Marge and Charles J. Schott Foundation.

Marge Schott died in 2004. In 1996, Major League Baseball banned Schott from Riverfront Stadium and day-to-day operations of the Reds following her comments about Adolf Hitler. The decision led to Schott selling her controlling interest in the Reds in 1999.

MLB also banned Schott for the 1993 season due to racist comments toward Black players and team employees.

"Marge Schott's record of racism and bigotry stands at stark odds with our University's core commitment to dignity, equity and inclusion," Pinto said Tuesday in a prepared statement. "My recommendation to the board to remove her name is grounded in the firm belief that speaking out against exclusion is as essential as speaking up for inclusion. I hope this action serves as an enduring reminder that we cannot remain silent or indifferent when it comes to prejudice, hate or inequity. More than ever, our world needs us to convert our values into real and lasting action."

There had been several other campaigns to remove Schott's name from Cincinnati's stadium in recent years. Current players including Nathan Moore, as well as program alumni including Kevin Youkilis and Josh Harrison, had advocated for the removal.

Youkilis said the university had approached him about a donation and renaming the baseball field after him, but he didn't want his name associated with Schott's.

"We stand with President Pinto and our campus community in our collective fight to end racism, inequality and indifference," the board of trustees said in a statement. "The change we want to see starts with us."

Earlier this month, Saint Ursula Academy in Cincinnati decided to remove Schott's name from a science, language and arts building that was constructed with the help of her donation. It's also renaming its athletic facility, which was called "Schottzie Stadium" in honor of Schott's dog.

Schott's foundation has encouraged discussions about naming rights. "While we cannot make excuses for the rhetoric made by Mrs. Schott decades ago, we can ask you to learn from Mrs. Schott's mistakes as well as her great love for Cincinnati," the foundation said in a statement this month. "We appreciate what these great organizations bring to Cincinnati and we fully support the decisions made by the organizations who have received grants from the Foundation."

Vanderbilt University

This article was written in collaboration with the [Vanderbilt Historical Review](#). From the Vanderbilt Political Review: Full-text copied from [HERE](#)

The Legacy of Slavery at Vanderbilt

By Avi Mediratta and Sydney Bub

In 1933, the United Daughters of the Confederacy [donated](#) \$50,000 to construct Confederate Memorial Hall on land that would eventually become part of Vanderbilt University. In 2002, Vanderbilt attempted to remove the word “Confederate” from the dormitory’s name, only for the Daughters of the Confederacy to file suit in Tennessee civil court. In 2005, the court ruled that Vanderbilt could rename the building only if they reimbursed the daughters of the Confederacy. In 2016, the university acquired the money to rename the building from private, anonymous donors. Before classes started for the Fall 2016, the word “Confederate” had been removed from the building, bringing an end to an almost century-long saga.

Growing opposition to old-South romanticism has troubled Confederate sympathizers. Although the Civil War ended in 1865, a sizeable portion of the country continues to support the Confederate ideals of strong state governments, agrarian economies, and Southern heritage. Of course, many Americans view the topic in a different light; these people see the Confederate States of America as synonymous with plantation slavery and white supremacy. In response to this, many organizations have taken steps to distance themselves from the legacy of American slavery. In 2015, South Carolina governor Nikki Haley’s removal of the Confederate flag from the state capitol building stood out as a particularly controversial act. Confederate sympathizers saw this as a rewriting of history, while others saw it as a warranted parting with the state’s troubled past.

Responding to changing attitudes throughout the country, many universities have attempted to move away from any perceived glorification of the Confederate era. Georgetown University recently made [headlines](#) by apologizing for its role in the slave trade and pledging to give preferential treatment in admissions to those who were descendants of slaves traded by the university’s founders. At Yale, students and faculty engaged in [debates](#) about renaming Calhoun College, a building originally named in honor of alumnus and statesman John C. Calhoun, an ardent supporter of slavery during the nineteenth century.

In the context of these recent events, Vanderbilt’s decision is hardly surprising. Some say it’s not even worth arguing over. Although the fairly liberal, diverse Vanderbilt community is not particularly sympathetic to the confederate cause, the question remains - do new sentiments warrant the renaming of a building celebrating the region’s history? This is the primary question raised by critics of the Vanderbilt’s decision. How far will Vanderbilt go to rid its campus of the legacy of plantation slavery?

To answer this question, we must look to the university’s founding in order to understand just how deeply entrenched the legacy of slavery is at Vanderbilt. In 1873, eight years after the Civil War, Cornelius Vanderbilt, a railroad tycoon from New York, met Holland Nimmons [McTyeire](#), a Methodist bishop from the Nashville area. An in-law of Vanderbilt’s, McTyeire had planned to build a university in middle Tennessee to foster education and development in the region. All was going according to plan until the bishop became very ill and travelled to New York for medical attention.

McTyeire spent time at Vanderbilt’s New York mansion recovering from his illness, and by the end of his stay he had impressed the Commodore enough to secure a one million dollar donation for his university. Vanderbilt University was named in the businessman’s honor, and a dormitory on campus - McTyeire Hall - was named in honor of the bishop himself. He is now buried on Vanderbilt’s campus, in between Calhoun Hall and the Divinity School.

The Commodore’s donation to McTyeire was hailed by many to be a sort of “olive branch” to the South following the Civil War. During the war, Vanderbilt had been an ardent supporter of the Union army, going so far as to donate a steamship, the *Vanderbilt*, to the Union to fight naval battles against the Confederacy. This, combined with the fact that he was not a particularly charitable man, makes it difficult to believe that he would donate so much money for a private school in the South, especially one that he would never visit in his lifetime. One reason for the donation could have been Vanderbilt’s young, Southern wife, Frank Armstrong Crawford. Another could be that Vanderbilt developed a propensity for charity in the final years of his life.

Yet, a debate about erasing the history of the Confederacy on Vanderbilt's campus continues today. This university was supposed to heal the wounds between the north and south caused by the Civil War, but its location in the south made it a hotbed for Confederate artifacts. Memorial Hall is not the only building on campus that serves as a reminder of Vanderbilt's legacy of slavery.

Vanderbilt University has a legacy of Southern pride through its early donors and land acquisitions. Although Cornelius Vanderbilt originally supported the Union, it was Frank Armstrong Crawford Vanderbilt, the Commodore's wife and a Confederate [sympathizer](#), who supposedly convinced him to donate money for the founding of Vanderbilt University. The university named Crawford House, on the Martha Rivers Ingram Commons, in her honor.

Old Central, better known as the residential home attached to Vanderbilt's Benson Hall, was originally the home of Henry Foote, an elected representative from Tennessee in the Confederate Congress. Moreover, Foote's controversial past does not end with his support of a racist government and institution. He was also an anti-semitic who, when discussing where the Confederate capital should be located after the Civil War, [proposed](#) an amendment that no Jew be allowed within twelve miles of the city.

Vanderbilt's troubled history with the Foote family extends back many generations. The property to the North and East of the present-day Sarratt Student Center originally belonged to John Boyd, the father of Foote's wife, Rachel. Boyd [served](#) in the Texas Senate during the 1860s, where he supported secession and believed in the Confederate States of America.

Beyond the names of buildings, Vanderbilt's history is deeply entangled with the Confederacy. Milton Humphreys, Vanderbilt's first Classics Professor and also the first recipient of an honorary degree awarded by the university, [served](#) in the Confederate army before joining the faculty. He also married Louise Francis Garland, the daughter of Vanderbilt's first chancellor Dr. Landon C. Garland, for whom Garland Hall is named.

Although these are just a few connections to the Confederacy, we believe that, upon further inspection, more instances will arise. This raises the question of what, if anything, makes "Confederate Memorial" uniquely problematic. Is it simply the name's blunt nature? If anything, officially changing Confederate Memorial Hall's name is not enough to absolve Vanderbilt of its charged history, nor do we think that it is possible to do so.

The reality is that Vanderbilt was founded at a time and in a place where opinions were split, and many supporters of the Confederacy have since fallen on the wrong side of history. How, as a university, should we draw the line between a necessary change and an antiquated, but benign reflection of times past? To clarify, we do not argue here that Vanderbilt should not have renamed Confederate Memorial Hall. Rather, we ask for a paradigm and open dialogue about Vanderbilt's history.

During our research, for example, it was shockingly difficult to find information on Frank Armstrong Crawford's stance on the Civil War on the Vanderbilt website or in Vanderbilt archives, yet other sources plainly cited her dedication to the Confederate cause. Nobody expects this university or any other to have a perfect past. Times and social norms change, and history exists partly to remind us both of how far we have come as a society. It also, however, shows us how far we have left to go, and we believe that as students we deserve a stronger acknowledgement of Vanderbilt's past and a clearer portrait of Vanderbilt's history, blemishes and all.

Vanderbilt Decision/Solution

[Alexa Bussmann](#), Content Development Director, Vanderbilt Hustler
April 14, 2019: Full-text copied from [HERE](#)

On Wednesday April 3rd, the Vanderbilt Student Government Undergraduate Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling for Calhoun Hall and other campus buildings to be renamed. The resolution also advocates for the creation of a university task force to evaluate all building names and symbols for their congruence with the university's commitment to diversity and inclusion. Student Body President Tariq Issa and East/Memorial House Senator Hannah Bruns proposed the resolution.

Calhoun Hall, which houses the Economics, Managerial Studies, and History departments and the Center for Medicine, Health, and Society, is named after William Henry Calhoun, Nashville silversmith and jeweler who

supported the Confederate States of America and owned slaves. Calhoun died in 1865, and his daughter Mary Ella Calhoun Foote left her estate to Vanderbilt University for the construction of Calhoun Hall in 1918. The building was completed in 1928.

Bruns learned about the problematic names of university buildings at Hidden Dores' #TUNNEL event, an interactive experience designed to teach Vanderbilt students about the experiences of marginalized student communities held on Feb. 9. Determined to address the issue, Bruns asked Speaker of the Senate Sean Swinford about writing a bill who told Bruns that Issa had had the same idea, according to Bruns.

Bruns and Issa began writing a resolution calling for the name changes in mid-March. Bruns said that she realized that renaming these buildings could be a long process.

"This bill was meant to start that process," Bruns said. "2023 is Vanderbilt's 150th anniversary, and my goal is that that year we unveil the renaming of all these buildings that currently have problematic names."

Student action has led to the renaming of buildings in the past. As a first-year at Vanderbilt in 2015, Hidden Dores Co-President Andrew Haygood lived in Memorial Hall, then named Confederate Memorial Hall. On Nov. 17 of that year, Hidden Dores led [a walkout](#) on and delivered a list of demands to the chancellor, one of which was renaming Confederate Memorial Hall. The hall was [renamed](#) in Aug. 2016.

"Doing that freshman year showed me that these are pretty attainable goals, and the timeline can be pretty quick," Haygood said. "Renaming Calhoun as a specific item is very attainable."

To rename Confederate Memorial Hall, the university returned the donation of the Tennessee Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at its present value of \$1.2 million from the \$50,000 original gift. The funding came from anonymous gifts by donors solely for the purpose of repaying the donation.

Hank Senator Rob Lusk, a co-sponsor of the resolution, said that the difficult part of renaming Calhoun Hall would be finding the funds to return the Calhoun family's donation to the university.

"That's the big question that VSG doesn't know the answer to," Lusk said. "Where do you get that money?"

Haygood said that Vanderbilt should find the money to rename Calhoun and other buildings with problematic names.

"This is not an issue that should be ignored just because of funding" Haygood said.

In addition to Calhoun Hall, Bruns said that McTyeire International House and Garland Hall should also be considered for renaming. McTyeire is named after Methodist Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, who was crucial in establishing the university and served as the first president of the Vanderbilt University Board of Trust. McTyeire was distantly related to Cornelius Vanderbilt, and expressed support of slavery in his essays.

Garland Hall is named after the university's first chancellor, Landon C. Garland. [Garland](#) is said to have owned up to 60 slaves before the Civil War. There is also a Garland Hall at the University of Alabama, as Garland served as its president for a decade before founding Vanderbilt University with McTyeire and Vanderbilt.

The VSG resolution references Yale University's 2017 [decision to rename](#) its Calhoun College, which was named after US Vice President and slavery advocate John C. Calhoun. This decision came after months of campus protests. William Henry Calhoun and John C. Calhoun were not related.

Bruns spoke about the prevalence of buildings with problematic names as a result of the south's history and Vanderbilt's role in the region.

"I think this is a really good way for Vanderbilt to be a leader, especially among southern universities," Bruns said.

Supporting Documents:
 Provided by David Lee, WKU Historian
 &
 Peggy Gripshover, Professor of Geography

Robert Ogden: Census 1820 - 1870
 Slave Records

Name	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	Total			
James M. Hines	1						1			
Joseph Smith	1						1			
Benjamin Stone	1						1			
Robert H. Ford	1						1			
Robert S. Ogden	1						1			
John Gault	1						1			
Fountain Smith	1						1			
Mr. Hillen	1						1			
Henry Thomas	1						1			
James M. Hartney	1						1			
Simon Dandley	1						1			
Ellen Lowry	1						1			
James B. Rippe	1						1			
Thomas D. Dewart	1						1			
James M. Knight	1						1			
John Braunard	1						1			
Levi Turner	1						1			
John W. Higgins	1						1			
Lancaster Thomas	1						1			
Robert F. Clayton	1						1			
General Aggregate	1969	2000	2116	2208	2299	2401	11776			
Bowling Green	20	2	94	74	10	54	18	34	34	10
Marionville	8	7	6	10	1	10	4	4	6	
Total	28	9	100	84	21	64	22	40	40	10

Total Population of Marion Co. 11,776
 J. Nance of Marshall Ky.
 J. W. H. M. R.

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in District No. 2 in the County of Warren State of Kentucky enumerated by me, on the 7th day of September 1880. Walter Sawyer Ass't Marshal. Post Office Wendling Green Ky.

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION			7	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED		10	11	12	13	14
			Age	Sex	White, black, or mulatto		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate					
1	716	716	Olivia McGinnis	31	W				Kentucky				
2			Elizabeth Seamy	15	W				"				
3			Cornelia "	13	W				"				
4	717	717	Francis Daniel	38	M	Laborer	150		N. Carolina				
5			Jared "	38	W				Kentucky				
6			Martha "	14	W				Kentucky				
7			Bethia "	13	W				"				
8			McPierce "	10	W				"				
9			Montgomery "	8	W				Kentucky				
10			Wade "	6	W				Kentucky				
11			Clivia "	3	W				Kentucky				
12			Josephine "	3	W				"				
13	718	718	Elizabeth Palmer	54	W				Virginia				
14	719	719	Isaac Clark	39	M	Laborer	400		Kentucky				
15			Susand "	38	W				Virginia				
16			Wesley "	16	M	Laborer			Kentucky				
17			Isaac "	14	W				Kentucky				
18			Abahala "	11	W				"				
19			James "	10	M				"				
20			Mary "	8	W				"				
21			John "	4	M				"				
22			Abathia "	2	W				"				
23	720	720	Dwight Smith	13	M	Laborer			Virginia				
24			Leah "	56	W				"				
25	721	721	Robt W. Ogden	60	M	Farmer	51,030	4,000	"				
26	722	722	Mary Hayald	30	W		100		Kentucky				
27			Dancy "	16	W				Illinois				
28			Melinda Proviatt	18	W				Kentucky				
29	723	723	James Woodley	52	M	Farmer	150		Virginia				
30			Seta "	57	W				"				
31			Mary "	23	W				"				
32			Thomas "	21	M				"				
33	724	724	Fancy Wooddy	21	W				"				
34	725	725	Wm H. Houlston	58	M	Farmer		75	Kentucky				
35			Jared "	36	W				Virginia				
36			James "	15	M				Kentucky				
37			Alexander "	13	W				"				
38			Joel "	11	W				"				
39			George "	8	W				"				
40			John "	8	W				"				

No. white males, 60 No. colored males, _____ No. foreign born, _____ No. blind, _____
 No. white females, 60 No. colored females, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____
 No. idiots, _____ No. paupers, _____ No. convicts, _____

51,700/4,225

State
Marshal.

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in District No 1 in the County of Warren State 57
of Kentucky enumerated by me, on the 30th day of August 1850. W. Wood Ass't Marshal. 26

1	2	3	Description.			7	8	9	10 11 12			13
			Age.	Sex.	White, Black, or Colored.				Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Who cannot read & write.	
1	338	338	J. C. Davidson	27	W	Cabinet maker		Ohio	✓	✓		
2			G. J. "	19	W	"		"	✓	✓		
3			Jno W. Woodrow	20	W			England	✓	✓		
4			J. P. Barclay	19	W			Ky				
5	339	339	Margaret Dodd	60	F			Va	✓	✓		
6			Jephtha M. "	23	W	Painter		Ky				
7			Joanna Wilkinson	20	F							
8			Spakell	2	F							
9	340	340	Hamron Kelley	31	F		3000					
10			Harriet "	12	F					1		
11			Perkins Wilkinson	33	F		1850					
12			Mary J. "	17	F							
13			Elizabeth "	20	F		1828					
14	341	341	E. V. Brown	32	W	Carricemaker	3570	W. Va	✓	✓		
15			July "	22	F			Ky				
16			Harriet E. "	2	F							
17	342	342	Rachel Jackson	56	F		11000	N. C.	✓	✓		
18			H. H. "	31	W	clerk		Ky				
19			Julia "	30	F							
20			Whitcomb "	26	W	clerk						
21			Abram Long	50	W	Watts Clergyman		W. Va	✓	✓		
22	343	343	Ann Barclay	58	F		11500	Ky				
23			Polly Culbertson	68	F			W. Va	✓	✓		
24			Joseph W. Barclay	19	W	laborer		Ky				
25			Eli "	20	W	"						
26	344	344	Sally Snyder	40	F							
27			John "	28	W	Constable						
28			Tobias "	26	W	Carpenter						
29			Mary J. "	13	F							
30			Sarah M. "	11	F							
31	345	345	Jesse Sanders	36	W	Stonemason	500					
32			Emmings "	27	F							
33			John "	11	W							
34			Barton "	9	W							
35			James "	5	W							
36			Emma "	4	F							
37			George "	1	W							
38			Benjamin "	19	W	Stonemason						
39	346	346	Robert Ogden	48	W	farmer	15000	W. Va	✓	✓		
40			H. "	62	W	laborer		Md	✓	✓		
41	347	347	R. J. Smith	30	W	Painter	700	Ky				
42			Cardine "	21	F							

22

20

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Bowling Green, in the County of Warren, State of Kentucky, enumerated by me on the 4th day of June, 1870.

Post Office: Bowling Green E. F. Williams Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11		13	14	15			18	19	20
			Age at last birthday, or under 1 year give weeks	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate		Father of foreign birth	Mother of foreign birth			Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic					
		Sally	19	F	W	Housekeeper			Kentucky										
		Virginia	72	M	W				"			Got							
154	154	Henrietta C. C.	51	M	W	Miller & Farmer	6000	2000	"										
		Clara	46	F	W	Housekeeper			"										
		Squire	22	M	W	Preacher			"										
		Squire	16	M	W	Attended School			"										
		Sidney	8	M	W	"			"										
		Abundia J. S.	24	M	W	House Carpenter			"										
		Sarah	9	F	W	Attended School			"										
		Wilby Caroline	21	F	B	Domestic Servant			"										
150	150	Samuel C. P.	48	M	W	Constable	24000	4000	Virginia										
		Isabella	23	F	W	Housekeeper			"										
		Letty	2	M	W				Kentucky										
		Sidney	1	M	W				"										
		Alida	18	F	M	Domestic Servant			Swiss										
156	156	Rebecca Mat	60	M	W	Common Laborer	1000		Ireland	1	1								
		Ellen	50	F	W	Housekeeper			"	1	1								
		John	19	M	W	Stone Cutter			"	1	1								
157	157	Archibald W. Ke	44	M	W	Farmer	30000	3000	Kentucky										
		Mary K	34	F	W	Housekeeper	1000		Switzerland										
		Anna	14	F	W	Attending School			Kentucky										
		Henry	13	M	W	"			"										
		Mary	11	F	W	"			"										
		Rod	6	M	W	"			"										
		Fannie	4	F	W	"			"										
		Julia	2	F	W	"			"										
		Agnes R. W.	40	M	W	Attended Farmer	40000	30000	Virginia										
		Collins John	34	M	W	Cordwainer			Ireland	1	1								
		Johnnie Frank	23	M	W	"			Denmark	1	1								
		Moore Fannie	22	F	W	"			Kentucky										
		Emily	16	F	W	Attending School			"										
		Mary Julia A	19	F	W	Domestic Servant	1200		Ohio	1	1								
		Malone Mary	14	F	W	"			Kentucky	1	1								
		Smith Betsy	16	M	B	"			"										
158	158	Stebbins Mary A	60	F	W	Housekeeper	35000	2000	"										
		Cough A	24	M	W	Machinist	4000		"										
		Georgia	23	F	W	"			"										
		Joseph	19	M	W	Blacksmith			"										
		Mat	55	M	B	Farmer			"										
		Mary	45	F	B	Domestic Servant			"										
5		No. of families, 5		No. of white females, 76		No. of males, foreign born, 24		131000		No. of insane, 1		17							
		" " " colored males, 2		" " " females, " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "	
		" " white males, 28		" " " females, 3		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "		" " " " " "	

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Slave Schedules:
Robert Ogden & Pleasant Potter

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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in District No 2 in the County of Warren State
of Kentucky, enumerated by me, on the 19th day of June, 1860. W. B. Trapp Ass't Marshal.

1	2	DESCRIPTION.				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	DESCRIPTION.				5	6	7	8	9																		
		Number of slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.									Number of slaves.	Age.	Sex.	Color.																							
1	1	20	F	M									Robert W. Ogden	1	14	F	M																							
2	"	15	"	B									"	"	1	12	"	"																						
3	"	12	M	M									"	"	1	28	"	"																						
4	"	4	F	B									"	"	1	1	M	"																						
5	"	2	M	"									"	"	1	40	"	"	1																					
6	"	2	F	M									John Kaylett	1	41	"	"																							
7	"	1/2	"	"									"	"	1	39	F	"																						
8	Robert W. Ogden	1	80	"	"								"	"	1	14	M	"																						
9	"	1	70	M	B								"	"	1	9	"	"																						
10	"	1	60	F	M								Thomas Lawrence	1	75	F	B																							
11	"	1	45	"	B								"	"	1	25	"	"																						
12	"	1	50	"	M								"	"	1	26	M	"																						
13	"	1	45	M	"								"	"	1	10	F	"																						
14	"	1	45	"	B								"	"	1	1	M	"																						
15	"	1	40	"	"								Susan Ward	1	37	"	"																							
16	"	1	32	F	M								"	"	1	30	F	"																						
17	"	1	17	"	"								"	"	1	26	M	"																						
18	"	1	11	M	"								"	"	1	18	F	"																						
19	"	1	8	"	"								"	"	1	17	M	"																						
20	"	1	6	"	"								"	"	1	7	"	"																						
21	"	1	4	"	"								"	"	1	3	F	M																						
22	"	1	1	F	"								"	"	1	1/2	M	B																						
23	"	1	18	M	B								"	"	1	33	"	M																						
24	"	1	16	"	"								Vincent A. Wines	1	36	"	B																							
25	"	1	13	"	M								"	"	1	28	F	"																						
26	"	1	9	F	"								"	"	1	20	M	"																						
27	"	1	22	M	B								"	"	1	22	"	M																						
28	"	1	14	"	M								"	"	1	19	"	B																						
29	"	1	9	F	"								"	"	1	12	F	"																						
30	"	1	7	"	"								"	"	1	11	"	"																						
31	"	1	30	"	"								"	"	1	5	M	"																						
32	"	1	24	M	"								"	"	1	3	F	"																						
33	"	1	20	"	B								"	"	1	5	"	"																						
34	"	1	40	"	M								Harriet Kinnison	1	41	"	"																							
35	"	1	35	"	B								"	"	1	17	M	"																						
36	"	1	40	"	"								"	"	1	16	"	"																						
37	"	1	40	"	"								"	"	1	13	"	"																						
38	"	1	22	"	M								"	"	1	11	"	"																						
39	"	1	20	"	"								"	"	1	9	F	"																						
40	"	1	17	F	"								"	"	1	7	"	"																						

No. of owners, _____
No. of male slaves, 45
No. fugitives, _____
No. deaf and dumb, _____
No. insane, _____

No. of female slaves, 35
No. manumitted, _____
No. blind, _____
No. idiotic, _____

Total slaves, . . . 80

Name	White Board		Occupation	Education			Age	Height	Build, etc. services		Date of birth	Name of owner if a slave	Date of purchase	Remarks
	From	To		at school	By whom	From			Color	By whom				
Charles Fort Jackson Jr		Virginia	20	Farmer	1840	By Mrs. William	3 yrs	5' 5"			24 th	John G. Brown		Col. Washington Co. - Justice Court
Oliver William Jr		Virginia	22	Col. - Const.	1840	By Mrs. William	3 yrs	5' 6"			27 th			White Board Co. for Justice Court
Oliver Francis Jr	Virginia	1840	20	Farmer	1840	By Mrs. William	3 yrs	5' 7"			28 th	James Brown		Col. Washington Co. - Justice Court
Charles Isaac	Virginia	1840	30	Farmer	1840	By Mrs. William	1 yr	5' 8"			29 th	J. H. Brown		Virginia - Justice Court
Orange John Jr	Virginia	1840	31	Farmer	1840	By Mrs. William	1 yr	5' 9"			30 th			White Board Co. - Justice Court

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THE CONFEDERATE DEAD

The Dedication of the Monument Erected in Farimount
Cemetery, Near Bowling Green.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Valor and Sincerity of the Soldiers of
the South Delivered by Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge

The rise and Fall of the Confederate Movement from the standpoint
of History and Philosophy.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

Colonel Breckinridge spoke as follows:

My Countrymen: I invite you to no idle ceremony--no mere funeral honors to the dead. True, we do honor to these heroic men, and testify our grateful remembrance of them and their virtues. But far more significant are these ceremonies to which I now welcome you. These men were born citizens of a free country, heirs of ancient liberties, and died soldiers of a defeated army enlisted in a ruined cause. This monument has been erected in their honor because they were soldiers in that army, and fell in defense of that cause, and we are here to dedicate it in honor of the principles for which they died. Had the cause been unworthy, the principles base or transitory, or unimportant, their heroism might tempt us to speak in hushed and chairtable terms of that for which they died, but would not justify us in thus solemnly giving our children to believe them worthy of imitation. Their courage and endurance and death would excite our admiration and pity, but not justify our approbation and praise.

We dare not praise a Cataline though we admire his audacity and courage; nor approve a Coriolanus, though we become indignant at his wrongs and melted at his filial piety; nor applaud a Claverhouse, though a piteous tenderness for his cruel calamities blind our eyes, and his chivalric graces thrill our hearts. But these men and their comrades deserve all that can be given to those who displayed the highest qualities which adorn and dignify our race. The Pantheon could open its doors to welcome them among its immortals, and Westminster feel honored to receive their dust. The four years of their battle were made glorious by their deeds, and the very names of the fields crimsoned by their blood will shine as stars in the coronal of the world's glow. The full story of those years has not been told; but to our heroes immortality has been already accorded.

When you, matron, bring your boy to this monument and he asks about those to whose memory we dedicate it, what a host of precious names may fall on his listening ear! How rapt will he listen as the strange but glorious words Shiloh, Chicamauga, Manassas, the Wilderness take forth his glowing imagination and reproduce those ---ful days with their glare and roar of -----! And then, as he gazes with ----- and face all aglow into your eye, and asks what mean all this, what answer will you give? As he asks you

what of Morgan, and his bold riders? Who were these Kentuckians, Johnston and Breckenridge, charging at the head of that devoted reserve at Shiloh? What of Lee, who hurled his infantry of Northern Virginia--more glorious than Grecian phalanx and as resistless as the Tenth Legion--through the tangled underbrush of the Wilderness? Or this Jackson, swooping like an eagle on his prey? Mother, answer him--were they heroic but misguided traitors? And if, in his eager questions, his young heart beating high with noblest aspirations, he wishes he had been there to follow the sword of Lee or charge with Stuart, will you check with the stern rebuke, "My son, they were the enemies of liberty and traitors to their county"? For ourselves we answer that question to-day in this solemn dedication, and we erect this monument as a silent but enduring witness of our answer to posterity.

There stands our answer--to its truth and to our sincerity we this day dedicate it. In the sight of Almighty God and this audience, in the presence of heaven and our children, we make answer, and from our hearts declare that they were true soldiers of living and loving sons of the mother Commonwealths who bore them, and for whom they died:--true men and leal, who followed where honor led where duty commanded, and we appeal to the august tribunal of posterity to pass upon the truth of this answer.

Eleven years have passed, since the great war ended, and the paroled soldiers of a destroyed Confederacy returned to their impoverished homes and conquered states, and this is the Centennial of American independence. The paroled soldiers of the defeated armies were children of the conquering heroes of the Revolution, and heirs of the glorious memories and priceless principles of those heroic men.

Man as man is of necessity born free, for he is born in the likeness of God, and an essential attribute of his humanity is an unappeasable longing to remain free. But by an equal necessity social organisms must exist, and this personal freedom must co-exist with national independence.

There may be an independent nation of subjects; there can not be a dependent nation of freemen. National independence is the fundamental condition of personal liberty, and the great problem mankind has sought in tears and blood, with incalculable labors and sacrifices, to solve has been how to unite personal liberty with national independence. To preserve the one requires such government power and strength as constantly endanger the other. The "strong government" absolutely necessary to prevent foreign interference and conquest, and secure domestic tranquility has been found almost incompatible with the existence of liberty. Our fathers were not pioneers in this great enterprise. Six thousand years had been vainly spent in tentative efforts; the costliest sacrifices had been in vain, and the noblest hearts had broken with agony at repeated failures, and the loftiest souls

bowed in anguish only lower than that of Gethsemane at the triumph of might over right, of strength over love, of despotism over liberty. Human intellect could easily see that it was possible on the simple hypothesis that men would remain pure and continue to love liberty. But rulers loved power more than liberty, and nations became corrupt and unworthy to be free. And so the unending struggle went on until the sixty centuries behind us are hecatombs filled with the broken hearts of truest patriots, and the crushed hopes of the most devoted lovers of liberty--the martyrs of the "lost causes" of freedom--causes defended with a genius almost supernatural, with a skill beyond criticism, with a devotion which excites our profoundest love, with a disciplined courage that faced death with the promptest obedience and marched into the grave with the precision of a parade. The most attractive and saddest pages of the history of our race are those upon which are recorded the apparently vain sacrifice of pure lives and loving hearts for a cause trampled to death under the remorseless heel of brutal force. The contest is of necessity unending, for the unquenchable yearning to be free is one of the essential attributes of humanity, and when it ends the race ceases to be human. Our fathers found the problem facing them and boldly, wisely met it. They met it indeed, under most peculiar and favorable circumstances. A virgin continent preserved to freedom had been seized by the exiled for liberty's and conscience's sake, and in the very act of securing homes these exiles had formed States; so when the struggle came the existent governments, ready made as it were, gave power and authority to the contest, and formed the means of confederation; and, victory won, there remained no foe but the inherent power of decay and the mighty force of change.

To protect themselves from each other, to preserve liberty from its children, to secure freedom from the prosperity and corruption of the future, were the chief objects to be obtained. Yet they recognized the absolute necessity of national strength; therefore, they founded a republic--one as to all the world--through which and by which the might of all should be wielded against all foreign foes, and the common power used to protect the common liberty against the possible encroachments of any section. And as the safety and welfare of society are the essential conditions of its existence, such powers, and only such, were granted as were deemed necessary to insure this common safety and equal welfare, and thus preserve to a prosperous and powerful country the blessings of liberty, secured by an established justice, and insured domestic tranquility and a common defense.

But in the very Constitution creating the Government the exact powers deemed necessary to secure these ends were enumerated and granted, and all others withheld, so that there could never be pretense for the tyrant's plea and the persecutor's defense--"the good of the people required it." The measure of duty was the extent of the powers therein granted, and a step beyond, on any pretense, was at once and usurpation and a violation of the oath to maintain, and this no plea can justify.

To this common government was entrusted the duty of protecting liberty against the world, and securing it from internal foe through the revolution of the form of government in a State. To secure a Republican government to each State and a free and prosperous country to all the citizens was the prime object of the union. But they recognized with equal clearness dangers from this very national strength, and preserving the sovereignty of the States reserved to them the full powers of local government. But even in the strength of these States were great dangers; and they placed as the cornerstone of the whole edifice the unalterable right of the people to change, modify or destroy the fabric they had erected.

American liberty, therefore, was that all the powers of the government rested upon the consent of the governed to be exercised by sovereign States, and to be protected by a union of these States in a republic. These were essential parts of the system. But this system was for the sole purpose of preserving and protecting the rights, privileges and liberties of the people. All were Americans, but above and before that all were freemen. All were citizens of the respective States, and as such, citizens of the great Republic. But above that citizenship, precious as it was, all were free. The essential object, to secure which all else was formed, was to perpetuate civil liberty; the mode might be temporary or prove unavailing. Let it never be forgotten that government is but a means, not an end; forms of government are but devices of man's wit--temples in which to worship. The end is human freedom; the spirit to be worshiped is liberty.

Our fathers devised a form--complex but easily understood--which, in their wisdom, seemed fitted to secure the end. They created no unalterable, infallible order of priesthood or unchangeable sovereignty. The only sovereignty was in the people; that remains unimpaired, unchanged and inalienable. They gave--they could give--to nobody or government or majority, absolute, unlimited powers. They had thrown on the domination of a Government resting upon centuries of recognized right, and no age can sanctify despotism, or bar the right to be free. The essential element of freedom is a voice in the government, an actual, potential, not merely nominal voice. It is absurd to say that a form of being heard is equivalent to being heard. Under the worse emperors with whom Rome was ever cursed universal suffrage existed, and the solemn farce of repeated elections amused the willing slaves.

We inherited this Government from our fathers and prospered under it. They had conquered a wondrous empire for liberty, and their children subdued it to peace, prosperity and power. Glorious heritage to transmit to posterity was this American Republic. A continent--boundless in its wealth and possible resources--dedicated to civil liberty and devoted to the peaceful pursuits of Christian civilization. Beatific visions might will ravish the hearts of our dying sages on the memorable 4th of July and they gazed through the

casement slowly growing "a glimmering square" upon the country they were leaving. Moses on the mountain of Nebo saw nothing equal. But the very magnitude of the empire--the very wealth of the heritage--were full of danger. The domination of such a continent, the control of such wealth, the sielding of such power, were a prize too tempting, and to secure it no checks were regarded and no limitations observed.

The power to affect the internal institutions of States, to interfere with peculiar domestic affairs of the citizen, to close the common territory to common use, to override the provisions of the Constutution, and supplant its guarantees with the unknown and therefore arbitrary sanctions of a higher law, was claimed; and those who claimed this power put into absolute possession of the common Government, against the earnest protest of a helpless minority; aye, with insults, jeers and threats to that minority, who were "no longer" of the Government, but under the Government;" and this is the essential difference between independence and subjection. And then, to make this control effectual when these claims were resisted, it was claimed with equal boldness that the first, great object of the government our fathers had formed was to preserve a territorial union at all hazards and every sacrifice. To accomplish this, States could be blotted out, standing armies raised and used by the executive to subdue and hold States, courts silenced and disobeyed, citizens arrested without warrant and punished without trial, property seized, and every personal right violated.

These were startling claims, speedily put into actual practice. And to all protests the only answer vouchsafed was, "It is the will of the majority to be enforced by the bayonet." For a few shilling tax Hampden led a revolution and a people beheaded a king; for a few pence imposition Henry aroused a continent, and Washington founded a republic.

That republic was founded on the principle that "governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness;" and was builted upon the sacred right of local self-government, through and by the States. To protect, not abuse, was its object; to preserve, not destroy, these rights was its duty. No majority had power to enslave; there resided nowhere a power to change this essential part of the social compact. We had never agreed to hold our liberties and rights at the will of any body, however large; there was the measure of our grant and our promise; there the measure of power and obedience. All history had testified that liberty could not be entrusted to a non-resident power; numberless tombs bore witness that imperial; republics meant a remorseless despotism; the past demonstrated that liberty was only safe--if safe even then--when guarded by local governments; and that this is impossible without the preservation of the autonomy of the States.

I care not what was the peculiar property, institution or habit with which the right to interfere was claimed; if that property, institution or habit was ours, was lawful, and the right did not exist-- the claim was tyrannical, and its enforcement destructive to liberty. The right to tax one shilling involved the whole of English liberty. The right to disregard the just power of the States, and to impair the rights of the citizen in any matter, however minute, involved the destruction of the State and the enslavement of the citizens, and to enforce this claim by force made the danger involved in the claim a permanent despotism.

The thoughtful need not be told that such claims could only be the result of long-continued and fierce contests; that they could not be granted by a people fit to be free. That the very claim involved a breach of faith, the more perfidious in that the compact was made when we were strong and they weak, and broken, when they became-- by means of that very compact--strong and we weak, only rendered submission more galling not more abject. That it was accompanied with threats of servile war and all its attendant horrors could only make the yoke more offensive, not more real. That the result destroyed not merely the wealth, but the entire social fabric of fifteen States, and endangered the very existence of their civilization, only exhibited in clearer light the spirit and temper of those thus given the power of the whole machinery of the common government. And the more thoughtful student of American history may perchance come to the conclusion that in the progress of time there had grown up two peoples in this fair land; and the arbitrament of force was necessary in the inevitable struggle. It so happened that the particular tax was once ship-money nor fair tax on teas which our fathers resisted. So now it happened that this claim was put forth concerning the peculiar institution of the South, and it was not slavery we defended. We avouch this day that we battled for liberty; to maintain, to preserve, to transmit true constitutional civil liberty was the cause of our love and our dangers. To preserve to our States their autonomy, without which local self-government is a cheat and a fraud; a voice in the management of the common government, without which we and they must be the prey of those who have control of its machinery; to the citizen the protection of a friendly government, in which he has some control, and without which government becomes a mere mask for robbery and oppression-- was the purpose for which we fought and these men died. National independence, State autonomy, personal liberty--these were the prizes for which we were willing to sacrifice all--dearer to our hearts: than life and home--our inheritance from honored stes; to our children we desired to transmit them; and for them we marched and suffered for four years of hardship, danger and battles. For such a cause men ought to be willing to die, and to its martyrs it is meet that monuments should be erected.

Liberty is immortal, and its cause is never wholly lost; but the peculiar form she takes to woo her votaries and enlist their services in accordance with the people, age and circumstances, and such causes are often hopelessly overthrown. Our peculiar cause is dead forever. We made our triumph depend on the independence of the Southern Confederacy; and that is forever dead. Whether this was wise or unwise, we care not to discuss. Whether it could have been avoided and the battle ranged under the old flag and for the

the recovery of the old Government, matters little now. Whether those who led us, led us wisely or not, posterity will determine and write her verdict in history. And there may be difference in the judgment passed upon the action of those States which seceded and formed the Southern Confederacy; and those which, after force was employed to conquer that Confederacy, joined their fortunes with it. The very attempt to conquer by force those seceded States changed the whole nature of our compact; it substituted force for consent as the condition of union and warrant of power and made the central government the sole judge of the necessity, justice and measure of the force to be used. This in the last analysis is the sole difference between free and despotic governments--one is founded on force, the other on consent. The struggle, perhaps, of necessity could have taken no other form. But our success involved the establishment of that Confederacy and depended upon it. Our defeat forever prevents any possibility of that, and not one is insane enough to dream of its practicability. The results of the war, too, prevent the possibility of those States ever attempting the establishment of a confederacy on the territorial boundaries of the broken confederacy. We recognize that the destruction of slavery destroyed that bond between the States; and in the future new interests and new ties will create new relations essentially different from those existing before the war. In that sense, also, our cause was hopelessly lost, and we frankly acknowledge today that it would be unwise to restore it. And we accept as a fundamental postulate of American politics (I use the word in its true and noble meaning) that secession means revolution and war--the arbitrament of arms and an appeal to the God of battles.

What else has been lost Very very much. I do not attempt to estimate the precious lives--so dear to many homes. We weep with the bereaved of the terrible struggle wherever they may be. Nor the wasteful and criminal destruction of property and the accumulation of a vast public debt, which may enslave the poor and change the nature of our institutions.

But we have lost all confidence in the sanetity of written constitutions and the power of mutual guarantees. Who believes that, amid the excitement of another struggle, the barricades erected in the constitutions of the United States and of the States will protect against the bayonet of the infantry or the hoof of the cavalryman's horse? We have learned the power of force and become familiar with its use. We have played with bastiles and military commissions, and easily tire of slow courts with enlightened consciences and hampered by constitutional restrictions. We have tasted the sweets of military glory and had visions of empire. We have seen how the forms of free government can be used to secure false returns and cover inviolability of our rights and the omnipotence of law. Coubt has found lodgment where faith ruled, and suspicion taken the place of confidence. The outspoken boldness of conscious freedom has been tempered with an ever-present prudence, and expediency deified above right. We tolerate encroachments, and implore rather than demand our rights. We are content if we escape when our brethren suffer.

We have learned to use the common Government for private aggrandizement, and tolerate corruption in high places, and bow before ill-gotten wealth. Above all, faith in the fidelity, courage and stern

love of liberty of the people--the only true foundation of free Government--has been weakened.

We can hardly realize what is the terrible significance of all this. I am no alarmist, but I entreat you, my countrymen, to pause and weigh you these significant facts. In the hurry of our over-crowded lives, in the peaceful happiness of our quiet homes, in the gay scenes of social converse, in the rush of commerce and business, we forget these portentous truths. We look around us and see smiling landscapes and fertile fields, the smoke of prosperous towns and the evidences of civilized wealth; we hear the hum of busy men and the sound of increasing riches; and we take comfort at the thought that all is well. Is it so? Are there no clouds in the future? Are there no dangers ahead?

We told our countrymen that the attempts to subjugate the South was fraught with dangers to their liberties as well as to ours, but they would not believe us. The South was subjugated, and we are again as one people involved in a common destiny. Their flag is our flag--one country, one flag; one liberty. Were we in our prophesy wholly at fault? Would to God that we were. Would to God that the centennial of American Independence found us a people rich, prosperous, peaceful, secure of our liberties; for my children share these benignant provisions. Is it so? Are our liberties secure? Are our States free? Is our future safe? Ask Louisiana; question Mississippi; go to the grave of Francis Marion, or stand on the field of Eutaw and ask South Carolina. Go Northward and put your queries to the slaves of the loom, or the starvings of the over-crowded cities. Nay, go to the most thoughtful of our patriots and catch their subdued responses.

Many of our purest countrymen recognized all the dangers we prophesied, and admitted that liberty might be swallowed up in the maw of a great central government, which had learned to despise constitutional guaranties, trample upon personal rights, wield the sword, and use the purse; that amid the ruins and throes of civil war this giant might be born to the destruction of constitutional liberty; but they said the risk was not so great as that hostile republics, lying side by side on this continent, would be compelled for self-preservation to become military powers, and thereby in the end become despotisms; or that with the right of disintegration once put into practice, a host of weak and jealous republics, tired of wars and wrangles, would fall prey to one great master. We will preserve, said they, all we can of our liberties in putting down the rebellion and then reconquer by peaceful means from the central Government what it seized during that bloody period.

Others were dazzled--as many good, misguided men have been before--at the visions of imperial splendor which the dream of an ocean-bound republic creates; and forgot that liberty dwells not amid purple and gold and precious stones, nor abides safely amidst armed legions and powerful rulers.

The war has been over eleven years and the imperial republics is an actual reality; and the duties of the hour press upon us.

Our duty and our interest, my comrades, unite in making our pathway plain. We are citizens of this great country--we are called to our lot today. I am not uttering the gush fashionable nowadays about bygones being bygones and bing brothers. I have on similar occasions uttered my whole mind on that subject--uttered it when my comrades, perhaps, received it unwillingly. I neither modify nor add to those utterances.

But whether we wish it or not, we are of necessity citizens of this republic; and there are only two courses before us--one to fold our arms and say it is none of our affair--live in the past and abnegate our manhood in the present. The other to acknowledge our allegiance and perform our whole duty as citizens. We ask no favors--we make no claims. We are citizens equal with all other citizens, with free tongues and brave hearts. We love liberty and mean--God willing--to aid all who desire to preserve it. We unite with all good citizens to preserve to ourselves and to posterity the blessings of good government, administered under the law, and we reserve the privilege of resisting as may be necessary all who may attempt to usurp those powers or to filch those rights; binding our children to no other and different pledge than that to which our fathers bound us, and to which all alike are equally bound. We bear no malice. We keep alive no animosities. We bear no confessions of guilt. We loved the cause and our comrades. We love their memories. We will honor their graves. We stand by their orphans, but we do this without bitterness to any one and without apology. While we remember that Lee and Breckinridge died proscribed, and Louisiana and South Carolina are held by the throat, we wait without impatience or servile importunities for the dawn of a purer and better day--confident that no Polands can be kept enslaved in this country, that all will be free or all enslaved, and that the liberties of every State are equally at stake, and the day of a true amnesty is not far distant. We are not prodigals who return confessing that our substance has been wasted in riotous living, even though fatted calves be killed for our feast and golden rings be ready for our fingers. We simply claim that we are equal citizens of a common country, in which, with God's aid, we will strive to do our part. This is the true basis of reconciliation: A manly defense of the causes for which we fought, a frank confession of what was lost and an honest avowal of our purpose to perform all the duties of citizenship. More than this would be craven and untrue; less than this unwise and undutiful. Brave men will believe and trust us; patriotic men will welcome our aid; free men will applaud us and thus, true sons of our mother Commonwealths, and faithful citizen of our common country, we will do our part to secure to every State and citizen the blessings of constitutional liberty. We will build up our own States by a wider education, a fuller development and a more liberal culture, and thus add to the strength and glory of the common Government, administered according to the principles of a revered Constitution, and loved because it will be just, impartial and pure. We will do our part to maintain for all citizens and every State the inalienable and inestimable rights of American liberty, regaining what may have been taken, preserving what remains, securing to the common Government its just powers and true glory. We will strive to realize the glorious vision of our sires--a free country of sovereign States, so strong that all will respect it, so just that all will obey it, so free that all will love it; a country where to do right is the whole compulsion,

to prevent wrong the sole restraint; where fealty is, through love and obedience, an act of the heart. We, my comrades, stand not in the way of the realization of this bright future. Let the curse of the patriot fall upon those who do.

I have spoken with that frankness which the presence of death renders imperative; spoken what I believe to be the convictions of my comrades--What my own sense of duty seemed to require of me. I have spoken as an American citizen, claiming all the privileges, and willing to perform all the duties belonging to that great title; conscious of a patriotism which embraces the entire country, and loving liberty with a passionate devotion. I have desired to avoid enkindling any extinguished or dormant memories which were unkind or bitter. Let them sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Implacability marks not the noble. I have not even attempted to call back those memories which comradeship in danger, hardship and battle make so clear. As I stand there in this presence--there the silent dead, there the memorial of the love whose manly friendship gave me honor--the olden memories melt my heart. I need not even mention the names of town or field, for every soldier's heart has its own consecrated scenes,

"Hallowed down to earth's profound
And up to heaven,"

scenes sanctified by a comrade's death, or an act of gentle, loving kindness. In the name of the living comrades of these dead heroes, I bow my head in unutterable gratitude to all who were kind to them in their exile, suffering and death, and in the name alike of the living and the dead of that great disbanded and surrendered army I dedicate this monument to our unceasing gratitude and meradicable recollection of the unfailing, heroic, self-denying ministrations, of the women of the South. God be with them wherever they are. God bless them with the plentitude of His mercies. God give to our land for all the perils of her future such women to be mothers of her defenders.

And, in the names of all the survivors of that great war, whose comrades lie in this beautiful cemetery, I dedicate this monument to the preservation of national independence, the autonomy of the States and the liberties of the citizen. I dedicate it to the memory of all who died in defense of those inestimable blessings; to the praise of all who love truth and courage and fidelity. I dedicate it to the glorious heroism of the martyrs of the South.

Who can tell when causes are lost? Two thousand years ago Varus and his legions fell before the might of an outraged nationality, and only yesterday, amid the wild huzzas of the great Germanic fatherland, Arminius in bronze is placed as sentry over the mighty nation, whose existence is the realization of the dream of centuries, for which a score of generations vainly struggled.

The imprisoned and despised Bunyan now adorns the English city which hooted him, and gives new courage to the pilgrims in the burdened progress to the city beyond the Delectable mountains.

The English Commonwealth died with the great lord protector, but:

11 2-11

the true English Commonwealth, the glorious Commonwealth won by noblest blood and unfold sacrifices, survives today, and stout old Oliver heads the list of the sons of freedom who have fought the unending battle of English liberty. How many centuries have been made green by Irish valor and Irish constancy?

As the vast procession of the martyred soldiers of liberty pass before us our hearts melt with grief, and yet exult with ineffable pride and thanksgiving. What a glorious host! Of every tribe and age and rank--yet brothers all. Our brothers, my comrades, who need not be ashamed to receive out Lee and Jackson in their honored ranks. Some fell, as Sidney Johnson, in the van of stricken battle; some, as Johnston, in the shouts of victory in their ears went to God; some from the gloomy dungeons of tyranny; some from the scaffold of despotic cruelty; some from the stake of demoniacal rage; others brokenhearted like Lee, or proscribed like Breckinridge. Jew or Gentile, Greek or Roman, Arminius or William the Silent, Wallace or Hampden, Washington, Henry, or Lee--All soldiers in a common struggle; comrades under the same blood-stained banner, oft trailed in defeat; alas! so often stained by the heart's blood of her heroic defenders and tarnished by the heels of her ferocious enemies; but ever reappearing, never without devoted followers, who held life cheap in her service. We dedicate this monument to the great army of freedom--the innumerable host of the past, of whom the world was not worthy. And from our loins may there spring a race worthy to be the comrades of the illustrious dead.

Believe me mankind recognizes its deathless ones, and at their graves lays the tribute of gratitude and love. This we ~~hear~~ and now do.

Kentucky thus honors the stranger dead who rest in her generous bosom, and prays that in her future she may find in her hours of trial and peril such sons to defend and guard her.

Liberty bends above these graves, and weeps the untimely end of those who gave themselves to her cause, and for their lives bestows immortality.

Mothers who lost stalwart sons, widows who gave idolized husbands, fair maidens who surrendered to honor the lovers of their hearts, dedicate this monument to the loved and lost--"the gone before."

We dedicate it with tears. We invoke God's blessing upon all whose hearts bled for these who never returned, and in His great name we dedicate it to the future of an unbroken peace between the States and a new and holier brotherhood among the citizens of this mighty Republic. And may the God of Freedom make universal and perpetual the reign of a true liberty!

THOMAS W. COBB.

Thomas William Cobb was born June 12, 1844; and died December 11, 1911, at his home in Union, Ala. During the war he served in Company C, 43d Alabama,



THOMAS WILLIAM COBB.

Gracie's Brigade, and later in the Army of Tennessee until disabled by a long spell of typhoid fever. He afterwards joined Forrest's Cavalry, serving till the close of the war. He was a member of Camp Sanders, U. C. V., at Union, and almost invariably attended the reunions.

After the war was over, he taught school, and later he engaged in agricultural pursuits, whereby he successfully demonstrated the dignity of farm life, and from which he gathered a

competency. He was a Church member and was deeply interested in Christian service. His wife, who was Miss Dora Steele, and one daughter survive. (See May VETERAN.)

MRS. KATE MOSS VANMETER.

Mrs. Kate (Moss) Vanmeter, wife of Capt. Charles J. Vanmeter, Chancellor of the Western Kentucky State Normal School, died peacefully after a lingering illness at her home, near Bowling Green, Ky., May 16, in her seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. Vanmeter was of one of Kentucky's most prominent families. Her four brothers were all faithful and gallant Confederate soldiers. One of them, Col. J. W. Moss, who commanded the 2d Kentucky Regiment, was mortally wounded at Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1864. Another brother, Maj. Thomas E.



MRS. KATE MOSS VANMETER.

Moss, formerly Attorney-General of Kentucky, died in the Philippine Islands about two years ago. She had survived all her immediate family except one sister, Miss Joe Moss, whose home has for years been at the Vanmeter residence. Her

venerable husband, Capt. Charles J. Vanmeter, who survives her, though bowed down with grief, and now in his eighty-seventh year, entered the quartermaster's service in the Confederate States army in 1861 and so continued until 1865.

Mrs. Vanmeter united with the Presbyterian Church in early life, and was constant in her attendance at worship as long as her health permitted. She retained throughout her simple faith in the Lord and lived a consistent and active Christian, dispensing charity in an unostentatious way, with an eye single to the glory of the Master whom she loved.

As a wife she was truly and devotedly a helpmeet. With her broad-minded, public-spirited, and greatly esteemed husband she was active in educational work, and she cooperated with him in his contributions to the many causes of education and charity.

Mrs. Vanmeter was a woman of great force of character and strong convictions and unflinching courage. What endeared her most, perhaps, to old Confederates and Southern sympathizers was her undying loyalty to the cause of her own Southland—a cause that will never be lost as long as men love liberty and valor lasts. She was a moving spirit and an enthusiastic worker in the Daughters of the Confederacy. She never failed to be present and to take an active part in the decoration of Confederate graves in Fairview Cemetery. Her last letter, written on her sick bed a day or two before her death, was to the President of the local Chapter, U. D. C., reminding her to make arrangements for the decoration exercises on June 3.

In the death of Mrs. Kate Moss Vanmeter the Confederacy has lost one of its most active and loyal Daughters and its old veterans one of their best friends. The memory of her Christian character—her loyal heart and her good deeds—is deeply enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her.

[From sketch by Maj. W. O. Obenchain, Bowling Green.]

JOHN HARL.

The Colusa (Cal.) Sun of recent date announced the death of John Harl, a native of Hardin County, Ky., where he was born July 8, 1828. His father, John Harl, went from Loudoun County, Va., in early days and died when the son was a youth. When the War of the States began, he enlisted on the Southern side with the 2d Kentucky Regiment in Company C, commanded by Captain Sale. This was Gen. John H. Morgan's old regiment, commanded later by General Duke. He remained with them and was in all the engagements of his brigade until near the close, when he was taken prisoner.

Soon after the war the family started West, and after a toilsome journey of six months they arrived in California on the Sacramento River, where they located. It was a long journey with wagons and teams. However, they soon found some good lands near where Leesville now stands, and he and his brother engaged in farming.

Comrade Harl first married Miss Mollie Kinsman, who died in a few years, leaving him a little girl. In 1885 he returned to Kentucky with his little daughter, and on April 9 he married Mrs. Eunice Taylor Frank, of Mead County, adjoining the county in which he was reared. They left immediately for Leesville, Cal., where they resided until November, 1891, when they removed to Colusa.

He has passed a good and useful life, leaving an honest, true name. He was a man without enemies. He joined the Methodist Church in early youth, and died in that faith. In political affiliations he was a steadfast Democrat.

JEFFERSON DAVIS HOME ASSOCIATION.

LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR SO FAR TO THE FUND.

Capt. C. J. VanMeter, who was born May 22, 1826, in Bowling Green, Ky., gives one hundred dollars to the Jefferson Davis Home Association. This great-hearted, patriotic gentleman engaged in the mercantile business early in life and later in steamboating. When the war came on, he was asked by Gen. A. S. Johnston to assist the Confederates; so, furnishing a warehouse, he acted as grain receiver and dispenser for the army for more than two years, doing valuable service. He



CAPT. C. J. VAN METER.

transported provisions and grain, and carried mail to different commands, many times at great personal risk.

Since the war Captain VanMeter has lived quietly on his farm, near Bowling Green, in one of the most beautiful homes of Kentucky. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Woodall, originally Miss Kate Moss, sister to Col. J. W. Moss, a soldier in the Mexican War and also a daring soldier of the Confederacy. He died from the effect of wounds. She had three other brothers in the Confederate army—Gen. Thomas E., L. C., and William Moss. Mrs. VanMeter has been President of the Bowling Green Chapter, U. D. C., for years.

Captain VanMeter has always been noted for his liberality, giving largely to the schools and charity of his town, and is esteemed as one of its best citizens.

HOW FORT PULASKI WAS CAPTURED.

Mr. E. S. Lathrop, of Decatur, Ga., tells the story.

Among the ladies who had gathered to dedicate a monument one of them expressed her ignorance of the fact that Mr. Lathrop was a veteran. To this he replied that he had not only served the entire four years with the Confederates, but that, so far as Georgia is concerned, he began the war.

Mr. Lathrop was a sergeant of the Savannah Volunteer Guards; and when orders came from Governor Brown to the commander of the Guards to take charge of Fort Pulaski in the name of the State of Georgia, they were passed on to Sergeant Lathrop, who, accompanied by a squad of men, marched to the fort. He halted his men near the fort, went alone across the drawbridge, and rapped loudly on the massive door.

His hail was answered by the Irish sergeant who had been left in charge. "Phat does yez want?" asked the Irishman. "I demand in the name of the State of Georgia the surrender of the fort," replied Lathrop. "Faith, an' ye don't get it," replied the Irishman. "Do you see that moat full of water, and do you see that squad of men there? Well, if you don't hand over the keys of this fort immediately, those men will throw you into the water and take the fort, anyway. And if you will surrender, you can go uptown and enjoy yourself for the next two weeks."

The Irishman scratched his head, thought awhile, then turned the keys over to Sergeant Lathrop, and Fort Pulaski was surrendered to the State of Georgia.

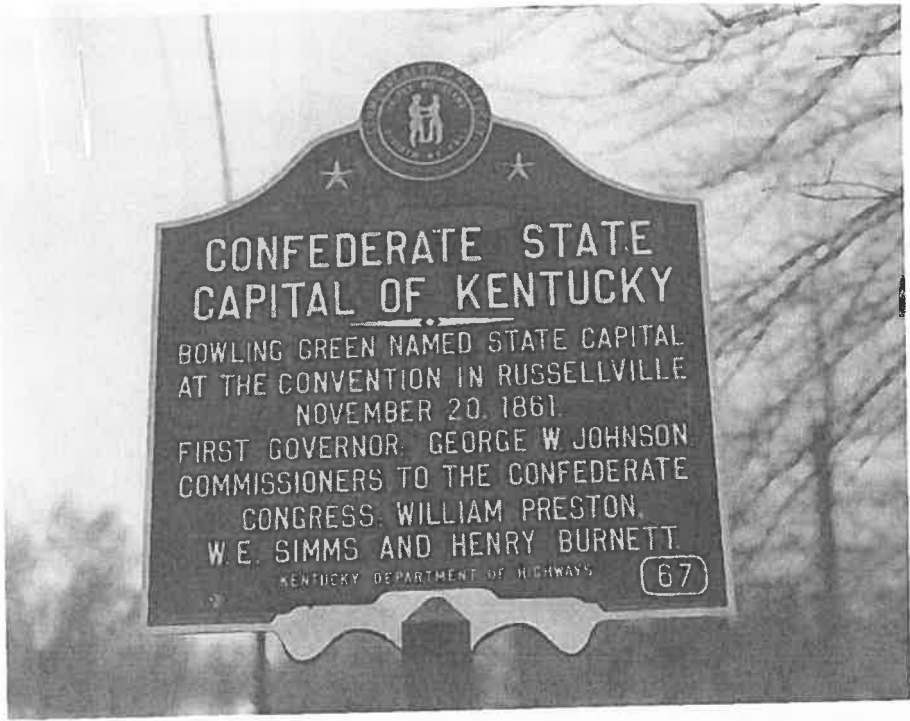
AGES OF OLDEST CONFEDERATES.

D. G. Fleming, of Hawkinsville, Ga., writes: "On page 352 of the VETERAN for July mention is made of a headstone over a grave at Mountain Creek, Ala., which bears the inscription, 'Gabriel Capers, Company C, 40th Tennessee Regiment; died February 11, 1905, aged 105 years,' with the comment: 'It seems unreasonable that so old a man was in service.' It does seem unreasonable, but it is not improbable. I will not let an Arkansas man outdo a Georgian in a 'fish story,' so will state an actual fact. In May, 1861, James Argo, Sr., of Pulaski County, Ga., was mustered into the service of the Confederate States as a member of Company G, 8th Georgia Infantry, at the age of seventy years, and did several months' good service, as I can testify, being a member of the same company. If I mistake not, he was actively engaged in the first battle of Manassas. If he had lived until 1905, as Mr. Capers did, he would have been about one hundred and fourteen years old. His grave is certainly entitled to a handsome Confederate monument. His son, James Argo, Jr., who was in the same command, is now living in Ovideo, Fla. We had another old gentleman, Jacob Stephens, nearly as old, who entered as a substitute. Of course neither could hold out when real activities began, and both were discharged after a few months of excellent service."

FIRST SOLDIER KILLED IN THE WAR.

John Quincy Marr, captain of the Warrenton Rifles (Company K), 17th Virginia Regiment Infantry, was evidently the first soldier killed in the war, having been shot through the heart at Fairfax C. H. on June 1, 1861, in a night attack by the Federals under Lieutenant Tompkins, Company B, United States Dragoons, ten days before the battle of Big Bethel, which occurred on June 10. Captain Marr was a son of John and Catherine Inman Marr, born in Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va., May 27, 1825. He was a member of the Virginia State Convention of 1861, which he left for battle. Four soldiers of his company have testified to the facts as stated—Joseph A. Jeffries, of Warrenton, Va., B. L. McCouchie, A. Fletcher, and Capt. J. D. Kirby.

A more extended notice was given this in the VETERAN for July, 1898, page 320.



U.S. 68 in Bowling Green

HISTORICAL MARKER

No. 87

Date Inscription Received: _____

Date Erected: _____

Location: In place on US 68 in front of the Kentucky building.

CAPTION:

**CONFEDERATE STATE CAPITAL
OF KENTUCKY**

Bowling Green named State Capital at the Convention in Russellville. November 20, 1861. First Governor: George W. Johnson
Commissioners to the Confederate Congress: William Preston, W.E. Simms and Henry Burnett



KENTUCKY HISTORICAL MARKERS COMMITTEE

This date:

Suggested Marker Location and Inscription

Historic incident or event: *Military Headquarters of Confederate Government*

Exact location miles from town of *on grounds of Western Teacher College, Bowling Green* on highway number county of

Does any marker exist at this place? Do you consider the present inscription and location correct? If not, please give the committee proper location (above) and correct inscription (below)

Suggested inscription:

Where did you obtain information for dates and facts mentioned above?

Do you have a local historical society interested in the marking of the above? Name and correct address of current president or chairman:

Will you assist representatives of the Kentucky Highway Department in correctly locating the subject marker?

Submitted by *J. M. W. Fowler* Address *215 S. Ashland Town Lexington 37*

This space for committee comment:
Priority Number:
Checked and certified correct:
Kentucky Historical Society
BY
Date

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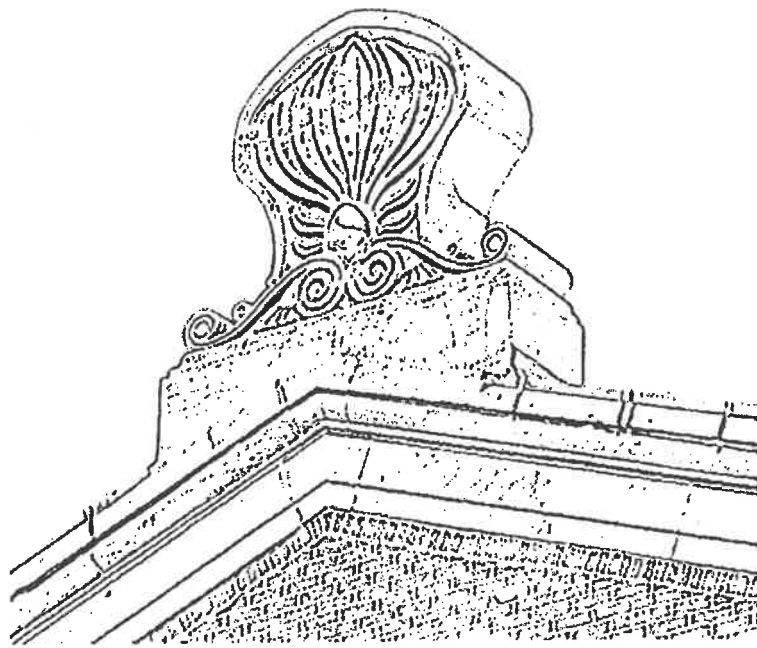
June 4, 1952

(67) CONFEDERATE STATE CAPITAL OF KENTUCKY

Bowling Green named state capital at the convention in Russellville Nov. 20, 1861. First Governor: George W. Johnson. Commissioner to the Confederate Congress: William Preston, W. E. Simms and Henry Burnett.

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION



ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
DRAFT REPORT

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
MAY 22, 2006

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

INTRODUCTION

Ross Tarrant Architects, Inc. (RT) of Lexington, Kentucky, was contracted by Western Kentucky University (WKU) to assist the university in the renovation and expansion of Van Meter Hall. Specifically, WKU wishes to renovate the building and expand the rear half of Van Meter Hall to the south, east, and west. Van Meter Hall, which was constructed in 1910, was built on top of Fort Lytle, a Civil War fort constructed and occupied by Union troops from 1862 until the war's conclusion in 1865. Fort Lytle was initially constructed as an earthen embankment. Confederate forces abandoned Bowling Green in February 1862, and the fort was completed by Union soldiers as a five-sided fort with massive interior cut-stone walls surrounded by thick, steeply-sloped earthen embankments and bedrock. A trench or moat surrounded the fort on at least two sides. During the construction of Van Meter Hall, the interior stone wall on the "north" side of the fort was removed completely, and the interior stone wall on the "west" side of the fort was reduced to about one-third of its original length (34 feet). In addition, construction of Van Meter Hall resulted in the removal (lowering) of about 4-5 vertical feet of the hill on which some of the fort was originally constructed.

JMA was tasked with conducting a preliminary archeological study of the proposed project area. The purpose of the archeological study is to attempt to answer the question of whether or not building expansion will impact archeological resources such as structural remains, features, and/or artifacts. The archeological investigations were divided into five subtasks. These subtasks include the following: (1) collect a limited amount of data (secondary histories and historic maps) regarding the history and the exact location and dimensions of the fort; (2) determine if the former fort location has been recorded as an archeological site, and if so, what studies have been conducted and what was the result of such studies; (3) conduct a site visit to assess the existing conditions and the potential for archeological materials; (4) meet with Dr. Darlene Applegate, Archeology Professor, Western Kentucky University, to collect any information she has regarding the history of the fort; and (5) prepare a letter report that briefly discusses the history of the fort, the existing conditions and potential impacts to

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

the archeological site, and provides management recommendations for or against additional archeological investigations.

In summary, over the last 90+ years several construction projects on top of the hill have resulted in the complete removal of three of the five original stone walls as well as the lowering of the original ground surface on the north, east and southeast. At this time, extant walls are limited to most of the "south wall" (about 86 ft) and about one-third (34 ft) of the "west wall." During the construction of Gordon Wilson Hall, newspaper clippings and oral history suggest that soil material removed during construction of the building was placed on top of the hill within the interior portion of the old fort. Reportedly 2-3 feet of fill was placed on top of the hill at this time. Review of historic photographs from 1898 and 1907 indicate a five to six course cut-stone wall. Today only three courses of cut-stone remain visible. Given that the cut-stone varies from 12 to 18 inches in thickness, it seems reasonable to conclude that 2-3 feet of fill has been deposited on top of the original ground surface within the "undisturbed" portion of the interior fort. As noted, construction of other buildings, sidewalks, parking lots have disturbed the fort (i.e., interior fort grounds, the interior stone wall, and the ramparts) to the extent that only about 20-25% of the original interior stone wall and ground surface remain relatively intact. Today the trenches or moats on the south and west sides of the fort contain sidewalks. It is also possible that structural remains of the fort foundation and/or archeological features (e.g., pits, privies) associated with the construction and occupation of the fort may exist at the rear and sides of Van Meter Hall. The proposed expansion to the rear of the building has the potential to adversely impact archeological and structural remains associated with the Civil War fort.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The data collection task included review of archeological site files, unpublished survey reports, historic building inventory site files and reports, National Register files and records, Kentucky Civil War files, historic maps of the area, and other relevant materials. Background research was conducted at the following repositories:

- (1) the state archeological site files at the Office of the State Archeologist (OSA), University of Kentucky-Lexington;
- (2) the state historic building inventory files and National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) files at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) in Frankfort;
- (3) the Kentucky Library and University Archives in Bowling Green;
- (4) historic maps and records at the Special Collections Room at the Kentucky State Historical Society (KHS) in Frankfort.

The purpose of the research was to identify, to the extent possible, the original location and dimensions of the fort, the nature and extent of past historical and archeological investigations regarding the fort, and assess (in a preliminary manner) the extent of past

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

construction (and land use) impacts on the fort. Mr. Stevens, Principal Archeologist for the project, conducted informal interviews about the history and archeology of Fort Lytle with the following individuals:

- Mr. John Downs, currently the Cultural Resources Director for Kentucky State Parks and formerly Survey Program Coordinator and Civil War expert for KHC (4/26/06)
- Dr. Michael Trapasso, Civil War expert and Geography Professor in the Department of Geology and Geography at WKU (5/1/06)
- Dr. Darlene Applegate, Archeology Professor in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at WKU (5/1/06)

Some general information that was obtained as a result of the background research is presented below. A more detailed discussion of the results of the background research and the analysis of the data collected is presented in the subsequent section entitled "Results of Data Collection."

- No archeological sites have been recorded at Fort Lytle or within a 2 kilometer (km) radius of the project area.
- Fort Lytle (KHC Inventory Form WA-B-226) was nominated and formally listed on the NRHP as an individual resource as well as a Multiple Resource Listing of Civil War Fortifications in Bowling Green and Warren County, Kentucky in 1984. Two other forts were listed on the Warren County Multiple Resource Listing of Civil War Fortifications: Fort C. F. Smith and Fort Webb.
- Relevant historic maps of Fort Lytle and Van Meter Hall obtained during the background research include (1) "Map of Bowling Green, KY Showing It's Approaches and Defenses" (1863) and (2) "Topographical Plan Showing a Portion of the State Normal School Site at Bowling Green, KY (1909, 1927).
- No detailed plan and profile map of the fort layout was identified and presumably none exist.
- Numerous historic photographs, including some aerial photographs, of the project area were collected at the Kentucky Library and University Archives.
- Review of the Civil War files at the former KHC office of Mr. John Downs produced several newspaper clippings and other unpublished information. Much of this "gray" literature is not dated, nor does it identify an author.

RESULTS OF DATA COLLECTION

The Confederate government knew from the beginning of the Civil War that Bowling Green, Kentucky, occupied a strategic location for a number of reasons. Located between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, Bowling Green was a transportation hub with roads to Glasgow, Scottsville, Louisville, and Nashville (Gaines 2003). The Louisville-Nashville Railroad, one of the few north-south rail lines in the area at the time, ran through the town and the Memphis Extension Railroad passed south of town. The

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

Barren River, which was then navigable, routinely carried boat and barge traffic. Moreover, Bowling Green was surrounded by high ground and hilltops, good places to construct fortifications to protect these transportation corridors. Both the Confederate and Union armies wanted control of Bowling Green (Gaines 2003).

Confederate troops under General Albert Sidney Johnston invaded southern Kentucky from Tennessee and took control of Bowling Green in September 1861. Johnston placed General Simon Bolivar Buckner in command of 4,000 troops to occupy the town. The Confederate troops began to build forts on eight hills surrounding the town (Figure 1), as well as rifle pits, earthworks, and other defenses on some of the smaller knolls outside of town (Gaines 2003). As indicated in Figure 1, three of the forts were located on the edges of Bowling Green while the five remaining fortifications were one to two miles outside the town. Bald Bluff (also called Vinegar Hill, and now known as College Heights) was the location of one of the Confederate Forts, originally known as Fort Vinegar. This fort was renamed by the Union Army and is labeled "Fort Lytle" on Figure 1.

Fort Lytle was one of the eight forts that Buckner's troops had begun to construct when the Union Army invaded in 1862 (Trapasso 1987). The Union Army had captured Paducah, Kentucky, to the west and was beginning to invade eastern Kentucky (Trapasso 1987:27). After capturing Fort Henry, Fort Heiman, and Fort Donelson in western Tennessee and Kentucky, Union troops began advancing eastward toward Bowling Green (Stickles 1965). General Buckner, who believed his forces were greatly outnumbered, ordered the Confederate troops in Bowling Green to burn quantities of war material and destroy the bridge across the Barren River. As the Union Army continued their approach toward Bowling Green, General Buckner eventually ordered his troops to evacuate Bowling Green on February 15, 1862, after having occupied the city for five months (Stickles 1965). The Union Army held Bowling Green until the end of the war and set up a hospital, a supply depot, and a recruitment center in Bowling Green during the war. "Tens of thousands of troops moved through the town on their way south" (Trapasso 2003). Soon after the occupation of Bowling Green, Union forces began to complete construction of Fort Lytle as well as repairs to Fort C.F. Smith. Union forces changed the name of Fort Vinegar to Fort Lytle, in honor General William Haines Lytle, who was stationed at the fort at one time and was a well-respected and beloved poet (Trapasso 2006). General Lytle died in September 1863 while leading a charge at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia (Trapasso 2006).

Construction of Fort Lytle was completed by the 12th Heavy Artillery Unit of the United States Colored Troops (Trapasso 2006). The interior fort walls consisted of five or six courses of dry-laid stone (above ground surface) and rose to a height of just over five feet tall. The stone walls were made of local limestone blocks approximately 24 inches long by 18 inches wide that the troops had blasted out of a limestone outcrop on the hill (Stickles 1965; Trapasso 2006). The colored troops drilled holes in the limestone outcrop, packed the holes with gunpowder and ignited it to blast out large pieces to shape into

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

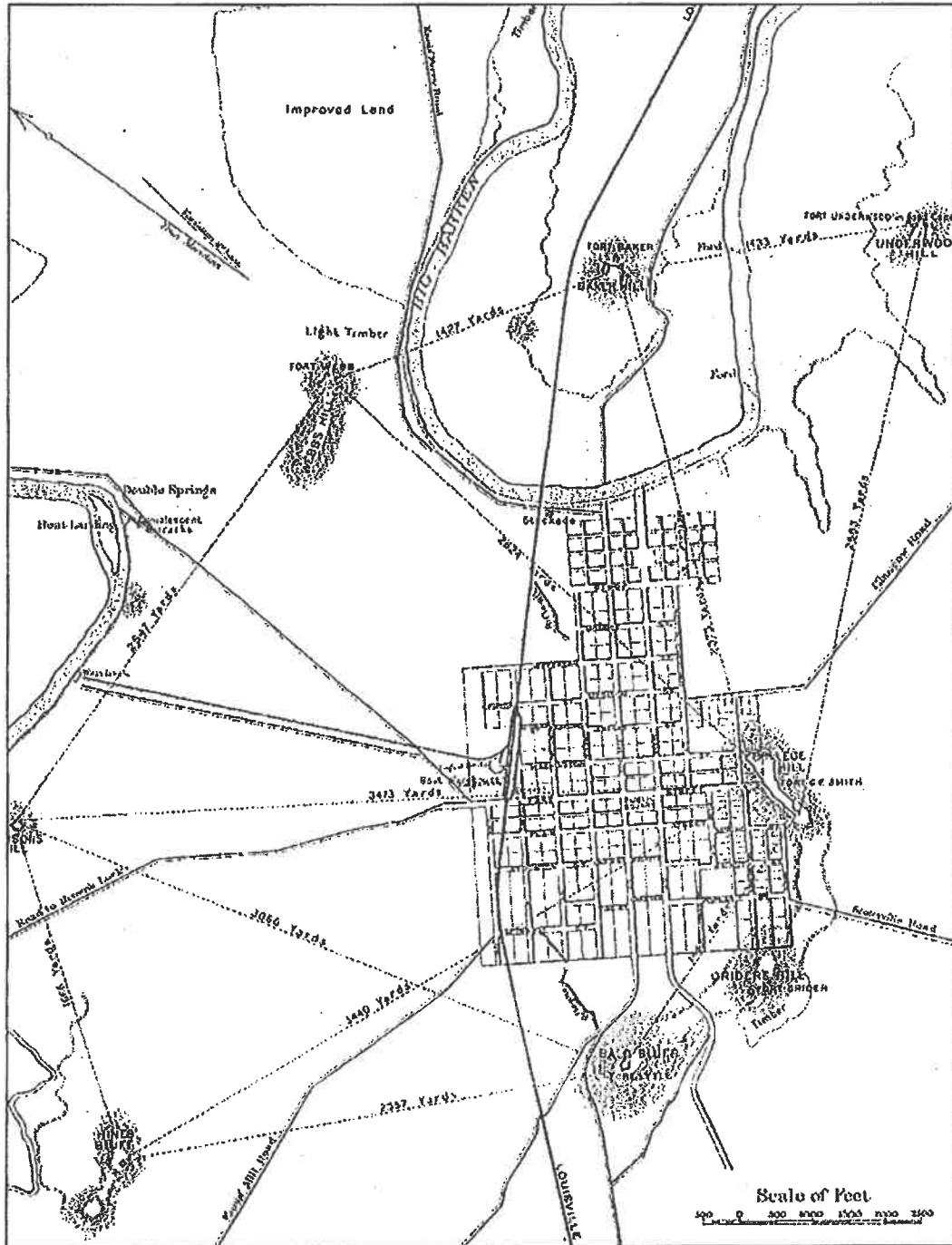


Figure 1. Detail of Map of Bowling Green, Ky., Showing its Approaches and Defenses (Maj. J.H. Simpson, 1863). Note Fort Lyle on Bald Bluff south of Bowling Green.

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

blocks to construct the walls. The ramparts were made of a mixture of earth and stone that extended approximately 15 feet from the stone wall (Stickles 1965). The ramparts are visible in historic photographs (Figures 2-5).

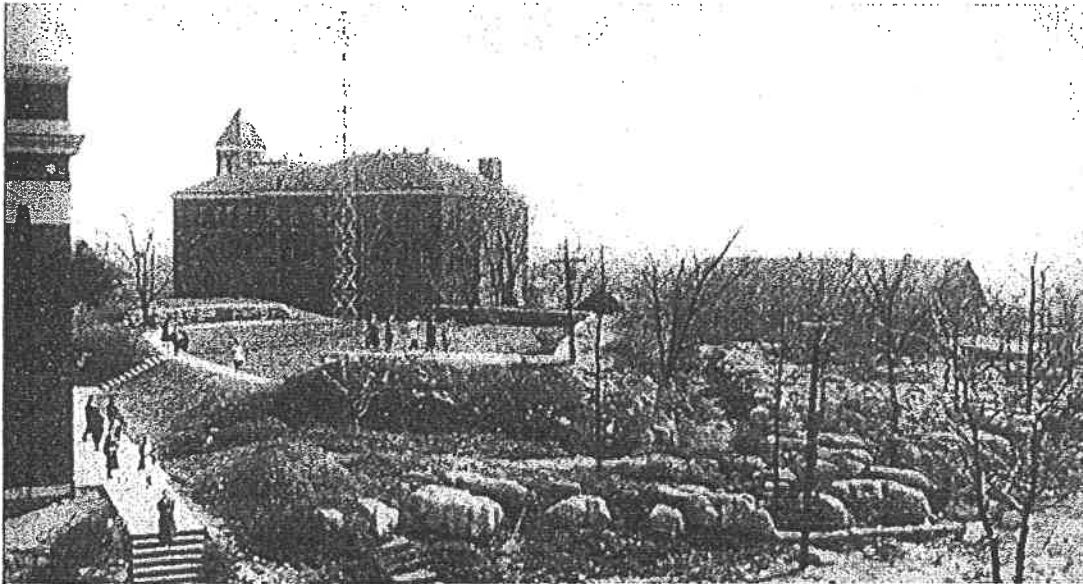


Figure 2. A 1922 view of the interior stone walls of Fort Lytle with west and south ramparts visible, facing southeast. Van Meter Hall is in the extreme left of the photo; Potter College building is in the rear of the photo. Note the presence of the radio tower within the fort grounds.

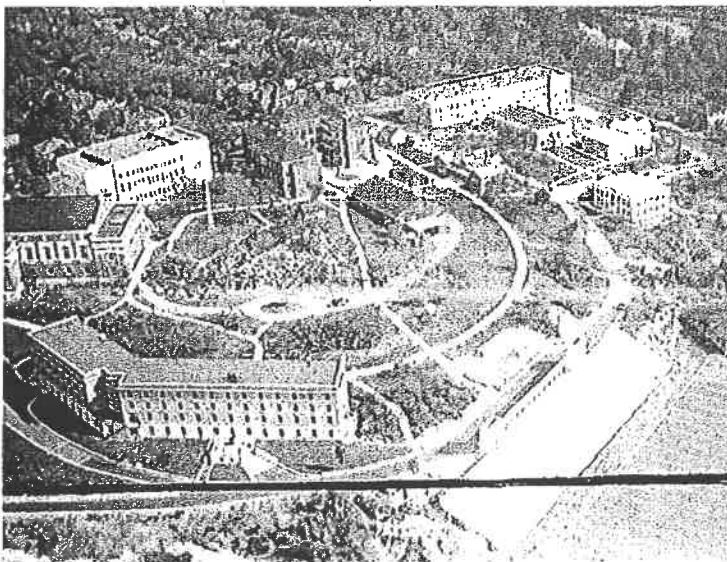
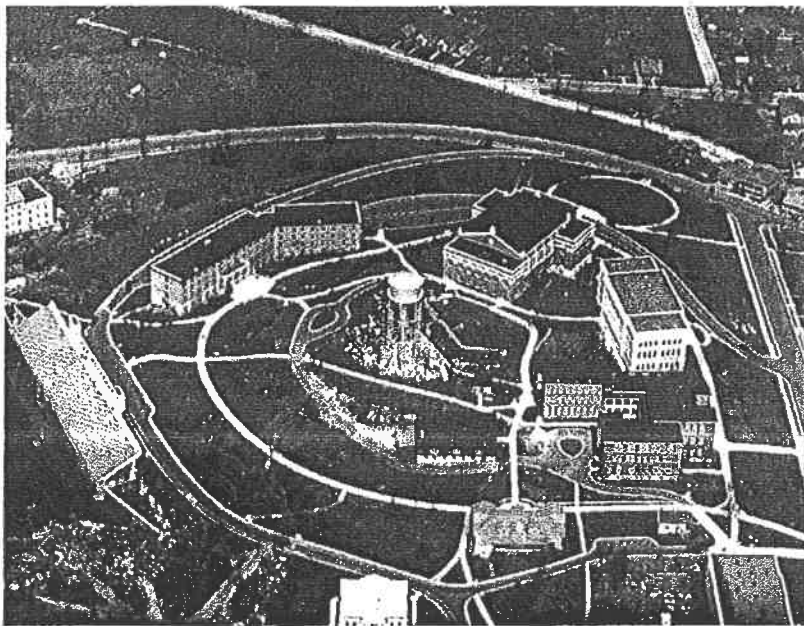
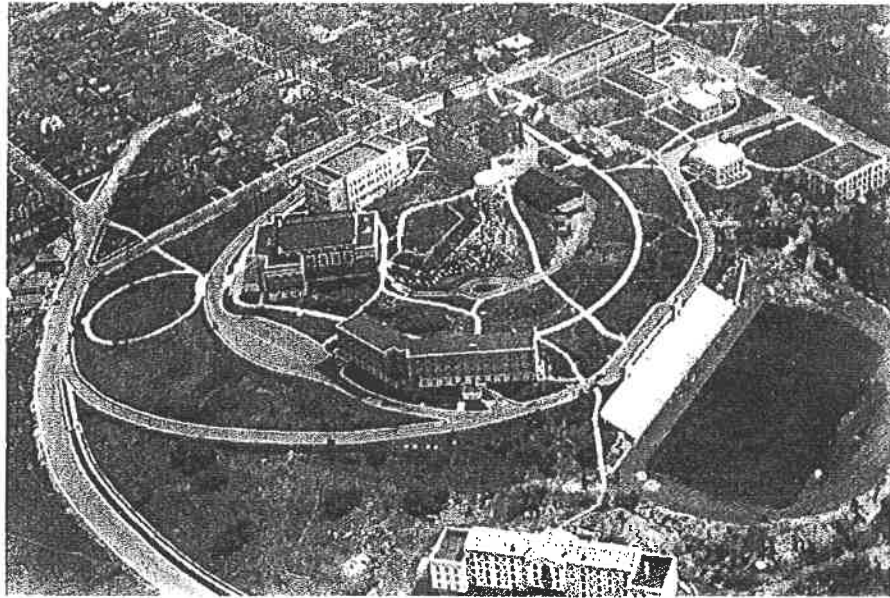


Figure 3 (Left). A 1927 aerial photo facing east, showing the ramparts and stone walls of Fort Lytle that remained after construction of Van Meter hall (1910), left side of photo, and Gordon Wilson Hall (1927), upper left. Note the presence of the radio tower within the fort grounds.

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*Figure 4 (Right).
A 1928 aerial
photo facing
southeast, showing
the ramparts and
stone walls of Fort
Lytle that remain
after construction
of Van Meter hall
(1910) (left) and
Gordon Wilson
Hall (1927) (upper
left). Note the
presence of the
water tower beyond
the south rampart.*



*Figure 5 (Left). A 1928
aerial photo facing
northwest, showing
the ramparts and
stone walls of Fort
Lytle that
remained after
construction of Van
Meter Hall (1910) (left)
and Gordon Wilson
Hall (1927) (upper left).
Note the presence of the
water tower beyond the
south rampart.*

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

After the war, the site was deserted and became overgrown. In the late 1880s, the hilltop site was selected for the site of a girls' school, called Potter College (Stickles 1965). The part of the hilltop facing the town was cleared and two buildings were constructed, a three-story, brick classroom and residence hall for students and the president's house (Stickles 1965). The classroom/residence building stood about where Cherry Hall now stands. Construction of the Potter College classroom/residence building seems not to have affected Fort Lytle. An 1898 photograph facing west from the Potter College building depicts the interior stone walls of the fort, which were still intact at that time (Figure 6). Review of the photo suggests that if gun platforms were present during the Civil War, they had been removed prior to 1898. The circular stone feature in the center of the photo may have been a powder magazine; the U. S. Colored Troops built powder magazines in addition to finishing construction of the fort (Trapasso 2006).

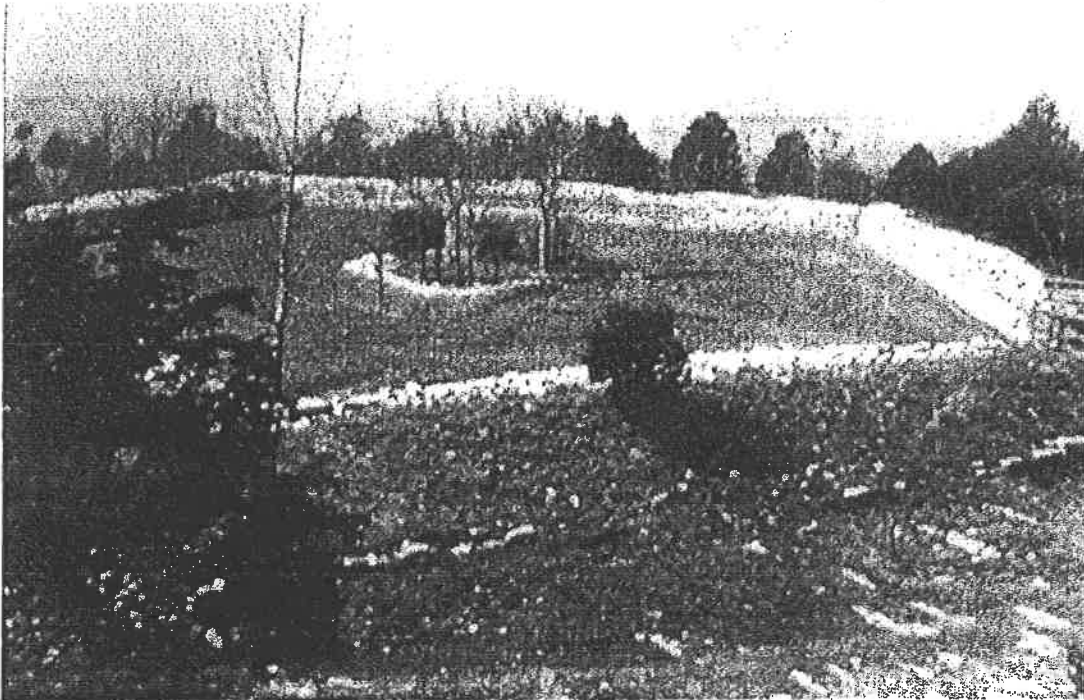


Figure 6. An 1898 view of the interior stone walls of the fort; walls appear to be intact in this photo taken from Potter Hall, facing northwest, note west wall in middle rear ground.

In 1906 the Western Kentucky State Normal School (now Western Kentucky University) was founded by the state legislature and was located on College Street down the hill from Potter College (Stickles 1965). By 1908 more space was needed for the Normal School, the Potter College campus and all the remaining uncleared land on the hill was sold to the State of Kentucky to enlarge the Normal School campus. Figure 7, taken in 1907, depicts

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

the remains of Ft. Lytle, facing west from the Potter College building. At this time, the area inside the fort was being used as a park or open space as the photo shows people standing and sitting on the grass.

Construction of Van Meter Hall in 1910 resulted in the demolition of the north and west walls of the fort. Figure 8, a 1909 survey which was updated in 1927, indicates that wall lines of the fort that were destroyed during the construction of Van Meter Hall. An overlay of the fort outline from the 1909 blueprint onto a modern map of the campus confirms that portions of the north and west walls were destroyed during the 1910 construction of Van Meter Hall (Figure 9).



Figure 7. A 1907 view of the interior stone walls of the fort; walls appear to be intact in this photo taken from Potter Hall, facing north, northwest; note west wall in rear center and left of photo.

In the 1920s the fort was in danger of being completely removed to make room for a new library building. However, the fort was spared destruction when the design plans were changed and the library was built further down the hill toward Fifteenth Street. Soil “excavated for the library foundation was used to level the fort area” (Stickles 1965:42). Review of Figure 2 shows what remained of the fort at that time. The photo was taken looking east from the J. Whit Potter Hall, which is located roughly southwest of Van Meter Hall. Van Meter Hall is at the far left in the photo. It is clear that several walls of

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

the fort have been truncated during construction of Van Meter Hall. There is also a gap in the fort wall near the building in the background of the photo, which is the old Potter College building that was razed in 1935 to make way for Cherry Hall. A radio tower was built inside the fort walls in the early 1920s (Figures 2 and 3).

By 1928, a water tower had been constructed outside the south walls and ramparts (Figures 4 and 5) (Stickles 1974). Through the years, trenches associated with the fort were turned into footpaths (Figure 10) and sidewalks (Figures 11 and 12). The main rifle trench designed to protect men and cannons became a paved, ivy-covered walkway (Trapasso 1987). Figure 13 illustrates the truncation of the west wall of the fort in favor of the construction of Van Meter Hall. It should be noted that only three courses of stone are visible above the current ground surface compared to five or six courses of stone visible in Figures 6 and 7. Review of 1935-1936 photos taken during the construction of Cherry Hall indicates the radio and water tower were still standing at that time.

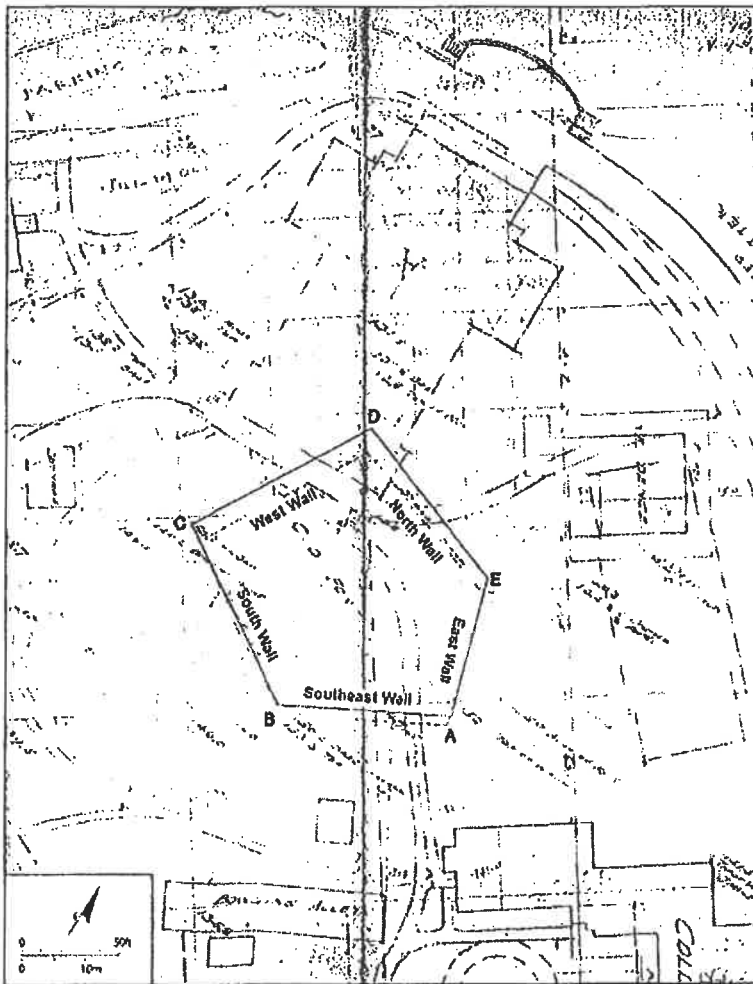
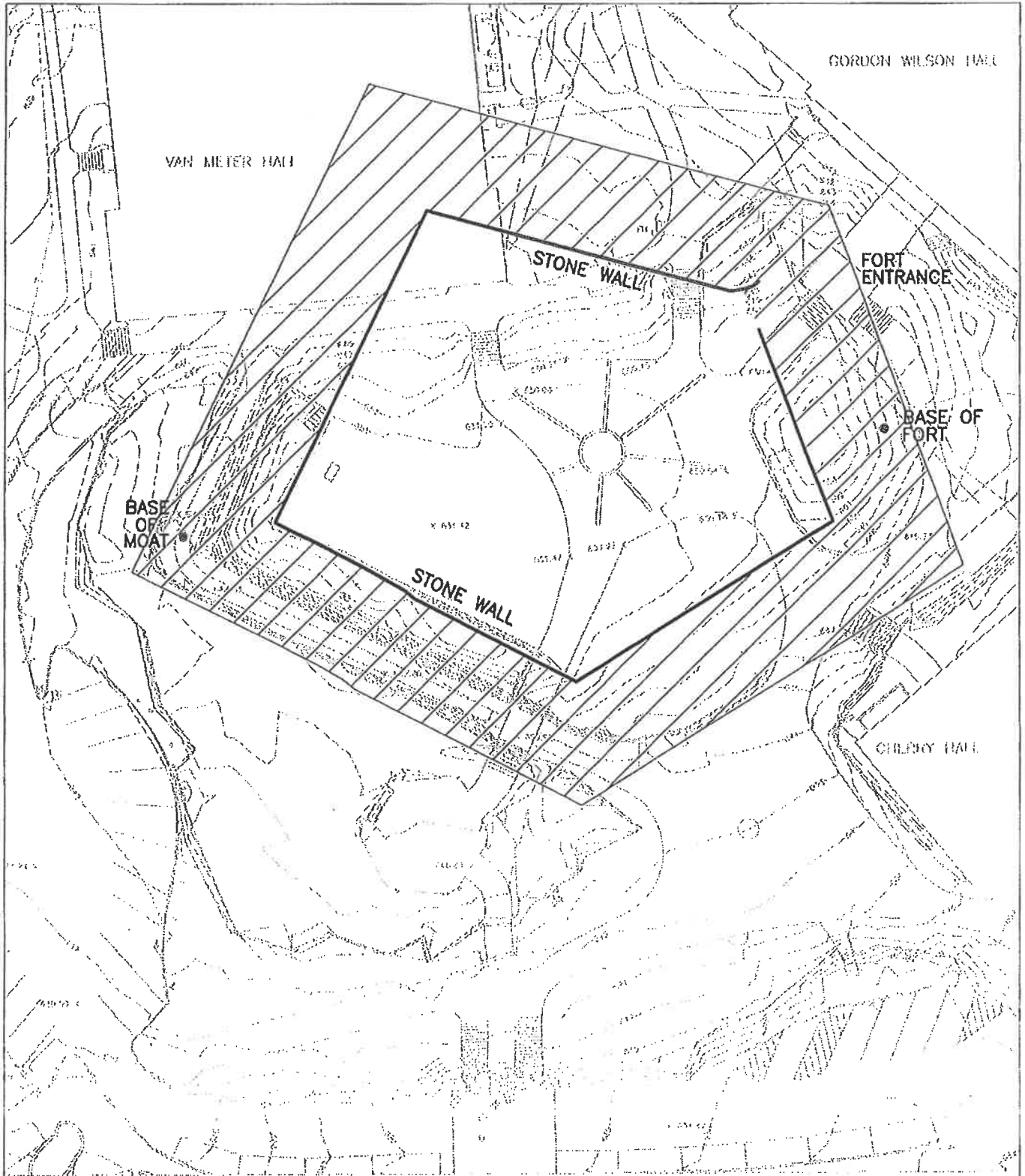


Figure 8. Detail of Revised Campus Plan (Wright, 1927, original 1909), showing Van Meter Hall and the approximate location of the "Old Fort" interior stone walls.

Figure 9 (Next Page). Detailed overlay of the 1909/1927 blueprint onto a modern map of the campus, showing the extant and projected interior stone walls of Fort Lytle and relationship to Van Meter Hall.



PROJECTED APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EARTHEN FORTIFICATION

- CONFIGURATION OF FORT STONE WALLS AND NOTES FROM 1909 SITE SURVEY
- LOCATION OF FORT ADJUSTED TO MATCH CURRENT SURVEY



JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

ARCHITECTS ■ ARCHEOLOGISTS ■ PLANNERS
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ROSS ♦ TARRANT ARCHITECTS, INC.
206 West Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507

DRAWING TITLE:

Fort Lytle Location

DRAWING NUMBER:

Figure 9

DATE:

05.22.06

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1:40

Western Kentucky University



Van Meter Hall
Renovation

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION



Figure 10. Undated historic photo showing wooden bridge extending from the south wall of the fort, facing north; note dirt path, water tower is in the extreme left of photo.



Figure 11. View of trench and sidewalk along the outside of the "west" wall, facing southwest. Blasting drill holes were visible in the bedrock exposures to right.

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Figure 12. View of trench and sidewalk along the exterior of the "south" wall, facing southeast. Note bedrock exposures in the rampart of "south wall" on the left of photo. Blasting drill holes were visible in the bedrock exposures right.



Figure 13. View of rear of Van Meter Hall, facing west. Note remnants of west stone wall in upper left corner.

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In 1930, the name of the fort was changed to Fort Albert Sidney Johnston by college President H. H. Cherry and a plaque dedicated to the history of the fort was erected on the campus (Stickles 1965). Fort Lytle was listed on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) form as historic resources WA-B-226. The form states that the surviving walls and trenches represent approximately 40 percent of the original structure (Hunter 1984). Some walls have been removed since that time, so that the actual percentage of the original structure is more like 25 percent. Moreover, some of the walls identified as original walls in the form are actually reconstructed walls in the same general alignment and the same general location (i.e., within 10-15 feet) of the original location, but by no means should these reconstructed walls be considered as original in terms of location or construction. The map that accompanied the National Register nomination form and JMA revisions of the original wall locations that more accurately reflect the current status and location of the walls and trenches is shown in Figure 14.

In 1984, Fort Lytle was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) as a contributing element in a multiple listing, with Fort Webb (WA-B-227) and Fort C. F. Smith (WA-B-232), as a Civil War Fortification Thematic Resource (Hunter 1984) Fort Lytle is both an individually eligible National Register property and also a contributing element to the Multiple Resource Listing of Civil War Fortifications in Bowling Green and Warren County.

FIELD METHODS

Archeological field investigations at Fort Lytle were preliminary in nature and very limited in scope. The intent of the field investigations was to determine if any of the "west" wall line of the fort still existed behind Van Meter Hall and to determine the potential for significant archeological deposits within the proposed impact area. Field tasks included:

- a walkover survey of the proposed project area,
- the placement of a number of soil probes with an Oakfield split-spoon soil probe in the rear of the building, and
- probing soil in and adjacent to the proposed impact area with a five-foot tile probe.

The purpose of the walkover survey was to assess current conditions in the project vicinity, determine the extent of the original stone walls vs. disturbed or rebuilt walls, and prepare a sketch of the approximate location of the original fort walls. The purpose of the soil probes was to make a preliminary assessment regarding the nature and integrity of the soil deposits in the project area and the extent (horizontal and vertical) of previous disturbance and/or fill; the purpose of the tile probe was to try and determine the subsurface extent of the "west" stone wall and if possible determine the depth of fill and the depth to bedrock behind Van Meter Hall.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

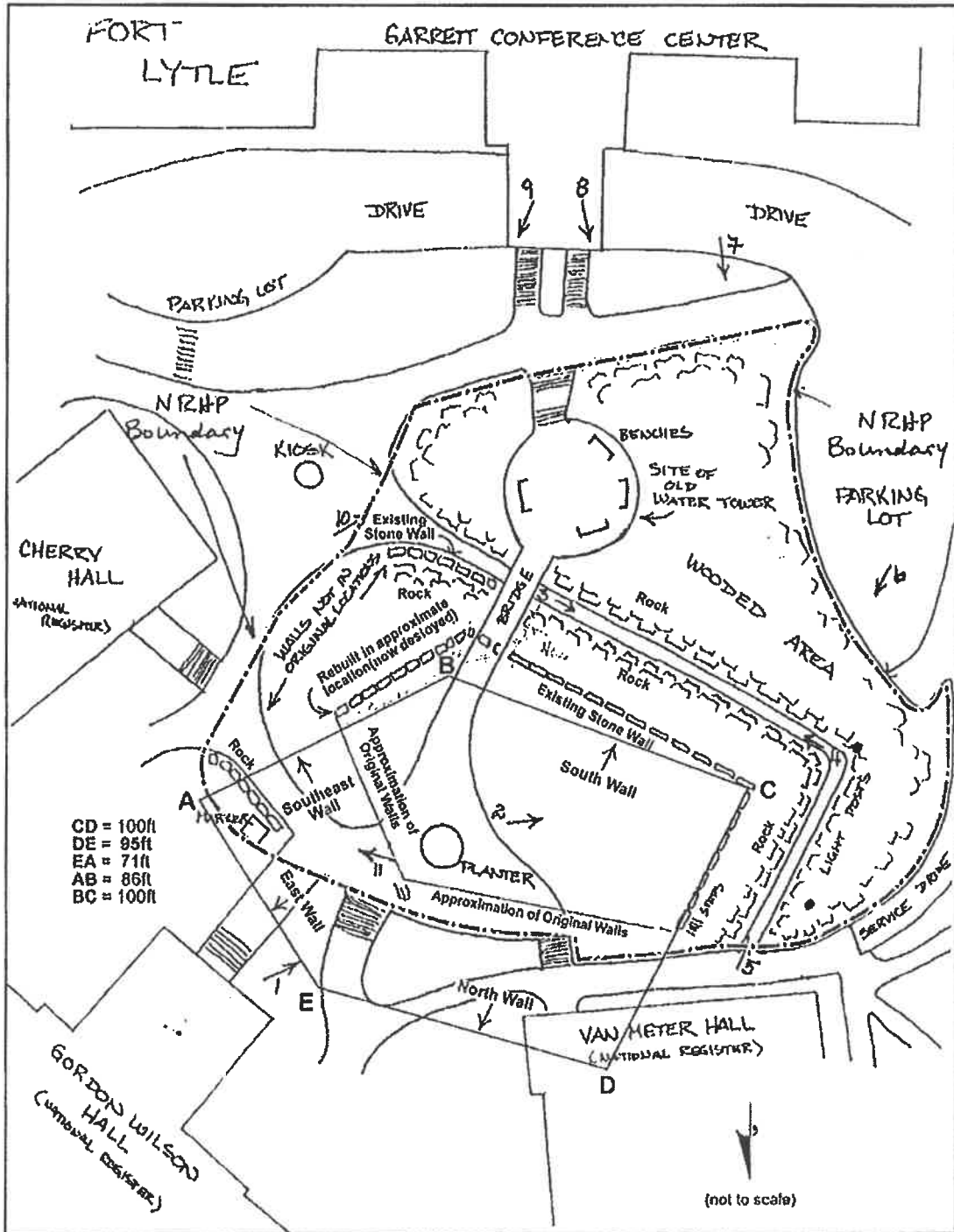


Figure 14. Detail of NRHP sketch map to accompany KHRI form WA-B-226 showing original resource boundaries and revised stone wall locations based on current research.

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The split-soil probes measured about 1 inch in diameter and were intended to penetrate the subsurface to a maximum of depth of three feet. Soil information (e.g., depth, color, texture, soil horizon designation, soil structure, soil boundary) was recorded on JMA shovel test forms using standard scientific nomenclature. A series of soil probes were aligned with the end of the "west" wall of the fort. The soil probes were located 7 ft (1a-c), 9 ft (2a-c) 21 ft (3a-b), 22 ft (4), and 28 ft (5a-b) from the end of the extant stone wall (Figure 15). Soil probe "a" was located in direct alignment with a theoretical extension of the "west" wall; soil probe "b" was located roughly one foot to the north (toward Van Meter Hall or outside the fort wall), and soil probe "c" was located roughly one foot to the south (away from Van Meter Hall or toward the inside of the fort wall). Tile probes were placed in various locations around and adjacent to the soil probes in an effort to provide additional coverage and to try and determine the presence or absence of the "west" wall of the fort below the ground surface. All soil and tile probes were terminated by bedrock, the stone wall, or large rocks in the fill within the top 2-3 feet (80 cms).

FIELD RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

JMA conducted an extensive pedestrian survey of the proposed impact area as well as placed a series of soil probes (and tile probes) in alignment with the end of the west wall. Figure 15 depicts the location of the soil probes, and Figure 15a-b provides representative soil profiles and soil descriptions. As noted above soil probes 1a, 2a, 3a, and 5 are aligned with the end of the west wall. The stone blocks used to construct the interior fort wall were reportedly 18 inches wide (Stickles 1965, Trapasso 2006). Soil probes 1b, 2b, 3b, and 4 were placed one to two feet north of the presumed wall alignment, and soils probes 1c and 2c were placed one to two feet south of the wall alignment. As indicated in soil descriptions presented in Figure 15a, soil probes 1a, 2a, and 3a were presumably terminated because the soil probes encountered stone blocks associated with a subsurface extension of the west wall. Tile probes adjacent to the soil probes also suggest that stone blocks that contributed to the foundation of the west wall of the fort may extend below the ground surface for several feet beyond the end of the above-ground portion of the wall. For the most part, soil and tile probes north and south of the west wall alignment encountered large rocks in the soil fill, and as a result probes in these locations were not able to penetrate the fill to the same (or greater) depth as the presumed subsurface wall line recorded in soil probes 1a, 2a, and 3a. Soil probes 5a and 5b were located adjacent to the sidewalk behind Van Meter Hall and in alignment with the west wall. Both soil probes were terminated by bedrock or subsurface concrete at very shallow depths.

The original ground surface was not encountered in any of the soil probes; thus corroborating reports that two or three feet of fill were placed on the original ground surface within the interior walls. Figure 16 illustrates portions of the former fort area that are grass covered and appear to have two or three feet of fill on top of the original ground surface. In addition to the extant portions of the south and west stone walls, portions of the associated ramparts and trenches around these walls remain relatively intact. The

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bedrock exposures beyond the ramparts and trench on the south side of the fort exhibit drill scars from drilling holes for blasting. These bedrock areas are likely part of the Civil War era stone quarry used during construction of the fort. The planter depicted in Figure 16 is in roughly the same location as the 1920s radio tower, and the circular concrete feature in the quarry area is the location of the former water tower.

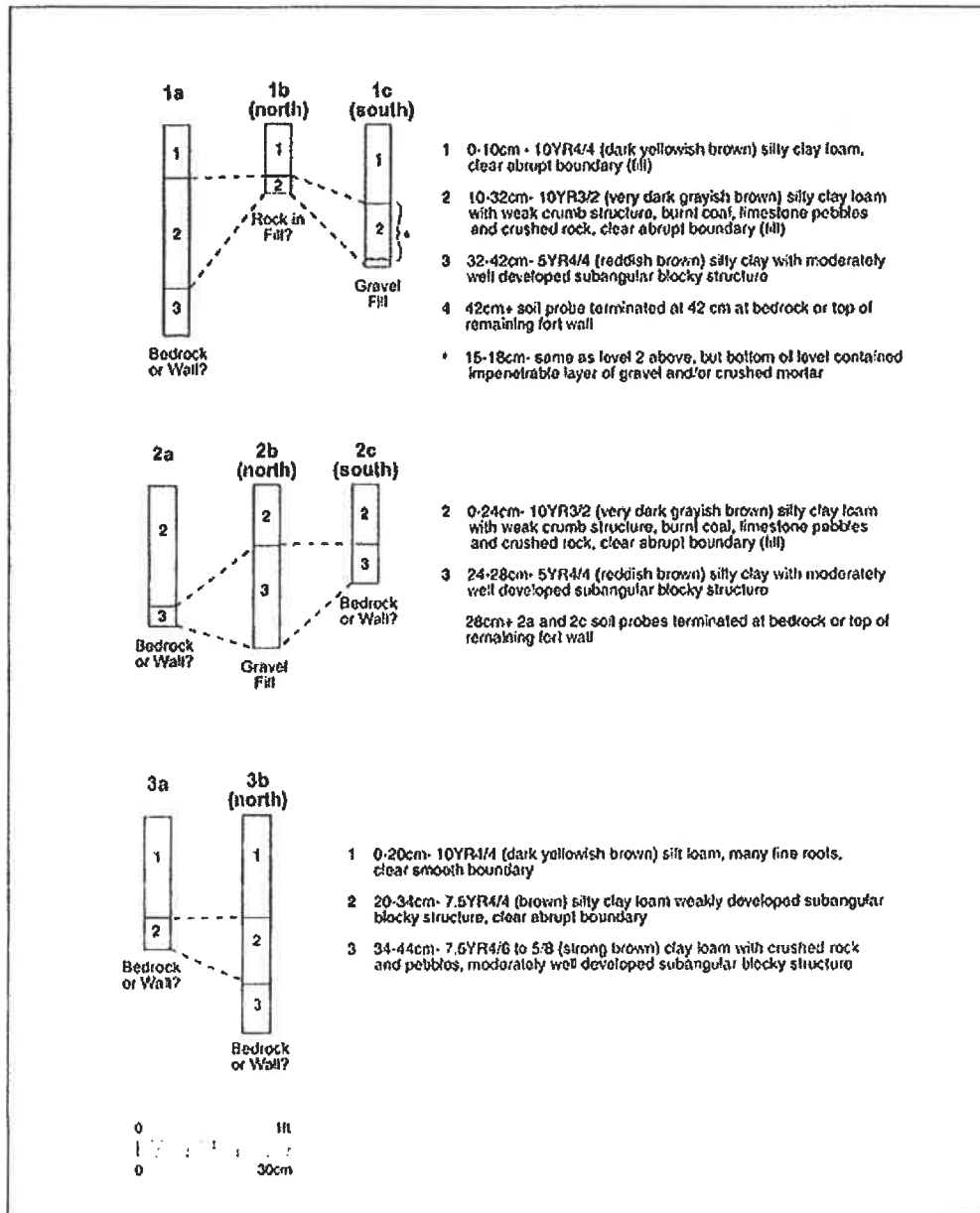


Figure 15a. Soil profiles and descriptions of representative soil probes in the former location of the "west" wall of Fort Lytle. Note 1a, 2a, 3a, and 5a soil probes located along a projected extension of the extant remnants of the "west wall" of Fort Lytle.

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

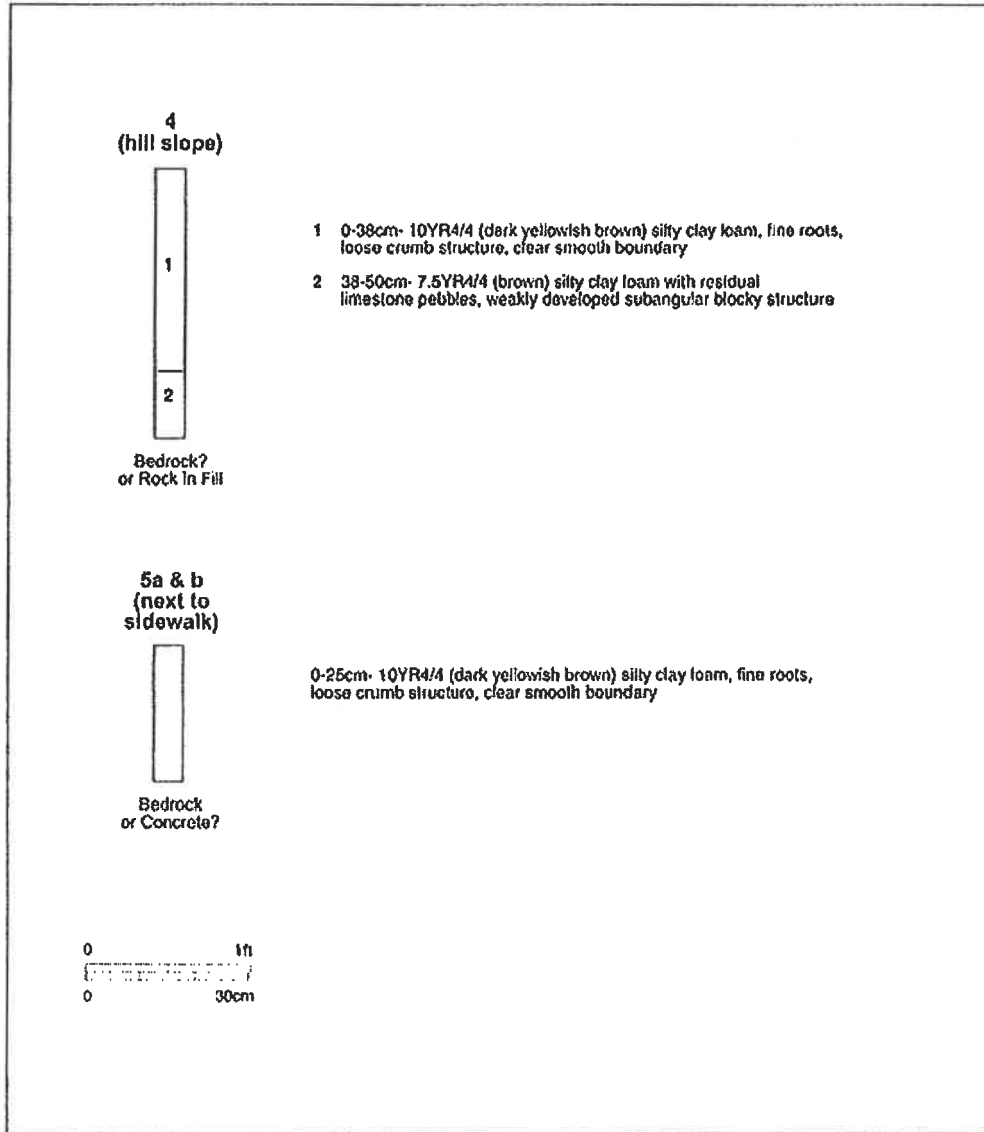
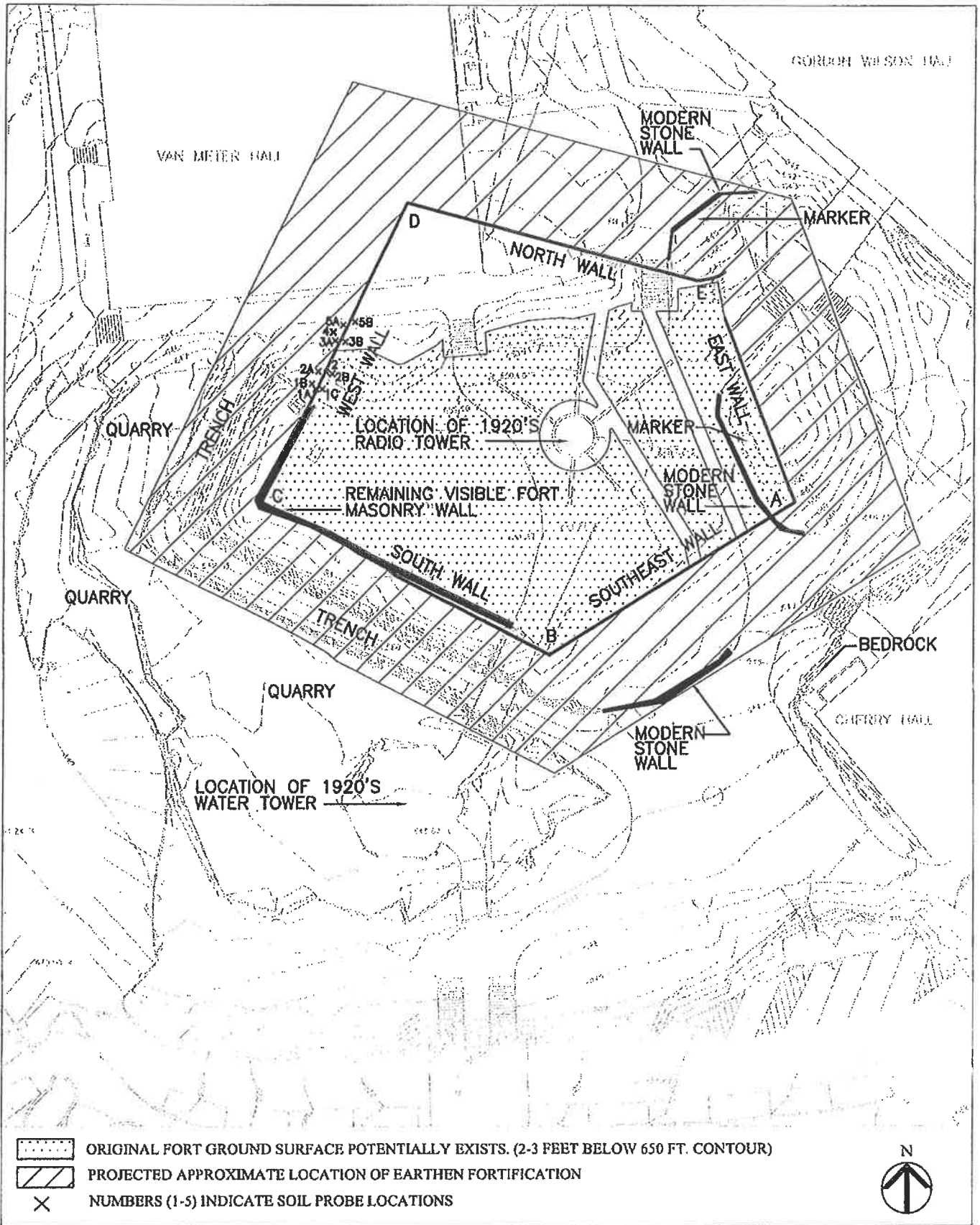






Figure 15b. Soil profiles and descriptions of representative soil probes in the former location of the "west" wall of Fort Lytle. Note 1a, 2a, 3a, and 5a soil probes located along a projected extension of the extant remnants of the "west wall" of Fort Lytle.

Figure 16 (Next Page). Detail of modern map of campus showing location of Van Meter Hall, extant and projected interior stone walls of Fort Lytle, and soil probe locations.



-  ORIGINAL FORT GROUND SURFACE POTENTIALLY EXISTS. (2-3 FEET BELOW 650 FT. CONTOUR)
-  PROJECTED APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EARTHEN FORTIFICATION
-  NUMBERS (1-5) INDICATE SOIL PROBE LOCATIONS



JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC. ARCHITECTS ■ ARCHEOLOGISTS ■ PLANNERS 239 South Fifth Street, Suite 917 Louisville, KY 40202	DRAWING TITLE: Fort Lytle Archeological Results	Western Kentucky University  Van Meter Hall Renovation
	DRAWING NUMBER: Figure 16	
ROSS • TARRANT ARCHITECTS, INC. 206 West Main Street, Lexington, KY 40507	DATE: 05.22.06	SCALE: 1:40

VAN METER HALL RENOVATION

Background research and preliminary field investigations of the proposed project area (and immediate vicinity) suggest some tentative conclusions or interpretations. These are as follows:

- the structural remains of Fort Lytle are recognized as a National Register Historic Property (WA-B-0226) and also as a contributing element to Multiple Resource Listing of Civil War Fortifications in Bowling Green, Kentucky;
- 20-25 percent of the fort walls, ramparts, and trenches remain intact;
- the west wall of the fort apparently extends another 21 feet or more toward Van Meter Hall below ground surface; the subsurface extension of the west wall varies from 28 to 42 cm below ground surface;
- removal of the hill slope behind Van Meter Hall has the potential to adversely affect the National Register property WA-B-226;
- the original ground surface of the interior fort is presumably intact beneath two to three feet of fill, this ground surface may contain historic artifacts and features related to the fort, impacts to this surface would have the potential to adversely affect archeological deposits associated with WA-B-226;
- the former quarry area adjacent to the ramparts and trenches should be viewed as part of the National Register property (WA-B-226), as such expansion of the truck unloading zone at the rear of Van Meter Hall could have the potential to impact this component of the National Register property;
- the planter occupies the approximate location of the 1920s radio tower;
- the wall line beneath the embedded historical marker has been recreated and only approximates the location and orientation of the former east wall of the fort;
- the hill slope behind Van Meter Hall was artificially created after destroying a portion of the original fort grounds and interior wall lines and adjacent ramparts;
- expansion of Van Meter Hall to the east or west should not impact WA-B-226 or any archeological deposits associated with WA-B-226.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RT was contracted by WKU to assist the university in the renovation and expansion of Van Meter Hall. Specifically, WKU wishes to renovate the building and expand the rear half of Van Meter Hall to the south, east, and west. During construction of Van Meter Hall in 1910, portions of the north and west walls of Fort Lytle (WA-B-226) were destroyed. Fort Lytle, initially an earthen fortification constructed by Confederate troops, was occupied by Union forces from 1862-1865. Construction of Fort Lytle was completed by the 12th Heavy Artillery Unit of the United States Colored Troops. The interior fort walls consisted of five or six courses of dry-laid stone (above ground surface) and rose to a height of just over five feet tall. The stone walls were made of local limestone blocks approximately 24 inches long by 18 inches wide that the troops had blasted out of a limestone outcrop on the hill. The ramparts were made of a mixture of earth and stone that extended approximately 15 feet from the stone wall (Stickles 1965).

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Over the last 90+ years subsequent construction at WKU has resulted in additional impacts to the fort and surrounding land to the point that only 20-25 percent of the original stone walls and ramparts remain.

Preliminary archeological investigations consisted of background research at several local and state repositories and limited field investigations and mapping. As discussed above, soil and tile probes in alignment with the end of the west wall of the fort suggest that the wall extends 1-2 ft below the ground surface for another 21 ft. That is, it is believed that some foundation stones of the west wall of the fort remain *in situ* and extend from the end of wall to the middle hill slope behind Van Meter Hall. Soil profiles and descriptions as well as comparison of historic and modern photos suggest two to three feet of fill was placed on top of the original ground surface within the boundaries of the fort. This ground surface, if present and presumably it is intact beneath the fill, has the potential to contain historic artifacts and features related to the fort.

A recent plan drawing of proposed renovations to Van Meter Hall indicates the hill slope behind the building will not be impacted by construction. Results of the preliminary archeological study suggest that ground disturbance within two feet or less of the sidewalk should not have an adverse effect on any structural elements or archeological features related to Fort Lytle (WA-B-226). However, ground disturbance or construction impacts that occur above the 647-foot contour on the hill slope have the potential to adversely affect archeological deposits related to Fort Lytle as well as the remaining components of the west wall. Expansion on the east and west sides of Van Meter Hall is not likely to impact any archeological deposits associated with Fort Lytle because these grounds were (a) outside the fort walls, and (b) soils in these areas were truncated and disturbed during construction of Van Meter Hall and the adjacent sidewalks and buildings. If construction plans or construction activity at the rear of Van Meter Hall extend more than two feet from the sidewalk or occur above the 647-foot contour on the hill slope, then there is a potential to disturb archeological deposits, features and/or the fort wall. If the aforementioned areas are to be disturbed by the project, then additional archeological investigations are warranted in order to determine

- the presence or absence of the remnants of the west wall below the ground;
- the extent and dimensions of the wall and the depth below surface;
- the presence of the original ground surface beneath 2-3 feet of fill; and
- the presence of subsurface archeological deposits or features associated with the fort.

It should also be noted that expansion to the east of the truck unloading area behind Van Meter Hall has the potential to impact the Civil War quarry area adjacent to the ramparts and trenches. If additional archeological investigations become necessary, then Western Kentucky University and RT may wish to consider one or both of the following two-steps (1) hand excavation techniques, (e.g., shovel tests and test units or trenches) to determine the nature, extent, and integrity of the archeological deposits, and/or (2) remote sensing

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techniques (e.g., ground-penetrating radar) to determine the presence of soil anomalies indicative of a stone wall or subsurface features. As noted in a previous section of the report, no plan map exists of the fort. Therefore it is not possible to predict or determine the location of the gun batteries, how they were constructed, the powder magazine, or if other features were present within the fort walls. Thus, impacts to the original surface in the interior of the fort could impact these types of features and disturb, if not destroy, any remaining evidence of the location of the gun batteries, powder magazine or other related features.

In conclusion, so long as the proposed expansion of Van Meter Hall is limited to the existing sidewalk or no more than one to two feet (horizontal not vertical) beyond the sidewalk, the project should not impact any remaining archeological deposits or features associated with the fort. However, additional archeological investigations (subsurface) are recommended if construction impacts or ground disturbance occur more than two feet beyond the sidewalk.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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NO. 3897

WARREN CIRCUIT COURT

COOPER R. SMITH,
Regent of Ogden College, et al

PLAINTIFFS

VS.

OPINION OF THE COURT

DOUGLAS SMITH, etc.

DEFENDANTS

This class action seeks a declaration of rights with respect to the authority of the Regents and Trustees of Ogden College to execute a lease of the old Ogden Campus to Western State College for a period of ninety-nine years. Previous leases for shorter terms have been executed but in view of the term of the present lease and the probability of substantial construction on the leased premises by the lessee this action was instituted to secure a judicial declaration as to the rights of the Regent and Trustees in the execution of the lease, a copy of which is filed with made a part of the record.

Ogden College originally came into being by virtue of a bequest of Robert W. Ogden who died prior to 1873. The Ogden bequest was subsequently supplemental by similar bequests made by John E. Robinson whose death occurred prior to April 23, 1878 and the will of R. C. P. Thomas whose death occurred prior to November 27, 1939. The wills of James E. Robinson and R. C. P. Thomas do not specifically circumscribe or limit the uses of the funds or property included in these bequests except to devote them the uses set out in the Ogden will. Therefore the rights of the Regent and Trustees must be measured under the terms of the will of Robert W. Ogden notwithstanding the fact that a large portion of the trust property or perhaps the greater amount thereof was received under the latter wills.

Ogden College commenced operation as an educational institution on September 3, 1877. The present campus, consisting of approximately eight acres, which is the subject of this lease, was acquired in 1879. Ogden continued to operate as an educational institution until 1928. At that time, in view of the increasing costs of maintaining the institution and the further fact that higher education was adequately provided by Western Kentucky State College located across the street from the Ogden campus, it was wisely concluded that the property owned by the College could best serve the purpose of the testators intentions for itsby providing scholarships for certain students to Western State College.

Accordingly the campus and buildings formerly used by Ogden were leased to Western and since that time the facilities of the former have become an integral part of the latter institution. The only problem which the court faces in this case is inherent in a provision of the will of Robert W. Ogden in which he limits and defines the use of the fund which he devises by this language:

"I do not mean or intend to express any prejudice against any citizen of Kentucky who may be of foreign birth, but it is my desire and I hereby direct that the benefits of this fund shall be confined to the children of native-born white American citizens".

Since the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown vs. Board of Education in 1954, 347 U. S. 483, Western Kentucky State College is required by law to admit the enrollment of cojored applicants who otherwise meet the requirements for

admission. In view of this fact persons who are not "native-born white american citizens" will to a limited degree participate in the benefits conferred by the lease of the Ogden campus. The degree or extent to which persons excluded by the will may enjoy such benefits is, of course, dependent upon the number of non-white students who are now or may enroll during the term of the lease. It appears that as of the present time there are very few colored students enrolled but the Court will not speculate upon the percentages which may prevail between white and other students during the next ninety-nine years. For that reason it is the view of the court that this case cannot be made to depend or turn upon whether or not the situation created by the Brown case will bring about a small or large departure from the class specified in the Ogden will.

The Ogden will was written at a time when the law with respect to racial discrimination was fixed by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Corrigan vs. Buckley* 271 U.S. 323. Under authority of that case it was well established that conditions forbidding the use or occupancy of land to persons of a certain race or color were valid and enforceable by the courts. This rule remained in effect until 1948 when the United States Supreme Court in *Shelby vs. Kraemer* 334 U.S. 1 in which ~~xxxxxxx~~ held that judicial enforcement of such provisions was inhibited by the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. This doctrine has been rapidly expanded in all the facets of so called racial discrimination, culminating in the Brown case in 1954.

It is true that the Shelby case and the other cases decided by the Supreme Court dealing with racial restrictions as to use and occupancy of land involved deeds and other voluntary conveyances in which discrimination was imposed by contract. However the court can discern no reason between such a discrimination whether or not it is imposed in a contract or will. In fact that view is supported by Leeper vs. Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission where certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court in 350 U.S. 983 in that case the Supreme Court of North Carolina had upheld a testamentary provision against the use of land devised for park purposes by any persons of the colored race and the will further provided for a reversion to the heirs of the testator in the event of such use. The opinion of the North Carolina Supreme Court in effect recognizes that there is no valid distinction between the type of instrument by which the restriction is imposed but held that the reversion was not by any judicial enforcement of the laws of the Courts of North Carolina. The reasoning of that case seems tenuous and it is doubtful that the Supreme Court would again deny certiorari under a similar state of facts but it does establish the fact that it is immaterial that the discrimination is imposed by a will or contract.

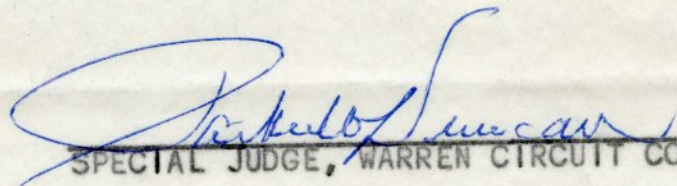
In this will there is no provision for a reversion of the property to the testators. A denial of the right of the Regents and the Trustees to execute this lease would amount to a judicial enforcement of a provision which is now recognized as one which involves racial discrimination.

In all other respects it is clear that the Regent and Trustees have full authority to enter into the lease agreement with Western Kentucky State College. The terms and provisions of the lease are exclusively within the discretion of the contracting parties so long as there is no provision violative of public policy or a valid provision of the will.

It is therefore the opinion of this court that the lease contract as filed in this record is in all respects valid and the action of the Regent and Trustee in its execution is approved by the court.

A judgment to that effect may be drawn and this opinion shall be made a part of the record without being spread on the Order Book of this court.

This July 28, 1960.


SPECIAL JUDGE, WARREN CIRCUIT COURT

OGDEN COLLEGE: A BRIEF HISTORY

Author(s): Jesse B. Johnson and Lowell H. Harrison

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OGDEN COLLEGE: A BRIEF HISTORY

By *JESSE B. JOHNSON* and *LOWELL H. HARRISON*

PREFACE

This work had its beginning during the Christmas vacation in 1925 in a cooperative effort of President Whittle and Coach Johnson to compile a list of the graduates of Ogden College. Encouraged by President Whittle and later urged by President Lewis, Mr. Johnson decided to present "The History of Ogden College" as a M.A. thesis at George Peabody College for Teachers.

Since Mr. Johnson accepted a teaching-coaching position at New Mexico School of Mines during the spring of 1927, and Ogden College was consolidated with Western Kentucky State Teachers College in November, 1927, little interest was expressed in the publication of the manuscript until the summer of 1968 when a group of about fifty Ogden men met for the first reunion since Ogden became part of Western. Former President Whittle came to the reunion with a copy of the original manuscript and made a plea for its publication. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were invited guests at this reunion and he agreed to its publication, provided some interested person, preferably an Ogden alumnus, revise and update it by including accounts of events relating to Ogden which had occurred since 1927. Mr. Alvis Temple, an Ogden man and currently Executive Secretary, Kentucky Broadcasters Association, agreed to handle arrangements for the revision and publication.

After considering several possibilities, Mr. Temple arranged with Professor Harrison of Western Kentucky University to update, shorten, and in some instances rewrite the history to article length for publication by the Kentucky Historical Society. This arrangement accounts for the listing of co-authors.

Jesse B. Johnson began his teaching career at Ogden College, 1923-1927, as an instructor in history and coach of athletics. From 1927-1930 he was coach of athletics and instructor in English at New Mexico School of Mines; 1930-1935,

superintendent of schools at Old Lyme, Connecticut, and a graduate fellow at Yale University; 1935-1969, he was Chairman of the Department of the Social Sciences at Central Connecticut State College. He retired in August, 1969, as Professor Emeritus of Political Science. He received the B.S. degree from Southwest Missouri State College, the M.A. degree from Peabody College for Teachers, and the Ph.D. degree from Yale University. In 1967 he was the "honored guest" of the Republics of China and Korea.

Lowell H. Harrison holds the A.B. degree from Western Kentucky University, and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from New York University. He also has done postdoctoral work at the London School of Economics. His professional experience includes teaching at West Texas State University and co-author of the *Panhandle Plains Historical Review* for ten years before coming to Western as professor of history. He is the author of *John Breckinridge: Jeffersonian Republican*, for which he was voted a certificate of commendation by the American Association for State and Local History.

Although great masses of interesting material have been left out of this revision, at the request of the publisher, we believe this shortened length is preferable for publication in the *Register* and does not diminish the value of the information included. *The Authors.*

OGDEN COLLEGE, founded in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1877, was one of hundreds of colleges established in the United States during the half-century between the Civil War and the First World War. American higher education experienced a phenomenal growth during that period, and the sheer increase in the number of institutions was one of its most spectacular features. In 1860 the nation had 182 colleges and universities; by 1910 the number had swelled to 951,¹ although for many of the schools the name college represented "hopeful ambition rather than precise definition."²

¹ John S. Brubacher and Willis Rudy, *Higher Education in Transition* (New York, 1958), 59; *Historical Statistics of the United States* (Washington, D.C., 1960), 211.

² George P. Schmidt, "A Century of the Liberal Arts College," in William W. Brickman and Stanley Lehner (eds.), *A Century of Higher Education* (New York, 1962), 51.

Many of the institutions were quite small, a major factor contributing to their high mortality rate. The United States covered a vast area with a rapidly growing population, and there were serious transportation problems in some regions which led to the creation of many small schools which served a limited area. Local pride and religious rivalries fostered the establishment of other institutions, and the prevailing spirit of a *laissez-faire*, individualistic society encouraged the trend. Educational costs were comparatively low, for salaries were small, little equipment was thought necessary, and inter-collegiate athletics were in their inexpensive infancy; it did not require a large amount of money to open a school.³ The intense interest of an individual was also often responsible for the birth of a new school. Robert W. Ogden played that role in relation to Ogden College.

Robert W. Ogden, born in Loudoun County, Virginia, on April 1, 1815, moved to Warren County, Kentucky, in search of greater economic opportunities. He prospered moderately until 1836 when he married Georgianna McDowell Rochester, a wealthy widow who died in 1839. With ample capital for his enterprises, Ogden became a successful farmer, trader, and businessman whose hobby was breeding and racing fine horses. A handsome man who loved to dress in white suits, Ogden was widely known as a congenial companion and host.⁴

His step-daughter later wrote that his "sole aim in life was to die rich." When he died on November 10, 1873, his will, dated three years earlier, disposed of an estate valued at well over \$100,000. His disposition of that sum was even more surprising than its size. Ogden's formal schooling had totaled only a few weeks, and he had frequently boasted that "he had never rubbed against a college wall."⁵ But the bulk of his estate, after some minor bequests were made, was dedicated to the promotion of education.

³ Brubacher and Rudy, *Higher Education*, 59-60.

⁴ Agatha Rochester Strange, *The House of Rochester in Kentucky* (Harrodsburg, Ky., 1899), 28-30; James P. Cornette, "A History of Ogden College" (research paper in Education 500, George Peabody College for Teachers, Autumn quarter, 1936), 1; *Park City Daily News*, November 20, 1924; notes from Miss Margaret Hobson, April 27, 1965, in Ogden-Biography Folder (The Kentucky Library, Bowling Green).

⁵ Strange, *House of Rochester*, 29.

Ogden designated \$50,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for "the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection thereon, of appropriate buildings in or near the town of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and be dedicated and devoted to the education of, therein, males or females, young men or young women. . . ." His preference was a college for men; if it were founded, it was to be called Ogden College. The residue of the estate not otherwise disposed of was to be invested and the interest used "to pay, as far as it will go, the tuition fees of any of the young men of Warren County or the State of Kentucky . . ." who were "the children of native born, white, American citizens. . . ." Ogden's executors were designated regents of the college with extensive powers to govern the proposed institution, including control over the trustees and the power to appoint their own successors.⁶

William V. Loving and his son Hector V. Loving had drafted Ogden's will and were his executors. The elder Loving may well have influenced Major Ogden's decision to give his fortune to the promotion of education, but he declined the post of regent.⁷ Thus Hector V. Loving became the Regent and Trustee, a position which he occupied until his death in 1913. He decided upon the male school favored by the benefactor, and in September, 1874, he appointed five citizens of Warren County to membership on the first Board of Trustees. Robert Rodes, an eminent attorney with a fine classical education, was elected president of the Board. D. W. Wright, an eloquent young attorney, accepted the demanding dual post of Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the College. Judge H. K. Thomas had served his region with distinction as County Judge and state representative. Colonel W. E. Hobson had earned that rank in the U.S. Army in 1863 when he was only 19 years of age; after the war he had established *The Republican* newspaper in Bowling Green and had served the community as postmaster. The fifth member, Henry Thomas Clark, was also a prominent Bowling Green attorney.⁸

⁶ Will in Warren County Court Records, items XV, XVII.

⁷ John B. Rodes, "Ogden College Founder's Day Address, April 17, 1935," in Cornette, "Ogden College," 3.

⁸ Bowling Green *Daily Times-Journal*, December 19, 1907, 20.

These appointments seemed to presage swift implementation of Ogden's wishes, but after four years there was still no school. Some impatient Bowling Green citizens held a public meeting in 1877 at which they adopted resolutions urging the Board of Trustees to open the college without further delay. Secretary-Treasurer Wright defended the Board's inaction by explaining that much time had been required to settle the will, acquire a site, and make other arrangements, but he promised that the opening would come as soon as possible. On June 12, the Board voted to open Ogden College on the first Monday in September. A faculty was elected in July, and application was made for the usual collegiate charter which was obtained from the state on March 8, 1878.⁹

The Reverend J. W. Wightman, a Presbyterian minister, was elected president, a position which he occupied for six years. Colonel M. H. Crump became Professor of Natural Science, and John P. Leatsakos was made Professor of Geography and Languages. Professor Leatsakos was a fine scholar, but his Greek accent and his personal idiosyncrasies made him the butt of many student jokes and pranks; his tenure at Ogden was just one year. Colonel Crump, on the other hand, served a dozen years, resigned, then returned to the faculty in 1899 and taught seven additional years.¹⁰

Ogden College had at least two direct collegiate predecessors in Bowling Green. Southern College had been chartered by the state legislature in 1819, but after several years of "desultory existence" it had expired, leaving some \$17,000 in assets.¹¹ In 1866 the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Kentucky obtained a new charter for an institution called Warren College. An elaborate mansion which Thomas C. Calvert had started constructing on the outskirts of the city was purchased in 1871 and remodeled and enlarged for educational use. A local preparatory school was moved to the campus. But benefactors were slow to redeem their pledges in

⁹ Alvin Fayette Lewis, *History of Higher Education in Kentucky* (Washington, D.C., 1899), 217-218; J. M. Hines to C. N. McElroy, January 31, 1878, Ogden College Folder, Kentucky Library.

¹⁰ Cornette, "Ogden College," 8.

¹¹ Lula Dickey Vance, "The Development of Education in Bowling Green, Kentucky" (M.A. thesis, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, June, 1936), 3-5, 19.

cash, and soon after the school opened in 1872 it was learned that Ogden's will would shortly provide it with a tuition-free competitor. In 1876 Warren College closed its doors.¹²

Regent Loving and the Trustees were favorably impressed by Warren College's location and physical assets, and its acquisition would hasten the opening of their school. In 1877 they rented from the Methodist Church the seven to eight acres of wooded land on the eastern slope of the hill which rose above the city on its southern flank. Future catalogs of Ogden College would describe the site in glowing terms: "Its high elevation insures exquisite purity of air and that dignified tranquility which should surround every college. . . ."¹³ In addition to the Calvert building, soon called Ogden Hall, there was a converted barn near the Nashville turnpike which was used as an assembly hall and supplementary classroom. Three years later, in 1880, the Ogden estate purchased the property from the Methodist Church.¹⁴

Because of Major Ogden's insistence upon free tuition the Trustees decided to limit initial enrollment to approximately 100 students, the number that the endowment income and the small incidental fees could support.¹⁵ Monday, September 3, 1877 was a warm, sunny day. Some 100 boys assembled on the campus, many of them skylarking around the horse-lot provided for those who rode in to school. Ogden College never had boarding facilities, and most of the out-of-town students boarded in carefully recommended homes between the campus and the downtown area of Bowling Green. The students varied widely in size and age; some were mere boys while others were young men. Some were dressed in the height of fashion with their high-breasted coats buttoned up to their necks; at least a few were barefoot and dressed in rough work clothes. Some must have been apprehensive of what was awaiting them, but the majority appeared jubilant

¹² *Ibid.*, 24-25; *College Heights Herald*, April 8, 1955; Cornette, "Ogden College," 8.

¹³ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1889-1890, 12.

¹⁴ Cornette, "Ogden College," 7.

¹⁵ Lewis, *Higher Education*, 218. In 1877 the fee was \$5.00. By 1880 it had been increased to \$10.00. Out-of-state students also paid \$30.00 per year for tuition.

over the honor of belonging to Ogden's first class.¹⁶

The ringing of the bell in Ogden Hall's belfrey signalled the time to assemble in the converted barn where Dr. Wightman conducted devotions and welcomed the students to the college. After noting the youthfulness of some members of his audience, the President warned that Ogden College would not be conducted as a kindergarten. Then he and the other members of the faculty began examining the students to determine their academic placement. The first catalog had outlined two years of preparatory and four years of college work, but when the sorting process was completed nearly 80% of the students were below the collegiate level, and plans had to be rearranged to cope with that distribution.¹⁷

Many American communities did not have high schools at that period, and many colleges found it necessary to offer preparatory courses. Bowling Green's first public schools did not open until 1882, and there was no public high school until 1908, so Ogden's prep division helped fill a serious educational gap.¹⁸ Students entering it had to be at least twelve years old and had to "stand an examination in the elementary English branches, including Modern Political Geography, English Grammar, as far as Syntax; arithmetic through fractions; U.S. History, and must write a fair hand."¹⁹

The college program was based upon the usual classical course which led to the Bachelor of Arts degree. Latin, Greek, and Natural Science were all studied for four years, mathematics and English for three years, and political and mental science for two. A student was expected to take four subjects in his freshman year, five in his sophomore and senior years, and six while a junior.²⁰ At the close of each term students were publicly examined over their work. These results were combined with daily records, and the composite standings were published. Those who scored below 66 on a scale of 100 were

¹⁶ Alvin F. Lewis, interviewed by Jesse B. Johnson, July 9, 1927.

¹⁷ Lewis, *Higher Education*, 218; *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1878-1879, 10; Cornette, "Ogden College," 8.

¹⁸ Paul Huddleston, "John Barrett Rodes, Portrait of a Man," in Rodes Collection, Kentucky Library; Frederick Rudolph, *The American College and University* (New York, 1962), 281-283.

¹⁹ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1878-1879, 10.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 12.

not promoted to the next class; those unfortunate enough to fall below 33 were required to withdraw.²¹

In 1880 the college course was revised and organized in eight schools: philosophy, mathematics, ancient languages, natural science, civil engineering, English language and literature, modern languages, and commercial science. Faculty members had to be versatile, for each of them usually taught several subjects, including both college and prep courses. Academic standards were increased at the same time, and the enrollment, which had been 128, 136, and 119 in the first three years, dropped to only 87. The next summer the Board authorized President Wightman to spend \$100 for expenses as he scoured surrounding counties for additional students.²² Ogden College's first senior class in 1880-1881 included Alvin F. Lewis who in later years twice served the institution as its president.²³

Dr. Wightman, Regent Loving, and the members of the Board had to contend with a financial dilemma which plagued the school throughout its existence. The small fees and out-of-state tuition supplied only a small percent of the operating expenses, and the endowment income was not enough to provide adequate support for a large school which could offer a varied program. Planned expenditures for the first year totaled \$4,000; the actual costs were \$4,489. During the next several years costs ranged between \$5,000 and \$7,000 with faculty salaries absorbing most of the expenditure.²⁴ As late as 1885 the president received only \$1,400 per year while professors were paid either \$1,200 or \$1,000. A janitor was also employed, and there were modest but consistent demands for academic and maintenance supplies.²⁵

Some relief was provided in 1878 when Ogden College was named residuary legatee in the will of Major John E. Robinson of Bowling Green. The income from the bequest was designated for the endowment of the John E. Robinson

²¹ *Ibid.*, 16.

²² Minutes of Board of Trustees, cited in Cornette, "Ogden College," 9. College students in the first three years numbered 28 of 128, 21 of 136, and 26 of 119. The second year's enrollment of 136 was the largest until 1916.

²³ Alvin F. Lewis, interviewed by Jesse B. Johnson, July 9, 1928.

²⁴ Cornette, "Ogden College," 10.

²⁵ Bowling Green *Time-Gazette*, June 3, 1885.

Chair of Natural Science. Subsequent litigation reduced the value of the gift from an estimated \$25,000 to approximately half that sum.²⁶ Even that amount was welcome, but it was many years before the school received its next substantial gift.

Ogden College boasted of its independence from ecclesiastical control, and it was "avowedly and conscientiously non-sectarian in its purposes and aims. It, however, assumes to itself a Christian character, and is in fullest sympathy with Christian morals and culture."²⁷ The daily assembly was opened with devotional exercises, and the first course of study provided for a weekly exercise in the study of the English Bible.²⁸

Discipline was also an essential part of Ogden's education. The goal was to develop personal character so that the young men would exercise "a manly and consistent control of themselves." Before beginning his studies each newly admitted student signed a pledge binding himself "to obey the laws of the college and to prosecute his studies with earnestness and fidelity."²⁹ Faculty minutes indicate that regulations were enforced. One young man was dismissed on September 8, 1879 for "using grossly obscene and insulting language upon the college campus," and in November one Devon Ragland was suspended thirty days for fighting. Reinstated on December 22, he was required to pass examinations covering all of the work he had missed during his suspension.³⁰

During the early years of its operation four men were especially helpful in getting the college firmly established. One, of course, was President Wightman. He was an excellent scholar and a capable teacher, and he gave an impressive tone to the institution. Tall and handsome with carefully kept sideburns, he commanded the respect of both the students and the community. Dr. Wightman did much to establish the character of the school in the six years before he resigned

²⁶ Warren County Court Records, April 23, 1878; Lewis, *Higher Education*, 219.

²⁷ This statement was repeated year after year in the school's catalogs.

²⁸ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1878-1879, 16.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 15.

³⁰ Minutes of Faculty Meetings, September 8, December 22, 1879.

in 1883 to move to Ohio.³¹

Daniel Webster Wright was Secretary of the Board of Regents and Treasurer of the College from its founding until 1913 when he became Regent. Regent Loving lived in Louisville, and he entrusted much of the detailed supervision of the college to Wright's devoted care. Born in Bowling Green in 1839, Wright had graduated from Hamilton College in 1859 and from Albany Law School in 1867. In addition to his legal practice he served at various times as city attorney and state senator and representative. Yet he somehow found time to work tirelessly for the welfare of Ogden. One of his early projects was to beautify the grounds. Eroded spots were filled in and sown with grass, and by 1883 over a hundred species of trees and shrubs graced the campus. A common cause for student disciplinary action was walking on Wright's cherished grass. He did more than any other person to ensure the successful operation of the physical plant.³²

One of the greatest figures in Ogden's history joined the faculty in 1878 in the school's second year. William A. Obenchain, born in Virginia in 1841, graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1861 and became a distinguished Confederate engineering officer. After the war Major Obenchain became a teacher and sometime real estate dealer before joining the Ogden faculty as Professor of Mathematics. He was quickly elected president when Dr. Wightman resigned, and he lent distinction and unshakable integrity to the position for many years of selfless service. In 1906 Major Obenchain relinquished the burden of the presidency, but he continued to teach until his death during the summer of 1916.³³ During his last years

³¹ Lewis, *Higher Education*, 219; Cornette, "Ogden College," 15. Wightman moved to Steubenville, Ohio, as associate principal of a seminary and pastor of a church. He later called the move "the mistake of his life." James W. Wightman, *A History of the Jefferson College Class of 1860* (Washington, Pennsylvania, 1911), 182-187.

³² Wright succeeded his friend H. V. Loving as Regent upon the latter's death in 1913. Wright died on January 3, 1921. E. Polk Johnson, *A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians* (Chicago, 1912), II, 699; *Park City Daily News*, January 4, 1921. The McElroy Collection, Kentucky Library, contains numerous letters from Loving to Wright on Ogden's financial affairs.

³³ W. P. Greene, *The Green River Country . . .* (Evansville, Indiana, 1898), 30-31; *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1916-1917, preface.

as his health declined friends urged him "to take things easy." To that suggestion he had only one answer: "I would not be doing my duty if I took things easy."³⁴

A man of great dignity, Major Obenchain was remembered by his students for his code of conduct and his stern emphasis upon discipline. In his view a man who removed his coat by his own fireside in the presence of his family was not a gentleman. Nor did a gentleman smoke while walking with a lady. Indeed, a gentleman did not converse with a lady on a street corner lest he compromise her reputation. The Major's students wore coats in class, even during the warmest days. When a daring scholar ventured to ask why, the Major "mildly suggested that by learning to endure heat in this world, he would be better able to stand it in his future existence, if he did not walk the straight and narrow path."³⁵ Another student complained at home that the Major nagged him. "If he nags you," his mother replied, "it is because he is interested in you." The Major did not use corporal punishment; he did not need to do so to be obeyed.³⁶

General W. F. Perry may well have been the best loved faculty member who ever taught at Ogden. A native of Georgia, he was president of East Alabama College in 1862 when he resigned to enlist in the Confederate army as a private; by the end of the war he was a brigadier general who had earned glowing recommendations from his superiors. He conducted a school at Lynnland, Kentucky, from 1867 until 1883 when he joined the Ogden faculty as Professor of English and History. The General never hesitated to rap heads or shake students until their teeth rattled if he thought they deserved punishment. "But without demanding it, he always secured the love of every boy whom he taught." Some of his students erected his tomb, and the epitaph they selected reflected their love: "He spent forty years in the professor's chair, where his kindness, firmness, wide learning, rare eloquence, and the beauty of his Christian character stirred many

³⁴ *The Cardinal*, 1917. *The Cardinal* was the college annual which was apparently published in 1913, 1914, and 1917.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1916-1917, 5; *Park City Daily News*, November 20, 1924.

youths to high resolves and noble purposes." General Perry's death in 1901 was a severe blow to the college.³⁷

The years from 1883 to the turn of the century were among the brightest in Ogden's history. While the enrollment was not, on the average, as large as it had been during the first few years,³⁸ a higher percentage of the students were doing collegiate work, and there was more emphasis upon the college program.³⁹ Increased costs forced some adjustments in fees during Obenchain's first presidential year. Tuition for out-of-state students was raised to \$30 per year, and contingency fee which everyone paid was increased to \$10. A laboratory fee of \$5.00 was initiated. Such reluctant increases helped meet current operating expenses, but the college's income did not permit the addition of a large hall for chapel and commencement exercises which was Obenchain's dream. "The attention of liberal-minded persons is respectfully called to this want of the College," the school's catalog read, "which furnishes one or more of our wealthy Kentuckians an opportunity to do a worthy deed and help a noble cause."⁴⁰ Unfortunately, the President's dream of expanded facilities remained unfulfilled.

During the last years of the century several significant changes were made in the courses of study. In 1883 a Bachelor of Science course which emphasized mathematics, German, and English was added to supplement the Bachelor of Arts program. A Bachelor of Philosophy course, based upon English, German, French and history, became available two years later. A special course which stressed business and English was offered for students who did not seek a degree.⁴¹ The college also granted the Master of Arts degree for two years of satisfactory work beyond the bachelor's degree, but, with

³⁷ *The Cardinal*, 1917; Cornette, "Ogden College," 26-29; *Park City Daily News*, November 20, 1924; Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray* (Baton Rouge, 1959), 236-237.

³⁸ Available records indicate that the enrollment exceeded 100 in only three years (103 in 1885, 114 in 1886, and 113 in 1890) of Obenchain's presidential tenure. Enrollment was under 80 in at least 14 of those years. Only 58 were registered in 1899 and 55 in 1904.

³⁹ Cornette, "Ogden College," 16.

⁴⁰ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1889-1890, 13.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 1883-1884, 11, 16-18.

one exception in 1890, the M.A.'s conferred were apparently awarded to graduates who had done their additional work at other institutions.⁴²

Much of the social and intellectual life of the college during this era centered around the Ogden Literary Society which was organized in 1879. Its members met each Wednesday afternoon "for exercise in elocution, composition, and debate" and for practice of parliamentary procedures. As the years passed there was more emphasis upon extemporaneous speaking. An internal quarrel over the best way to spend the Society's funds resulted in the organization of the Ogden Debating Society, and the intense rivalry between the two groups enlivened the intellectual and social life of the campus. A reconciliation was finally achieved and in 1912 the original name was resumed. The societies also gave the students a channel of communication to the administration. In 1889 when Colonel M. H. Crump resigned the Board of Trustees decided to economize by leaving his position vacant. But the Literary Society presented its objections to the Board, and a replacement was obtained.⁴³

The developing interest in forensics led the Trustees to create two prizes in 1883 which became cherished traditions of the school. The Ogden Medal, named in honor of the founder, was conferred on April 1, the date of his birth, as a prize for the best original oration. At least four students had to compete, with half of the contestants being selected by the faculty and half by the Literary Society. The Robinson Medal was conferred at the end of each academic year upon the preparatory student who excelled in declamation. The contestants were selected in the same manner as prescribed for the Ogden Medal. Winners of either contest were ineligible to compete again.⁴⁴ In later years the contests came to be one of the high points of the academic year as a major part of the commencement exercises.

A third major award, the Trustees' Medal, was added later. Originally awarded to the student in the college depart-

⁴² Cornette, "Ogden College," 16.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 17-18; *The Cardinal*, 1917.

⁴⁴ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1883-1884, 25.

ment who had the highest grade average for the year, it was later altered to honor the senior who had the best academic average for the entire four years.⁴⁵

One reason for the importance attached to the activities of the societies and the contests which determined the winners of the awards was the absence of organized athletics until the 1890's. Much of the agitation for an athletic program came from the Alumni Association which was organized in 1887. Ogden's alumni were a devoted group, and they were able to take an active interest in school affairs since many of them lived in Bowling Green or the surrounding area. In 1894 the Alumni Association secured the appointment of three of its members to the Board of Trustees; after that date a majority of the Trustees always consisted of alumni. That same year the Alumni Association set up a committee to see what could be done to promote college athletics. An effort to secure a gymnasium or to convert the old chapel to that purpose failed; Ogden College would later use the Bowling Green YMCA for its basketball games, for the college never had a gymnasium of its own.⁴⁶

Football was started at Ogden in the early 1890's and continued until 1900 when it was discontinued for several years. The most memorable game of the early period was the classic clash with Bethel College of Russellville in 1895. Ogden was undefeated going into this final game, and a special train carried the team and its enthusiastic supporters to Russellville. Bethel scored a touchdown in the first half but failed to make the extra point. Ogden finally scored in the second half despite attacks from Bethel adherents whenever Ogden players came within reach of their canes and umbrellas. As the tying score was made a general fight broke out. Guns appeared but no shots were fired; all other available weapons were used. Ogden's coach produced a large revolver which enabled him to escape with the game ball. The battle raged from the field to the hotel where the players had dressed and from there to the train which finally pulled out under a hail of rocks which

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 1890-1891, 35. No award was made if the highest average was under 85.

⁴⁶ Cornette, "Ogden College," 19-21.

smashed windows and rattled against the sides. Major Obenchain emerged from the affray with his hat knocked off, his cane missing, his clothing in disarray, and his dignity severely tested. It was, he said grimly years later, the most humiliating experience of his life.⁴⁷

President Obenchain encountered other problems during this period. He was increasingly concerned about the urgent need for more adequate financing for the college. He mentioned the need upon every possible occasion; he urged the students to carry the gospel into their homes; he inserted pleas for aid in the college catalogs. But his pleas for additional endowment were ignored, and in 1895 the Trustees were forced to modify the free tuition policy which was a tradition of the school. The panic of 1893-1894 had reduced income, and expenses had to be cut. The number of scholarships was limited to 40 of the most needy students. Others were required to pay \$40 tuition if in the collegiate department, \$25 if in the preparatory division.⁴⁸

The increase in income allowed the 1895-1896 faculty to be increased to six members, the largest the school had ever had, but the student enrollment could not support that number, and by the fall of 1896 the number had dropped back to the usual four.⁴⁹ For some inexplicable reason enrollment had jumped from 75 in 1889 to 113 in 1890. This was the only year during the 1890's, however, that the number of students reached 100. The average for the five years 1895-1899 was 72, and in 1899 enrollment slumped to only 58, the smallest total that Ogden had ever had.⁵⁰ A diploma fee of \$5.00 was added in 1896 and a deposit fee of \$2.00 was required to insure the college against student damage to buildings and grounds.⁵¹ The diploma fee brought in little revenue for the college enroll-

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 21-22. Cornette based his account upon personal interviews with George B. Kerr and W. M. Pearce in 1936. In 1893 the starting line-up for Ogden in its game with Bethel College averaged 153 pounds with a range from 135 to 181. The backfield averaged 142 pounds per man. Program, Ogden v. Bethel, Thanksgiving Day, 1893, Ogden College Folder.

⁴⁸ *Ogden College Catalogues*, 1895-1896, 12, 29; 1896-1897, 12, 29-30.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 1896-1897, 5.

⁵⁰ Enrollment figures and faculty names were nearly always given in the *Catalogue*.

⁵¹ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1896-1897, 29-30.

ment was dwindling. Not a single degree was conferred in 1899, and only one senior graduated in 1900. For the decade 1891-1900 the number of graduates averaged just 2.2 per year. The annual operating costs were some \$6,500 during these years, and the college's income was not adequate to meet such expenses.⁵²

Staff appointments were made for 1900-1901 with the warning that there would have to be "an entire reorganization of the faculty" unless there was a drastic improvement in the overall situation. Only ten college students enrolled that fall, and the number dropped to eight in 1901. In July, 1900, the Trustees and faculty regretfully decided to discontinue the smaller, more expensive collegiate department until more satisfactory financial arrangements could be achieved. The classes of 1901 and 1902 were allowed to complete their degrees, but after June, 1902, Ogden College would offer only four years of high school work. A new Department of Art Manual Training was added in the fall of 1900 to help provide for those students who were not preparing for college work.⁵³

Ogden lost one of its most valuable members in October, 1900, when General Perry, nearly eighty years old and in poor health, resigned the professorship which he had held with distinction. The General had long been one of the beloved landmarks of the institution, and his departure, coupled with the abandonment of the collegiate program, seemed to many friends of Ogden to herald the beginning of the school's "dark ages." The General's successor, John H. Claggett, was also a great teacher who "loved good books with a fanatic fervor . . . which made his own life radiant . . .," but he left Ogden after only six years, and his influence was not as far-reaching as Perry's had been.⁵⁴

The entrenchment appeared to have succeeded in the fall of 1900 when 77 students enrolled, the largest number since 1896. Three of them were seniors and seven were juniors. But the increase was temporary, and only 55 enrolled in 1904 and

⁵² *Ibid.*, 1890-1901; Cornette, "Ogden College," 30.

⁵³ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1900-1901, 9-10.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 10; Silas Bent in *Park City Daily News*, November, 20, 1924.

only 56 the following year.⁵⁵ College instruction was officially terminated in 1902, but there are indications that a few students were allowed to continue on some sort of individual basis. There was strong pressure for restoration of the college level courses, and in January, 1904, the Board voted to drop the first year of preparatory work and reinstate the freshman year of the college division. In June, 1906, the Board directed that the "president elect shall prepare such an addition to the curriculum of the college . . . as shall entitle a graduate to receive a degree. . . ." The result of this directive was a course of study, limited to the A.B. degree, which probably consisted of only three years of college work until 1912. In that year the Board added another year of work "to bring the course abreast of that of the best Southern colleges."⁵⁶

A new president supervised the restoration of the degree program. Major Obenchain was aging, and his physician had warned that he must slacken his pace. Despite his best efforts the Major had seen Ogden decline from its former status, and he may well have felt that someone else might discover means of improving conditions. He announced his resignation as president in 1906, but for another decade he lent his presence to the school he loved as Professor of Mathematics.

The new president was Alvin F. Lewis. Since his 1881 graduation from Ogden, Lewis had earned a doctorate at Johns Hopkins University and had served ably in such positions as president of Tennessee Women's College and head of the Department of History at the University of Arkansas. He knew and loved Ogden College, and no one could question his desire to restore the school's prestige and position. The Trustees indicated their faith in him by giving him much greater control over the selection of faculty and the direction of school affairs than had ever been possessed by any of his predecessors.⁵⁷

Dr. Lewis' administration received an auspicious start when the fall enrollment in 1906 reached 89, the largest num-

⁵⁵ *Ogden College Catalogues*, 1900-1906.

⁵⁶ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 22, 1912; Cornette, "Ogden College," 33-34.

⁵⁷ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1906-1907, 4; Cornette, "Ogden College," 32.

ber since 1892. Sixty-six of the students were in the college division, probably the first time in the school's history that the number of college students had exceeded those enrolled in the prep school.⁵⁸ Eighty-two students registered in 1907 and 107 and 112 in the next two years. Increased enrollments allowed fees to be maintained at their recent level, and the third year of college work was added in 1907 with the A.B. degree being conferred upon that basis. One disturbing problem was the rapid turnover of faculty, except, of course, for Obenchain who seemed as permanent as the rocks underlying the campus. President Lewis became ill during the 1910-1911 school year and was confined to a sanitarium much of the time; the Reverend R. W. Binkley substituted for him and acted as president. His ill health persisted, and President Lewis resigned in the spring of 1912.⁵⁹

Enrollment had plummeted to 70 in 1910 and to only 51 in 1911, and the uncertainty engendered by the change in the presidency adversely affected both the faculty and students. When school opened in September, 1912, the faithful Major Obenchain was the only faculty member who had been there the previous year. The 45 students in attendance represented the smallest number in Ogden's history, and the school appeared closer to extinction than at any previous period in its existence.

A new president accepted the challenge. William M. Pearce held degrees from the National University of Lebanon, Ohio, and Yale University, and he had acquired extensive teaching and administrative experience in the schools of Ohio, Mississippi, and Texas.⁶⁰ Pearce decided that the most urgent problem was enrollment, and he set out to do something about it almost as soon as he arrived in Bowling Green in August, 1912. A few desultory efforts at recruiting students had been made previously,⁶¹ but no one had ever approached the matter

⁵⁸ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1906-1907, 9-11.

⁵⁹ Alvin F. Lewis, interviewed by Jesse B. Johnson, July 9, 1927.

⁶⁰ William M. Pearce, interviewed by Jesse B. Johnson, August [n. d.], 1928.

⁶¹ In 1888, for example, President Obenchain arranged to have an advertisement for students inserted in 22 newspapers for a month for a total cost of \$31.50. Edwin Alden Co., Newspaper Advertising Agency, to Obenchain, July [n. d.], 1888, McElroy Collection.

with Pearce's determination. He made a personal house by house canvass of Bowling Green; he travelled countless miles by horse and buggy to reach prospective students in Warren and surrounding counties; and he wrote letters tirelessly on his worn Oliver typewriter. He endeavored to instill the same missionary zeal in the students already in attendance. His efforts produced results. The 1913 fall enrollment was 79, and in 1916 the total exceeded 100 for the first time since 1909. In 1918 Ogden's student body numbered 162, the largest in the school's entire history.⁶² The fourth year of college work was added in 1912, and the courses of study were revised for both the college and preparatory divisions. A third year of prep work started in 1913 with provision for ambitious students to complete a four year program in three years.

Ogden lost two of its most devoted supporters during the Pearce administration. Hector V. Loving, Regent since the inception of the school, died at his Louisville home on March 27, 1913. While he had been interested in the overall activities and programs of the school, his major concern had been financial, and he had done much to preserve Ogden's precarious solvency. Mr. D. W. Wright was named Regent in Loving's will.⁶³

"The Major" died in August, 1916, after thirty-nine years of devoted service to the school; grandsons of his first students were subject to his discipline during his last years. His body weakened toward the end, but his character never changed, and his emphasis upon discipline never faltered. Generations of students had called him the "Grand Old Man" of Ogden College.⁶⁴ With his death Ogden lost its closest tie with the earliest days of the school.

The fragmentary records from the early years of the twentieth century indicate that the Ogden students of that era were just as likely to get into trouble as their predecessors of the previous century. An intensive investigation which consumed five days in December, 1908, revealed that one student

⁶² Pearce, interviewed by Johnson, August, 1928; Cornette, "Ogden College," 36-37.

⁶³ *The Cardinal*, 1914.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 1913; Cornette, "Ogden College," 37-38.

had brought a large cannon-cracker to school while another had exploded it in the water closet with some resultant damage to that structure. Both gentlemen were suspended for a month and ordered to pay damages; two friends who refused to testify against them were also suspended.⁶⁵ Suspensions were also the common penalty for cheating or attempting to cheat on examinations, and one fool-hardy youth was suspended for two weeks "for crude language to Major Obenchain."⁶⁶ Considerable commotion was caused by the prankster who removed the shafts from all the buggies in the horse lot and the unknown culprit who placed a "vile-smelling chemical" in the teachers' room. The sensation of 1910 occurred when the Rev. Binkley discovered that some students had been drinking egg-nog on campus. Of the six caught consuming the evidence, three were suspended for four weeks and the other three for two weeks. Several other students then confessed to having imbibed, and they soon swelled the ranks of the suspended. The faculty, after a special meeting, decided to pardon all of them who would apologize.⁶⁷ One young man was suspended indefinitely in February, 1911, for being intoxicated on the campus, and two friends who interfered "with the authority of the college" and manifested "insubordination and defiance" in the case soon joined their friend in his exile.⁶⁸

President Pearce seemed to have fewer disciplinary problems than his immediate predecessors. He kept in close touch with the parents of his students, and his telephone calls, letters, and personal visits helped procure parental pressure to achieve the Ogden standards: "regular in attendance, gentlemanly in deportment, and diligent in study."⁶⁹ Pearce had another advantage that his predecessors lacked; during his administration an extensive athletic program provided an outlet for high spirits.

The students had occasionally fielded pick-up teams since

⁶⁵ Minutes of the Faculty Meeting, December 22, 1908. There is some doubt that Ogden had a water closet prior to the completion of Snell Hall in 1924.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, October 21, 1910.

⁶⁷ Cornette, "Ogden College," 34-35.

⁶⁸ Minutes of the Faculty Meeting, February 21, 1911.

⁶⁹ Pearce, interviewed by Johnson, August, 1928.

1900, but the school had seldom provided much encouragement or support. But in 1913 President Pearce announced that the college would offer all possible and rational support to athletics. Students were encouraged to devote a reasonable amount of time each day to outdoor sports. All athletic activities were placed under the control of the faculty, and John Earl Uhler, the new professor of English and Modern Languages, was appointed Athletic Director in 1914 when he joined the faculty. The students organized the Ogden College Athletic Association to promote the program.⁷⁰

Despite these efforts, athletics were hampered by inadequate financial support until 1916 when the Trustees set up an athletic fund. Each student was assessed one dollar, and the Board then contributed one-half the sum raised from the students. Since the fall enrollment in 1916 was 109 the total budget could hardly exceed \$150, but the football team won four of the five games played against Kentucky and Tennessee high schools, and the successful season was reflected in high student morale. *The Cardinal*, the college's new annual, reported as many as 35 men out for football practice and "everyone was fighting for a bigger, better Ogden." The editor declared that "The chapel exercises were no longer dry affairs, but instead were changed into live, pulsing, red-blooded meetings where yells and songs dominated." The favorite yell was chanted over and over again:

Obego, Obigo, Obego Bigo Bum,
Go get a rat trap bigger than a cat trap,
Go get a cat trap bigger than a rat trap,
Cannibal, Cannibal, Sis Boom Bah,
Ogden, Ogden, Rah, Rah, Rahl

But *The Cardinal* editor did not hesitate to scold the team when he felt the players merited censure. "We offer no excuses for losing this game," he wrote after 9-0 loss to Elizabethtown High School, "and probably the team needed and deserved the defeat. Only one regular back-field man . . . was able to play, and many of the team broke training the night before and could not stop the fierce attacks of their opponents, who

⁷⁰ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1914-1915, 27.

were in splendid condition."⁷¹

The need for increased income for the athletic program resulted in the addition of another Ogden activity in the spring of 1917 when Professor-Coach Uhler directed a farce called "Looking for Mary Jane" for the benefit of the athletic fund. Presented in the Bowling Green Opera House, the play attracted a large and appreciative audience. Similar performances were staged annually thereafter, often with the assistance of townspeople and the girls of Potter College. Benefit movies and Halloween carnivals sometimes brought in additional sums.⁷² Professor Uhler also sponsored the Dramatic Club and the Glee Club, which later became the Ogden Orchestra, before his resignation in 1917 after a too-brief tenure of three years.

The Athletic Association organized a baseball team in 1916, but the squad consisted entirely of inexperienced prep students, and the season was not a success.⁷³ Basketball was played in the cramped facilities of the YMCA on State Street, and a track team was organized in 1917.⁷⁴ The campus had no space for a football field, and the squad practiced and played its home games at various sites on the Ogden farm located off the Cemetery Pike, a good long hike from the dressing room at the Y.⁷⁵

The athletic activities reflected what seemed to be a general renaissance of the school during the period of the First World War. Despite the impact of that conflict upon the student body, enrollment reached 162 in 1918, the largest number ever enrolled at Ogden. A spirit of optimism pervaded the campus, and there were great expectations for the future. "The age of the supremacy of the large college and university is gradually passing away," *The Cardinal* asserted confidently in

⁷¹ *The Cardinal*, 1917; Cornette, "Ogden College," 40-41.

⁷² Play Program, February 7, 1917, in Ogden College Folder; *The Cardinal*, February 1, November 14, 1922, February 12, 1923. By this time *The Cardinal* was the school newspaper, the annual having been discontinued. Potter College, located a few hundred yards up the hill from Ogden, opened in 1889. Lewis, *Higher Education*, 257-259.

⁷³ *Ogden College Bulletin*, Vol. 3 (April, 1916), 2.

⁷⁴ *The Cardinal*, 1917.

⁷⁵ Dr. Ward C. Sumpter, interviewed by Lowell H. Harrison, October 23, 1969; Alvis Temple, interviewed by Lowell H. Harrison, October 21, 1969.

1917. "At the same time the small college, with its limited number of students and its vast opportunities for individual and thorough instruction is rapidly forging to the front." Two years later prospective students were told that "The average income of the man who is not a college graduate is \$1,000 a year. In a working lifetime of forty years, the college graduate has made \$22,000 more than his less fortunate contemporaries." Because of its small size, Ogden College was uniquely "fitted to train its students in character and efficiency." The strong faculty "know the value of the personal touch. They teach small classes where every student is given an opportunity for free development and expression." With pardonable pride the anonymous author concluded that "Perhaps no other institution numbers among its alumni such a high percentage of able and prominent men."⁷⁶

Symbolic of the spirit of improvement was approval of the preparatory department in January, 1919 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. This approval meant that Ogden prep school graduates would be admitted without examination into the freshman class of any college member of the Association. Few Kentucky high schools had achieved such status, and the recognition was an eloquent tribute to the caliber of work which Ogden offered.⁷⁷

A number of Ogden men entered military service after the United States went to war, but President Pearce urged the students to remain in school until their services were required. A cadet company was organized, and by the fall of 1918 students could enter the Student Army Training Corps. Rising prices and the deplorably low salary scale, which had remained almost unchanged for thirty years, contributed to a turnover of faculty in 1919 which included every member except the President himself. The four young men who constituted the faculty that fall had a combined teaching experience of one year. Two of them had graduated from Ogden in 1918 and one in June, 1919. Endowment income was already inadequate to meet rising costs, and the Board complicated the problem by decreeing in 1919 that all Kentucky students

⁷⁶ *Ogden College Bulletin*, vol. 5 (January, 1919), 1-4.

⁷⁷ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1918-1919, 27-30.

should receive free tuition. Out-of-state students paid \$50 per year, but they were few in number, and the revenue from student fees was insufficient to bridge the gap between expenditure and income. Confronted by such problems which seemed to defy solutions, President Pearce resigned in 1920 and accepted a position with Western Kentucky State Normal School.⁷⁸

J. Howard Edgerton, a graduate of Hamilton College, New York, assumed the dual position of president and Professor of English, Psychology and Ethics. Forty-five of 137 students registered in September, 1920 were in the college division, the largest number of college students since 1906, and President Edgerton gave first priority to the strengthening of the college programs. Extensive changes were made in the curricula, and more electives were made available than had ever been offered previously. Despite his best efforts, however, the Kentucky Association of Colleges refused to grant Ogden its coveted senior rating.⁷⁹

Edgerton's emphasis upon the collegiate program stimulated a revival of extra-curricular activities which had languished during the war years. *The Cardinal*, now a newspaper instead of an annual, reported an athletic revival. Coach William Y. Irvin scheduled eight football games in 1921, six of them with college teams, and four track meets were scheduled for 1922. The 1922-1923 basketball team compiled a 9-2 record, and the prep team went to the state basketball tournament as champions of the Third District. Forty candidates reported for baseball practice in March, 1923, and hopes soared for the best season on record.⁸⁰ But Ogden was a small school, and her teams found it difficult to compete successfully with the colleges which constituted a growing percentage of the opponents. After the 1922 football team lost six of eight games, including a 65-0 rout by Cumberland University, the school paper called for an end to the system of unpaid volunteer coaches.⁸¹

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 1919-1920, 11, 43. There was an entrance fee of \$25.00 for state students. Cornette, "Ogden College," 43.

⁷⁹ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1920-1921, 5, 43-48, 62-68.

⁸⁰ Issues of January 1, March 1, 1922; March 22, 1923.

⁸¹ *The Cardinal*, December 5, 1922.

As a consequence of this demand, Jesse B. Johnson of St. Louis was brought to Ogden in 1923 to coach all sports and to teach history. Under his direction Ogden's athletic program enjoyed its golden age despite tougher schedules and more stringent eligibility rules.⁸² The football schedule eventually included such teams as Southwestern Presbyterian University, Cumberland University, Tennessee Tech, University of Louisville and Murray State Teachers College. The basketball schedule included most of these same teams but also included Centre College, Kentucky Wesleyan, Transylvania and Berea. Track was dropped, but the other teams enjoyed successful seasons, and arch-rival Bethel was defeated in football for the first time in seven years, and the next year Cumberland University was defeated six to nothing.⁸³

This athletic renaissance was sponsored by a new president who saw a successful athletic program as a means of lifting both student morale and the general prestige of the school. At chapel on January 10, 1923, after Scriptures were read, President Edgerton shocked the students by announcing his immediate resignation because of his wife's illness.⁸⁴ His decision had been communicated to the Regent and Board a week earlier, and his successor was named as soon as he completed his announcement. Charles E. Whittle, a native of Edmonson County, had received bachelor's degrees at Ogden in 1918 and at Yale University in 1919. After teaching briefly at Ogden he had taught in the public schools before opening a law practice in Brownsville in 1922. Only twenty-three years old, he was soon hailed as "the youngest college president in America." Able, energetic, an accomplished public speaker, endowed with infectious personal charm, Whittle threw himself into the task of meeting the school's most pressing problems.⁸⁵

His administration received a strong boost from the long anticipated construction of another building which nearly every Ogden president had vainly sought to obtain. Achievement of this goal was made possible by C. Perry Snell, a na-

⁸² *Ibid.*, March 18, 1924.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, April 2, 1924.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, January 10, 1923; Cornette, "Ogden College," 44.

⁸⁵ *The Cardinal*, April 15, 1924.

tive of Bowling Green who had been educated at Ogden College, the Cherry Brothers' Business College, and the Louisville College of Pharmacy. After 1904 he had become a successful real estate developer and civic leader in St. Petersburg, Florida. Grateful for the assistance which Ogden College had given him, Snell offered in 1922 to donate \$20,000 toward the construction of a building which would provide an adequate auditorium and chemical laboratory as well as some classrooms, provided that other friends of the school matched his contribution. If his conditions were met, he pledged \$2,500 annually to provide a Chair of Philosophy in honor of General Perry and a gold Perry Medal which would be awarded annually to the student who had done the best work in philosophy.⁸⁶

The offer was promptly accepted, and a year later it was announced that the students had raised \$4,180.50 and other workers \$16,125. Later contributions increased the total to some \$32,000, and Mr. Snell also increased his matching contribution. The two-story brick structure was formally dedicated on November 19, 1924, with Mr. and Mrs. Snell as guests of honor. The addition of seven classrooms allowed the old barn to be demolished after years of make-shift service; its lumber was used in the construction of a six-room home for the president on the southern edge of the campus. Old Ogden Hall was renovated, and, a reflection of changing times, the old stables were converted into garages.⁸⁷ By 1925 the physical facilities were in better condition than they had ever been.

Swept up by the spirit of change, students worked diligently to improve the library, a subject of frequent criticism from accrediting associations. The athletic program prospered, Ogden men placed well in regional and national forensic events, the "Kentucky Cardinals" musical group made an extended trip through the Mediterranean and Orient, and there was talk of establishing a local fraternity. "Ogden is just entering a period of expansion and growth," *The Cardinal* editor declared, "and a local fraternity would do a lot to draw the better class

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, April 15, 1922; *Ogden College Bulletin, 1921-1922*, 62-65. The Perry Chair of Philosophy was only established for one year, then allowed to lapse. Minutes of Ogden Board of Trustees, June 9, 1933.

⁸⁷ *The Cardinal*, April 26, 1923, October 22, 1924; *Park City Daily News*, November 20, 1924.

of students to her walls."⁸⁸

Yet Ogden College was rapidly nearing its end after half a century of educational service. One problem which haunted the young president was accreditation by the Kentucky Association of Colleges and the Southern Association. It had not been a serious problem in earlier years when Ogden had little competition in the immediate area and when competitors were in the same position. But Western State Normal School, located just a few hundred yards away, had become a four year degree granting institution in 1922, and its enrollment had grown to 3,027 in the 1925-1926 academic year. The Normal School had been accredited by the American Association for Teacher Education in 1923, and it would be accredited by the Southern Association during the 1925-1926 academic year. President Whittle was convinced that accreditation was vital to Ogden's future. He pressed his case with officials at the University of Kentucky and received some encouragement, provided the library was strengthened and a clear separation made between the college and preparatory divisions. In the end, however, Ogden College was offered no more than junior status; Whittle spurned the offer as being more harmful to the school than having no rating at all.⁸⁹ His failure to achieve the academic recognition he considered essential undoubtedly contributed to Whittle's decision to resign in 1925.

Whittle's successor that autumn was Colonel Robert Allen Burton whose announced program was to continue existing policies with no radical changes. A graduate of Centre College and the University of Kentucky, Colonel Burton had a long record of administrative experience in the army and at several schools, but he could do little to cope with the problems which beset Ogden College. He was able to retain the same faculty which had taught the previous year, but the enrollment dropped from 131 to 109. Student morale declined precipitously, and 49 students withdrew from Ogden before the close of the school year. So many football players quit that only desperate efforts by the coach and captain held a team

⁸⁸ *The Cardinal*, December 19, 1924.

⁸⁹ Charles E. Whittle, interviewed by Jesse B. Johnson, July 9, 1927; James P. Cornette, *A History of the Western Kentucky State Teachers College* (Bowling Green, 1938), 190.

together until the season finally ended.⁹⁰ In recent years the football team had symbolized the exuberant spirit of Ogden; its collapse now reflected the depression which pervaded the campus.

Dr. Alvin F. Lewis, president of Ogden from 1906 to 1912, was re-elected to that position in 1927. Four of the five faculty members of the previous year had to be replaced, including Coach Johnson, and the football schedule had to be cancelled when just 12 college students enrolled in September, 1927. Only 20 students enrolled in the prep department. In the face of this disastrous decline, Dr. Lewis took a strong stand on the accreditation issue. He would "pay no attention whatsoever to the State Association of Colleges or any other organization that would try to dictate how Ogden College should be administered." Ogden College "would stand on the quality of her work. . . ."⁹¹ Dr. Lewis suffered a breakdown in September, 1927, and was forced to enter a sanatorium. Carl E. Martin, Professor of Mathematics, accepted the thankless post of president.⁹²

The situation was desperate, and a decision could no longer be delayed. R. C. P. Thomas, a nephew of D. W. Wright, had become Regent upon the latter's death, and he and the Trustees finally concluded that the school should close. The endowment had not kept pace with the needs of the institution, and in recent years it had operated at a deficit. Endowment revenue probably never exceeded \$6,000 per year, while the operating budget, although inadequate, had grown to over \$10,000. The college was still solvent, but it could not operate indefinitely on its current basis, and no relief was in prospect.⁹³

⁹⁰ *Ogden College Catalogue*, 1926-1927, 49-52; personal recollections of Jesse B. Johnson, 1928.

⁹¹ *Ogden College Bulletin*, vol. 14 (July, 1927); Dr. Lewis, interviewed by Johnson, July 9, 1927.

⁹² Carl E. Martin to Jesse B. Johnson, September 19, 1927, March 31, 1928; Minutes of the Ogden Board of Trustees, September 30, 1927.

⁹³ Dr. Ward C. Sumpter, "Founders' Day Address," *Park City Daily News*, March 29, 1934; Dr. Sumpter, interviewed by Harrison, October 23, 1969; Temple, interviewed by Harrison, October 21, 1969. The salaries approved for 1927-1928 alone amounted to \$11,500. President Lewis was to receive \$2500 and each of the staff members \$1800. Minutes of The Ogden Board of Trustees, June 1, 1927.

Ogden shared the plight of many small liberal arts colleges which lacked a strong basis of support. Such colleges had occupied a preeminent position in American higher education during much of the nineteenth century, but in the twentieth century they had been overtaken by the multipurpose universities which reflected the growing complexities of American life.⁹⁴

Ogden's leaders were reluctant to abandon the mission given the college by its founder a half-century earlier. After careful consideration of the various possibilities open to them, they concluded that Major Ogden's wishes could best be met under current conditions by a merger with Western Kentucky State Teachers College. "We were sad that our dreams for Ogden were not to be realized," an Ogden alumnus and faculty member recalled a few years later, "but it was a sadness mixed with joy in the realization that Ogden was not to die, that her name and traditions were to be carried on and the scope of her services broadened in the years to come through the merger with Western."⁹⁵

The formal agreement was signed on November 19, 1927 by the governing boards of the two institutions. The Ogden buildings, campus and 140 acre farm were leased to Western without cost for a twenty year period, starting January 1, 1928. The name was perpetuated in the Ogden Department of Science of Western. During the first decade of the lease 25% of the net annual income of the Ogden endowment fund was to go to Western for student scholarships; the remainder was to be used to increase the fund. During the second decade the ratios were to be reversed. Income from the John E. Robinson estate was to be applied toward the salary of the professor who held the Robinson Chair of Natural Sciences. The Ogden Trustees agreed to continue awarding the Ogden, Robinson and Trustees' Medals.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ Brickman and Lehner (eds.), *Century of Higher Education*, 54-55.

⁹⁵ Sumpter, "Founders' Day Address," *Park City Daily News*, March 29, 1934.

⁹⁶ The agreement is included in the Minutes of the (Western) Board Meeting, November 19, 1927. Miss Georgia Bates, Secretary to the Board of Regents, Western Kentucky University, located this and other pertinent records in the official records. The Ogden Board of Trustees agreed to the merger at a meeting on November 18, 1927.

The lease was extended for ten years in 1947 and again in 1956 with only minor changes in the terms.⁹⁷ By 1960 Western's rapid growth necessitated the erection of a large science building as the first part of a major science complex. The relatively short-term lease was not satisfactory for that purpose, and old Ogden Hall, worn by the years and countless students, had to be replaced. A new agreement provided for a ninety-nine year lease starting on June 1, 1960 and terminating on May 31, 2059. Western received permission for "remodeling, demolishing, removing or reconstructing such buildings as may in the discretion of its Board of Regents be best and proper during the term of the lease."⁹⁸

Two legal questions arose from the new agreement. By 1960 Negro students were an integral part of Western's student body, but Major Ogden's will had limited benefits to "the citizens of native-born white American citizens"; was that portion of the will still valid? Western used the Ogden property rent-free; did the providing of educational facilities for Kentucky students constitute a legal consideration? In order to resolve these questions, Ogden College officials filed a suit in the Warren Circuit Court. Judge John B. Rodes, an 1889 graduate of Ogden and a sometime member of the governing boards of both Ogden and Western, disqualified himself from hearing the case, but Special Judge Parker Duncan ruled that the lease was valid in all respects. While the "white" provision was legal and enforceable when Major Ogden drew up his will, it was not valid in 1960.⁹⁹

Hundreds of colleges have gone out of existence in the United States, most of them leaving little indication that they ever existed. One of the most interesting pages in Ogden's history has been the continued activity of the school since its merger. Under the leadership of Regents R. C. P. Thomas (1922-1939), Cooper R. Smith, Sr. (1939-1951), Cooper R. Smith, Jr. (1951 to present), and Herbert J. Smith (Acting Regent since 1951) and the members of the Board of Trustees, the endowment has increased sharply since 1928 despite such

⁹⁷ Minutes of the Meeting of the (Western) Board of Regents, December 20, 1947; June 25, 1956.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, May 18, 1960.

⁹⁹ *Park City Daily News*, July 15, 26, 28, 1960.

regular expenditures as the annual scholarships. A major financial contribution was made by R. C. P. Thomas who left some \$200,000 to the Endowment Fund upon his death in 1939. In 1969 the value of the Ogden property and endowment was conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000. Some real estate is still held, but the Ogden farm was sold in 1945 and the investment trend is toward securities rather than real property.¹⁰⁰

The major use of the endowment income had been for student aid, and hundreds of Western students have benefited from Ogden scholarships since 1928. The number and value have fluctuated somewhat through the years, but in 1969-1970 106 Warren County students are receiving \$15,030 to help pay general fees. Additional assistance has sometimes been provided in emergencies or exceptional circumstances such as special medical school expenses. Ogden College officials hope that the scholarship program can be expanded in the future.¹⁰¹

Anyone familiar with the history of Ogden College soon becomes aware of its influence upon Western Kentucky University in many ways other than the scholarship program. Typical contemporary Ogden men who have or are now contributing to the welfare of Kentucky and the nation include Judges Coleman and Hines, lawyers Demunbrun and Whittle, Doctors Amos and Causey, financiers Rose and Hudson, Congressman Natcher, professors Lee and Sumpter, college presidents Lewis and Whittle, football coaches Doug and Jack Smith, and many others. The name is retained in the Ogden College of Science and Technology; that College has usually had a Robinson Professor; the Robinson Medal, the Ogden Medal, the Trustees' Medal, and the R. C. P. Thomas Medal

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, August 19, 1948; February 8, 15, 1951; March 18, 1954, January 5, 1955; Minutes of the (Western) Board of Regents, August 25, 1954. Regent Cooper R. Smith, Jr., a career officer in the United States Air Force, appointed his first cousin, Herbert J. Smith, Acting Regent.

¹⁰¹ A. J. Thurman, Executive Secretary of the Office of the College Heights Foundation and Student Financial Aid, to Lowell H. Harrison, November 14, 1969. In 1944, for example, 22 scholarships were granted from the yearly allocation of \$1350.00 for that purpose. Minutes of the Ogden Board of Trustees, September 19, 1944.

are among the major academic awards given at Western.¹⁰² Students and faculty members crowd the halls and classrooms of Snell Hall, and those who have an idle moment can stroll in the Italian garden which Mr. Snell donated. The president's home on the Ogden campus is still in use, and even Mr. Wright would probably nod approval of the condition of the college grounds.

Above all, the traditions and spirit of Ogden College still linger in the hearts and memories of the men who were students there. The leaves have fallen from the campus trees many times since Ogden College enrolled its last students, and their number has dwindled with the passing of the years. But their memories are ever green for the Ogden men who recall their school with fervid devotion. Many of them would echo what Daniel Webster said of his *alma mater*: "It is, sir, as I have said, a small college—and yet there are those who love it. . . ."

¹⁰² The R. C. P. Thomas Award is given to the student graduating during the summer who has the highest scholastic average for the four years of college work. Dr. John A. Scarborough, Director of Summer School, Western Kentucky University, to Lowell H. Harrison, November 12, 1969. No Robinson Professor had been designated in the 1969-1970 academic year. Dr. Marvin W. Russell, Dean, Ogden College of Science and Technology, to Lowell H. Harrison, December 3, 1969.

LEASE

THIS LEASE made and entered into this May 18, 1960, by and between Cooper R. Smith, Jr., Regent and Trustee under the will of Robert W. Ogden, by and through his duly authorized and constituted Attorney-in-Fact, Herbert J. Smith, and Herbert J. Smith, acting Regent and Trustee of Ogden College, Parties of the First Part, and Western Kentucky State College acting by and through E. Kelly Thompson, President, Party of the Second Part,

WITNESSETH: That Whereas Ogden College operated as a collegiate educational institution in Warren County, Kentucky, for more than fifty years and provided education for students from Warren County and the State of Kentucky; and Whereas the Regent of Ogden College holds legal title to the Ogden College Campus in the City of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky; and Whereas due to lack of sufficient endowment and the increase of educational standards and the expense incident thereto, Ogden College was not able to comply with said standards and conduct a collegiate educational institution; and

WHEREAS, Western Kentucky State College has for many years carried on a fully accredited college program in the City of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and has been successful in providing education for students in Warren County and the State of Kentucky, and operating under the standards recognized by accredited colleges; and

WHEREAS, the campus of Ogden College lies immediately adjacent to the campus of Western Kentucky State College; and Whereas, the campus of Ogden College has been leased to Western Kentucky State College since November 1927, during which time the said Ogden Campus and the facilities thereon have been utilized by Western Kentucky State College for the purpose of giving higher education to students from Warren County and the State of Kentucky; and Whereas the facilities of Ogden College are and have been designated as the Ogden Department of Science of Western Kentucky State College; and

Whereas, Western Kentucky State College desires at the present time to erect a modern science building on the Ogden Campus, which facilities are needed for normal growth and development of the science department; and, Whereas, it is necessary that a long term lease be executed to guarantee and to facilitate the construction of said science building -

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises herein contained and the considerations herein set forth, the First Party does hereby lease unto the Second Party that tract or parcel of land designated as Ogden Campus in the City of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, and fully described as follows:

Beginning at the southern-most corner of the intersection of Fourteenth Street and State Streets, running thence with State Street South 50 degrees 13 minutes West 647.7 feet; thence to the left South 33 degrees 59 minutes East 435.3 feet to the right of way of Chestnut Street; thence with Chestnut Street and along the curves thereof North 70 degrees 33 minutes, East 131.8 feet; North 62 degrees 20 minutes East 133.8 feet; North 47 degrees 25 minutes East 90 feet; North 43 degrees 51 minutes East 50.5 feet; North 39 degrees 54 minutes East 56.4 feet; North 33 degrees 25 minutes East 41.5 feet; North 21 degrees 54 minutes East 60.1 feet; N 22 degrees 16 minutes West 23.3 feet; North 53 degrees 39 minutes East 104.3 feet; North 27 degrees 35 minutes East 41.8 feet; North 7 degrees 49 minutes West 44.4 feet to a point on the right-of-way of Fourteenth Street; thence North 39 degrees 50 minutes West 331.6 feet to the point of beginning.

Being the same property purchased by the Board of Trustees of Ogden College from the Methodist Episcopal Church South by deed of record in Deed Book 50 page 462 in the office of the Clerk of the Warren County Court.

The will of Robert W. Ogden as referred to herein establishing the regency and trustee-ship is of record in Will Book 4 page 142 in the office of the Clerk of the Warren County Court; and the Power of Attorney appointing Herbert J. Smith as acting regent and trustee from Cooper R. Smith, Jr., Regent of Ogden College, is dated February 13, 1951, and is of record in Deed Book 246 page 320 in the office of the Clerk of the Warren County Court.

This lease shall begin and be effective as of June 1, 1960, and shall continue for a term of ninety-nine years (99) thereafter, terminating on May 31, 2059, and includes the real estate above described with all of the improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

During the term of this lease, the Second Party, Western Kentucky State College, shall maintain and keep in repair the improvements on said property and shall pay for all utilities used thereon and shall pay any and all lawful charges, assessments and levies against same. It is recognized that some or all of the buildings at present located on Ogden Campus may, through age and deterioration, require reconstruction or demolition during the term of this lease, and accordingly Western Kentucky State College, the Second Party and Lessee herein, shall be given the right and privilege of remodeling, demolishing, removing or reconstructing such buildings as may in the discretion of its Board of Regents be best and proper during the term of this lease.

It is further agreed between the parties that during the term of this lease the facilities leased hereby shall continue to be designated as the Ogden Department of Science of Western Kentucky State College, thus continuing the name and the purpose of the original endowment of said institution.

The Second Party and Lessee herein further agrees during the term of this lease to educate, according to its established curricula, such students from Warren County, Kentucky, who meet the entrance requirements of Western Kentucky State College and who maintain the scholastic requirements thereof who may be given scholarships by the Regent and Trustee of Ogden College in order to carry out the purposes of the will of Robert W. Ogden, the will of R.C.P. Thomas and the spirit of Ogden College.

It is further agreed between the parties that unless demolished as herein provided, the building known as Perry Snell Hall on the college campus and the building known as Ogden Hall shall continue during the term of this lease to be designated by said names.

This lease supersedes all pre-existing leases embracing the above described property.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF Witness the hands of the parties hereto this
the day and date first above written.

COOPER R. SMITH, JR., REGENT AND TRUSTEE

By HERBERT J. SMITH
~~HERBERT J. SMITH, ATTORNEY-IN-FACT~~

HERBERT J. SMITH
~~HERBERT J. SMITH, ACTING REGENT AND~~
Trustee of Ogden College

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

By E. KELLY THOMPSON
~~E. Kelly Thompson, President~~

STATE OF KENTUCKY }
COUNTY OF MARIEN } Set

I, Reynold A. Bates, a Notary Public in and for the
state and county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing contract
and agreement between Cooper R. Smith, Jr., Regent and Trustee under the
will of Robert W. Ogden, acting by and through his duly constituted and
appointed attorney-in-fact, Herbert J. Smith, and Herbert J. Smith, Acting
Regent and Trustee under the will of Robert W. Ogden, First Party, and
Western Kentucky State College, acting by and through its President, E.
Kelly Thompson, Second Party, was this day produced before me in said
state and county by Herbert J. Smith and E. Kelly Thompson, personally
known to me, and personally known to occupy the positions herein designated,

and was by them in their official capacities executed and acknowledged as the act and deed of the Regent and Trustees of Ogden College, and of Western Kentucky State College.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF Witness my hand this 18 day of May, 1960.

George A. Beets
Notary Public, Warren County, Kentucky

My commission expires 9-29-60

/ WENDELL P. BUTLER

/ ALVIN H. TEMPLE

/ H. BENIS LAWRENCE

/ WARD C. SUMPTER

/ W. GERALD EDDS

/ OWEN C. HAMMONS

/ MAXEY B HARLIN

/ HUGH POLAND

/ DOUGLAS KEEN

I, Robert W. Ogden of the County of Warren and State of Kentucky, being of sound mind & disposing memory byt conscious of my mortality and desirous not to die intestate do make & publish the following as my last will and testament hereby revoking all other wills heretofore made by me. I give and bequeath to my sister Mrs. Ann Morris of London County of Virginia if living at my death two thousand dollars and if that amount should not be sufficient to support her comfortably during her life my executor or executors hereinafter named are hereby authorized to expend and use of my estate an amount sufficient to comfortably support her during the remainder of her life. If my aforesaid Sister does not survive me, then & in that event this item of my will is void.

Item 2ⁿ. I hereby give and bequeath to the children surviving at my death of my nephew W. R. B. Stephens of the State of Ohio the sum of two thousand dollars to be equally divided between them, also the note or notes and other evidences of my indebtedness of their afd Father to me the aggregate to be equally divided between them as before.

Item 3ⁿ. I hereby give and bequeath to my Nephew "John Stephens" of Mason County Virginia if living at my death One thousand dollars. Should the said "John Stephens" not survive me this Item of my will is void.

Item 4ⁿ. I hereby give and bequeath to my "Grand Niece" Sally Georg formerly Sally Henderson daughter of John Henderson Esq. of Mason County Virginia if living at my death the sum of two thousand dollars should the said Sally George not survive me this Item of my will is void.

Item 5ⁿ. I hereby give and bequeath to Mrs. Mary E. Hutchison for-

merly Henderson and also a daughter of the afd, John Henderson if surviving at my death the sum of two thousand dollars. If the said Mary E. Hutchison is not living at my death this Item of my will is void.

Item 6th. I hereby give and bequeath to each of the children living at my death of my deceased brother Hezekiah Ogden late of the State of Indiana, the sum of two thousand dollars.

Item 7th. I hereby give and bequeath to each of the children living at my death of my deceased brother Benjamin Ogden late of the State of Virginia the sum of two thousand dollars.

Item 8th. I hereby give and bequeath to my old trusty & tried former slaves Charles and Charlotte his wife or the survivor of them if living at my death the sum of five hundred dollars, should neither Charles nor Charlotte survive me, then this Item of my will is void.

Item 9th. I hereby give and bequeath to my friend Henry T. Clark as trustee in trust for the use and benefit of a blind colored boy named Beverly son of my former slave Eliza the sum of five hundred dollars, the interest and principal both to be use if deemed necessary by said trustee for the comfortable support & maintenance of the afd blind boy, Beverly.

Item 10th. I hereby give and bequeath to the present children living at my death of my step son Wm. H. Rochester the sum of twenth thousand dollars to be equally divided between them the notes executed to me by said Wm. H. Rochester with the interest calculated thereon up to my death whether said notes may have been barred by lapse of time or not shall go and be received in payment & satisfaction of this devise & bequeat to the extent of said principal and interest.

Item 11". I hereby give and bequeath to my old and particular friend Bone Lucas if living at my death the sum of One Thousand dollars, in the event that he does not survive me this Item of my will is void.

Item 12". I hereby give and bequeath to my executors hereinafter named as trustees or the survivor of them in trust for the use & benefit of my former servant colored woman Ellen mother of Tom and Victoria hereinafter named five bonds of One thousand dollars each of such as may executors may select the annual interest on same as it accrues to be paid over to said Ellen for her support and maintenance as long as she may live. At her death this item of my will becomes void and the fund mentioned above reverts and passes as hereinafter provided.

Item 13". It is my desire and I hereby direct that all the devises and bequeaths heretofore made in this will shall be paid by my executors or either of them in and with any County State City Railroad or any other bonds or stock that I may own at my death or such as my executors may select and purchase meaning and intending that said bonds or stock shall be paid and received at their par or face value as for instance where a devise or bequest of One thousand dollars is made it is my meaning and intention that a bond for that amount or stock calling for that amount on their face shall go and be received in satisfaction of 3d. devise or bequest notwithstanding the fact that said bond or stock might not yeild one thousand dollars if sold on the market at their current value.

Item 14". I hereby give and devise to my executors hereinafter named as trustees for the use and benefit of Tom and Victoria son and daughter of the aforesaid colored woman Ellen referred to in the

12th Item of this will, the sum of twenty thousand dollars in money or the currence of the country said twenty thousand dollars to be invested by said Trustees in such good and safe bonds or stocks as they may select and the annual interest as it accrues must be paid in equal shares to the afd Tom and Victoria. And if either Tom or Victoria should die leaving no child or children the survivor shall be entitled to the whole of the afd interest and in the event that either should die, leaving a child or children such child or children shall be entitled to and shall receive the interest that the parent would have received if living. Should Tom and Victoria both die and leave no child or children then it is my will and I so direct that the devise herein made to them shall go and pass to my next of kin under & by virtue of the Statutes of the State of Kentucky, regulating the law of decents. Power is hereby given to my executors herein-after named as trustees in the exerside of their discretion to invest the afd twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary in a home or homes for the afd Tom and Victoria taking care that they share this devise equally in case they chose separate homes. Should said Trustees invest sd. fund or a portion of it in real estate as a home or houses for the afd Tom & Victoria and either should die leaving no child or children then the whole of said real estate is to be held for the use and benefit of the survivor in case either should die leaving a child or children then and in that event such child or children shall be entitled to the share portion benefit or interest that the parent would have received as provided concerning the investment in bonds or stock should Tom and Victoria both die leaving no child or children it is my will and I so direct that sd. real estate if purchased shall go & pass to my next of kin as already provided in this item, concerning the investment

in bonds or stock, should sd. trustees at any time deem it advisable they are hereby authorized to sell & convey sd. real estate and make such other investment as they deem best in the event that neither Tom nor Victoria should survive me then this item of my will is void and the devise & bequest herein made shall revert to my estate and pass as hereinafter provided.

Item 15th. I hereby give and bequeath to my executor or executors hereinafter named the sum of fifty thousand dollars in money or the currency of the country the whole or so much thereof as may be necessary to be used by him or them in the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection thereon of appropriate buildings in or near the town of Bowling Green Ky. to be dedicated and devoted to the education therein of males or females young men or young women as my executor or executors may elect. Should a male school be determined upon then it is my desire that the same be called the Ogden College, and if a female school the Ogden Seminary and I hereby designate my executors as the regents of said College or Seminary. I hereby authorize said executors to appoint not more than 5 trustees of sd College to whom and to their successors in office the title to the aforesaid real estate when purchased must be taken and I hereby invest said executors as Regents with full power to remove any or all of said Trustees or to fill any vacancy that may occur by reason of the death resignation or refused to act of any trustee and I hereby further give and devise the residue of my estate of every, character and description whether real personal or mixed not otherwise disposed of including at her death the trust fund held for the use and benefit of the colored woman Ellen designated in the 12th Item of this will including also the trust fund given in the 14th item of this will for the use and benefit of the aforesaid Tom and Victoria.

provided neither of them should survive me and further more including any or all of the devises and bequests mentioned in the former item of this will provided the devises therein named should not survive me to my exscutors hereinafter named as Trustees the whole to be invested by them in such bonds or stock as they may select the interest accruing thereon to form a fund out of which to pay as far as it will go the tuition fees of any of the young men of Warren County or the State of Kentucky, who may choose to avail themselves of this fund and desire to be educated at the Ogden College provided a male school is determined upon preference for which I hereby express if however my executors should deem it best and most advisable to establish a female school then I direct that the interest accruing on the afore-said fund shall be held and used to pay as far as it will go the tuition fees of any of the young women of Warren County or the State of Kentucky who may attend the Ogden Seminary and who wish to avail themselves of this fund. I do not mean or intend to express any prejudice against any citizen of Kentucky who may be of foreign birth but it is my desire and I hereby direct that the benefits of this fund shall be confined to the children of native born white American Citizens. Should the children of Wm. H. Rochester and Agatha Strange desire to avail themselves of this fund I desire that they be first provided for and then preference is expressed for other young men or young women of Warren County, Ky. If any contest arises as to who shall be entitled to the benefits of this fund the decision and appointment of my executors herein named as Regent in this item of my will giving them authority to organize and open said College or Seminary for the reception of students to nominate and appoint their successors as trustees and to take any and all steps necessary for the full and successful conduct of such an institution my executors

or either of them shall have the right also to nominate and appoint by last will and testament a successor as Regent.

Item 16th. I hereby authorize and direct my executors hereinafter named to purchase suitable ground and have built thereon above ground a vault sufficiently large to contain my own body and those of my wife George Ann and little son and my brother William Ogden all of whose remains I desire to have deposited in the same vault at the expense of my estate my executors are also authorized to have erected near said vault such a monument to my memory as they may deem proper and compatible with my estate, my debts which are few and small if any and my funeral expenses must be paid before any of the devises mentioned in this will.

Item 17th. I hereby constitute and appoint my friends W. V. Loving and his son Hector V. Loving executors of this my last will and testament with full power and authority to carry out the provisions of same and wherever in this will they are referred to and designated as executors, trustees or Regents either of them is invested with the same power conferred on both in case of the death resignation or failure of the other to qualify as executor or trustee power is hereby given to my executors to sell and convey to the purchaser any or all the lands or real estate to which I have title in law or equity at my death on such terms and credits as they may deem best for my estate. I furthermore grant them or the survivor of them power to appoint by last will and testament a successor as executor and trustee having full confidence in the integrity and honesty of my aforesaid executors and deeming their bond or the bond of either of them sufficient, I hereby request and direct the County Court of the County where this will may be presented for record not to demand of my said executors or

or either of them any security on the bond that may be required of
them, certified under my hand this 6th day of December 1870.

(Seal.) R. W. Ogden.

Signed and acknowledged by the testator in our presence and at-
tested by us in his presence and in the presence of each other.

Witnesses: T. B. Wright. Seal.

A. C. Wright. Seal.

William V. Loving and Hector V. Loving

State of Kentucky,

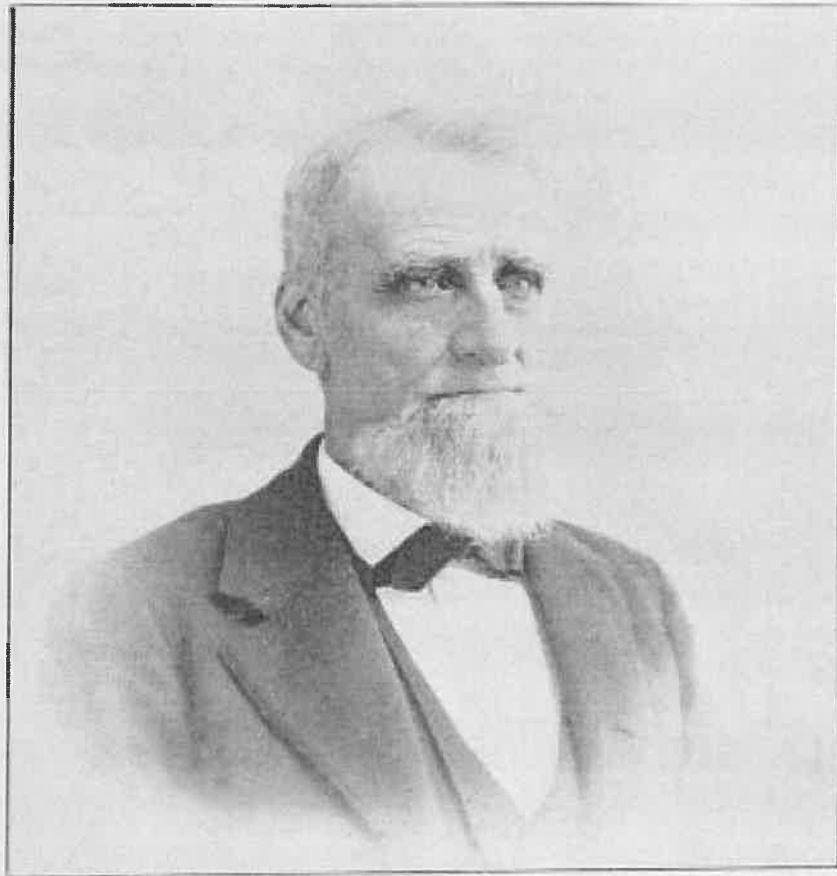
Warren County. SCT. Nov. Call Term. 1873.

This last will and testament of Robert W. Ogden decd was
produced in open court and proven by the oaths of Drs. T. B. Wright
and A. C. Wright, whereupon the Court being satisfied the same was
ordered to be recorded which is accordingly done.

J. B. Clark, C. W. C. C.

Recorded in Will Book 4, Page 142, in the office of the Clerk of the
Warren County Court.

PLEASANT J. POTTER, President of Potter's Bank.—Every town or community has among its residents one man on whom the commercial importance of the town or community seems to hinge. He it is who leads in all public enterprises and his name is associated with all schemes that have for their object the advancement of the public weal. Bowling Green has many patriotic and enterprising citizens of which her people are justly proud, and at the head of this much to be admired set of gentlemen stands the subject of this sketch, Pleasant J. Potter, the founder and head of the financial institution bearing his name. Mr. Potter was born in Warren county, in 1820, and has been actively engaged in business in Bowling Green for over half a century. He, together with Mr. Vivian, opened the bank over which he to-day presides, in 1869. This is the oldest and strongest financial institution in the city, and Mr. Potter's reputation as a conservative banker is known all over the state. The business of the bank to-day is conducted by James Erasmus, Herbert P. and Wm. J. Potter, all of whom are sons of Pleasant J. Potter, and are all able, far seeing energetic business men. This family of Potters are the largest holders of real estate in the county, and every foot of their vast possessions is liable for the obligations of the bank. It is an institu-

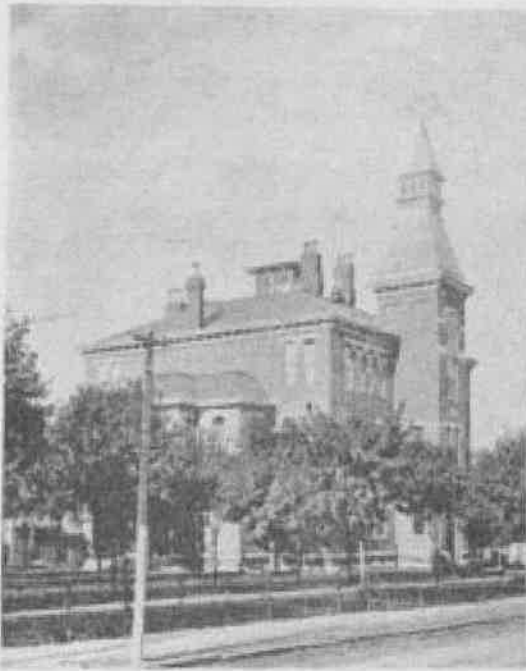


PLEASANT J. POTTER, PRESIDENT OF POTTER'S BANK

tion of individual responsibility, and all of the wealth of the family forms the capital on which they do business. Pleasant J. Potter is well known to the people of the Green River valley, and is honored and esteemed by all who enjoy his acquaintance. He has served the people of Warren county in an official capacity on several occasions, and it can be said of him that he transacted the public business with the same care that he has ever devoted to his own affairs. He has been at all times ready and willing to give of his means to worthy charity, and has ever been a supporter of educational institutions. So prominent has he been in this latter work that the Potter College was named in his honor. In this work it is not the intention of the publishers to indulge in fulsome praise, but our work would be poorly done, indeed, did we not give to our readers at some length the results of

Pleasant J. Potter's long and useful life. He has been successful because his indomitable will and perseverance would be satisfied with nothing short of success, and now when he has reached that stage of life's journey where the shadows begin to fall toward the east, he can enjoy the blessing of seeing his life work perpetuated by his sons who are honored citizens of the community in which they were born and reared.

THE CITY SCHOOLS were organized under a special charter approved by the legislature on February 2, 1882. This was at the end of a spirited contest before the people. Hon. J. M. Wilkins and Hon. J. A. Mitchell, leading the winning side. Buildings having



COLLEGE STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

been erected, the schools were opened on January 29th, 1883. The gentlemen named have been the board of education from the beginning. Supt. W. B. Wylie served from the first, till his death in November, 1894. His skill and devotion made the schools in a large measure what they are. He was succeeded by Supt. Edward Taylor, the present incumbent.

There are three buildings, one being for colored pupils. There are twenty-seven teachers, ten being colored. The enrollment for 1897 was one thousand four hundred and sixteen. The per capita of the state is supplemented by a tax of thirty cents to the one hundred dollars of valuation, and a part of the poll taxes. The course of study comprises nine grades, one for each year. All the common school studies are completed in eight grades, the ninth being all advanced work. The city has no high school, the three local colleges supplying that need to some extent. Each building is supplied

with a small but growing library; the text-books are the best obtainable. The instruction is very thorough and approved, and up-to-date methods are used in both government and instruction. Visitors are welcome at any hour. The people of Bowling Green appreciate the merits of their schools.

THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS of Bowling Green are a prominent feature in its commercial and civic importance. It has no bank organized under the national banking law, consequently no bank of issue, but its banks of exchange and deposit, organized under special authority of the state legislature, are foremost among the monied institutions of the state for their stability and conservatism of management. There are three banks, the Potters', The Warren Deposit, and Potter, Matlock & Co., all of which enjoy a high reputation at home and abroad.

THE WARREN DEPOSIT BANK, organized in 1871 under special legislative authority, is one of the strongest institutions of the country. The bank has an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars, a paid in capital of two hundred thousand and a surplus fund of one hundred thousand dollars. It is the only chartered bank in Bowling

THE RUINS OF A CONFEDERATE FORT ON THE
CAMPUS OF WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

by
Arndt M. Stickles

The casual reader of Kentucky history today would naturally inquire why a Confederate fort was ever begun in American Civil War time and partially completed as far north as Bowling Green, Kentucky. When he takes a glance at our Census of 1860, however, and finds that there were almost 225,000 slaves in the state then, distributed so that each county had some and also that there were more slave holders here than in any other state in the Union except Virginia, he then realizes why slavery and slave extension, coupled with the old question of State Rights, had been causing so much controversy in recent debates and elections in Kentucky and elsewhere.

In the state election of 1859, Kentucky chose for governor Beriah Magoffin, a man who might have been an average executive in normal times, but who proved now to be weak and vacillating in the impending crisis the state faced when the Union was breaking and soon eleven states had seceded. Magoffin soon found his Southern sympathy blocked by pro-Union legislatures, and was virtually forced to resign. In the voting for President in 1860, Kentucky gave a new party, the Constitutional Union, its electoral vote; but only three other states did. It is very interesting that Lincoln received but 1,360 votes in that election. The business interests, which meant many of the large slave holders, tried

earnestly to preserve neutrality between North and South, but so intense was the feeling in the state that neutrality proved a miserable failure. By the mid-year of 1861, invasion by both sides was imminent, and it was ominous that Kentucky would be a battle-ground.

General Albert Sydney Johnston, a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and a West Point graduate, was in September, 1861, appointed by the Confederate government as regional commander of Tennessee, Kentucky, and other southwest territory of the Confederacy. Johnston soon issued from Nashville an order to Brig. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner to occupy Bowling Green on September 18, 1861.

Bowling Green, in 1861, was a small country town of about 2500 inhabitants. Although 65 miles north of Nashville, it was considered as an outpost of that city and needed to be well fortified. General Johnston made Bowling Green his headquarters and took charge of the troops here. The Confederate command rightly felt that its greatest danger at Bowling Green lay from the Union army stationed on Green River north of Munfordville. To be safe from capture, Johnston, soon after Buckner's arrival, began the fort on what is today called College Heights.

Other protective outposts for the defense of Nashville were two forts in extreme northwest Tennessee to guard the interior of the state and the rail connection with Memphis. On the banks of the Tennessee River was built Fort Henry; the other fort was Donelson on the Cumberland River. These forts were about 12 miles apart. It was Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant, a West Point graduate who

had left his position in the Union army under a cloud, who was the first to see the value of these forts if captured by the Union army. He was intrusted with a small army of probably 15,000¹ infantry, and was assisted by Flag Officer A.H. Foote with seven small mortar boats and ironclads. General Grant ordered an attack on Ft. Henry, February 6, 1862, and Foote's gunboats captured it before Grant arrived with the infantry. Nearly all the garrison in Ft. Henry had escaped to Ft. Donelson. General Johnston ordered General Buckner at Bowling Green to go with a small army of infantry to help reinforce Ft. Donelson; he arrived there February 11. In command of the Confederate troops at Donelson were Gen. John B. Floyd and General Gideon J. Pillow. After a few days of fighting Generals Pillow and Floyd deserted their armies, and the command fell to General Buckner, who surrendered the fort to General Grant on February 16, 1862. The loss to the South of the forts was a very serious blow; in reality, it put all of Tennessee into Union hands for a time. Soon after the fall of Ft. Henry, the Confederates began to evacuate Bowling Green. When it had become evident that Ft. Donelson also would soon fall, large quantities of war materiel were burned, and the bridge across Barren River was destroyed before the officers and remaining troops, still in Bowling Green, fled to Nashville when General O.M. Mitchell of the Union army from Munfordville, began shelling the city. This meant Union army control of the city as well as the unfinished fort here--in fact, Union control for all this area of Kentucky.

¹It should be stated that the actual number of men is still disputed.

In 1906, the Kentucky Legislature enacted a law creating two State Normal Schools, one for the eastern part of the state, the other for the western section. The law also provided for the appointment of a commission to locate the schools. For Western Kentucky, Bowling Green was selected, and a Board of Regents chose Henry Hardin Cherry as the first president for the Western Kentucky State Normal School. The new Normal School received from the city of Bowling Green the building on College Street which after a few years was sold to the Bowling Green Business University. The building, which is still standing, was recently partially burned. The young State Normal school grew rapidly and soon needed a new site where it could expand.

In its unfinished condition, the fort and all the remainder of the Hill, after a long period of neglect, became the property of Prof. B. F. Cabell, who had organized a stock company to found a college for young women. Professor Cabell landscaped only a small fringe of the Hill along Fifteenth Street. On this small area was built a stone house for his own home; also, he erected a large three-story brick building which served as a dormitory and provided classrooms for the college he founded. The new school was called Potter College, and it was ready for student enrollment in the fall of 1889.

Except for the immediate surroundings of the buildings above mentioned, the remainder of the Hill was allowed to continue its inglorious neglect. The numerous dead cedars, bushes of all sorts intermingled with greenbriers, and the remains of an abandoned limestone quarry, all were evidence of travesty and of being a first-class nuisance to Bowling Green's future progress.

The Board of Regents for Western State Normal School wanted a new location site. Professor Cabell offered to sell the board Potter College, his home, and the whole Hill owned by him and his company. In spite of all its miserable appearance, the Board of Regents of Western State Normal School accepted Professor Cabell's offer in 1908. Whenever Pres. H. H. Cherry was in charge of affairs, there was action. In a few years there was almost a miraculous transformation in the physical appearance of the Hill, as the squalor of yester-year gave way to new beauty and grandeur. In 1922, the Legislature of Kentucky enacted a law that changed the two State Normal Schools to Kentucky State Teachers Colleges, and they were authorized to grant degrees at the completion of courses offered.

One day when Mr. Cherry discussed a new library with me, he mentioned that the Cabell home would be removed and all the area about and around the old Confederate fort would be destroyed. I was greatly dismayed at his plans and told him so. It was at this juncture that I personally began to have a part in this narrative of my efforts to save the priceless ruin of the old Confederate fort of Civil War days. I shall ask the indulgence and pardon of this group for a frequent use of the pronoun I. It is well known that President Cherry was very much an idealist concerning most matters; however, on this matter of choosing a site for a new library, he saw but little good in an old stone wall that at the time when he needed space was blocking his plan. I was greatly discouraged but at once began with all the persuasion I could command begging him not to tear down the old stone fort walls.

My argument in brief was that while all Kentucky Colleges had buildings for libraries, there was not another one in our state that had the ruins of a real Confederate fort in the heart of its campus. I tried to convince President Cherry that in other Border States and in all of the South, there would probably be but few colleges having the ruins of a Confederate fort in their midst; also, if some did have such a ruin, they would be justly proud of it as an asset, and most certainly would never destroy it.

One day after listening to my arguments until I am sure they had become beresome to him, Mr. Cherry told me he had advised with Mr. Henry Wright, who had charge of landscaping the campus of Western Teachers College and who was always consulted when a building site was being considered. He told me they had reached a different decision concerning the new library site and the removal of the fort walls. He said they decided to save the westerly part of the old fort wall which would be its entire breadth, with a bit of each corner's projection as you see it today. This was but a partial victory for me, but I was convinced it might be a fair compromise and all the concession we would get. Not only was the width of the fort wall saved, but with it many of the drill markings showing where explosives had been placed, and the resultant cavities which furnish mute but authentic evidence of how and where the men who wore the Gray laboriously got the rocks that formed the wall. Each rock in the old wall blasted out of solid limestone spells history, and its echoes bear silent testimony to the worst Civil War in modern History, a fratricidal struggle that should never have occurred.

The present Library, which was built in 1926-28, was put farther down the slope of the old fort territory toward Fifteenth street. Much of the ground excavated for the library foundation was used to level the fort area now partly occupied by a water tank and a central electric light tower. The elevation seen today on the eastern side of this area served as a sort of stage several years for out-door theatrical plays during the summer-school sessions.

In early 1930, President Cherry asked me to get for him a brief, authentic statement of Confederate occupation of Bowling Green and the building of the fort ruin we see today. I was glad to comply with his request and began to gather the facts from the official war records. After several weeks I submitted the data you find inscribed now on the plaque, and he liked it. He then asked me to find some company which manufactured plaques, submit my data, and find what would be the total cost. I found a company in Virginia, and after some delay, I was given the price of a metal plaque with our inscription on it in good-sized raised letters. President Cherry accepted the Virginia company's proposition, and after a lapse of several months, the finished plaque came to us here in November, 1931. Mr. Rhea Price, a friend of the college, donated the fine limestone slab from his quarry upon which the plaque was mounted.

Referring again to the inscription on the plaque, at Mr. Cherry's request we had included the Kentucky State Seal at its top; also, we agreed that what was left of the old fort wall, should have a name. Since General Johnston had charge of the building of the fort, although never finished, we thought

it could appropriately be called Fort Albert Sydney Johnston.

I should relate here that I saw the marker when it was ready for permanent placement, but I was not asked where I thought it should be placed. Presumably, Mr. Cherry advised with Mr. Wright on the matter. The next time I saw the marker it was on its present site.


When one day Mr. Cherry asked me how I liked the placement of the marker, I told him frankly I did not like it at that place at all; moreover, I told him it looked as if it had been dumped on the elevation of the fort area described above, giving the appearance of castaway junk. I remember telling him that at the slant the marker was given, the inscription on it would be battered by all the prevailing western and south-western rains, which would soon spoil all the paint used on it, and after a time, would wear down and ruin the lettering. He agreed that my views were correct, and, in all sincerity, he assured me the present location and setting of the marker was but temporary; also, he said he would give it an attractive setting off the corner of the north wall of the fort area, set it erect so the inscription would face eastward, and make a path to it from the sidewalk leading to Van Meter Hall. I agreed to all of his proposals. Time went on, and I reminded him a few times that the plaque was getting no attention. He always assured me most pleasantly he would get around to the re-setting of the marker as he had told me. I shall never call it neglect, but the pressure of other business and cruel Fate decreed otherwise.

2012

UA1F WKU Archives Vertical File - Jonesville

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Park City Daily News

9-19-57

WESTERN OBTAINS RUSSELLVILLE ROAD PROPERTY

Five plots of ground at Russellville Road and 16th Street were deeded to the Commonwealth of Kentucky today for use by Western State College.

The land and improvements were purchased for \$52,305.

The college has immediate plans for constructing a new women's residence hall on part of the land.

Two plots lie north of 16th. Street. The other three plots adjoin the present baseball field, football practice field and tennis courts.

Deeding the parcels were Ida Belle Johnson, Will Taylor, Harry Taylor, Ellen Taylor Alexander and Linnie Cox.

Western's Board of Regents on July 22 ordered condemnation proceedings to obtain the land. The plots contain residences at present.

PCDN

2-6-64

Ed. - Western - 64

HEARING SET ON WESTERN'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A hearing on Western State College's development plan will be held by the Planning and Zoning Commission in the county courtroom of the Warren County Courthouse at 11 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 15.

The public hearing has been called in interest of the Urban Renewal Commission, whose executive director, Charles Cherches said it will concern the entire Western campus as presently situated and the Jonesville Urban Renewal development area which the college hopes to acquire.

The hearing will be to determine if the development plans for the campus and the urban renewal project area conform to the master development plan of the city.

Final approval of the Jonesville project plans, now under review by federal officials, is expected within the next two months.

Planning Advances Announced

*Park City Daily News
Thursday, July 18, 1962*

Almost \$2 Million In Federal Funds Set For Renewal Work

Federal funds totaling nearly \$2 million have been earmarked for urban renewal projects in Bowling Green, according to an announcement yesterday by U.S. Rep. William H. Natcher.

* * *

Natcher, in telegrams to the Daily News and Mayor R. D. Graham, said the Urban Renewal Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency had announced advances of \$50,245 to prepare the Northside General Neighborhood Renewal Plan, and a \$45,000 advance for survey and planning activities for "Jonesville."

In addition to the planning advances, the sum of \$7,229,919 has been reserved in anticipation of the first of a series of projects in the Northside area, and \$630,140 has been reserved for the "Jonesville" project, according to the congressman.

The federal funds will be used to finance a general survey of the two areas involved in urban renewal, a 35.96-acre tract West of Russellville Road known as Jonesville, and a 274.31-acre tract identified as the Northside General Neighborhood Project.

This initial survey and planning phase is expected to require from nine months to a year. After this phase is completed, it is expected that funds will be made available for the Jonesville project.

The survey work will be done by the firm of Scruggs and Hammond, planning consultants of Peoria, Ill., and Lexington. The firm was selected from a list of 15 applicants for the contract.

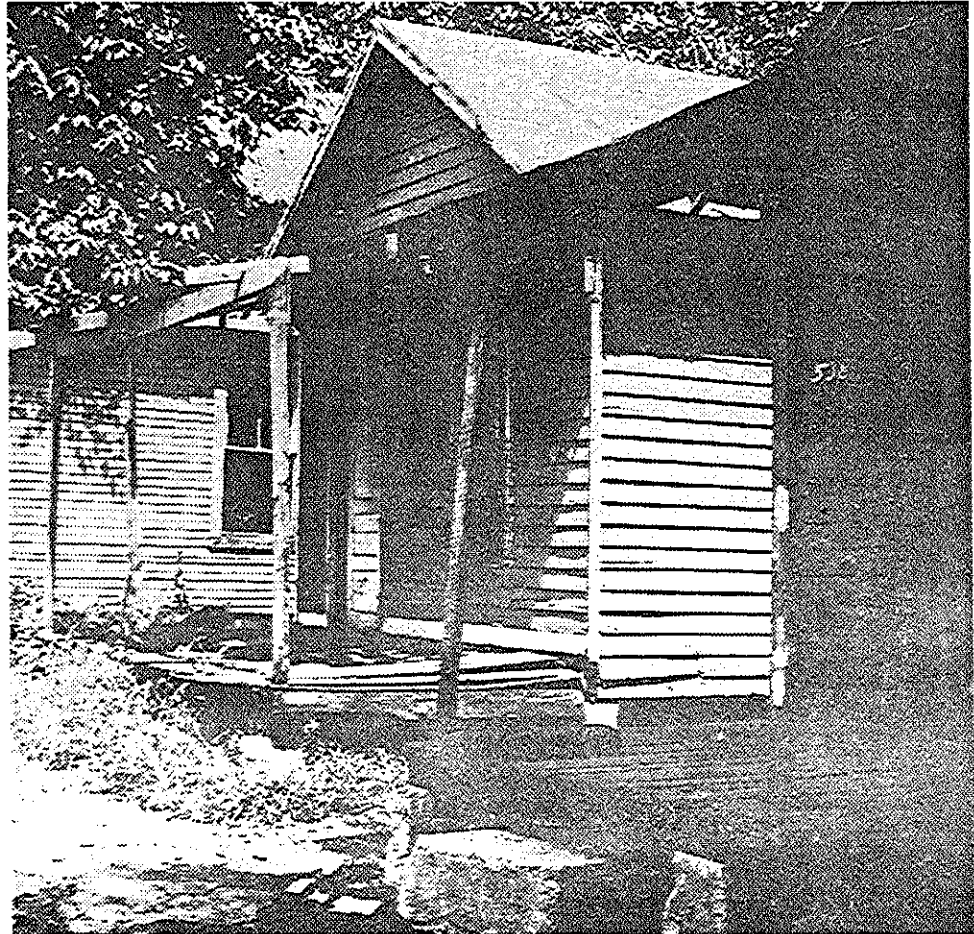
A preliminary survey has indicated approximately \$866,711 will be necessary for the Russellville Road project. In the area are 66 structures, all of which are to be removed, the land cleared, and other improvements installed.

* * *

Present plans call for the land to be used by Western State College for future expansion.

The survey shows approximately 71 per cent of the structures are deficient. Some 60 families will be relocated in other areas of the city by the Urban Renewal Commission. They will be given their choice of several homes in different areas of the city.

The displaced families in many



(Daily News Photo)

"RENTAL PROPERTY" such as this in Bowling Green's Northside General Neighborhood Renewal Project will be eliminated when the city's urban renewal plans are carried out, Rep.

William H. Natcher yesterday announced nearly \$2 million in federal funds has been earmarked for the project in Bowling Green.

Funds Set For Renewal Projects

cases may be able to take advantage of certain loans available from the federal government which will enable them to relocate in other newly developed urban renewal areas.

Preliminary planning for the Jonesville project indicates cost to the city will be negligible due to the large amount of "non-cash credit" for improvements in the area.

Under the Federal Housing Act, the federal government provides 75 per cent of the funds for the project — the city or local government provides the remaining one-fourth.

The act takes into consideration any improvements in the area, however, allowing the local government "non-cash credit" for the installations.

Credit is expected for improvements in the area by Western State College, land acquisition, clearance, and other improvements.

One of the improvements ex-

pected to considerably reduce the cost of both projects to the city is the construction of an interior traffic loop area through the central portion of the city and passing through both urban renewal areas.

The "loop" would utilize U.S. 31-W By-Pass in the east of the city, another By-Pass would be constructed southwest of Western State College to connect U.S. 31-W By-Pass with an extension of Adams Street near the intersection of U.S. 231 By-Pass and U.S. 68.

The Adams Street extension, connecting with the present Adams Street and Kentucky Street, would provide a completion of the "loop" area which would connect on the north with First Street, Adams and Kentucky streets would become one-way streets, providing a high capacity traffic route.

While the Jonesville project is in the process of being cleared, a further study of the Northside General Neighborhood Project will be made. The 275 acres are expected to be divided into approximately five smaller projects which will be surveyed and brought into the overall urban renewal plan over a period of 10 years.

Total cost of these projects is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$7,700,000. Again, non-cash credit will be allowed for

the area, and street improvements.

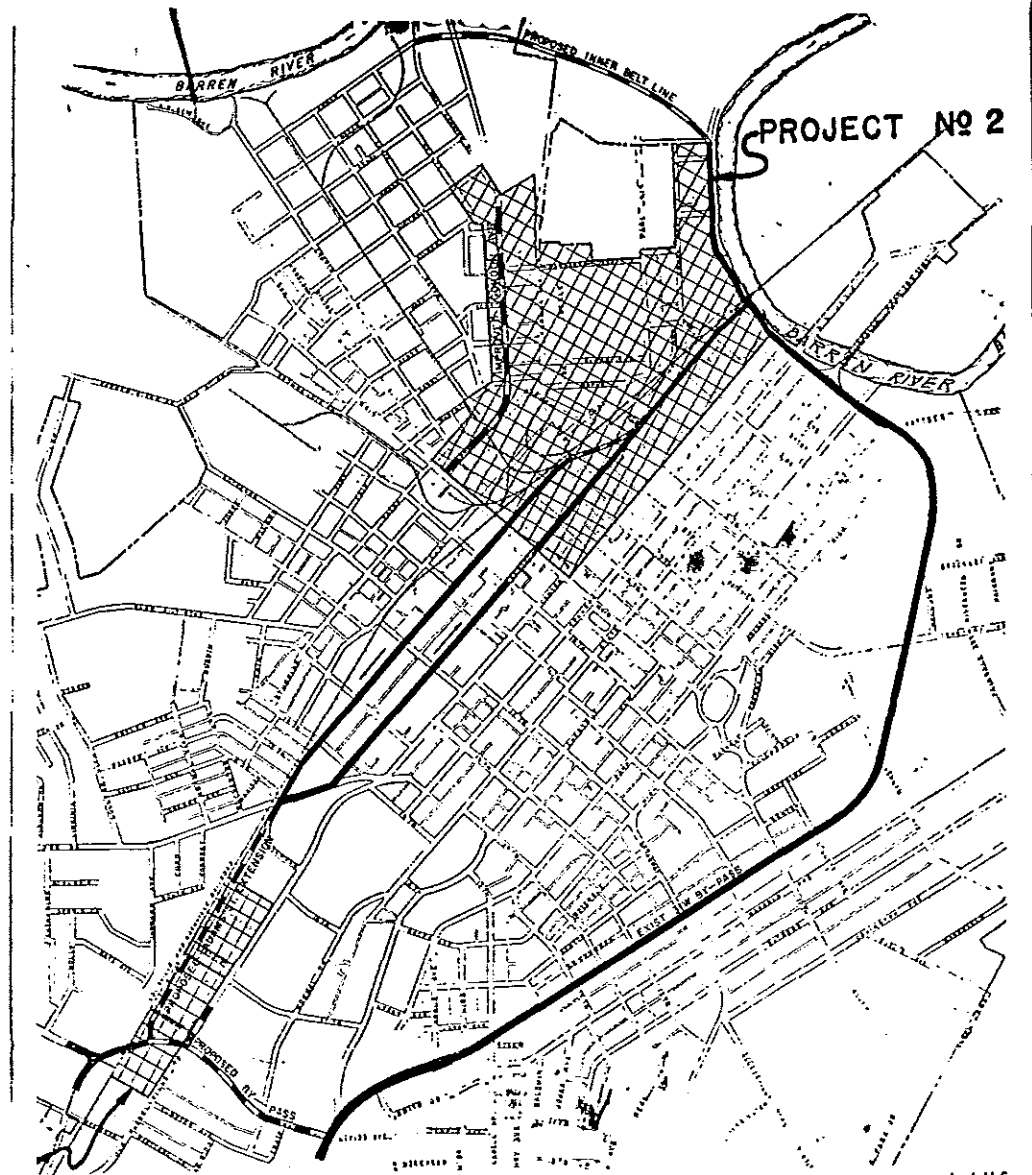
The area contains 731 buildings, 73.6 per cent of which are substandard. There are presently 615 family units in the racially mixed residential area.

It is expected that many of the families displaced in both urban renewal projects eventually will be re-located in new projects in this area of the city.

Expected to be the first area in the Northside General Neighborhood project to be totally cleared will be Main Street between Center Street and the L&N Railroad. Present plans call for clearance of all buildings with the exception of the federal building.

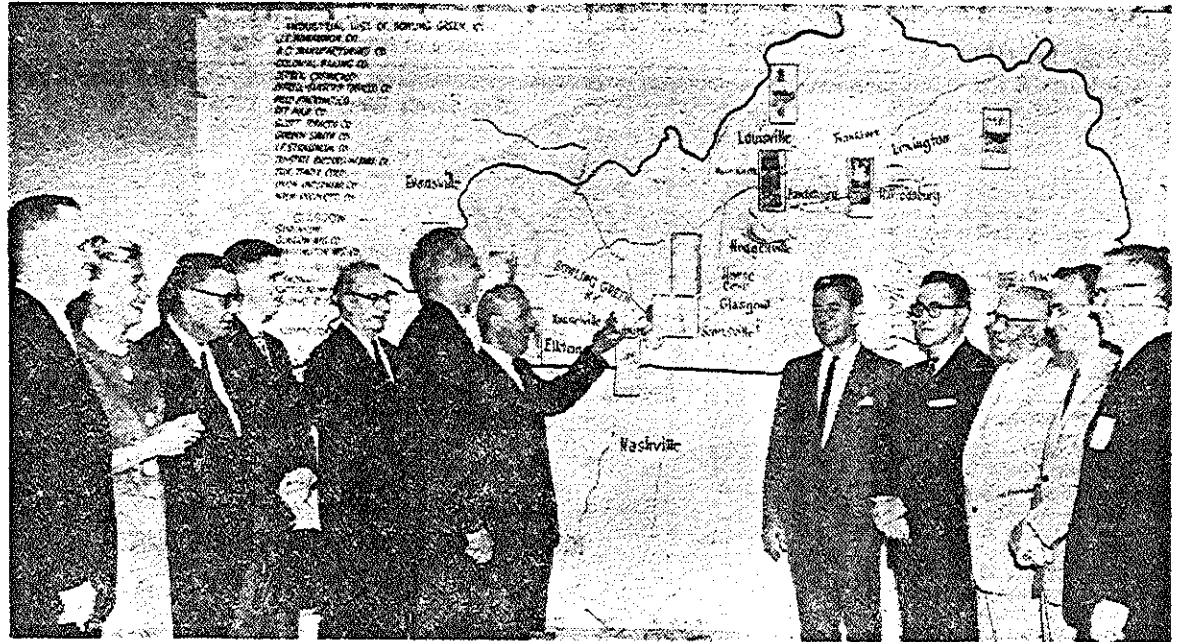
The area is to be developed into a revitalized commercial area. Evidences of interest have already been shown by several private developers.

Spearheading activities for the urban renewal projects will be the Bowling Green Urban Renewal Commission headed by Norman Lewis. E. T. Buford is vice chairman, and other members are R. D. Willock, Mrs. A. L. Bartlett, and Lester Reeves.



BOWLING GREEN'S LOOP DISTRICT is outlined on this City-County Planning and Zoning Commission map. Also shown are the two urban renewal projects being planned for the city. In the lower part of the map is the Jonesville area project involving a 34-acre tract, while the upper portion of the map shows the Northside General Neighborhood Renewal Project with approximately 275 acres. Connecting the two projects and providing a

high capacity traffic route is the "loop" area, composed of U.S. 31-W By-Pass, a new by-pass to be constructed southwest of Western State College connecting with an extension of Adams Street near the intersection of U.S. 231 By-Pass and U.S. 68. Adams and Kentucky streets would become one-way, connecting on the north with First Street.



BOWLING GREEN'S delegation to Atlanta on behalf of the Parker-Bennett urban renewal project poses before the City-County Chamber of Commerce exhibit set up in the Atlanta reservation office of Eastern Air Lines. From left are Councilman Harold Price, head of the Planning and Zoning Committee, Mrs. Shirley Lashley McPeck, a former city resident working for Eastern in Atlanta, Council President Ray B. Buckberry, Jack Eversole,

chairman of Planning and Zoning Commission, Duncan L. Hines, president of Board of Aldermen, J. B. Dalton of Eastern, Mayor R. D. Graham, Norman V. Lewis, Urban Renewal Commission chairman, Harold Huffman, executive vice president of City-County Chamber of Commerce; E. T. Buford, Urban Renewal Commission vice chairman and Bard Chestney and Hal Ritchie of Eastern Air Lines.

Parker-Bennett Renewal Plans

Chances Of Early Okay For Project Improved

The city's chances of getting approval of the Parker-Bennett Urban Renewal Project by the Urban Renewal Administration in time to take full advantage of federal grants based on improvements in the area appeared improved following a visit of 10 Bowling Green citizens to Atlanta Friday.

The project application is being pressed with urgency in hopes of gaining some \$720,000 in federal grants through the community's qualification of credit for the Parker-Bennett School improvement. Deadline for the qualification is Nov. 7.

Officials hope to complete in nine months a process which normally requires two years.

Assurance was given the local group by the 11 or more federal officials headed by E. Bruce Wedge, urban renewal regional director, that the city's efforts to beat the deadline would be given consideration. The commitment indicates study of the project application may be advanced in the

routine processing schedule by the Urban Renewal administration. Some revisions of the drafts studied at the conference Friday were suggested by the Atlanta authorities.

Formal presentation of the Parker-Bennett project plans this week for approval by the Urban Renewal Administration's regional office will initiate the processing program.

The delegation was told processing of the Jonesville Urban Renewal project application is proceeding on routine schedule.

During the visit to Atlanta Friday the delegation headed by Mayor R. D. Graham, inspected industrial promotion efforts being carried out by the Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce in connection with Eastern Air Lines.

Visitors were hosted by Eastern personnel including Henry McConnell, sales administrator; Hal Ritchie, supervisor; J. B. Dalton and Bard Chestney, reservations section managers, and Mrs. Shirley Lashley McPeck, telephone

sales agent, formerly of this city.

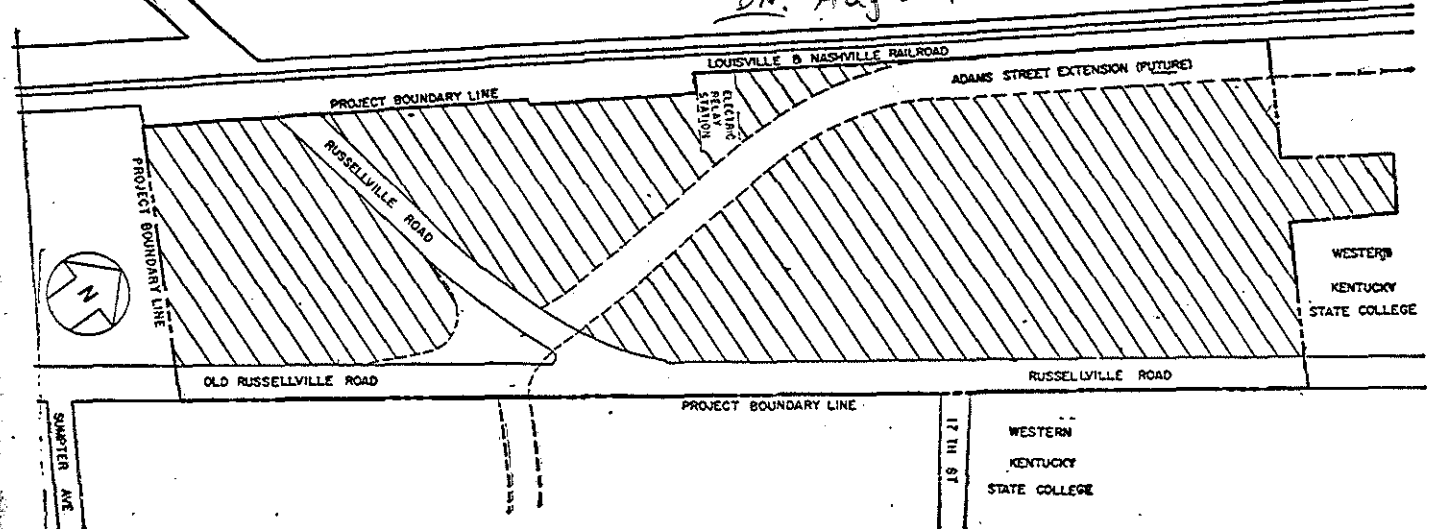
An inspection tour of Eastern's downtown Atlanta offices and other facilities and a luncheon at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel were included in the air lines program for the local delegation.

Composing the delegation in addition to Mayor Graham were Norman Lewis, chairman; E. T. Buford, vice chairman; Charles Cherches, executive director, and Frank Newman, reuse appraiser, representing the Urban Renewal Commission; Ray B. Buckberry, Duncan L. Hines and Harold Price, members of General Council; Jack Eversole, Planning and Zoning Commission chairman, and Harold H. Huffman, Chamber of Commerce executive vice president.

**RADIO BATTERIES
 ALL MAKES, MODELS
 CHES JOHNSON
 PHOTO CENTER**

File under
Urban Renewal

DN. Aug 25, 1963



JONESVILLE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT boundary lines are shown on this map. The shaded areas are scheduled to be acquired through the program by Western State College. Dotted lines show proposed extension of Adams Street

to connect U. S. 231 and U. S. 68 (Russellville Road) with U. S. 31-W north. Recent land acquisitions by Western State College in the area and improvements on its adjacent campus contributed to selection of the site for urban renewal.

Right-Of-Way For Adams Street Reserved

Western College To Utilize Most Of Land In Jonesville Urban Renewal Area

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of articles providing details of the urban renewal program for Bowling Green. Today's article deals with the Jonesville Urban Renewal Project, approval of which is expected in the near future from Housing and Home Finance Agency officials in Atlanta. Information for the series is provided by members and staff of the Bowling Green Urban Renewal Commission.)

The Jonesville Urban Renewal Project adjacent to Western State College contains a 34.7 acres between Russellville Road and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

All structures in the area will be cleared except an Electric Plant Board substation.

Three major factors determined the selection of the Russellville Road site for urban renewal. The advantage to the city of non-cash credits provided by land purchases and improvements adjacent to the site by Western State College was a prime factor.

The site also contained some blighted areas and it is involved in an overall city traffic plan calling for extension of Adams Street along its north boundary parallel to the railroad to complete a proposed freeway from U. S. 231 and U. S. 68 to U. S. 31-W north.

The planned reuse of the area calls for the entire section to be purchased by Western for future college expansion. No other uses are planned for the area. The proposed Adams Street extension

will be surveyed and sufficient right of way reserved for future highway construction.

Cost of the project is placed at \$1,094,874.

The plan as submitted would require no cash outlay by the city. Land purchases by the college and site improvements will provide possible credits of \$232,000

which would more than meet the city's one-fourth cost of the project.

The city's participation would be solely from the planned sewer construction, storm drainage and water system expansion. The future Adams Street extension is not included in the cost credits. How-

ever, if the street is constructed during the life of the Jonesville urban renewal project, the money expended by the State Department of Highways would provide a credit to be carried over for application to the \$123,000 cost of the Parker Bennett School Project, reducing that cost by whatever expenditure can be allocated as a non-cash credit.

Credits on a proportionate cost basis listed for the Jonesville area include street lights, \$6,000; proposed sewer construction, \$24,000; storm drainage, \$2,100; highway drainage, \$5,000; electric substation, \$3,500; Western's land purchased and demolition of buildings \$171,000 and Western heating plant improvements \$71,000.

The Jonesville project and the Parker - Bennett School project combined will involve expenditures totaling \$4,581,641 and a direct cost to the city of \$123,000, the city's portion of the Parker-Bennett project alone.

All families and businesses in the Jonesville project area will be moved at the expense of the Urban Renewal Commission. All families who desire and qualify will be given priority to move into municipal housing, plans for which are in progress with the Ragland Lane site plan scheduled or final approval in the next two weeks.

All owners and tenants in urban renewal project areas will qualify for special government guaranteed loans at low interest rates up to 40 years to repay with only a \$200 closing cost. These

Boys Club Notes

This weekend, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, our top Junior Leaders went to Cincinnati. They are expecting to get a lot of Boys Club training from the Boys Club Junior Leaders Institute.

The name of the site is Camp Lake Allyn. Boys sponsored for the trip are David Eakles and Bruce Jones, who will be graduated from the institute this year, and Grover Hubbard, Eulin Carter and James Spears.

On Monday the top boys went to Mr. Decker's farm for the most miserable days outing they have ever experienced. It rained all the time we were out there. Here are the boys that made the journey:

Raymond Burch, Carl Eakles, Monty Eakles, Jeff Kieffer, Diamond Spears, David Coleman, Eulin Carter, Grover Hubbard, Roger Jones, Alford Porter, Joe Coleman, Wayne Whitlow, James Spears, David Eakles, Danny West, Estill Hymmer, Harvey

West, Mickey Bratcher, David Whitlow, and Martin Coleman.

The main game was won by Eulin Carter. It was called Pig. In our tournaments for the summer quite a few boys came into the winner's circle. Here are the tether ball champions for summer. In the Midgets it was Steve Causey. In the Juniors, Estill Hymmer was the champ. For the Intermediates, L. C. Cosby held down the championship post. James Spears was the Senior champion.

For horseshoes it was Midgets - Steve Causey, Juniors - Raymond Green, Intermediates - Joe Causey, and Seniors - Stanley England.

The big winners will be here next week.

Our Boys' Club Board meets with the United Givers Fund Monday night. We hope all of our members will be present for this great affair.

Boys' Club is an agency of the United Givers Fund.

loans are made up to a maximum of \$10,500.

According to original time estimates, the Jonesville project is running slightly behind schedule. Plans called for land acquisition to get underway Aug. 1 of this year and to be completed by Feb. 1, 1965; for relocation of families and businesses to start Oct. 1, 1963 and to be completed by April 1, 1965; site clearance to start Dec. 1, 1963 and to be completed June 1, 1965; site improvement to start Sept. 1, 1964 and to be completed Jan. 1, 1965, and resale to property to be accomplished between No. 1, 1965, and Jan. 31, 1966.

As soon as approval is received from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Jonesville Urban Renewal Project plans will be submitted to General Council for final okay to put the project in operation.

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(Daily News Photo)

PARKER-BENNETT SCHOOL URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT model illustrates street layout and overall design for the area bounded by dotted line. Heavy line traversing project in the foreground represents border of trees to screen residential sections from industrial and commercial areas. Identified in the model prepared by Scruggs and Hammond, Lexington, engineering consultants for the Urban Renewal

Commission are 1, Gordon Avenue; 2, 6th Street; 3, Clay Street; 4, Riverview Drive; 5, Northern Heights Subdivision; 6, Municipal Housing Project; 7, Duffey-McGriff Sausage Co., Inc.; 8, Parker-Bennett School; 9, Bowling Green Livestock Market, Inc., 10, True Temper Corp. The model will be displayed again this week at the Citizens National Bank.

Letters To The Editor

The correct signatures of communications appearing in this column must be printed in all instances. Letters must be brief, not exceeding 300 words, and must avoid defamatory or abusive statements. The Daily News reserves the right to condense any communication considered too lengthy and to limit the number of letters on any one subject. Publication does not imply approval of The Park City Daily News.

Editor, Daily News:

I think it is most ridiculous that a local store is already displaying decorated Christmas trees!

What has happened to Halloween as a special day to children, and Thanksgiving as a special day for all Americans?

It's a shame that stores can't wait until right after Thanksgiving for such displays. I'm sure the public would spend just as much money, if that's what is bothering them.

Mrs. James Tarkington
1800 E. 19th St.

Editor, Daily News:

Last week a meeting of the Urban Renewal Committee was held at the McNeill School. In

this meeting several men spoke in the interest of urban renewal and tried to paint a picture of the program's help for Bowling Green, even though they know that it is one of the worst programs ever suggested for our city.

They were for the program because they are all getting or expecting to get some personal benefit or other out of it. Several of those speaking in favor of the program are on the payroll, some drawing \$7,000 a year and others \$9,000 a year. I, too, would support a program that was paying me that kind of money.

There were others who are not drawing a salary, but who spoke for the program because they are expecting other benefits. One of these told me some time ago what he had been promised to help get the program over.

This program, if it is carried out as the committee outlined it, will put Bowling Green in one of the worst conditions it has ever been in, for we are going to fight

Continued on page 23, column 3

Letters To The Editor

Continued from page 20

for our homes, and we will get help in some ways that may not be healthy for the city.

Here is the program as they outlined it:

1. They made known their intentions to buy our homes, whether we wanted to sell or not, and stated publicly that they have no intentions of paying us enough to buy or build without incurring indebtedness. They said we could borrow the money to rebuild, or rent from them.

This doesn't even make horse sense! I own my home right now, without debt, and they are going to buy it against my will, forcing me to go into debt to buy another.

2. They refused to offer any solution to the fact that 14 widows of the community would be put out of homes and cannot qualify for a loan when they are moved out. Nor can my church qualify for a loan to rebuild.

3. They admitted they have nowhere for us to go. They have no houses, no land, nor any prospects of finding any. They simply said that an office would be set up to help look for some.

I have helped people look for homes in Bowling Green for years and have not found them. The only way is for land to be acquired and the homes built, and they have no plans for this — only a project, and who wants to exchange his home for a project?

We cannot and will not accept such a plan.

This program cannot be carried out without the approval of the City Council, and we are asking you, the citizens of Bowling Green to rise up and tell the council we do not want this program. If you fail us and the council votes this program in, we will have two alternatives, and we will use either one or both.

The first thing we can do is to call in the NAACP, the CORE,

and the Southern Christian Leaders movement for aid. These organizations have long wanted to come to Bowling Green. There are several things they, as well as we, know need to be done here, but, for the sake of peace, we have kept them out. However, if you, the citizens, fail to help us, there will be no one we can look to for help but these.

The second thing we can do is go into Federal Court and sue those responsible for taking away from us our human rights. I have talked by long distance to an attorney, and he is ready at our call to proceed into Federal Court.

We do not want to do this. We love the peace and quiet and the working together of all as well as anyone. But we cannot stand by and see our homes taken from us with no satisfactory plans or prices established.

If the city speaks up to the council, we will keep quiet. If the city holds its peace, we must speak up!

Rev. J. H. Taylor
120 Washington St.

Editor, Daily News.

I read in the Tuesday's News a report from the Urban Renewal Commission that the Jonesville project was ready for step No. 2 and one of the prerequisites for this step is the vote of the City Council to go on with the project.

There are some things that I would like for our city fathers to know and think on before they

vote on the important subject. It may not change their vote, but it will let them know what the results of their voting for the project might bring to our city.

First thing it will mean is that some of the people that will be displaced in Jonesville may be the next door neighbor to our mayor, or to some of the members of the council, or some other officials or persons in the city. This will come about because Urban Renewal has not made a place for us and we must go somewhere. It is true they have spoken of the Northside project as a replacement place for the Jonesville people, but there are several reasons many of us are not moving into the Northside project. The first reason is we have chosen to live on this side of town because we wanted to. If we had chosen to live on the north side, we would have already moved over there.

The second reason we are not going to the Northside project is that we will not help some one make a negro ghetto out of the northside. That is the idea behind this whole move. Put all the Negroes in one section, and get them out of the way. Urban Renewal has been noted throughout the country for making Negro ghettos.

The third reason we will not go over there is there is no room to house the people of this section, with the people of that section. The north side is already crowded. How then can 60 or 70 more families be crowded into that section. It will tend only to make a slum section instead of doing away with one, for the way slums are made is by crowding houses too close together.

You will vote for this, but you may be voting for the writer or some others to be your neighbor.

You may say the Negro can't buy in my neighborhood, but his is not true. There is not a neighborhood in this city that some homes have not been financed by government loans, and that alone will make your community easy for any one to move in.

We are not against Urban Renewal, but we are against it when it is being done against the Negro instead of in his favor. If Urban Renewal wants to do the right thing and wants this section, why not acquire some land below Jonesville and just move us out a little farther? University Drive, and two other drives below Jonesville on the Russellville Road has enough land for all our people.

We do not want to move into any other neighborhood. We are satisfied right here where we are. But if you insist on moving us, we may not be so easy to settle, and those who plan this program, and those who vote it into being, will be responsible.

Rev. Jesse H. Taylor
120 Washington St.

\$425,000 School Bond Issue Sold

Dec. 3, 1963

Urban Renewal Relocation Plan For Jonesville Given Approval

General Council last night gave final approval to the Jonesville Urban Renewal Relocation Plan, the Jonesville Urban Renewal Project agreement between the city and the local Urban Renewal Commission and accepted bids on two revenue bond issues — one for \$425,000 for school construction and the other for \$30,000 for building expansion at the Wren Products Corp.

Co., Louisville, 3.7149 per cent, and Almssted Bros., Louisville, 3.8033 per cent. Cherokee Securities Co., and W. L. Lyons and Co., purchased the 25-year \$30,000 industrial issue for \$29,550 with an interest rate of 5.25 per cent. The council authorized Mayor R. D. Graham to act for the City School Board in signing an agreement with the Rogers Lumber Co., Auburn for construction of an elementary school on a site between Morganwon Road and Dennis Avenue on a bid of \$317,000 pending a court decision sought by the lumber company to determine status of a \$32,569 error in its bid. An answer to the Rogers Lumber Co. company contention that the

bid calculation error is a valid one and the company should be allowed the construction contract for \$349,569, which would still be the low bid, will be filed this week, Marshall Funk, attorney for the board, said today.

Kelly Thompson, president of Western State College, told the council the college "already needs" the Jonesville area for college expansion purposes and is ready to acquire the property if the land is made available. A board of regents projection study for the college for the next 40 years indicates the institution's need for the acquisition, he stated. An Urban Renewal Administration regulation provides pri-

The 20-year school bond issue was purchased by First U. S. Corp., Memphis, with interest rates averaging 3.6103 per cent. Other bids were Cherokee Securities Co., Nashville, 3.6482 per cent; Walter, Woody and Helmerding, Cincinnati, 4.789 per cent; W. L. Lyons and

bid calculation error is a valid one and the company should be allowed the construction contract for \$349,569, which would still be the low bid, will be filed this week, Marshall Funk, attorney for the board, said today.

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Non-cash credits for improvements in the area and the college's purchase of the land will take care of the other \$192,084 one-fourth of the project.

There is a provision for educational institutions for adjacent lands where there is a provision.

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There is a provision for educational institutions for adjacent lands where there is a provision.

Jonesville

Continued from page 1

\$10,000 a year for a 10-year period less rental returns of \$1,500 a year, was given final vote by the Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance advancing Hoyt Miller to the rank of captain in the Fire Department to fill a vacancy created by promotion of Aaron Moulder to assistant chief, was given approval by both council bodies.

Advanced to within one reading of final passage was an ordinance rezoning property at 1364, 1366 and 1370 Center St., from residential to neighborhood business.

Given first reading by the Board of Councilmen was an ordinance rezoning an area on Woodford Street from Stubbins Street to the northwestern boundaries of 517 and 526 Woodford St., from residential to neighborhood business.

J. D. Turnipseed, municipal housing director, told the council the Municipal Housing Commission plans the sale of \$182,000 short term notes to take care of the housing project's financing until April 30, expenditures for which to date total \$146,965. The temporary note sales relieved paying interest on money not yet needed for the \$2,855,155 project, the director explained.

Mayor Graham was presented a certificate signed by Mrs. Marie C. McGuire, commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Administration, expressing appreciation for his services in the city's public housing program. The presentation was made by Turnipseed on behalf of Otto Mattei, local Housing Commission chairman.

An ordinance providing regulations for placing plantings and benches along city traffic thoroughfares failed to gain council support and died for lack of a motion for its passage. The measure was sponsored by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Commission
Engaged Louisville

Counseling Firm

Skaggs and Hays, a Louisville bond counseling firm, was engaged by the Urban Renewal Commission at its meeting at City Hall yesterday to assist the commission in its financing program during the execution of the Jonesville and Parker Bennett School Urban Renewal Projects.

Employment of the specialists follows government procedure in programs the size of the local projects.

Don Watts, site representative of the Atlanta office of the Urban Renewal Administration, discussed technical aspects of

4/15/64

\$200,000 For Land

**Western To Expand
In 33-Acre Tract**

By TOM DUNCAN

Courier-Journal South Kentucky Bureau

Bowling Green, Ky.—Western Kentucky State College will buy the 33-acre Jonesville urban-renewal area for \$200,000.

And Western President Kelly Thompson said yesterday that the school will concentrate all its athletic facilities in that area—west of Russellville Road and south of Western's new Academic-Athletic Building.

Dr. Thompson told a special hearing of the Planning and Zoning Commission that Western will build a football stadium in the area. It will share a common parking lot with the A.-A. building.

The Playing Fields

He said tennis courts, baseball fields, physical-education areas, and the like will be placed there.

Also, he said, student housing, a high school to be used in teacher-training, and a rural-community meeting house may be built on the tract.

Dr. Thompson said all plans are subject to availability of funds and other factors.

He indicated no doubt in Western's potential for growth.

"Our enrollment at Western will be in direct ratio to the number which we can accommodate," he said. "I don't know how fast we will be able to build buildings."

10,000 By 1970

Dean Dero Downing said Western's enrollment last fall was 5,917. He said it expects it to rise above 10,000 by 1970.

Dr. J. T. Gilbert a member of the Board of Regents, said there is a possibility Western may become a university—"and that definitely would take a lot of room."

They spoke at a hearing to determine whether Western's plans for development fit into the City's master plan.

The commission will make a recommendation later to the City Council, which will relay its view to urban-renewal officials in Atlanta.

College Has Priority

Law gives the college priority on purchasing the renewal area just across the Russellville Road from the southern section of Western's campus.

M. M. Blewett, who has business interests in the renewal area, said Western "Has been

54 years in reaching an enrollment of 6,000...I think they're just a little bit premature in reaching out and grabbing Jonesville."

Blewett said renewal should work both ways—that Western has trailers "and some thrown-away buildings from World War II" on its side of Russellville Road.

No 'Doggone' Better

"Their side of the road doesn't look a doggone bit better than the other side of the road," he said.

Dr. Thompson said Western plans to clear that section—along with the present vocational-training school—to make way for a major classroom building eventually.

But he said he could not pinpoint plans or locations because of a number of factors. For instance, he would not say whether the student housing planned in the Jonesville area would be dormitory-type or not.

He did say that Western wants the present Russellville Road to be made a dead-end street inside the campus when through traffic can be rerouted.

If Land Is Acquired

R-16-64

Western Lists Plans For Jonesville Area

Plans for the Jonesville Urban Renewal Project area would include athletic facilities, a classroom building, student housing and an agricultural community center, if Western State College acquires the land.

Details of the college's development program were outlined by Kelly Thompson, Western's president, at a hearing conducted by a committee of the Planning and Zoning Commission yesterday morning at the Courthouse.

A football field is included in plans for the athletic facilities and the student housing may incorporate fraternity residence halls, Thompson said.

Plans for the rest of the cam-

pus would be complexes of classroom, housing and eating facilities.

Thompson said Western has only one-fifth the average land area held by colleges of its size across the nation, in pointing out the school's need for the Jonesville properties.

Dero Downing, dean of business affairs for the college, said enrollment had increased 33 1-3 per cent since 1961 as compared with a national average increase of 10 per cent.

School enrollment for 1955 was 1,684 and this year reached 5,917.

Based on the school's ability to move along on all fronts to provide facilities, an enroll-

ment of 10,000 is estimated for 1970, Downing said.

Approximately 2,800 students now are housed on the campus.

Downing cited acreage requirements for a laboratory school and other considered additions.

Restriction of freshmen and sophomores having cars here has aided not only in relieving the campus parking problem but that of the city as well, Owen Lawson, Western's director of building and grounds, stated. He said the school has recently added 750 parking spaces on the campus.

Thompson said he favored the

Continued on page 5, column 3

Western

Continued from page 1

rerouting of U. S. 68 and U. S. 231 traffic away from the present segment of Russellville Road which passes through the campus.

Proposal of a Wilbur Smith and Associates traffic study plan would extend Adams Street to connect with U. S. 68 near the L&N underpass and would dead end Russellville Road near its junction with 17th Street.

The need for additional space should Western become a university was cited by Dr. J. T. Gilbert, board of regents member.

M.M. Blewett, a Russellville Road resident and business owner, voiced objection to the college's use of the Jonesville area, stating it had taken more than 50 years for the school to get 6,000 students and there is no way of knowing it will grow any larger. He said if the school used the land it now has it could take care of its need.

Thompson said Congress has recognized there are not sufficient schools for people who want to be educated and for the first time has passed measures providing government funds for school buildings. He said the expansion of school facilities would mean educational opportunities for all persons.

In answer to the Rev. J. H. Taylor's inquiry as to when the Urban Renewal Commission would move further on the project, Charles Cherches, executive director, said approval of the college's development plan by General Council would be the final step before the project is submitted for the federal government's final approval.

Planning and Zoning Commission is expected to pass on the development plan proposals following the committee's report at its Feb. 25 meeting.

PK. City
2/27/64

Taylor Heads Group Opposing Urban Renewal

Distribution of information to property owners on urban renewal is planned by the recently organized Committee to Protect Property Rights.

The group will meet Sunday at a place and time to be announced to further its plans.

The Rev. J. H. Taylor was named chairman of the committee at its initial meeting Monday night. Protection of homes and business is listed as the purpose of the organization, the first organized opposition to Bowling Green's urban renewal program.

The committee will sponsor a film on urban renewal on WLTV at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

WATER SUPPLY

March 12, 1964
Petition To Protest Renewal

A petition protesting Bowling Green's two Urban Renewal projects is being prepared for circulation throughout the city.

The Committee for Protection of Property Rights, which met for its fourth time yesterday, designated attorney Aaron Overfelt to prepare the petition.

The Rev. J. H. Taylor, chairman, and Paul Brooks, co-chairman, were the speakers at yesterday's meeting. They said:

Improvement of blighted areas is the responsibility of the landlords and the communities involved.

A school (Western State College) has no more right to seize property than any other organization.

And it is not too late to stop the UR projects here.

Members of the committee planned to step up their campaign against the projects and said they will contact members of Council.

The council is expected to vote on the Jonesville UR plan for educational purposes, and

March 3, 1964

One Committee That Should Receive No Encouragement

Citizens of Bowling Green should think twice before they give encouragement to the effort just getting under way here to block the city's urban renewal program.

In the immediate future, this effort apparently will be directed toward securing signatures on petitions circulated by an organization calling itself the Committee for the Protection of Property Rights.

Certainly this group has every right to carry on a protest against urban renewal, although it is difficult to see just what its leaders offer as an alternative aside from maintenance of the status quo.

Bowling Green's urban renewal proposal is divided into two parts.

One project envisions clearing of the Jonesville area, with the plan calling for Western State College eventually to expand into the area thus cleared.

It is quite apparent that Western is going to need this land in the years to come, and in fact the college already has purchased several pieces of property in the neighborhood, some of which already

serve as a site for the college's new Academic-Athletic Building.

This project seems to us eminently sensible, and it is difficult to conceive of any real grounds for objections other than those that would naturally accrue to persons forced to give up their homes or property in the process. But even this cannot occur without just compensation.

The desirability of the Parker-Bennett project likewise should be obvious to all who do not close their eyes to the need for rejuvenation and the benefits it would bring.

The Committee for the Protection of Property Rights suggests that improvement of blighted neighborhoods is the responsibility of property owners and communities involved.

We would agree with this premise, with the reservation that where this responsibility has been abdicated, other means are justified to accomplish the end.

We don't believe that anyone could successfully argue that this responsibility has been fulfilled in some sections of Bowling Green.

120 Washington Street
Bowling Green Kentucky
March 9, 1964

Dear Mrs

We the citizens of the Jonesville community are asking you to vote against the ordinance making Jonesville a urban renewal project. If this ordinance is passed it will cause our property to be sold as slum property, and slum property sells very cheap. We pay out here the highest percent of tax in the City, and that lifts us out of the slum category.

We have no objection to selling our property to the State for the college, if the college need the property. But we want to deal directly with the State, and not have the urban renewal as a middle man, to take some of the profit that should be ours. The State has bought property from us before, and have had no trouble at all in buying this property, and they will have no trouble in the future, if we can deal directly with them.

We have twelve widows in our community, drawing a small Social security check, that is too small for them to get a loan to help them rebuild, under the urban renewal they would not get enough to buy another home, so they would be put out doors.

Yours in Christ and for His service

JHT.

Rev. J. H. Taylor

Jonesville Project Established

Council Takes Final Action

General Council last night took final action to establish Jonesville as an urban renewal area.

The vote climaxed a two-hour discussion before a crowd of 250 interested property owners and citizens in the circuit court room of the courthouse.

Last night's ordinance, given first reading by the Board of Councilmen Feb. 17, clarified technicalities under a grouping of statutes as required by the Urban Renewal Administration. Previous approval of the stipulations had been given by the council in measures passed March 19, 1962, and Dec. 2, 1963, Charles Cherches, executive director for the Urban Renewal Commission, pointed out.

The urban renewal program for the Russellville Road area was termed a project "to square off Western's corners," by Aaron Overfelt, attorney for the Committee for Protection of Property Rights.

The college under congressional priority provision has the right to acquire the Jonesville project area lands for educational use.

Overfelt challenged the program on the ground that houses and businesses embraced in the area are not substandard and that no delinquency problem exists, and questioned Western's need for the land.

The Rev. J. H. Taylor, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and an urban renewal opposition leader, suggested property owners avoid urban renewal, procedures to eliminate the "middle man" and deal with the state for sale of the land to Western.

He cited working conditions for the Negro as "very low in Bowling Green," claiming "10 are employed in the city's seven factories." Welfare is lighter in Jonesville than anywhere else and the community has no health nor crime rate, Taylor told the audience.

M. M. Blewett, Jonesville residential and business property owner, urged greater employment of Negroes by factories and a small real estate tax "to send these people to school to teach them to do these jobs." This he said would enable them to do their own work.

Continued from page 1

chance of ownership and...
Garvin stated...
principles of the program. She said "federal urban renewal laws violate the constitution," and advocated substitution of the United States Chamber of Commerce program.

Leonard Deloteus, chairman of the Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce industrial committee, defending the urban renewal said, "The future of the program is to help you through training which will be available in educational programs now on the planning board." One of these he said is a trade school four times the size of the present Western Area Vocational School included in Western's plans for the Jonesville area.

"Do you want these things that will help you in the long run? Deloteus asked in posing the question of the future for graduates of High Street School.

"There will be 1,000 new jobs here in the next 15 months and they will generate other jobs," the industrial chairman said, summing up the part Bowling Green's educational future played in the determination of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., last week to locate a plant here.

Urban Renewal Commission chairman Norman Lewis said the commission is a group of citizens dedicated to see that the program is run properly. "The urban renewal programs that have failed are the bad ones", he said. "Every one will be treated fairly and the courts are open as the final arbitrators in any situation," Lewis emphasized. Full responsibility for urban renewal in Bowling Green is in the hands of General Council, not Washington, Lewis said.

Kelly Thompson, Western president, said the college's position had been made clear at an open hearing on Feb. 15 and with the signing of all preliminary papers.

The school plans to spend \$191,750 to \$200,000 on the Jonesville property acquisition he said, citing the advantage to the community of federal expenditures in the program.

He said the college needs the

expansion, citing the... of its student pop... has trebled in the

know what the future rate of growth will be, but I can say it will be in proportion to the number of beds, the number of classrooms, library services and the number of faculty we can accommodate."

Western now has 141 acres, 7.7 acres of which are in the Ogden campus under lease to the college.

The college has 35 acres of undeveloped land south of 17th Street, and seven acres undeveloped north of the thoroughfare.

"The officials that brought this new industry to Bowling Green were greatly swayed by what they saw in the future of Western," Thompson said.

Cherches said the 1960 census records 78 per cent of the Jonesville housing as deteriorating or dilapidated. Warren County health officer Dr. L. O. Toomey, was quoted as citing lack of plumbing in the area as contributing to a health menace.

Opposition votes to the ordinance were cast by Councilmen Tom Carter and R. C. Shive and Alderman Henry J. Potter Sr.

A companion ordinance approving Western's development plan including the Jonesville area was moved to within one reading of final passage by action of both councilmanic bodies.

In other voting, final approval of Moss Johnson to the Water, Sewer and Sanitation Commission for a four-year term; William Riley, as a member of the Electric Plant Board for a four year term; James Martin Pendleton as a permanent member of the fire department; reappointment of Mrs. William Allender as a member of the Urban Renewal Commission and an ordinance authorizing return of the council to the City Hall for its meetings in April.

The Water, Sewer and Sanitation Commission was complimented by Mayor James H. Topmiller for its action in securing services of an independent consulting engineering firm for a survey of the water and sewer department.

The council accepted the offer of the Bowling Green Ministerial Association to have one of its members serve as chaplain at council sessions.

Two Votes Advance Renewal Planning

By TOM DUNCAN
Courier-Journal South Kentucky Bureau

Bowling Green, Ky. — Plans for a 34.7-acre Jonesville urban-renewal project here took two steps forward last night despite strong protests before an overflow crowd of 300 at a City Council meeting.

Neither of the two votes was final. One moved forward an ordinance clarifying technical language on the project. The other was first approval of plans for Western Kentucky State College to buy the area for \$191,750 to \$200,000.

Needed For Expansion

Dr. Kelly Thompson, president of Western, said the college's future depends on gaining this area for expansion.

Opposition to the project was expressed by Aaron Overfelt, attorney for the Committee for the Protection of Property Rights; the Rev. J. H. Taylor, M. M. Blewett, and Mrs. Charles Garvin.

Overfelt said that the urban-renewal agency "wants to take these colored people out of Jonesville . . . and square off Western's corner."

Need Challenged

"I'm not saying Western shouldn't grow, but I say before you take a man's home from him a need should exist."

Mr. Taylor said there is no health or disease problem in

Jonesville and the crime rate is low.

Charles Cherches, executive director of urban renewal, agreed the area's crime rate is low, but he said federal figures show 78 percent of the houses in the area are deteriorating or totally delapidated.

Hearing Set On Western's Development Plans

A hearing on Western State College's development plan will be held by the Planning and Zoning Commission in the county courtroom of the Warren County Courthouse at 11 a. m. Saturday, Feb. 15.

The public hearing has been called in interest of the Urban Renewal Commission, whose executive director, Charles Cherches said it will concern the entire Western campus as presently situated and the Jonesville Urban Renewal development area which the colleges hopes to acquire.

The hearing will be to determine if the development plans for the campus and the urban renewal project area conform to the master development plan of the city.

Final approval of the Jonesville project plans, now under review by federal officials, is expected within the next two months.

March 30, 1964

Disquieting Assault On Urban Renewal

THE SUDDEN ONSLAUGHT on the urban renewal program may strike the casual observer as a spontaneous expression of grass-roots disenchantment. But the fact that the federal program expires this year and Congress must be persuaded to continue it causes us to be skeptical. The timing and the nature of the attacks are disquieting.

Was it mere coincidence that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce chose to launch a full-scale attack on the program at this time? Or that an article by a Texas Congressman charging that urban renewal is shot through with corruption appeared in *Reader's Digest* this month?

The Chamber of Commerce campaign, it develops, stems from a high-level decision to try to discredit urban renewal and is almost totally lacking in support at the local chamber level. The United States Conference of Mayors reports that it has been able to find only five cities with populations exceeding 30,000 whose chambers of commerce are against federally assisted urban renewal. And these five—Rockford and Champaign, Ill., Arcadia, Calif., Sioux Falls, S. D., and Lake-

land, Fla.—are hardly representative of urban areas that stand to gain the most from the program. On the other hand, the Conference of Mayors reports that it has received 156 endorsements of urban renewal from local chambers in other cities. One wonders—for whom does the U. S. Chamber speak on this issue?

This newspaper has never contended that the urban renewal program is perfect. We have complained, from time to time, of the red tape involved, of some instances of poor planning and of other defects, including a lack of imagination.

But it would be folly to do what some of its critics suggest, in effect, and that is to throw out the baby with the bath water. Urban renewal is badly needed throughout the country and no one has come up with any sensible alternative to the federal program. It is absurd to imply that the job that needs to be done can be done without federal help.

No responsible Congressmen would even consider abandoning the program but instead would devote their efforts to making it more effective than it is now.

Sound Decision

Green-King, 1964

General Council displayed sound judgment in declining to be swayed by opposition to the Jonesville Urban Renewal project.

Although well intentioned, the opposition to urban renewal would halt programs designed to make Bowling Green a more attractive, better planned and more progressive city.

The Jonesville project is important to the future development of Western California, the area being one in which it would be natural for Western to expand. But it also is an area in need of renewal and hence a logical choice for a program such as contemplated.

Recognizing that the Jonesville proposal is the result of good common-sense planning and certain to benefit the entire community, the council quite properly discounted arguments presented in opposition and gave due weight to assurances of community and college leaders.

The result was final approval of the project and a victory for that part of Bowling Green's citizenry that believes the community's progress and the public welfare will be served by properly planned projects designed to renew certain older portions of the city.

We commend General Council on a forward-looking move.

Letters To The Editor

The correct signatures of communications appearing in this column must be printed in all instances. Letters must be brief, not exceeding 300 words, and must avoid defamatory or abusive statements. The Daily News reserves the right to condense any communication considered too lengthy and to limit the number of letters on any one subject. Publication does not imply approval of The Park City Daily News.

Editor, Daily News:

As we enter a new year, there are many who will enter new paths. There will be many new opportunities for many people. But for the Negro citizens of the Jonesville community, it will be the same sad story that it has been for the past two years: The city of Bowling Green, with its Urban Renewal project and several Negroes who do not live in our community, and certainly have no heart for the people, joining together to take from us our homes bought and paid for with our blood, sweat and tears.

One or two families sold because they wished to; but there were others forced out of their homes.

There are a number of us who remain ready to stand fast until this program is carried out just as the federal government requires. We shall not be moved.

We are not afraid of any law suits, in fact we welcome such suits. We will not be made to sell by fear of mortgage foreclosures, because no mortgages

are held on many homes and will not be moved by this program. In fact, we are determined to stand fast until this program is carried out as it should be.

Many of those who have had to sell have come out on the losing side. When the mortgage was paid, they did not have enough to buy a lot, much less a new home.

I have on my desk an offer from Urban Renewal to buy our church. The price offered would not buy the ground, to say the least. I also have on my desk an offer to buy my home; and this like the church offer is not much more than a lot would cost.

We have settled down for another year's struggle. And we are determined not to be moved. We will be right here at this time next year unless a big change is made in the program.

Rev. J. H. Taylor
120 Washington St.

Letters To The Editor

Apr 16, 1965

The correct signatures of communications appearing in this column must be printed in all instances. Letters must be brief, not exceeding 300 words and must avoid defamatory or abusive statements. The Daily News reserves the right to condense any communication considered too lengthy and to limit the number of letters on any one subject. Publication does not imply approval of The Park City Daily News.

Editor, Daily News:

I am a student at St. Maur's Seminary at South Union, and have a number of friends in the Bowling Green community. It is because of my closeness to the community and because of the fact that I profess to be a Christian that I am writing this letter to you.

I have heard it said that there is no Negro or civil rights problem in Bowling Green and I have had numerous facts quoted to me in defense of this stand.

Perhaps some people do not see the problems for it is a proven fact that seeing is extremely difficult if one closes his eyes to the facts. I have been only squinting the past few weeks and have discovered a number of areas that involve serious problems. Some may not wish to call them civil rights problems, but a skunk under any other name smells just as bad.

We might consider the injustices that are being perpetrated against the High Street School under the guise of integration; we might look at the low prices being offered to

friends in the Jonesville area, providing these people with great problems of housing and subsistence, so that a great football stadium might be erected in the community. (No doubt this would be a beautiful landmark for the community, but do you beautify a city by stepping on the already downtrodden citizens?) Or one might investigate the city organizations and find out how many positions are held by our brothers of the minority who are equal citizens with all in this community. Or again, we might look at the employment situation where the letter but not always the spirit of integration is being maintained.

These are only a few of the many things I could mention. If you can see no problems I ask you to open your eyes or at least take off those glasses that only let you see one color and look again.


A great revolution and a long overdue revolution is going on in our country today and we cannot sit back and expect it to pass us by. Bowling Green must play its part in this great resurrection of truth and justice, and now is the time to begin. With positive action on the part of the people and the leaders we can eliminate the need for more drastic measures in the pursuit of righteousness but

Letters

Continued from page 4

We must no longer see black and white, but we must see men created in the image and likeness of their Maker; we must see our brothers and fellow citizens in all men; we must see fellow Christians who are worshipping the same God — our God who is color blind!

C. L. White
St. Maur's Seminary
South Union, Ky.



CURTAIN-RAISER—It was an equal exchange near Untersuhl, West Germany, recently when the Iron Curtain lifted as East and West swapped the trucks, above. Communist East German military truck, left, in which a defector had escaped to West Ger-

many, was exchanged for a West German army truck used by a West German to cross over to Communist territory.

Okay Part Of Jonesville Project

9/10/65

Approval of Part 1 of the Jonesville Urban Renewal Project was received this morning from E. Bruce Wedge, regional director of the Urban Renewal Administration, Atlanta.

Announcement of the approval was made by Charles Cherches, local urban Renewal executive director.

A grant totaling \$614,753 has been reserved by the Urban Renewal Commission in Washington for the project. Wedge stated.

Approval of the initial portion of the two-part application authorizes the commission to proceed with steps of the second part which include a public hearing, approval of General Council for participation in the project and preliminary negotiations for the acquisition and resale of property in the area.

The project application as originally submitted will require no financing by the city since credits for improvements in the area will offset the city's portion of the cost.

Date for the public hearing will be set as soon as possible, Cherches said.

The commission has 30 months from the approval date of Part 2 of the application to complete the project.

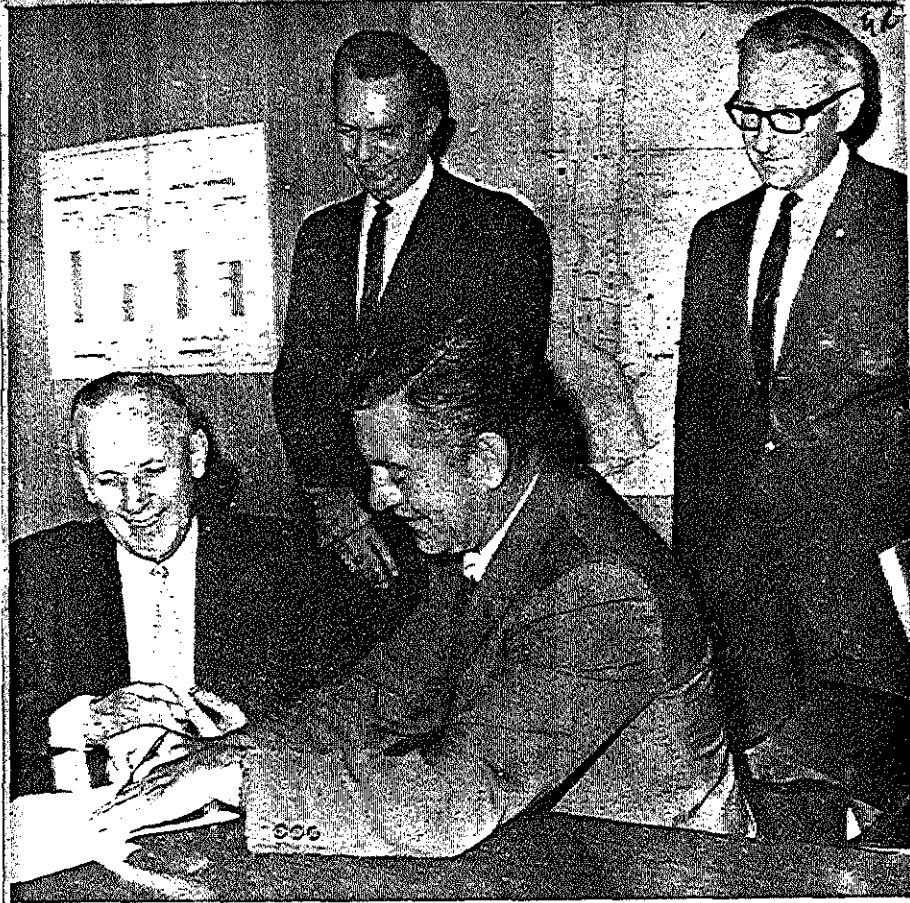
Plans call for the land to be used for college expansion purposes and officials of Western State College have indicated an interest in its purchase.

An extension of Adams Street to connect with U.S. 231 and U.S. 68 is considered in the application.

Cherches said he could make no estimate as to when Part 2 of the application will be ready to file with the Atlanta office.

Approval of Part 1 of Parker-Bennett School Urban Renewal Project recently submitted is pending at the Atlanta office.

William Turner and Fain Weems, field representatives from Atlanta, conferred here today with Cherches and Arch Daniel, project manager, on routine details of the projects.



LAND TRANSFERRED—Dr. Kelly Thompson, Western Kentucky University president, and Norman Lewis, Urban Renewal Commission chairman, (seated left to right) sign a deed conveying 8.05 acres of land to the university. Looking on (standing left to

(Daily News Photo) right) are Arch Daniel, Urban Renewal manager, and John Milliken, attorney for the commission. The land will be used for the construction of a \$3.5 million athletic complex by the university.

For Athletic Complex

URC Conveys Land To WKU

The Urban Renewal Commission this morning conveyed 8.05 acres of land where Western Kentucky University will construct a \$3.5 million athletic complex to the university.

* * *

The purchase price for the land, the first section to be transferred from the 30-acre Jonesville Urban Renewal project, was \$54,361.

The deed was signed on behalf of the university by President Kelly Thompson and on behalf of the commission by its chairman, Norman Lewis.

The university's board of regents Thursday authorized Thompson to proceed with construction of the complex. It will include a 16,000 seat multipurpose stadium with 12 classrooms, 24 offices and necessary auxiliary facilities, a playing field, track, adjacent practice field, tennis courts and baseball field.

Bids on phase one of the project, which is the mechanical portion of the building, will be received Aug. 23 and bids for phase two, which includes general construction, lighting and other portions of the project, will be received Aug. 30.

* * *

Construction time for the first phase of the project is expected to be 18 months following the award of the contract and university officials hope the second phase will be completed at the same time.

The transfer price of the land was based on value set by assessors. It will generally be bordered by U.S. 68 and U.S. 231, a street formerly known as Hardin Avenue and the L&N Railroad right-of-way.

It is located immediately southwest of Diddle Arena.

*Jonesville Urban Renewal
Development*

Jonesville Acquisition Completed

The acquisition of land for the 30-acre Jonesville Urban Renewal Area has been completed at a purchase cost of \$674,446, according to an urban renewal report submitted Monday night to General Council.

Alderman Ray Buckberry, chairman of the General Council Urban Renewal Committee, told other council members the fact that acquisition was completed without condemnation jury trials reflects the honesty and fairness of the Urban Renewal Commission in the project.

The report, prepared by Arch Daniel, executive director, said the acquisitions have been completed within the framework of the budgeted funds approved by General Council.

The actual expenditures were \$63,278 below the \$737,724 budgeted for land purchases.

Negotiations for the final parcels of land contained in the renewal area were completed Saturday, according to Daniel. The parcels included about 1.5 acres occupied by the Edgemoor Shopping Center.

About 23 acres of land in the area has been conveyed to Western Kentucky State University for a price of \$163,390, according to the report, and the total received from Western will rise to \$191,750 when final conveyance to the university is completed.

The area will be the site of a Western athletic complex.

The report said proceeds from the sale of land along with non-cash credits available will allow the project to be closed out without cost to the city.

The report said that a total of 36 families living in the area were relocated to private and municipal housing and that eight individuals were relocated to either private or municipal housing.

Three families and one individual living within the area have moved out of state and there are one family and 10 businesses remaining to be relocated, according to the report.

Urban Renewal Offer For Shopping Center Studied

If three owners of the Edgemoor Shopping Center accept an Urban Renewal offer, the Morgantown Road location will become Western University property.

Floyd Cook, who owns a one-third share, said Urban Renewal Commission head Arch Daniel made the offer, which the owners have not yet accepted. The other partners are Mr. and Mrs. William McClave, Franklin, and Mrs. Mary G. Willard, of Florida.

The shopping center, built in 1951, houses 12 stores and offices: a doughnut shop, restaurant, barber shop, grocery, office equipment store, rent-all center, record shop, washeteria, pizza place, Machinists' union office, and beauty shop.

A geological survey office was located there but recently moved.

The shopping center is located in the Jonesville vicinity, much of which the University has acquired through Urban Renewal.

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES

Depression, Western's expansion affected town's black community

By PEGGY BUSH D.N.
Contributing Writer

In the years before the Depression there was a thriving business and professional black community in Bowling Green.

Maereeth Kurykendall Whitlow remembers some of the businesses: Eliza Loving, a barber and foot doctor on Main Street; Tom Harris' block below Kentucky and Adams streets; Mattie Porter's shoe shop; Dr. Cabell's drug store; Mrs. Butler's grocery on Center and Third streets; Mrs. Mattie Covington's Southern Queen, Second and State; Sarah Brown's rooming house, Third and Chestnut; Frank Hardin's barbecue; dry cleaners Owen Brown at Third and Chestnut and Mrs. Burney Proyor in the Helm Hotel; Able and Kurykendall funeral homes; Elsie Potter's blacksmith shop on Kentucky Street between 6th and 7th streets, and the cab company that charged 25 cents for rides.

"There were the dentists, Yarbrough and Young, and medical doctors Beckett, Bruton and Z.K. Jones," Mrs. Whitlow said.

"Dr. Jones owned the Briggs Furniture Store, building and nearly a block between College and Center streets. He had worked on the railroad to earn money to go to college. Mr. E. Jones wrote in his book about Z.K. that the doctor never sent out statements for his services. He said, 'If they are going to pay



MAEREETH
KURYKENDALL WHITLOW

me, they will; if not, there's no use in wasting time sending out statements.'

"Ora Porter was the first black trained nurse in the city; she encouraged the Petticort twins to study nursing. One became an R.N. and the other a L.P.N., but they had to leave the city to find jobs. Lillian Carpenter, the first black music teacher in Bowling Green, taught at Delafield in a school named for her father."

John Brider would cut 10 cents' worth of cheese or meat in his grocery at Third and Chestnut. Veigle Kurykendall was one of

the first black mail carriers. Annie Willis was the first black woman hired at the Post Office and was also a beautician.

"Joe Lillard was the first antique dealer in Bowling Green and had both black and white customers. Phoebe Whitney, his niece, and I would stay there when he had to go out of town on business. One of Mrs. Loving's daughters taught music in Atlanta; the other was a beautician and formulated a hair tonic for blacks that was known over the world. Roland Bland, head cook at the Helm Hotel, was assistant to Coach Diddle. He and Alice had a home at 4th and Chestnut. Mr. Bland was always interested in football and would take boys out to practice in a vacant lot near 3rd Street. The park is named for him."

The black community, Jonesville, on Russellville Road, had three churches.

"Most of the homeowners were older," Mrs. Whitlow recalled. "It was a real neighborhood. We had our own ball games. I taught Sunday School and often had 40 or 50 children in class. Then Western needed room to expand and the area was cleared. The people were told they could come back, buy lots and build homes. It didn't work out that way. One lady who was relocated then will probably be moved again to make way for progress. Some of the black downtown businesses were bought out, others lost their

places during the Depression. Dr. Jones and Miss Butler stayed longer than others. Dr. Jones' home still stands on State Street; for awhile Pen & Paper Inc. was in it."

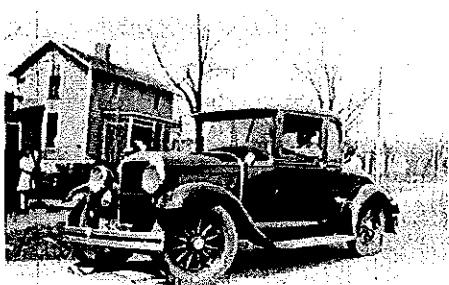
Mrs. Whitlow came to Bowling Green in 1927 to attend the Rev. and Mrs. Wolfe's private Bowling Green Academy.

"Drakesboro had no black high school. If it were not for the Academy I would have had to go to Nashville or Louisville. We learned Latin, Cicero, Virgil, Spanish and geometry, as well as other subjects. I graduated second in my class."

For 15 years, Mrs. Whitlow was a social worker for the Southern Kentucky Community Action Agency.

"We tried to improve people's lives," she said. "Joan Collier and I went to six counties to the homes to ask how many lived there and the ages and what they would like to change in their lives. George Morrison, a black man, and Henry Alden, a white man, wrote the Model Cities Program. Judge Griffin provided the facilities. Head Start began in a house next to the State Street Baptist Church. I did the cooking and teaching. We expanded the program and adult education was offered at Rockfield."

Mrs. Whitlow works as a nurse for Miss Margie Helm and is active in the State Street Baptist Church.



This car is evidence that this was a prosperous community. If you look closely at the house in the background, you can see that the two-story house is also evidence of this prosperity.

ON THE COVER
Mt. Zion Baptist Church

... I can see the little church, sit'n
by the railroad tracks, just a little
old place, where we use to sing
Amazing Grace, talk'n about a good
time, a mighty, mighty, good time.

This pamphlet is
provided with funding
through the Bowling
Green
Bicentennial
Commission

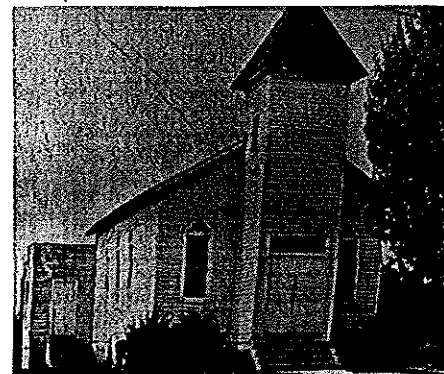


For more
information about
the Jonesville
presentation, contact
Maxine Ray at
(502) 781-5659

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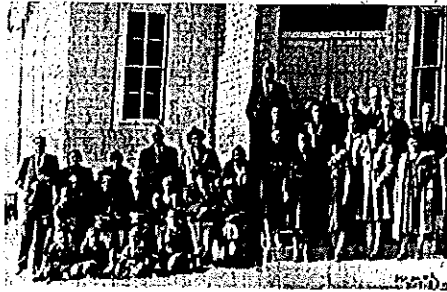
JONESVILLE



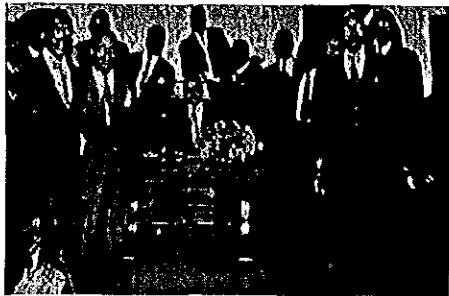
The Forgotten
Community...
1881-1967
...Remembered

A presentation by
Maxine Ray

FEB. 1998



The church was the center of everything. Sunday mornings always brought out the best in everyone. Notice how well dressed they are in this picture.



The men of the church were always out in force. They were the leaders of the church. These were the most devotion leading, singing, and praying men in the world, at least to this community.



This is a picture of my family when I was a little girl living in Jonesville. It was the fond memories that I have of Jonesville that made me want to share this with everyone. The sense of family that was shared by this entire community cannot be described in words. Jonesville was a place where business owners lived, children played, families went to church together, and land that Western Kentucky University, then known as Western Kentucky State College, wanted. In order for WKU to expand, Jonesville had to cease to exist.

— Maxine Ray

Jonesville was a place of peaceful living, love and harmony.

— Marjorie Butts

The pictures used in this presentation are from the private collection of Marjorie Butts and

Maxine Ray. Some will be donated to the Kentucky Building on WKU's campus. At this time they do not have any pictures that acknowledge the existence of Jonesville.

This is just to remind some and introduce others to the proud community of Jonesville.



This is the Jonesville School which operated as a county school. While it is not certain when this school first opened its doors, school census were documented in 1906.

According to the Warren County School Board records, the school was in existence until 1910.

▲ On The Hill

Highlights of activities at Western Kentucky University

Residents recall Jonesville

By JASON RILEY
The Daily News

Time may heal all wounds, but it can't totally erase the past.

Especially with people like Maxine Ray around to remind us of it. Ray, a Rockfield resident, remembers a time when much of the Western Kentucky University campus from the parking structure to the overpass on Russellville Road was a close-knit black community called Jonesville.

She remembers the bitterness residents felt when residents of Jonesville had to leave their homes.

"We refused to sell our homes and businesses to the university, so the state came in and condemned the property and forced us out," she said. "They said it was a shanty town, but it wasn't. There were some nice two story houses in Jonesville. For the time period, it was a nice place."

But mostly, she remembers the good times in the community she grew up in.

"It was the perfect community for us," Ray said. "We all owned our own property; we had two churches and several businesses. It was a very close-knit community. Everybody knew everyone else, we worked together, played together and cried together."

The Jonesville community began in 1881 and ended with the sale of the last church in 1967. Ray grew up in Jonesville in the 1940s when the community had 65 homes

and between 400 and 500 people.

She will be presenting "Jonesville: The Forgotten Community ...1881-1967... Remembered," on Monday at the Kentucky Museum at 11:30 a.m.

"It is a part of Bowling Green's history that a lot of people don't know about and a lot of other people have forgotten," she said. "But it is an important part of our history."

Admission to the presentation is free and everybody is welcome.

Also on The Hill:

Two Black History Month exhibits begin at the Kentucky Museum on Feb. 1: "Jonesville Water Colors" by Ivan Wilson and "Church by the Side of the Road Collection: A Pictorial History of Bowling Green and Warren County Churches with an African-American Heritage" with photographs by James Walker.

The exhibit "A Kind of Nobility: The Kentucky Orphan Brigade" runs Feb. 2 through July 31 at the Kentucky Museum. Opening activities will be at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 5, including an encampment of 75 Civil War reenactors.

The play "The Homecoming" by Harold Pinter runs Feb. 9-13 at 8 p.m. and Feb. 14 at 3 p.m. in Theatre 100 in Gordon Wilson Hall. Admission is \$3. Contact the Theatre and Dance Department.

Today — SKTPA Team Penning begins at L.D. Brown Agricultural Exposition Center and continues Sunday.

At 3 p.m., WKU swimming takes on Eastern Illinois at Preston Health and Activities Center.

At 7 p.m., Lady Topper basketball faces Arkansas State in E.A. Diddle Arena.

Monday — "Jonesville: The Forgotten Community... 1881-1967... Remembered," a presentation of slides and photographs by Maxine Ray will be at 11:30 a.m. in the Kentucky Museum Orientation Room. Free admission.

A faculty/staff/student social, sponsored by the Association of Black Students will be at 6:15 p.m. in Downing University Center Room 310. This is a Black History Month event.

At 7:30 p.m. the lecture "Racism 101" by Nikki Giovanni will be presented in Downing University Center Theatre. This Black History Month event will be followed by a book signing and reception.

Tuesday — An Electronic Research Workshop sponsored by University Libraries will be at 5:30 p.m. in Helm Library Room 108.

At 7 p.m., Hilltopper basketball faces off against Louisiana Tech in E.A. Diddle Arena.

Thursday — At 7 p.m., Hilltopper basketball takes on Florida International in E.A. Diddle Arena.

Feb. 6— The Kentucky High School Speech League Senior High Regional Tournament will be in Garrett Conference Center.

At 8 a.m., Star Events for Future Homemakers of America will begin at the Academic Complex.

Jan 30, 1999

Daily News

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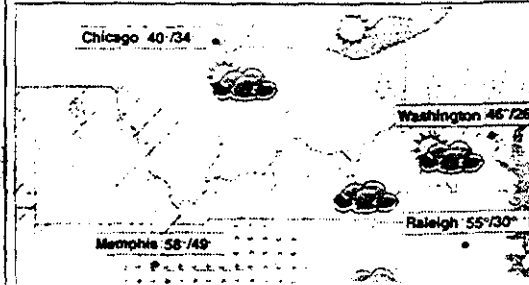
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▲ Weather

Regional weather

Saturday, Jan. 30

AccuWeather® forecast for daytime conditions, high/low temper



JONESVILLE

In 1900 many of the African American residents of Bowling Green-Warren County lived in Jonesville, an area of approximately 30 acres where Diddle Arena and L. T. Smith Stadium at Western Kentucky University are now located. Jonesville stretched between Big Red Way, then Russellville Road, and the railroad tracks, and from Dogwood Drive to the railroad underpass.

Documentation gathered from property deeds and interviews indicate that Jonesville was founded by freed slaves soon after the Civil War . According to former residents, Jonesville was named after "Grandma" Jones, who probably owned a lot of property in the area.

The 65 homes in Jonesville, most of which were one story shotgun houses with large yards, were owned by residents. In the early 1900s, many people farmed and raised their own chickens, hogs, cows, ducks, and turkeys. Jonesville had at least one church, Mount Zion Baptist Church, and one school, Jonesville School, which belonged to the Warren County School System.

The community included many resident owned businesses. Some of these businesses were Blewetts Dry Cleaning, Willis' Beauty Shop (1920s), Withrow's Skating Rink, and Jesse Hutcherson's Little Pullman Barber Shop (1930's). In the 1940s, more businesses appeared: Henry Calloway's Grocery Store, Max Blewett's Service Station, Audrey Bailey's Beauty Shop, Daniel and Walter Byrd Paper Hangers, Mae Wade's Restaurant, Elvis Loving's Barber Shop, Lel Parker's Restaurant, Van Meter Restaurant, Pryor's Cleaners, Earl D. White's Restaurant, Voss Seamstress Shop, Candy Halcomb Coal Company and Nancy's Tea Room. In the 1950s, Bill Walker's Skating Rink opened.

Jonesville also had apartments and other properties for rent that became homes for many Western students when the school opened its doors to blacks in the mid-1950s. These students were not allowed to live in dorms until the early 1960s.

In the early 1950s, Jonesville was designated for urban renewal. The homes were classed as sub-standard and from 1955 to 1967, the Urban Renewal Commission purchased the entire area. Most of the property was transferred to Western Kentucky University. Black homeowners who had worked hard to purchase and maintain their homes found themselves at the mercy of a system interested in acquiring the property through eminent domain. Although some landowners who sold their property in the late 1950s received fair value, most did not.

On March 16, 1964, 300 Jonesville residents protested this unfair treatment to the city council but they were unsuccessful. Within a few years, the Jonesville community was gone and its residents were forced to relocate to other areas in the northern part of the city or to public housing.

Even though they were losing their homes, the hardest blow came in 1965 when Mt. Zion Baptist Church, established in the late 1800s, was sold and torn down. The money paid by Urban Renewal was not enough to build another church, so members and friends from across the state made donations to rebuild Mt. Zion. Until a new facility was built, Western let the church members hold Sunday morning services in a classroom in the newly-built Diddle Arena. Evening services were conducted at the home of a church member.

Most members of the community had grown up together. They went to school together, played together, worked together and worshipped together. There may be little or no trace that it ever existed, but former residents have vivid memories and still tell stories about living in Jonesville.

Students have Jonesville ties

Many tidbits of local black history, centering on the lost community of Jonesville, connect to Bowling Green High School students.

Former Warren Central High School student Nikita Stewart became interested in Jonesville when a teacher and native of the community described to her and others the tragic disappearance of the once thriving area.

Stewart interviewed several people and wrote an article for Western Kentucky University's student newspaper, the College Heights Herald.

Since then, the internal interest in Jonesville has gone public and, during Black History Month each February, someone somewhere does a story or a presentation on the people, the times and the place. But, almost invariably, the presentations focus on the lower end of the community, the part that stretched toward Russellville.

There's more.
Much more.

Here's some history from the upper half, which led to downtown



Bowling Green

AKISHA TOWNSEND
CONTRIBUTING COLUMNIST

Bowling Green.

BGHS junior Tremayne Taylor's grandfather, Dan Taylor, owned a home in Jonesville on what now is part of the Diddle Arena parking lot. Sanitation trucks bearing his name still run the streets of Bowling Green.

The elder Taylor remembers Jonesville residents as Christian, hard-working families.

"The people were friendly and helpful to each other. They were like one big family of folk, all striving for a better day and enjoying the journey," he said.

The late Henry K. Alexander lived in Jonesville. He, along with

the late Doug Withrow, grandfather of BGHS senior Daniel Withrow, filed the lawsuit that first integrated Bowling Green schools.

Harry Taylor, who is Alexander's uncle and a cousin of BGHS sophomore Kammara Taylor, was a black musician who owned and played all musical instruments - woodwinds, strings, brass, percussion, etc.

Today, life-sized framed photographs of Harry Taylor travel the state museums and have been on loan to The Kentucky Museum on Western's campus. His sister Lucille was a mortician, and their cousin Wilma Blackburn was a florist whose waxed flower displays decorated many homes.

Their nephew Lockwood Alexander was a young entrepreneur who owned and operated a grocery store that served the community.

He gave it up to nephew Henry Calloway when he opened a black taxicab station and a small restaurant on Main Street.

That restaurant is pictured in "Families Histories of Bowling Green." Brother Tom Alexander and

cousin Ireland Hobson owned and operated a restaurant across town.

Separating upper from lower Jonesville was Audrey Bailey's Beauty Shop, which was patronized by folks from all over Bowling Green.

Will Taylor, father of Henrietta Taylor - who is related to BGHS senior Celeste Sears - had a small farm where Downing University Center now stands. Mount Zion Baptist Church stood near where L.T. Smith Stadium now is.

Tremayne Taylor said he has learned much about Bowling Green's black history.

"In the early part of this century, a lot of black people in Jonesville owned their own homes and had their own business," he said. "Living in the shadow of WKU was not all bad.

Being exposed to the sports around no doubt inspired Uncle Ron in his interest in athletics."

Other BGHS students also have ties to Jonesville.

There's much to the story.
Much more.

Making History

“Go and do it. You can do it.” The advice of Maxine Ray is spoken from experience.

As a graduate student in the Folk Studies program at Western, Maxine knows being a non-traditional student is a struggle. For Maxine Ray however, it is also a story of personal triumph.

Born in 1945, Maxine Ray grew up in a segregated Bowling Green. Though she lived at the foot of campus, Maxine never thought about going to Western. Maxine’s family was part of the Jonesville community, a thriving African American neighborhood destroyed by the Urban Renewal Program. As a child, Maxine enjoyed neighborhood birthday parties, baseball games and weenie roasts. Her family attended Mt. Zion Baptist Church, where, as she remembers, “Night services were the biggest crowd. A lot of the ladies worked in white homes. They had to give the breakfast and lunch meals on Sundays so they didn’t get off work until after lunch.”

“We were not rich with money, but we were rich in pride and character.”

— Maxine Ray

A lot of women also worked on campus, as Maxine recalls, “People who worked at Western made good money and it was a safe place to work. The ladies could walk to work and take lunch at home.” Maxine went a number of times with her grandmother who cleaned in the training school. Jonesville was a hard working community where people looked out for each other. As Maxine explains, “It was a precious community. You had to live there to understand. We were not rich with money, but we were rich in pride and character.”

The loss of their homes and the community was devastating to families in Jonesville. Maxine remembers, “Western tried to buy the property but people didn’t want to sell. For retired people living on social security, it was their property, their house, and they wanted to keep it. Western went to the State and that began a process where the State would come in and condemn the property. You had to take what they offered you for it. So around 1955, Urban Renewal allowed property to be bought by the State and they sold it to Western. The last piece of property sold in 1967.”

While a justified resentment is common among former residents, Maxine has found her own peace with Western. “I see it as history, it happened and there is nothing we can do to change it. The people of Jonesville fought long and hard the best way they knew how to fight. It was the late 50s, integration was just starting in the country and you didn’t know you could hire a lawyer to come in and fight for you.”

Maxine was married and a mother of three children before she finished her high school degree. In between working, PTA meetings and Little League games, Maxine took night classes for the GED offered at her children’s elementary school. “My children motivated me. I set very high standards of myself for my children. I never wanted them to see me drunk, or behaving badly and I wanted them to see me finish school to know that it could be done.”

By 1978, Maxine was working at Fruit of the Loom as an examiner. One day, she saw an advertisement for Western and it peaked her interest so she filled out an application. As Maxine tells it, “I went and filled

out the papers, thinking I wouldn’t be accepted, or maybe I was too old, but I got a letter back that I was accepted and I said, ‘OK. This is going to be good.’” By taking one or two night classes at a time Maxine completed two full years of college.

Maxine’s last day at Fruit of the Loom was November 25th, 1984. As she recalls, “You were just working everyday not knowing if it was going to be your last day. It really got hostile in the plant and people’s nerves were on edge. The day they came in and told us that when we finished our line the plant was closed, I said ‘Yes’.”

After Maxine was laid off, she found out she qualified for a special government dislocated workers program and could get two years paid college tuition. It was a real break for her as she recalls, “I thought- great- now I can finish school. I knew there were grants, but I was afraid my age would prevent me from being eligible. I didn’t know about non-traditional student status.”

Maxine’s first class at Western was African American Studies which triggered her interest in Bowling Green’s Black History. As she says, “I started thinking about how Bowling Green was losing all of its Black History” So, she began writing papers about Jonesville and received a lot of encouragement from her professors. Her research progressed until, as Maxine says, “I had several papers, I knew my mom had photos in shoeboxes under the bed and I decided to do something with it.”

Getting her first degree was a monumental event for Maxine. As she tells the story, “It was very special to me in December 1998 when I got my degree because the ceremony was held in Diddle Arena and that is almost on the exact spot I was born. I was super excited. I just thought, maybe I’ve done something my ancestors wanted me to do. By the time I got my diploma I was in real tears, it was so sentimental. First I had thought I would never have the chance to go to college. And then I get there and I felt like all of my ancestors were there cheering me on for doing this, for remembering them and not letting the memory of them die.”

For Maxine, preserving the history of Jonesville has been a labor of love. She wrote and received a research grant from the Bowling Green Bicentennial Commission. She presented a slide show at the Kentucky Museum for Black History Month. Most recently, Maxine has worked with Western Kentucky University to have an historical marker commemorating Jonesville put up near Diddle Arena. Her plans for the future include a pictorial history of Jonesville and finishing her Master’s degree. After that.... who knows what the future holds. Once Maxine puts her mind to it however, you can bet it will happen. ■

*~ Story by Shelly Drummond
Photos courtesy of Maxine Ray*



COMING FULL CIRCLE— From top left corner, clockwise

Maxine poses at 3 years old. Notice WKU's Tennis Courts in the background.

The Butts Family — L to R: father Othello, mother Marjorie, Maxine and sister Vivian pose in front of family home in Jonesville, 1948.

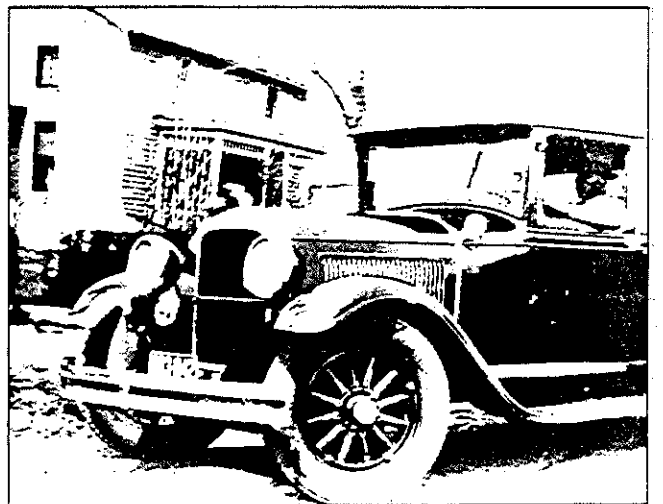
L to R: Maxine, 7, grandfather Robert Edison and Vivian, 14. This photo, taken in 1952, reveals WKU's old Agricultural Barn on the outskirts of Jonesville.

Maxine was born in this, her grandmother's house. The house and car tell of Jonesville's prosperity. Diddle Arena now stands where this house once did.

In the Jonesville of Maxine's childhood the church was the center of everything. This photo from 1943 shows the members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in their Sunday best. While the building was destroyed, the church thrives still today.



Ancestors and family look on as an emotional Ray receives her degree from WKU. The ceremony was held in Diddle Arena, almost on the exact spot where she was born.



Lost city

Apr. 7, 2001

■ Jonesville, a once thriving small community, gets its place in history

By STEVE GAINES

The Daily News

sgaines@bgdailynews.com/783-3268

Jonesville once was a tight-knit black community in Bowling Green, but it disappeared when the state bought its land for Western Kentucky University in 1968.

Jonesville will have its place in history marked Tuesday when the state installs a historic marker where the community was established in 1881.

The community encompassed an area from where E.A. Diddle Arena now stands to the railroad overpass on Russellville Road.

Maxine Ray, a Western graduate student in folklore studies, grew up in Jonesville and has vivid memories of life there.



Daily News/Joe Imel

Jonathan Jeffrey, special collections librarian at the Kentucky Library, shows a collection of pictures from Jonesville, a community that was displaced when Western Kentucky University expanded.

"There were 67 homes in Jonesville that just went out of existence," Ray said. "It was just a real close-knit community."

Jonesville was like a small Bowling Green, she said.

"There were two churches - Mount Zion and Salters Chapel - two grocery stores, three beauty shops, an elementary school and several businesses in Jonesville," Ray said. "We had everything we needed right there."

But an urban renewal program condemned the property.

"When we wouldn't sell, the state came in and condemned the property," Ray said. "Urban Renewal sold the property to Western for its expansion plan."

Growing up in the segregated South, Ray and her friends were barred from many of Bowling Green's recreational areas, so they made do with what they had in Jonesville.

"Our parents made sure we had recreation," Ray said. "Because of segregation, you couldn't go many places."

Ray said she really didn't know what was on the other side of The Hill.

"We had everything we needed in the community," she said. "We were really protected and sheltered there."

Ray has worked for the past year and a half to get a historical marker for Jonesville. The ceremony dedicating the marker will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday at University Boulevard and Big Red Way.

Our Gratitude To:

*Dr. Gary Ransdell and
Western Kentucky University
Lana Flynn, Office of President
Executive Administrative Assistant
Laura Harper Lee, Education Curator
Kentucky Museum
Monica Burke, Assistant Director
Minority Student Services, Western Kentucky University
Jonathan Jeffery, Special Collections
Kentucky Library
Nancy Baird, Kentucky History Specialist
Kentucky Library
Michael Ann Williams
Professor, Folk Studies Department
Western Kentucky University
Maxine Ray, Jonesville Historian
Graduate Student, Western Kentucky University
James C. Codell III, Secretary
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
Lancie Meredith, Branch Manager
Traffic and Permits, Bowling Green Highway Office
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
Kevin Graffagnino, Director
Kentucky Historical Society
An Agency of the Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet*

.....

*The Kentucky Historical Highway Markers is a program of the
Kentucky Historical Society in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation
Cabinet.*

For information about the program contact:

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Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker Program



Dedication of Historical Marker for

JONESVILLE

*Tuesday, April 10, 2001
2:00 p. m.*

KENTUCKY HISTORICAL HIGHWAY MARKER

Marker #2052

JONESVILLE

This African American community was founded after the Civil War. It was bordered by Dogwood Dr., Russellville Road, and the railroad tracks. The community grew to include several hundred residents, an elementary school, businesses, and two churches. Frame and hand-hewn stone houses lined the streets of Jonesville. Presented by Western Kentucky University

JONESVILLE

The lives of most residents of this close African American community revolved around church, school and family activities. In the late 1950s Jonesville was one of two areas in Bowling Green designated for urban renewal. By 1968 the state had acquired the land and sold it to the university. Presented by Western Kentucky University

Location: Western Kentucky University campus,
University Boulevard & US 68/80,
Bowling Green, Warren County

PROGRAM

Welcome

*Dr. Gary Ransdell, President
Western Kentucky University*

Invocation

*Rev. Porter Bailey
First Baptist Church, Rockfield*

Music

John Edmonds

Remarks

*Dianne Wells, Manager
Historical Highway Marker Program
Kentucky Historical Society
Sandy Jones, Mayor
City of Bowling Green
Mike Buchanon, Judge Executive
Warren County
Jonathan Jeffery
Special Collections/Kentucky Library
Lancie Meredith, Branch Manager
Traffic and Permits
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet*

Dedication Address

*Bobby W. Austin, President & CEO
Village Foundation*

Comments

*Maxine Ray, Jonesville Historian
Graduate Student WKU*

Music

John Edmonds

Unveiling of Marker

*Jonesville Descendants
Fanny M. Loving, Marjorie Butts,
Dan Taylor, Herschel Austin, Sr.*

BOWLING GREEN

**Marker honors
old black community**

A Kentucky Historical Society highway marker was unveiled yesterday at Western Kentucky University in honor

of the black community of Jonesville, which once existed where part of the campus is located today. *ES*

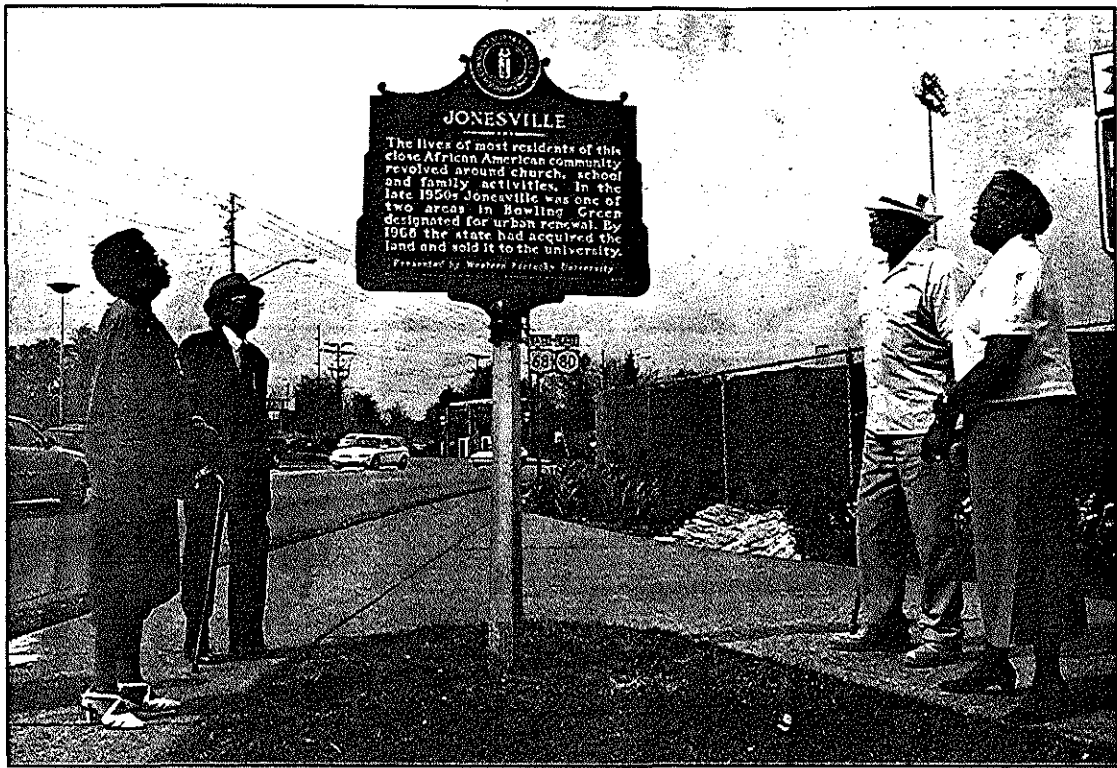
Jonesville was "our strip of heaven," former resident Bobby W. Austin said at the ceremony. *4/11/61*

The marker notes that the community was founded after the Civil War. It also says that in the late 1950s, Jonesville was designated for urban renewal and that by 1968, the state had acquired the land and sold it to the university.

WKU used the 30-plus acres for Diddle Arena, Smith Stadium and other facilities.

Marking history

APR 11 2011



Tiny community's roots remembered

By the Daily News

A Kentucky Historical Society Highway Marker was unveiled Tuesday on Western Kentucky University's campus to remember the black community that once thrived in the area near University Boulevard and Big Red Way.

Jonesville was "our strip of heaven," former resident Bobby W. Austin said in dedicating the marker.

"In our hearts we will carry always the love, the dedication, the patience and the goodwill of the citizens of Jonesville," Austin said.

Austin, a WKU alumnus and president of Village Foundation, also paid tribute to Jonesville historian Maxine Ray, a WKU graduate student, for her diligence in making Tuesday's ceremony a reality and in keeping the community's history alive.

The text on one side of the Jonesville historical marker

reads: "This African American community was founded after the Civil War. It was bordered by Dogwood Drive, Russellville Road and the railroad tracks.

The community grew to include several hundred residents, an elementary school, businesses and two churches. Frame and hand-hewn stone houses lined the streets of Jonesville."

The other side reads: "The lives of most residents of this close African American community revolved around church, school and family activities.

In the late 1950s, Jonesville was one of two areas in Bowling Green designated for urban renewal. By 1968, the state had acquired the land and sold it to the university."

Western used the 30-plus acres to build Diddle Arena, Smith Stadium and other facilities.



Daily News/Clinton Lewis

Maxine Ray (above) talks about her time growing up in Jonesville. Some of the community's oldest residents (top photo) including Fanny M. Loving (from left), Herschel Austin Sr., Dan Taylor and Marjorie Butts read the new marker.

Freeport endangered by transpark project

I would first like to applaud Maxine Ray and others for their work and dedication in seeing to it that the story of Jonesville is not forgotten.

While from one perspective, there is little that can make up for the tragic transformation of the Jonesville community into sports fields and parking lots, the recent dedication ceremony for the Jonesville historical marker is a significant step in establishing Jonesville's place in local history.

For those who were unable to attend the ceremony, I should also add that it was a particularly curious and ironic display by Bowling Green Mayor Sandy Jones, Warren County Judge-Executive Mike Buchanon, and Western

Kentucky University
President Gary Ransdell.

On one hand, they are celebrating "the spirit of Jonesville" while on the other, actively supporting the destruction of the next Jonesville: The community of Freeport.

Freeport is a small African-American community established, like Jonesville, at the end of the Civil War.

Whereas Jonesville was in the way of the expansion of WKU, Freeport, located just outside of Oakland, lies directly in the path of the Inter-Modal Transportation Authority's (ITA) proposed Kentucky Trimodal Transpark. The transpark would eventually be a 4,000-acre industrial park with (an) attached airport.

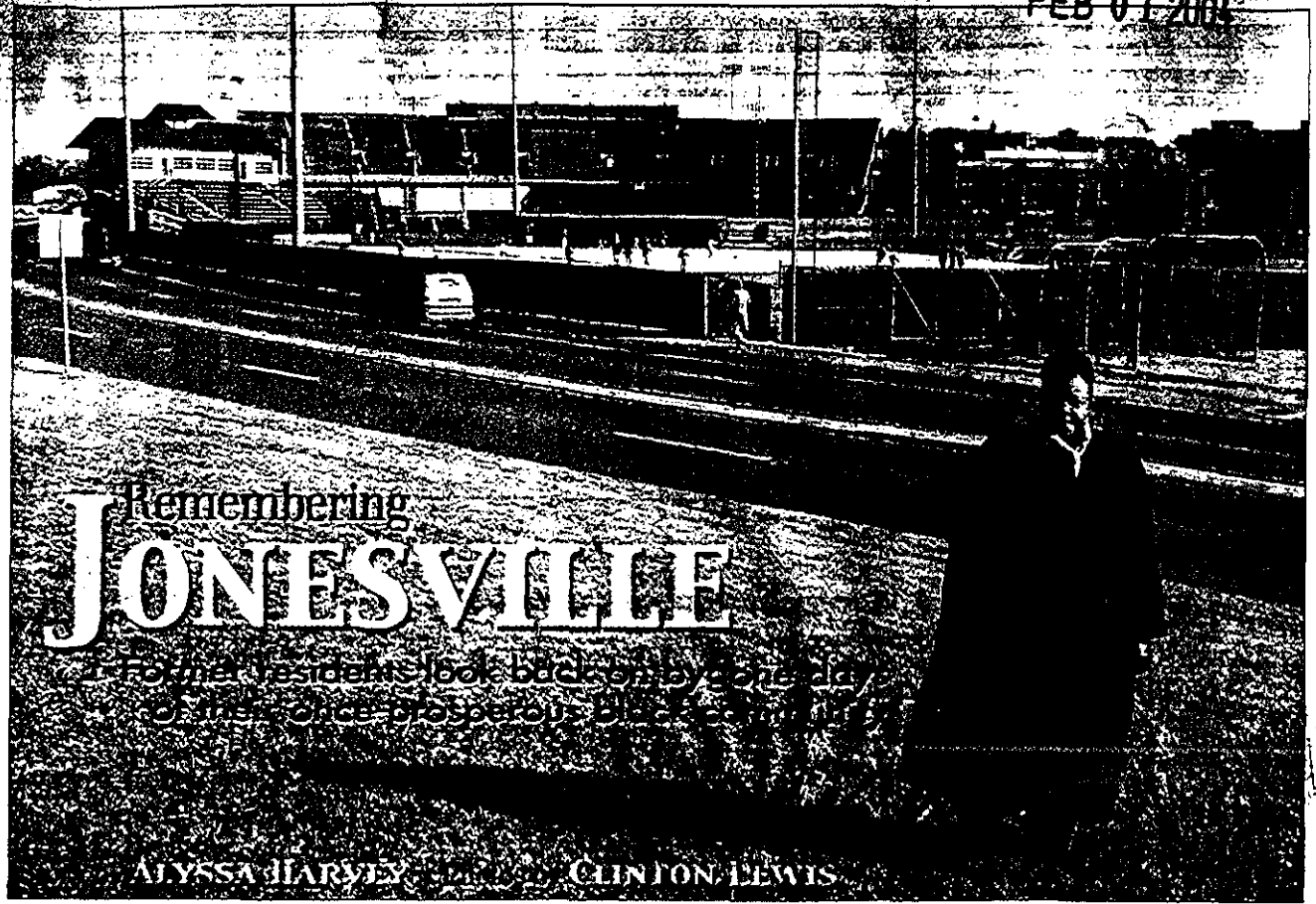
Unlike Jonesville, it is not yet too late to halt the destruction of Freeport.

For those who don't want to see Freeport (or Oakland) turned into a historical marker by a project, ... let Buchanon, Jones and Ransdell know how you feel. To them we should say, "Freeport not Airport!"

Josh Niesse
Bowling Green

Daily News

APR 25 2001



Remembering JONESVILLE

Former residents look back on bygone days of the once-prosperous black community

ALYSSA HARVEY BY CLINTON LEWIS

Bowling Green resident Maxine Ray stands on a hill overlooking what used to be Jonesville. The black community thrived for almost a century before being transformed by urban renewal and eventually taken up by Western Kentucky University's sports facilities.

Picture a community where doors could stay unlocked and strangers were welcomed for a heaping helping of Southern hospitality, including a meal and a place to sleep.

The entire community raises its children. They can play anywhere in the neighborhood and, if they get into mischief, their parents will know about it before the children get home.

The church is the center of the community and the neighborhood's residents learn about everything from Bible stories to etiquette. Families gather there for various fun activities, including wiener roasts, where people stand with unraveled clothes hangers, hot dogs stuck on the tips over an open fire.

It may seem like a fantasy to people today, but to the residents of Jonesville - a black community that thrived in the area near University Boulevard and Big Red Way from 1881 to 1967 - it was a reality.

"My mother always called it 'God's little acre,'" said Maxine Ray, a former Jonesville resident who worked to get state recognition

Black History Month in Southern Kentucky

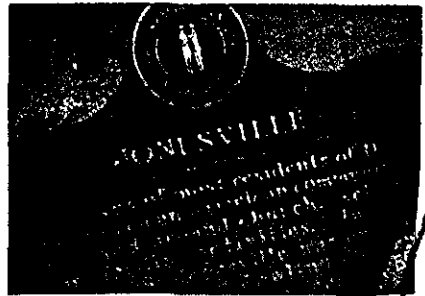
A five-part Daily News series looking at historic black communities.

Inside: 50th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education brings added enthusiasm to Black History Month. **Page 11A**

for the former community. "To us, it was the perfect place."

Established after the Civil War, Jonesville ran from Dogwood Drive to the railroad underpass. It had a Methodist and a Baptist church, grocery stores, three beauty shops, a restaurant, ice house, gas station, dentist, several stonemasons and its own sanitation pick-up.

"It was a community of entrepreneurs," said the Rev. Porter W. Bailey, a former Jonesville resident who is now pastor of First Baptist



A historical marker on University Boulevard, unveiled in 2001, is all that remains of the Jonesville community.

Rockfield. "My mother had a beauty salon. You had anything you wanted."

That was important to a community that existed during the years of segregation. Blacks couldn't go to many Bowling Green businesses and facilities that weren't in black communities, and they couldn't attend neighboring

See JONESVILLE, 5A

JONESVILLE, from 1A

Western Kentucky University, where many Jonesville residents – including Butts and Ray – worked.

"We weren't allowed in the Boys Club and Girls Club," Ray said. "So all extracurricular activities centered around the church. We had mother-daughter teas, father-son banquets. They taught etiquette."

Police didn't have any reason to go to Jonesville, Bailey said.

"We had no keys to houses. We didn't have to lock up cars," he said. "It was a very respectable neighborhood, and people respected you."

Parents in Jonesville made sure that their children didn't want for anything, said Marjorie Butts, Ray's mother.

"They didn't have the finest things, but they had everything they needed," she said.

Butts remembered holiday celebrations in Jonesville. She and her family would have five days of Christmas dinners in a different relative's home each night. On July 4, they would mark festivities with watermelon and a case of soft drinks.

"I still do that," she said.

Former Jonesville resident Nedra Smith said she used to enjoy the free weekly show put on by the Dr Pepper Co.

"They picked a neighborhood

and put up a screen in the clearing and showed movies," she said.

The key to the community's success was community.

"The family ties – everybody that came out of there cherished that," he said. "Jonesville made men and women out of us."

That mature strength was needed in the late 1950s, when everything in Jonesville came to a halt.

The community was one of two areas in Bowling Green designated for urban renewal, and by 1968, the state had acquired the land and sold it to the growing university. Jonesville's 30-plus acres ended up being used to build Diddle Arena, Smith Stadium and other facilities.

"It was like you were waking up in a nightmare," Ray said. "Nobody wanted to sell. We had no choice. The state came in to condemn the property, but there were no shotgun houses, no slums. Everybody owned their property. They were kept up."

Butts witnessed the demolition of one of the churches and the devastated tears that streamed down the faces of others from Jonesville who had come to see the last moments of their neighborhood.

"They bulldozed the church to the railroad tracks and set it on fire," she said, pushing her hands in the motion of the big machinery.

Life went on, though, as Jonesville residents found new homes and new lives.

"A lot of people bettered themselves, had better homes," Bailey said. "Most of the people I knew had some college. None of them went to jail."

Now all that's left of Jonesville is a historical marker, erected in 2001, that reads: "This African American community was founded after the Civil War. It was bordered by Dogwood Drive, Russel-

ville Road and the railroad tracks.

"The lives of most residents of this close African American community revolved around church, school and family activities."

Despite the disappearance of the community, Jonesville continues to live in the hearts of its former residents.

"I've lived all over the country, but there's no place like Jonesville," Bailey said. "This is home for me."