

LANDMARK ASSOCIATION

The Landmark Association of Bowling Green and Warren County is a nonprofit organization established in 1976 as an advocate for historic preservation, protection and maintenance of Warren County's cultural resources.

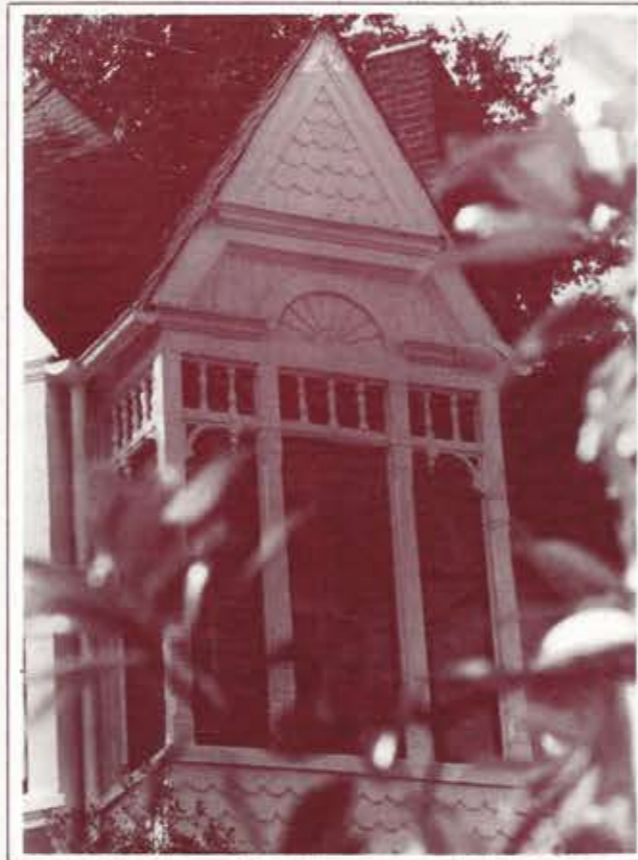
Funded by local membership contributions and fund-raising activities, the Landmark Association provides a variety of historic preservation services for Bowling Green and Warren County. From 1980 to 1991 Landmark was involved with the Bowling Green Main Street Project, a downtown revitalization effort which resulted in the rehabilitation and new construction of more than 50 commercial properties. Other areas of concern include assistance to historic districts and neighborhoods and working with local community organizations regarding historic preservation. Landmark Association publishes a periodic newsletter and sponsors programs of preservation interest, along with workshops and home tours.

Membership is open to any individual, family, or business interested in the preservation, protection and maintenance of our architectural heritage.

Landmark Association

P.O. Box 1812
Bowling Green, KY 42102-1812

Upper East Main Street Historic District Walking Tour



Mary Underwood Cramp House
633 East Main Street



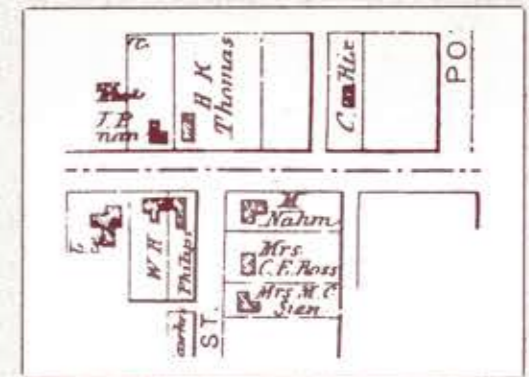
1 ARTHUR G. RUSSELL HOUSES
544-548 EAST MAIN STREET
Two of Bowling Green's early duplex houses were built circa 1924 by Arthur Russell, a local lumber dealer.

BOWLING GREEN

Situated in a bowl of hills on a bend of the Barren River, Bowling Green was established and designated the county seat in 1798. George and Robert Moore arrived in Warren County in the early 1790's and built a log house near a spring close to what is now the intersection of State and Main Streets. Several years later, the Moores donated two acres of land to the county government for the erection of public buildings. During the first decades of the 19th century, Bowling Green grew around the public square, westward along Main Street and along the town's principal north-south streets beside the public square - College and State Streets. Federal and Greek Revival styles of architecture dominated the building stock during this period.

A second period of prosperity arrived with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1859, but was postponed by the Civil War. Warren County's third courthouse was constructed in 1869 and the public square was turned over to the town for use as a park. Much of Bowling Green's commercial and residential construction occurred during the latter decades of the 19th century. The Italianate style was the single most popular architectural style in these years, but mixtures of various late 19th century styles were built as well. Although pure forms of any one style were rare, the number of eclectic structures which combine two or more styles was more common. Such eclectic structures dominate the Downtown Commercial Historic District and adjoining residential areas - College Hill Historic District and Upper East Main Street Historic District.

A third period of growth in the city influenced further new construction between 1890 and 1940. Utilitarian forms of architecture evolved along with a renewed interest in Classic and Georgian Revival styles. In addition to the revival styles, this period saw a rise in popularity of Craftsman and Bungalow styles of architecture developed in response to the utilitarian approach. Examples of these late 19th-early 20th century architectural styles were also built in Bowling Green's older residential areas.



1877 D. G. Beers & Co. map of Bowling Green

UPPER EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Early Bowling Green developed along two axes, a north-south axis along College and State Streets from Barren River to what is now Western Kentucky University and an east-west axis along Main Street from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Reservoir Hill. One of Bowling Green's early residential areas developed at the eastern end of Main Street between the historic commercial core and Reservoir Hill during the late 19th century.

Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, the Upper East Main Street Historic District is a highly concentrated group of late 19th-early 20th century residences built between 1870 and 1930. United by their architectural significance and by the backgrounds of their original owners, these houses were built by local business men and women who chose this area for houses that would reflect entrepreneurial success in the community.

Professionals who lived in this neighborhood represented a broad spectrum of vocations responsible for Bowling Green's early growth - commerce, insurance, real estate, banking, law, education, medicine and public service. Both individually and as a group, the structures are eclectic. Major architectural styles found in the district include Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Victorian Colonial, early 20th century Utilitarian, Craftsman, Georgian Revival and Bungalow. This neighborhood also features the work of two prominent architects - Creedmore Fleenor and Henry McGoodwin.

UPPER EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT



2 ELVIS H. PORTER HOUSE
604 EAST MAIN STREET
This Italianate style house, built circa 1880, features tall flat-arched windows with molded surrounds. Shingles and porch are later alterations.



3 CARRIE B. TAYLOR HOUSE
610 EAST MAIN STREET
Local architect Creedmore Fleenor designed this Craftsman style house for Carrie Taylor in 1906. An original 19th century garden survives on the property. A well-known dress designer, Carrie Taylor opened her business in 1880, eventually employed over 300 women and enjoyed a world-wide reputation with over 24,000 customers.



4 **SAM CRYSTAL HOUSE**
618 EAST MAIN STREET

Built between 1877 and 1895, this frame house illustrates the effects achieved by applied ornamentation. Particularly noteworthy are the porch railings, bracketed gable and dormer.



5 **EUGENE UNDERWOOD HOUSE**
624 EAST MAIN STREET

Elements of Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Classic styles are combined in this circa 1890 structure. Note the arched openings and quoined entrance. This house was purchased in 1902 by Sam Nahm, owner of a produce company located at 823-829 State Street.



6 **CARL HERDMAN HOUSE**
628 EAST MAIN STREET

Designed by architect Henry McGoodwin, this Queen Anne style house was built between 1895-1901. Stylistic features include an octagonal turret, paneled chimneys and a leaded glass window with an elaborately carved stone lintel. Carl Herdman operated the Morehead House in the 1870's and later sold insurance and real estate.

7 **FRED REARDON HOUSE**
638 EAST MAIN STREET

This fine example of Georgian Revival architecture was built for Dr. Fred Reardon circa 1925.



8 **GUY H. HERDMAN**
640 EAST MAIN STREET

Creedmore Fleenor was responsible for designing this Bungalow/Craftsman style house for Guy Herdman around 1910. Significant architectural elements include the wide porch, low pitched roof with bracketed eaves, wood shingles and rock foundation.

9 **WILLIAM H. NATCHER HOUSE**
641 EAST MAIN STREET

Although altered between 1909 and 1914, this circa 1880 Italianate house retains vestiges of its stylistic characteristics. Note the bracketed eaves.

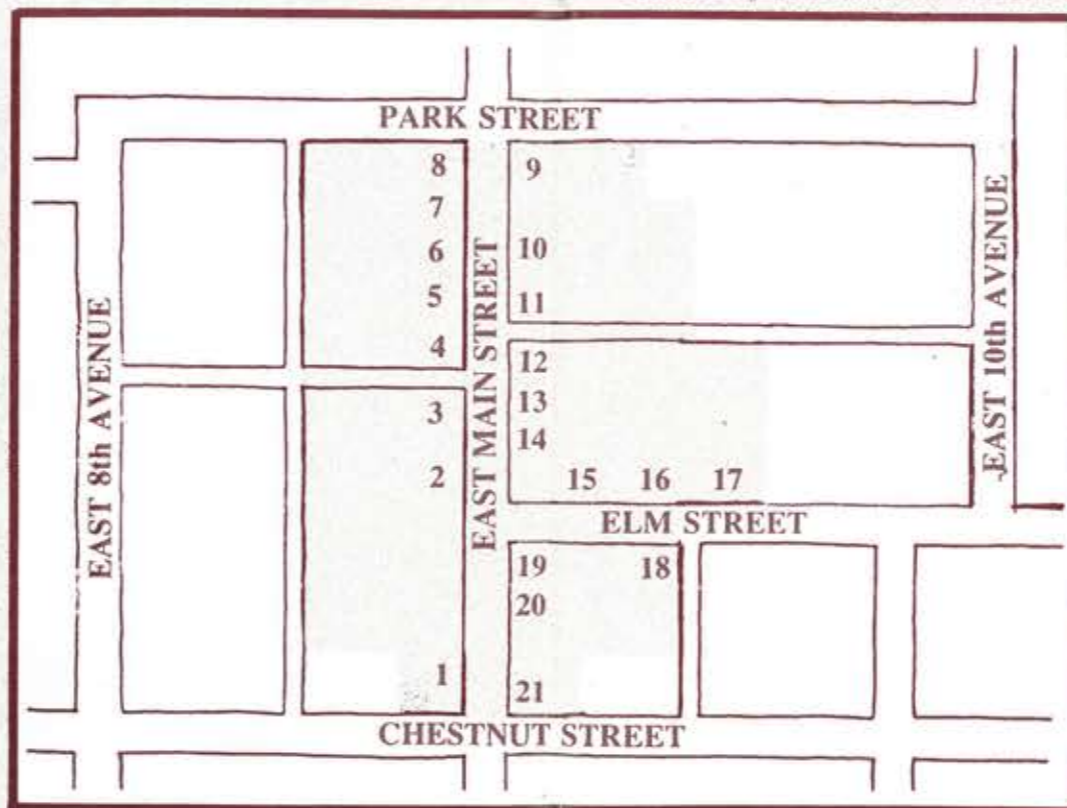
10 **MARY UNDERWOOD CRUMP HOUSE**
633 EAST MAIN STREET

Built around 1890, this unique Queen Anne style house is interesting for its picturesque massing and variety of textures. Especially noteworthy are the shingles and double corner gable with spindlework, sunburst motifs, and shingled gable panels. The Classic Revival porch is a later addition.



13 **MOSES NAHM HOUSE**
615 EAST MAIN STREET

In 1877, this was the only structure on the south side of Main Street between Elm and Park Streets. Similar in style to the Eugene Underwood House, this Romanesque Revival structure features an arched window and native limestone trim. Moses Nahm was the owner of Nahm Brothers Dry Goods located at 440 East Main Street.



11 **ROBERT K. MCGINNIS HOUSE**
627 EAST MAIN STREET

Italianate in character, this house was built for Robert K. McGinnis circa 1887. McGinnis was involved with real estate, insurance and banking. Note the detailed cornice work.



12 **LEE GREER HOUSE**
621 EAST MAIN STREET

Built circa 1904, this structure was built for Lee Greer, owner of Greer Furniture Company located at 405 Park Row. This Victorian Colonial style house retains late Victorian era size and massing while exhibiting post-Victorian, Georgian and Classic Revival details.



14 **BUNGALOW HOUSE**
613 EAST MAIN STREET

Constructed between 1914 and 1922, this house is the historic district's best example of the Bungalow style popular from 1890 to 1940. Characteristics of this style include the one and a half story plan, low pitched roof, wide porch and tapered porch piers.

15 **ARTHUR SCOTT HINES HOUSE**
902 ELM STREET

Arthur Hines managed the Parsons & Scoville Company, a wholesale grocery, located at 202 East Main Street and served as mayor 1925-1929 and 1941-1942. Hine's house, built circa 1918, exhibits a Classic Revival entrance while the roof line and eaves are characteristic of the Craftsman/Bungalow style.

16 **OMER HAYS HOUSE**
918 ELM STREET

An example of the Bungalow style, this structure was built by Omer Hays between 1919 and 1922. Hays was involved with the lumber business and was responsible for construction of the house.



17 **FRANK MAIER HOUSE**
928 ELM STREET

Built between 1877 and 1895, this house was built for Frank Maier. Originally a one story structure, this house was altered around 1895. Maier owned and operated Maier Jewelry located at 408 East Main Street.

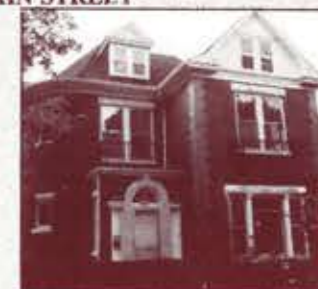


18 **HENRY HINES HOUSE**
921 ELM STREET

Apparently built for Henry Hines between 1908 and 1909, this residence features Georgian Revival gable windows and a Classic Revival porch. Virtually devoid of applied ornamentation, the house represents post-Victorian reaction to the elaborate styles of the 19th century.

19 **WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS HOUSE**
561 EAST MAIN STREET

This brick Queen Anne style house was built between 1901 and 1905. Architectural features include brown brick quoins, native limestone sills and lintels, arched entrances and asymmetrical massing.



20 **HENRY HINES HOUSE** 553 EAST MAIN STREET



Built for Henry Hines between 1901 and 1905, this post-Victorian structure is characterized by a Classic Revival porch, leaded glass, shingled gable with a three part window, brick quoins and native limestone trim. Henry Hines served as a police judge and sold insurance and real estate.

21 **ISAAC B. COOKE HOUSE**
545 EAST MAIN STREET

One of the district's older houses, the Cooke House may date as early as 1877. Noteworthy architectural elements include the molded door surrounds, tall flat-arched windows and gable panel with sunburst motif. Cooke was associated with Adams Express Company and was involved with real estate and insurance.