

Garage Sales Are Amazing Things
Presented by Robert W. Martin
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Garage sales are amazing things, thus started a posting I found in June of 2009 on genealogy.com. The posting continued as follows: I picked up a painting of a well-dressed gentleman in a black coat, high collar and cravat, oil on canvas, backed by wood, in an oval frame under glass. The frame was well-beaten, and much of the gutta-percha on the frame was broken or loose, and the glass was extremely dirty. Upon carefully removing the backing, I found the oil painting to be in relatively good shape, along with some more information. The inscription craved into the wood on the back is Judge J. I. Landes with “Joseph” above it. Below it is “Born in 1836”. On the back of the canvas in pencil is what appears to be: “Mrs. Judge J. I. Landes cor. 1st and Main”. There is no signature on the painting itself. As best I can tell Judge Landes and his wife never had children, I was just wondering if this might be anyone’s relative? Thus ended the posting. So, who was Judge Landes and how did his portrait end up in a garage sale.

Joseph Isaac Landes was born in Hopkinsville, KY on January 3, 1836 and was a descendant of a respected family on both his paternal and maternal sides. The Landes family was of German descent and settled in Pennsylvania and later moved to Virginia. It was here that Joseph’s grandfather, Daniel Landes, was born as well as Joseph’s father, Isaac, on October 4, 1794 in Rockingham County, VA. Daniel moved his family to what is now Muhlenburg County, Kentucky in 1805 when Isaac was 11 years old. Isaac began his career as a clerk in Greenville, KY. He came to Hopkinsville about 1820, and was in the mercantile business up to 1857, when he engaged in capitalistic enterprises for a time. Isaac finally returned to merchandising until the time of his death in 1869 at the age of 75. He was considered one of the leading business men of

the City and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Isaac married Susanna Kelly, a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, where she was born in 1803, but was reared in Christian County where she was brought as an infant. Her father, Joseph Kelly, was of Irish descent while her mother, Elizabeth Summers Kelly, was of Scottish descent. Susanna was remembered as possessing rare literary ability, though not a scholastic education. Isaac and Susanna had five children, two daughters and three sons. Joseph was their fourth child and middle son. Susanna died in 1872 and is buried along her husband in the Landes family plot at Riverside Cemetery in Hopkinsville.

Judge Joseph Landes was reared in Hopkinsville and was educated in the preparatory and academic schools of Hopkinsville and Hardinsburg. His early inclination was toward the law and his study was directed to that end. He read law with Hiram A. Phelps, of Hopkinsville, a successful and accomplished practitioner. Judge Landes studied law at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in April of 1858 and returned to Hopkinsville in 1859 at the age of 23 to practice law. In the 1860 presidential election, Judge Landes supported Douglas and he supported the Union during the Civil War. For a brief period during the war he served as adjutant of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. After the war, he became an active member of the Republican Party. He served as a Kentucky delegate to the 1884 Republican National Convention.

On April 17, 1865 in Columbus Ohio, Judge Landes married Mary McDowell Carter. Mary was the daughter of Dr. Francis Carter, who was a native of Ireland and for many years a leading physician of Columbus, and one of the founders of the Medical College in Columbus. The Landes had no children but did adopt Anna, the daughter of Mary's sister. Mary died at the age of 75 in 1915. Anna never married and died in 1948 at the age of 70. Thus there are no direct descendants of Judge and Mrs. Landes. The Judge, Mary, and Anna are buried in the Landes family plot at Riverside Cemetery.

Judge Landes political career included serving as Christian County Attorney from 1862 to 1866 and as Judge of Hopkinsville City Court from 1870 to 1874. In 1893 Judge Landes was elected to the Kentucky Senate from the sixth senatorial district. In 1896 during his second term as State Senator, Judge Landes resigned to accept the appointment of Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky, which had been tendered to him by Governor Bradley because of the vacancy created by the death of John R. Grace. At that time, the Court of Appeals was the highest court in the state; as the Kentucky Supreme Court was not created until 1975 by a constitutional amendment. His term on the bench expired upon the election of successor, Judge J.D. White, who took his seat on December 4, 1896. After leaving the Court, Judge Landes returned to private practice.

As stated in Judge Landes' biography in *Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky* published in 1897: "the Judge has been devoted to his profession; his official life has been in line with the exercise of his legal talent, and in the discharge of every duty he has met the full measure of public approval accorded to the faithful and intelligent discharge of the trusts imposed. He has been engaged in much of the important litigation in his section of the state;"

In addition to his professional and political career, Judge Landes was a member of the Presbyterian Church since boyhood and served as superintendent of the Sunday-School for almost 50 years. He was a ruling elder of the church and served as secretary of the church's board of trustees up until the time of his death. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Hopkinsville public schools, director in some of the local banks, and legal advisor of the Hopkinsville Building and Loan Association. He was a member and served as master of the Hopkinsville Lodge, No. 37, of the Free and Accepted Masons and also served as high priest of Oriental Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons.

Judge Landes died at 3 in the morning on Sunday December 1, 1907 at the age of 71. At the time of his death he was serving as Referee in Bankruptcy for the Western District of Kentucky, comprising the counties of Christian, Caldwell, Crittenden, Hopkins, Lyon, Trigg, and Webster. His obituary titled "Answered Summons" and published in the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian* stated that he died from a chronic trouble from which he suffered greatly during the last two and half months. For over a year he had been in failing health which he had fought courageously, but his weakened condition and increasing suffering caused him to take to his bed about the 15th of September. Having important cases in the circuit court he summoned sufficient strength during the September term to appear in the court room the day his cases were called. That was the last time he was seen on the streets.

His obituary further states that as an honorable, upright man and Christian gentleman it is useless to say anything. His life is the commentary, for he was known both as a man of God and a lover of mankind. As a bible student he was a recognized authority and by years of close study of The Good Book and familiarity with the leading commentaries he was always prepare to answer any theological question as readily as many ministers. He often said that he found more happiness studying God's work and trying to know His will than all his other books combined. During all his sufferings he found consolation in God's promises and died peaceably in his faith of a happy hereafter. He told one of his friends during his illness that he had not the least bit of doubt of heaven – never was he more certain of anything in this life.

So how did Judge Landes portrait end up in a garage sale in east Tennessee and obtained by Lee Dickinson of Bethpage, TN, an attorney for Dollar General Store Corporation in Nashville? It was Dickinson who ended his post on genealogy.com with the question, "I was just wondering

if this might be anyone's relative?" To which I quickly responded, "I am not related to the Judge, but I am living in the house that he built in 1892."

In July, 2003, I bought the Queen Ann Victorian house built by Judge Landes at 2011 South Main Street. After tracing back the deeds of the previous owners, I discovered that I was the tenth owner of the house and I was on a mission to obtain pictures of the nine previous owners. With the help of William Turner and descendants of some of the past owners, I was able to obtain pictures of five of them. However that left four, one of which was Judge Landes. As previously noted, Judge and Mrs. Landes did not have any direct descendants to hand down pictures from generation to generation; thus pictures have the tendency to be thrown away. This was going to be the fate of Judge Landes portrait. When Dickinson found the portrait at the garage sale, it was actually not for sale but sitting in the junk pile in the corner of the garage ready to go to the dump. Even though the portrait was in bad shape and dirty, Dickinson knew that it was a quality painting deserving to be saved. When Dickinson inquired about the portrait, he was told that it was some relative of Granny's and that they would just give it to him.

There is no artist signature on the painting. On the back of the canvas are pencil markings indicating that the painting was probably originally rectangular in shape and then cut down to an oval to probably fit in the frame Dickinson found it in. I believe that the signature was lost when it was cut down. Per William Turner, the painting is in the same style of another portrait owned by the museum. That portrait was painted by portrait painter Washington Cooper of Nashville who did several portraits of Hopkinsville residents. According to a biography of Cooper, he is attributed to have painted over 2,000 portraits including the past governors of Tennessee which are hanging in the state capital. Cooper died in 1888, which means that the if the Judge's portrait was indeed painted by Cooper than the Judge was in possession of it when the South Main house

was built in 1892 and more than likely hung in the new house. Also the Judge appears to be in his mid-40s in the painting which would put the painting in the time period of 1880.

After several emails and phone calls, Dickinson agreed to donate the painting to the museum with the stipulation that the painting be loaned to me so that it could be hung in the house that the Judge built. I met Dickinson in August, 2009 at which time he presented the painting to me. In the summer of 2010, I sent the painting to a restoration firm in Marietta Georgia who carefully repaired and restored the painting. I paid for the restoration and the Museum paid for an authentic 1880s frame to complete the project. The painting is on permanent loan to me as long as I own the house. When I no longer am the owner, the painting is to be returned to the museum. After an approximately 118 year absence, the portrait of Judge Landes is now hanging in the living room of the house he built alongside the pictures of subsequent owners.

While Judge Landes may have been the most prominent owner of the house, there are other interesting stories of previous owners. Judge and Mrs. Landes lived in the house that they built for a relatively short time; having sold the house on September 1, 1893 to Thomas and Minnie Payne Long. The Longs purchased the house for \$4,800; \$3,000 of which was paid in cash and a promissory note was executed in the amount of \$1,800 due within twelve months at an annual interest rate of 6.0%. The \$4,800 purchase price would be equivalent to approximately \$125,000 in today's dollars. Thomas Long was a cashier at First National Bank and an early member of the Athenaeum Society. Long was born in 1858, the youngest of eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel B. Long. In 1885 after the death of his first wife, Bessie Williams, Long at the age of 27 married Minnie Payne Trice, age 23, widow of a Dr. Trice of Pembroke. Thus Thomas and Minnie had each lost their first spouse at a very early age. The 1900 census lists Thomas and Minnie living at the South Main house along with Minnie's mother and sister, ages 72 and 25 respectively. Also

listed in the census as living at the house is Jennie Halran, the 38 year old black cook of the Longs. Jennie did not actually live in the main house, but in a one room servants house, which is still standing, located at the rear of the property. I was able to obtain from William Turner a picture of the Longs sitting on the steps of the front porch along with several of their friends. There is a black woman in the picture, while not identified, most likely is Jennie.

The house went through extensive remodeling in 1901, only eight years after it was built. At first, I could not understand while the relatively new house would have had such a major overhaul, until fire run records were found at the Woody Winfree Fire Transportation Museum. The fire run record shows that at 12:40 p.m. on July 26, 1901, the roof and part of the 2nd floor was destroyed by fire with the cause being listed as electrical. Burn marks can still be seen on the upper two steps of the staircase. The Longs hired Charles Hugo Hisgen, an immigrant from Prussia, to oversee the remodeling project.

In 1866 at the age of 24, Hisgen and his wife moved to Hopkinsville where he quickly became known for his quality work as a contractor and interior decorator. Hisgen first job in Hopkinsville was to paint and paper the interior of the Christian County Courthouse which had been built to replace the one destroyed during the Civil War. Hisgen developed a friendship with John C. Latham and worked on many projects for Mr. Latham including work on his family's homestead. The family house was located in what is now known as Virginia Park. Later part of that house was moved to Alumni Avenue where it still stands. Latham left in his will \$5,000 to Hisgen which shows the affection Latham had for Hisgen considering he only left \$10,000 to his wife. Hisgen and his wife had seven children, some of whom were friends with Edgar Cayce. In a picture dated 1901, Mrs. Hisgen and two of her children are shown with Edgar Cayce and several

other friends having a picnic at Pilot Rock located northeast of Hopkinsville on Butler Road near the Christian and Todd County line.

Hisgen was working on the Long's house on September 9, 1901 which was his 59th birthday. To celebrate the occasion, Hisgen drew a self-portrait of himself on the dining room wall and dated it. The drawing was subsequently covered with plaster. When the previous owners of the house before me were replacing the plaster with sheetrock they discovered the drawing which had been concealed for almost 100 years. They cut the sheetrock around the drawing and placed a small panel over it which can be open to display the artwork. Hisgen also signed and dated underneath two drawers in the china cabinet in the butler's pantry which is between the dining room and kitchen.

The Longs lived in the house for almost 15 years until they sold the house on July 22, 1908 to Alfred Hicks Eckles and his wife Pattie for the sum of \$2,500 cash in hand and other valuable consideration. Eckles was born on August 31, 1875 in Springfield, TN, attended Business College in Louisville and at the age of 20 moved to Hopkinsville. Eckles first job in Hopkinsville was as a bookkeeper and shipping clerk for Ragsday-Copper Tobacco Warehouse which was located on South Main Street between 10th and 11th Street. On December 23, 1897, Eckles married Daisy Wood, the great-great granddaughter of Bartholomew Wood who was the first settler and founder of Hopkinsville. To that union one daughter, Dorothy, was born.

In January of 1900, Eckles joined forces with Milan H. Tandy to form a tobacco warehouse, known as Tandy & Eckles. Shortly thereafter his wife, Daisy, became seriously ill and doctors recommend a change in climate. So in April, 1902 Eckles sold his interest in the tobacco warehouse and moved to Denver, CO. Unfortunately Daisy became worse and passed away on Nov 8, 1902, just a little shy of their fifth wedding anniversary. Eckles and his daughter moved

back to Hopkinsville, at which time he accepted the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Dagg Planning Milling Company. From 1904 to 1909, he served as treasurer of the Forbes Manufacturing Company.

On May 12, 1908, Eckles married his second wife, Pattie Flack. From this union came three additional children. Two months after their marriage, Eckles and his new wife, Pattie, bought the house on South Main. In 1909, Eckles resigned his position as treasurer of Forbes Manufacturing Company to become cashier of Planters Bank & Trust Co., a business association which lasted for the next 31 years until the time of his death. In 1917 he was promoted president of the bank. Eckles was very active in civic organizations. He was a longtime advocate of better roads and served on the county road bond commission. He also served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Hopkinsville Sewerage Company and was a director of the Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club. He served as president of the Hopkinsville Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Athenaeum Society in 1925. He served as a director of the Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Board and in 1934 was elected president of the Kentucky Bankers Association. Eckles was described as an accomplished after-dinner speaker, with his speeches enlivened by a rare gift of humor and sparkling witt.

The Eckles lived in the South Main house for a little over three years and in September, 1911 sold the house to C. O. and Annie L. Wright for a sum of \$5,650 which was financed through Planters Bank at an annual interest rate of 6%. Listed in the deed were the following household items: one hall carpet, one stair carpet, kitchen stove, refrigerator, gas stove, lawn mower, lawn hose, davenport, hat-rack, the coal on hand, kitchen table, three porch chairs, three rooms of matting on the floor, and all the window shades. Little is known about C. O. Wright except that he was a partner in Wright and Johnson Real Estate.

On January 27, 1915, the Wrights sold the house to Edgar C. & Nellie Parks Radford, the great grandparents of Wynn Radford, III. As part of the purchase price, the Radfords assumed the outstanding balance of \$4,150 on the Planters Bank note taken out by the Wrights when they purchased the house. Radford was born at Howell, KY on September 9, 1869, and was reared on his father's farm and educated in the schools of the neighborhood and Major Ferrell's High School in Hopkinsville. He was engaged in farming before moving to Hopkinsville. He was in the real estate and loan business with an office located on the second floor of the Phoenix Building. The Radfords had four children, two boys and two girls. Wynn tells the story of how his grandfather, Wynn Long Radford, was given his name. Wynn Long was the owner of a liquor store located where the Whistle Stop Donuts is now. Long had no children and made a deal with Edgar Radford that if he named his son Wynn Long Radford, that he would give Radford the land he owned in South Dakota. Wynn Long got his namesake and Edgar got the land which he quickly sold and thus the name has been passed down in the family.

On December 2, 1919, the Radfords sold the house to Mrs. Ella Johnson Cayce and her brother Thomas Pleasant (T. P.) Johnson. Ms. Ella lived in the house for the longest period of time, 35 years, until the time of her death in 1954. She is also the most interesting personality to have lived in the house. In 1897 at the age of 25, Ms. Ella accepted a wedding proposal from James Monroe Cayce who was 70 and had already outlived three wives, with the third wife having only died 2 ½ months earlier. Cayce promised to give Ms. Ella \$10,000, which is currently worth \$280,000 in today's dollars, if she would agree to marry him. Hopkinsville in 1897 is like Hopkinsville today, people like to talk. They talked about the age difference, they talked about the \$10,000, but what they talked about the most was that Cayce was Ms. Ella's great uncle. Ms. Ella's mother, Martha Cayce Johnson, was James Monroe Cayce's niece. He was also the great

uncle of Edgar Cayce, thus making Ms. Ella and Edgar second cousins. The marriage was declared illegal so they went down to Springfield, TN where the marriage laws were not as strict and were remarried. Cayce was looking for someone to take care of him in his old age. He lived for another 19 years until his death in 1916 at the age of 89. So you be the judge, did Ms. Ella earn her \$10,000? Someone once asked Cayce they knew what Ella got out of the deal but, what did he get? To which he answered "Satisfaction".

In 1919, Ms. Ella bought half interest in the house along with her brother, T. P. Johnson, whose wife had died in 1907. The two moved into the house along with their mother who died the following year in 1920 and another unmarried sister, Martha Ann Johnson, who died in 1926. According to *Meacham's History of Christian County* published in 1930, T. P. Johnson was born in 1862 near Beverly, KY. At the age of 22, Johnson, having obtained a good common school education in the county schools, began farming at a small salary. He saved his money and soon purchased a farm, which he later sold to his brother. He then purchased the Maple Center Farm on the Clarksville Pike. He invested his earnings in land and more land, and as the years passed established the reputation of being one of the county's most successful farmers. In 1915, Johnson moved to Hopkinsville, retiring from active life as a farmer, made investments in city property, and while supervising his plantations of 1600 acres in south Christian, took up the business of dealing in real estate. At the time of his death in 1935 he was engaged with other business associates in the management of the Pennyroyal Apartment building. While *Meacham's History of Christian County* and his obituary published in the *Kentucky New Era* made Johnson out to be a very successful business man and farmer, I offer the theory that he was not as successful as made out to be. In 1933, Johnson lost his one half interest in the house because he defaulted on a note in the amount of \$2,653.50 (currently worth \$48,000) to First City Bank. Ms. Ella was forced to

buy her brother's one half interest of the house on the courthouse steps to prevent from being forced to move out. I initially wonder why Ms. Ella just didn't pay off her brother's note instead of taking the risk of losing the house. However, I believe that Ms. Ella was a very smart businesswoman. She was willing to take the risk that no one would bid against an old widow forcing her to lose her house. Her plan worked, she bought the house back at \$2,300 which was less than what her brother owed to the bank.

T. P. Johnson died at the age of 73 at his home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on December 27, 1935. His obituary stated that for several weeks he had been suffering from a complication of diseases incident to his age. For more than a week there had been little hope for his recovery since the development of kidney failure.

In the 1940 census, two individuals are listed as living at the South Main address; Ms. Ella and her nephew John Tom Johnson, the son of her brother T. P. Johnson. John Tom moved into the house sometime after his divorce. John Tom was born on August 16, 1891 and grew up on his father's farm on Clarksville Pike. After graduating from South Kentucky College in Hopkinsville, John Tom was engaged in farming and later served as a representative for the Johns Manville Corporation over an area of several states. The Johns Manville Corporation was the global leader in the manufacture of asbestos containing products, including pipe insulation, asbestos shingles, and asbestos roofing materials. William Turner remembers him as being a large man who was crippled and walked with a cane. John Tom was more interested in horse shows and horse racing than being a businessman. Thus the reason he was forced to move in with his father and aunt after his divorce. He served as judge and ringmaster for horse shows in Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee. Also he was an official at the Pennyroyal Fair harness races ever since the inception of the local program. John Tom was also known to like his liquor, perhaps a little too much. After

his death, the subsequent owner of the house, Samuel Doris Chewning, had to haul out dozens of empty liquor bottles from the basement.

Ms. Ella's will dated February 7, 1945, left each of her nieces \$300; however, she left to her nephew, John Tom Johnson, \$4,000. She also left to her sister, Mrs. Inez Wolfe, and to John Tom, and I quote "jointly, for their mutual lives with the reminder to the Liberty Christian Church, Christian County, Kentucky, my house and lot on the Palmyra Pike about one and one-half miles south of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. It being my purpose and hope that both my sister and my nephew, who are very dear to me, will make their home there during their respective lifetime." The Palmyra Pike property had been left to Ms. Ella by her husband. In another section of the will, Ms. Ella leaves her house on South Main to the Ninth Street Christian Church to be used as a parsonage since they currently did not have one. However the will states that the Christian Church was free to do whatever they thought was the best use with the property including disposing of it. After several other bequests, Ms. Ella left the remainder of her estate to the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home in Louisville, KY.

In a codicil to the will dated January 15, 1952, Ms. Ella removed John Tom from having a life time interest in the house on Palmyra Pike and instead gave him a life time interest to the house on South Main with the house still going to the Ninth Street Christian Church upon his death. Finally in a handwritten codicil which is very difficult to read and dated December 1, 1953, seven months prior to her death, she gave the remainder of her estate to John Tom instead of the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home. I will let you come to your own conclusion of whether John Tom used any undue influence over his aunt to change her will. Ms. Ella died at 10:45 in the evening of June 16, 1954 at the house. She had outlived all of her immediate family and was survived by several nieces and nephews. Per the terms of her will, John Tom lived in the house

until the time of his death in May of 1963. He lived in two rooms of the house, renting out the rest of the house. By the time John Tom died, the Christian Church had already obtained a parsonage and decided to sell the house at auction.

On August 14, 1963, Samuel Dorris and Allie Beatrice Chewning bought the house from the First Christian Church, successor to Ninth Street Christian Church for the sum of \$9,750. Samuel Chewning was born December 22, 1909 in Trigg County and moved with his family to Christian County in 1924. Chewning was educated in the Christian County School system and later graduated from Newton Commercial College. He worked for the City of Hopkinsville as a fireman and was one of the fireman that fought the Hotel Latham fire on August 4, 1940. For a number of years, Chewning worked in sales of appliances and furniture for Cayce-Yost Company. He then opened his own furniture store known as Chewning's Furniture Mart in the building on Fort Campbell Blvd where James Knight Appliances is now located. Later he moved into the building that is currently occupied by Herb Hayes Furniture. After selling his furniture business, Chewning worked as an auditor for the Kentucky Department of Revenue, specializing in estate taxes, until his retirement. After retirement he set up a business in the second floor of the house offering estate advice to clients. Chewning was a charter member of the Gideon Society in Hopkinsville, a member of the Kiwanis Club, and past master of the Hopkinsville Masonic Lodge. He also served on Hopkinsville City Council for four terms from 1958-1964.

Chewning married Allie Beatrice Baggett of Montgomery County, TN and they had three sons, Leroy, Thomas, and John. Leroy moved back to Hopkinsville in 1972 with his wife and four children and they lived on the second floor of the house for approximately 10 months while their house was being built. The middle son, Tommy, was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in his 20s. For the last couple years of his life, his wife was no longer able to care for him and also work full

time, so he moved in with his parents. He died on July 19, 1979 at the house two days after his 40th birthday. The Chewnings were active members of First Christian Church and were charter members of Millbrooke Christian. They served as Sunday school teachers, choir director, and elder and deaconess. Mrs. Chewning was an excellent singer and Leroy has fond memories of his mother playing the piano and signing carols each Christmas. Mrs. Chewning was a Pink Lady at Jennie Stuart and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. She also operated a small antique store in the carriage house located on the property.

On the evening of June 8, 1982, Mr. Chewning asked Leroy to come over to the house to try to talk his mother out of the idea of wanting to turn the front porch of the house into a sunroom. Leroy tried his best, but his mother was determined to have her sunroom. The next morning, workers started the work. At approximately 2:30 that afternoon Leroy stopped by to see how work was progressing. Mr. Chewning was outside and Leroy commented to him that he didn't look well, to which Mr. Chewning replied that he wasn't feeling well. Leroy told his father to go inside the house and rest. When he got inside he had a massive heart attack in the living room and died instantly. Worked stopped on the sunroom and the workers were told to take down any work they had already done. I am glad that the front porch was not converted into a sunroom; however, I am sorry that it took Mr. Chewning's death to stop it. Puts new meaning into the phrase "over my dead body".

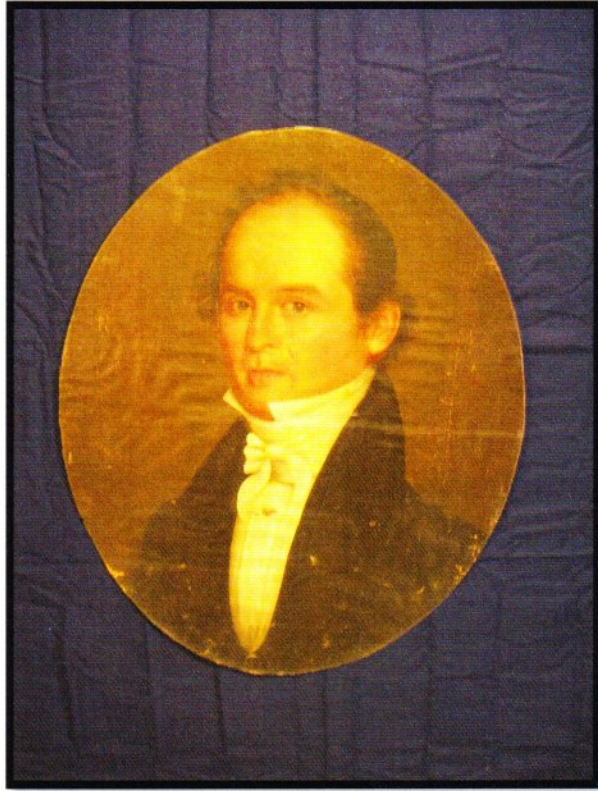
Mrs. Chewning continued living in the house until March 1989, thus become the second longest person living in the house for almost 26 years. Mrs. Chewning sold the house to Brett and Jean Johnson for \$63,000. No information is available on them since he was in the military and stationed at Ft. Campbell. When they sold the house four years later in March of 1993 they listed a Black River, New York address on the deed. The Johnsons sold the house at a loss for \$52,500

to Colonel Joseph Green III and his wife Donna. The Greens did extensive renovations on the house during the ten years that they owned it. From Hopkinsville, the Greens moved to Huntsville, Alabama. I bought the house on July 25, 2003 and have lived there for over 12 years. I jokingly call it my money pit, as there is something that constantly has to be done. People either love old houses or they think you are crazy for wanting to live in one. I have lived in a brand new house, but I prefer the charm and character that an old house offers. My personal history has now become part of the house, along with a judge, bankers, and businessmen. The house has been lived in by people associated with Bartholomew Wood, Edgar Cayce, and John C. Latham. I realize that I am only the caretaker of the house for a short period of time hopefully passing it on to a new owner that will love the house as much as the previous owners have.

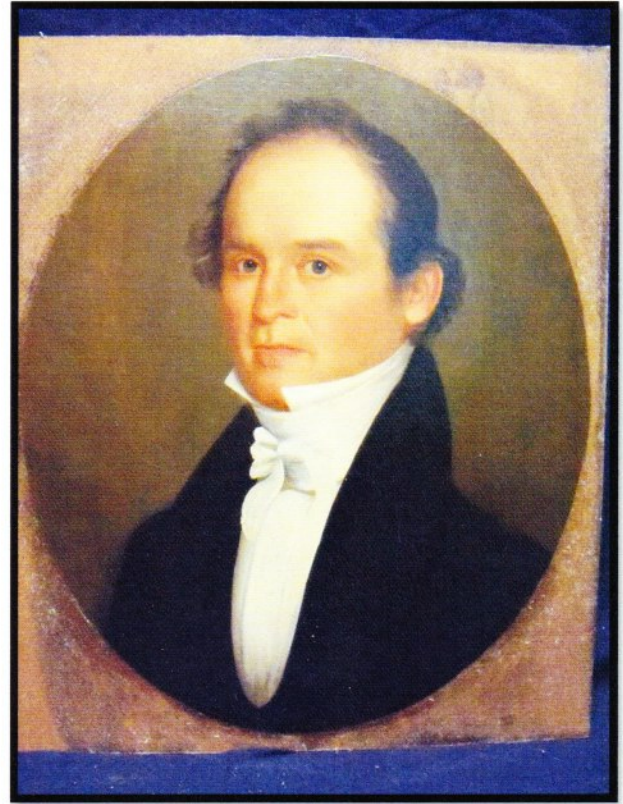
So gentlemen, the next time your significant other wants to get up early on a Saturday morning to go to a yard or garage sale, instead of finding an excuse of not going, go on. Because garage sales are amazing things, you never know what you might find.

Judge Joseph Landes

1836-1907



Before Restoration



After Restoration

