



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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January / February

2013



Sherman Tavern

A Little Bit of Baseball
(and Court/Schlosser/Hiles/and Sommer) History

Sherman Tavern

Barbara Brown

While Sherman Tavern is located in Grant County, we are including this article due to the Tavern's importance to the overall history of the Kenton County region.

Long before the first white explorers ventured into Kentucky, there was a dry ridge trace linking what is now Lexington with the banks of the Ohio River. It was used by Native Americans who followed the trail that was originally stamped down by huge mastodons and later, by the tread of thousands of buffalo traveling from one salt lick and pasture to another

When explorers and settlers arrived in Central Kentucky by way of the Wilderness Road, they found a well-worn path that led them north. The dry ridge trace also served as a pathway south for explorers and settlers coming into Kentucky by way of the Ohio River. This trace that followed the ridge was not crossed by water. The streams and creeks on the east side of it drain into the Licking River and the ones on the west side flow into the Kentucky River

As north central Kentucky became dotted with farms, the populace looked to the markets available in the city across the Ohio River, Cincinnati. Use of the trail by drovers and traders increased as they drove their livestock north. Since there were no streams to ford, the livestock was driven off the crest of the ridge to find water in the nearby hollows.

While Kentucky was still part of Virginia, the "Dry Ridge Trace" that connected Georgetown with Covington was deemed by the Woodford County Court in 1790 "as a tolerable good wagon road." By 1812 this road not only provided a path north to the Ohio River, it also served as an artery bringing manufactured goods south to central Kentucky.¹

In 1819 the state of Kentucky authorized the name Georgetown-Lexington Turnpike for the road, and set the standards for its width and grading to enable "road wagons, frays, stage coaches and every de-



Above: The tavern as it appeared in 2006 before renovations
On the Cover: A 2011 photograph of Sherman Tavern

courtesy: Barbara Brown

scription of wheel carriages to pass readily and safely" Later it was renamed the Covington Lexington Turnpike.²

Abner Gaines of present-day Walton established the first stagecoach line between Cincinnati and Lexington via the Dry Ridge Trace. The service began in May 1818, and he advertised that the trip would require two days on the road. The average speed of the coaches, with a four-horse team, was from six to eight miles per hour, with a short stop every ten miles to change horses. The passengers paid ten cents per mile. As the roadway improved, the traveling time decreased.³

With the advent of stagecoach travel, taverns and inns came into being along the way. Resident owners along the road began to object to herds of livestock crossing their land in search of water and to drovers who used their property as campsites. Thus, a need developed for overnight accommodations for the drovers, in addition to stock pens with feed and water for their animals.

Stagecoach travel in Kentucky would not have been so picturesque and colorful, perhaps, had it not

been for the part the taverns and inns played in the accommodation of travelers and townspeople.⁴

Rural taverns in Kentucky were important stopping points for weary travelers where they could refresh their horses, enjoy a meal and beverage, have some entertainment, and stay over night. The town tavern played a very important part in the political and social life of the community as well. Often, the only newspaper that came to a village was kept there. People often frequented the local tavern in order to learn what was going on in the eastern states and to acquire the latest local gossip. While in this place of refuge, the traveler often imparted information that he had gathered on his journeys. It is not surprising that the tavern of the town became the civic center from which radiated much of the social and intellectual life of the community.⁵

Kentucky law mandated that taverns meet several requirements. Lodging had to be “good, wholesome, and clean, and a good diet provided for the travelers.” They had to have a stable and pasture for the traveler’s livestock. No gaming was allowed in the tavern. Drunkenness was not permitted nor was any “scandalous behavior” allowed. Rates for food, lodging and drink were controlled by the county justices, who were to inspect the tavern twice a year. If alcohol was to be sold, a permit had to be granted and the prices set by the court.⁶

One such inn among the many established in Kentucky was the Sherman Tavern, located on the Covington-Lexington Turnpike between the towns of Crittenden and Dry Ridge in Grant County. It is one of the oldest structures in the county and is among the very few surviving stagecoach stops in the state. “The village of Sherman developed around the tavern, built by Louis Myers in 1812, who held a large land grant in the area (estimated at 1200 acres) as a result of his service to Virginia during the American Revolution.”⁷

Searches of local historical sources find the Myers first name spelled as Lewis. The name appears numerous times in county records regarding wills, land purchases and road building.⁸ A Lewis Myers served as a magistrate in Crittenden in 1832, as postmaster

of Sherman in 1870, and served as a state representative in the 1830s, 40s and 60s.⁹ There must have been two men named Lewis Myers — perhaps a son of the senior Myers served in the legislature and as postmaster. A Lewis Myers is listed in the 1860 census of Grant County and *his* birth date is given as 1798.¹⁰ Further research is warranted.

The building that Mr. Myers had constructed faces U.S. route 25, formerly the Lexington Turnpike, and sits about 60 yards from the highway. The yard and a cemetery encompass about two acres. At one time, a lane led from the road to the building.

An unusual feature of the Sherman Tavern is its wood frame construction, which is the exception rather than the rule for ante bellum wood structures in Kentucky, where log construction predominate. The method of framing used in the building indicates that the builders came from a mid-Atlantic rather than the Tidewater Virginia building tradition. Virginia-type frames are found far more frequently in Kentucky, but the mid-Atlantic tradition may have been more common in Northern Kentucky, due to the proximity of the Ohio River, which was the most likely route for settlers from areas such as Pennsylvania and New York.¹¹ The house is one and a half stories high and resembles a “T” in plan with the tail of the T projecting behind the front of the building. The facade is the three-part Greek revival composition, featuring a recessed pediment porch with a front cross gable above. The porch is supported by four chamfered posts. The main entryway has a double door flanked by four-paned sidelights, with an eight-paned transom above. It opens into a large central hall or reception area.

There are two large rooms each located on the right and the left of the center area. On the porch are two additional doors that allow independent entry into the side rooms. Each of the two large side rooms contains two small rooms. This totals seven rooms with 12-foot high ceilings in the front section. The “L” stretching behind the front of the building has a gallery porch along the south side, terminating in a small utility room at the back. The three rooms of the “L” each have a door to the gallery porch and doors between them, but do not have direct access to

the front section of the house. The circulation patterns evident in this unusual arrangement are consistent with the building's use as a tavern.¹²

Two separate stairways located in the "L" section lead to rooms on the second floor, which is divided into a series of small rooms that would have served for overnight accommodations. In total, there are 16 rooms in the building.

It is assumed that Lewis Myers and family resided in the house during the early 1800s and probably, as was common for tavern owners, they also farmed the land. A number of out buildings of various ages were on the premises in 2006. At least two of them dated back to the 19th century.

A number of slaves were formerly on the place. At one time there were 10 or 12 slave cabins. A separate building served as a kitchen, where meals were prepared and then served by the slaves through an opening in the dining room wall. During the Civil War, the slaves hid the best horses on the back of the farm so that the raiders wouldn't take them. One time, Morgan's men came through and stole everything in the smokehouse.¹³

Sometime before 1850, the property was sold to Lewis Cason, whose descendants owned it until the 1970s, a total of five generations. It appears that Lewis, and then his son Chapman, operated the stagecoach stop until the early 1900s. In 1901, Chapman Cason farmed a 700 acre tract of land there and was described as a "...worthy son of a worthy sire."¹⁴ Sometime later, the Casons became absentee owners who rented the farm to tenants.

The Cason Cemetery is located a few hundred feet behind the house. An ornate monument marks the graves of Lewis (1816-1879) and his wife Hester (1820-1886). Several other graves are marked with names other than Cason. There are clearly a number of unmarked graves as well.¹⁵

In 1940, Kirby and Carrie Kinman Marksberry rented the farm that was then 389 acres, until Interstate 75 was built in the 1960s. Then, 79 acres remained on the east side of I-75 where the house is

located. Of their four children, the youngest, Nelba, survives. Kirby was a full time farmer. He and Carl Cason (Lewis Cason's great-grandson) planted a number of trees in the front yard that now tower over the house.¹⁶ The Cason family sold the farm to Dr. John B. Flege, Jr. of Cincinnati in 1970, who had it placed on the National Registry of Historical Places.

After the older Marksberrys passed on, and two of the siblings married, Nelba and her sister, Dolly, lived in the house until Dolly's death. In 2006, Nelba moved to Florence, Kentucky.

In 2005, the property was purchased by the Grant County School Board, who planned to have a new elementary school built on the site. When the Grant County Historical Society learned of the Board's purchase, they requested permission to tour the premises. In 2006, members of the Society visited the site on several occasions. The interior walls and floors were found to be in good condition. The walls were of horsehair plaster over wood lath, an unusual feature for a house in Kentucky in the early 19th century. The doors, windows, and hardware were all original. Also, many of the panes found in the "nine over nine" sashes were of early 19th century vintage. A number of original window shutters survived, which is rare for a building of this age. Of the four fireplaces and mantles, three were intact. The woodwork is late Federal, unadorned and almost totally intact including mantels and chair rails. It appeared that nothing had been discarded in the past 60 years. It was difficult to move through the rooms because there was so much litter and abandoned furniture.

At the request of the Historical Society, Mr. Bill McIntire, the Survey Coordinator for the Kentucky Heritage Council, toured the building and grounds in October 2006. In his report he stated: "The tavern building as it currently stands appears to be structurally sound overall, and a very good candidate for restoration. The building has suffered from lack of maintenance, but at the same time, this has led to its retaining an unusually high degree of integrity of original materials. The unusually intact condition of this building and the very few later alterations presents an exciting opportunity for both documentation and restoration."

The Historical Society members were excited and inspired by Mr. McIntire's report. They began writing letters to the local newspapers and community leaders seeking their help and support in saving this Grant County landmark. They addressed the School Board on several occasions, and also spoke to a number of civic organizations.

In early 2007, a group of people came together to discuss how to save the building. From that meeting, the Friends of Sherman Tavern came into being. A separate organization from the Historical Society, it focuses on this one aspect of Grant County History. The group obtained permission to clean out the building and clear the trash and over grown brush from the grounds. Many days were spent separating artifacts and items of historical interest to be salvaged, from the actual trash and debris. Outside, more trash and litter was picked up, weeds and brush cleared, and the mass of vines that hid most of the building were pulled down. In all, four large dumpsters were filled.

Of the original outbuildings, a cinder block chicken house, a fruit cellar, and a brick privy remain. There was also a well house that covers the well that had been the only source of water for almost 200 years. "Cold, clear, good water," Nelba Marksberry said. After county water lines were installed, the well was sealed, and the family obtained water from a spigot located a few yards from the kitchen door. No plumbing has been installed in the house, and electricity was supplied by an extension cord from a source in the yard.

By the time winter came, a plan for repairs and restoration was developed and presented to the School Board. In February, the Friends of Sherman Tavern invited community officials and leaders, historians, and others who were interested in the preservation of the tavern and its environs to an informational reception. The response was very positive. The Friends received encouragement and financial aid. In the Spring of 2008, the actual restoration work began. Much of the original, damaged wood clapboard siding was removed and replaced with siding donated from several old houses in the county that were being demolished. A great deal of material came from such houses as volunteers worked to sal-



Side gallery porch at the Sherman Tavern

courtesy: Barbara Brown

vage wood planking for floor repairs, log beams and other lumber. Once the siding was replaced, the exterior was painted and the roof replaced. The gallery porch floor was rebuilt and painted. Window sashes were repaired and windowpanes replaced. The remaining shutters were repaired and painted, several new ones were reproduced. A new well house was built and painted. The chicken house was painted and the roof replaced. Inside, the woodwork, doors and mantles were scrubbed before painting. Most of the original plaster walls were replaced with insulation and dry wall and then painted. A new brick fireplace was built to replace one that had deteriorated.

After two years of fund raising and work, the public was invited to the first "Open House". By then the new elementary school had been built. The house and yard are at the entrance to the campus. In 2009, the Grant County Board of Education acknowledged the accomplishments of the Friends of Sherman Tavern: "The Board and the Friends have worked cooperatively. The Board has granted time and access to the property and the Friends have raised awareness, financial support and applied elbow grease. We believe that if properly restored and maintained, the site has incredible potential for our students."¹⁷

By 2011, over \$30,000 had been raised and spent on the project, all from private donations, yard sales, bake sales and dinners. An estimated 6,000 man-hours have been donated by a core group of about 20 "Friends." Invaluable help has come from inmates of

the Grant County Detention Center who have volunteered many hours helping with the project.

The work has continued through 2012. From March through November, the workers came and have done whatever needed to be done. Electricity has been installed, with plumbing to soon follow. During the restoration process, a number of school groups have come to tour the building and learn about pioneer days in Grant County, Kentucky. The community has been very supportive. Great attendance has been experienced at the tavern's sales and open house days.

It is the goal of the Friends of Sherman Tavern to see the house and its environs become a community meeting center, with educational tours and workshops. As a museum it will be a repository of 19th century artifacts and memorabilia. A way to preserve our pioneer heritage and pass the knowledge on to future generations. This group has come this far in preserving a very important part of Grant County history through commitment, hard work, teamwork and leadership. They rarely miss an opportunity to spread the word, and tell Sherman Tavern's story.

Sherman Tavern's 200th anniversary will be celebrated on October 13, 2012. Food and beverages will be provided. Artisans and craftsmen will be in the front yard demonstrating their skills. Folks in period costumes will conduct guided tours, and there will be local talent dressed as historical persons who will walk about and greet the folks who attend.

Perhaps one of the presenters will be General Marquis De Lafayette, who traveled the Lexington Turnpike in 1824 on the way from Lexington to Covington.¹⁸ It is reasonable to believe that he and his party stopped at Sherman Tavern for rest and refreshments. And, who knows what other dignitaries of the past, traveling back and forth on the Lexington Turnpike, found respite there. Parallel with U.S. route 25 are the CSX railroad tracks. A very busy railway, with trains running by the Tavern frequently each day, if you were to sit and relax on the front porch some evening and watch as the last freight rumbles by and the traffic on the highway dwindles, in the quiet you may just hear the faint jingle of the horse drawn stage

coach coming from Lexington bringing weary travelers anxious to pull in and rest at Sherman Tavern.¹⁹

About the author:

Barbara Brown is the corresponding secretary and Newsletter editor for the Grant County Historical Society. She is also vice chairman of the Friends of Sherman Tavern.

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**Donations to the
Friends of Sherman Tavern,
for the continued restoration,
can be mailed to:**

**Friends of Sherman Tavern
1002 Rogers Lane
Crittenden, KY 41030**

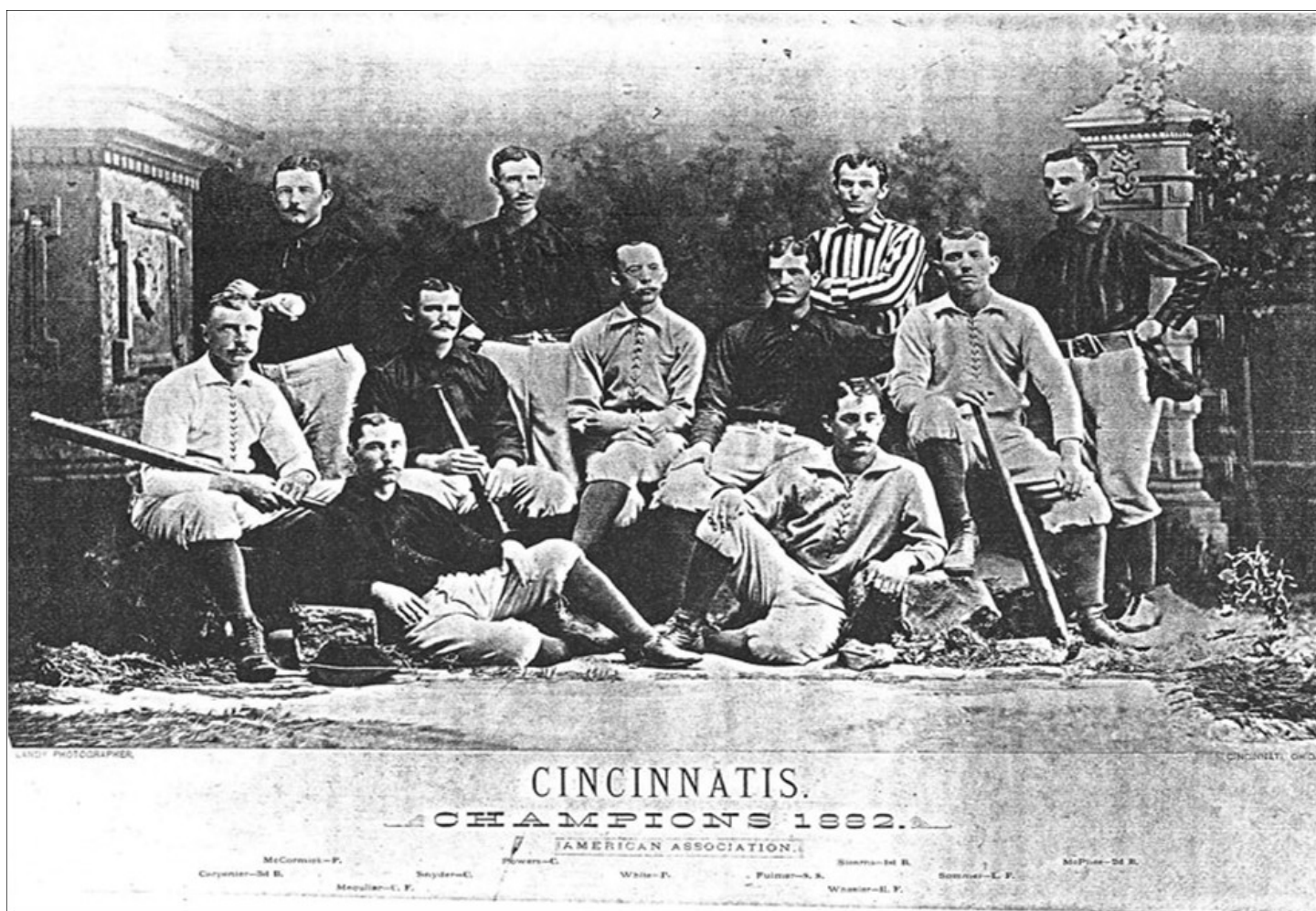
A Little Bit of Baseball (and Court/Schlosser/Hiles/and Sommer) History

Susan J. Court

Joe Sommer – the Baseball Player

Covingtonian Joe Sommer was a Major League Baseball (MLB) outfielder from 1880-1890. He played for the Cincinnati Reds (1880), Cincinnati Red Stockings (1882), Baltimore Orioles (1890), and Cleveland Spiders (1890).¹ Joe made his MLB debut on July 8, 1880, for the Cincinnati Reds. His last MLB appearance was October 15, 1890, for the Baltimore Orioles. He batted and threw right handed.

His career batting average was .248, and he hit 11 home runs and batted-in 342 players. Joe Sommer appears in the Baseball Encyclopedia, and is the subject of an article on Wikipedia. When Bruce, Mary and Susan Court stopped by Cooperstown on their way to see the Bill Court family in 1960, a picture of the Cincinnati Reds team with Joe Sommer hung in the museum. It was likely the picture below. (Joe Sommer is the player on the right with the bat in his hand.)



1882 “Cincinnati” Reds - (Joe Sommer shown with bat second from the right)

courtesy: Susan J. Court

Joe Sommer – the Ancestor

Along with his siblings (Henry, Bernard (Ben), Mary, John, and Charles), Joseph John (Joe) Sommer was born (on November 20, 1858) and grew up in Covington, Kentucky. In the second half of the 19th Century, when he was not playing baseball, he worked off-and-on at the Central Hotel operated by his parents (German immigrants, John and Mary Luechte Sommer) at Washington and Pike Streets, close to the Covington train station. In 1876, for example, he worked at the hotel as a clerk, along with his brothers, Ben and John. His father was still listed as the proprietor. His father must have died before 1880, as only Joe and those brothers were listed as living with their widowed mother, Mary, at 46 Pike Street, in that year's census. (Another clerk at the hotel was William Christian Hiles, from Bracken County, who married the Sommer's daughter, Mary. The Hiles eventually built a home at 6th and Philadelphia Streets, which later became the Park Hotel and today houses a law firm. Their oldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Mayme), married Albert Schlosser. The Schlosser's daughter, Mary married Arthur "Bruce" Court, the parents of the author of this note.)

Joe "the baseball player" boarded at the Central Hotel in 1884. He married Amelia Johanna Everett in 1886, while he was playing baseball, as described in the following article in the February 19, 1886 Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Joe Sommer's Good Play. The Marriage of the Well-Known Baseball Player Yesterday."

Mr. Joseph Sommer, the well-known baseball player, made a double play yesterday that will stick to him all his life, barring accidents. He was married yesterday afternoon in Covington quietly to Miss Amelia Everett, one of Covington most lovely ladies. The ceremony was performed at St. Joseph's Church in the presence of a few of the most intimate friends of the bride and groom. After the ceremony the couple were tendered a reception at the residence of the bride, where they received the congratulations of their friends. Joe had many warm friends in Cincinnati, where he is well known. He was a member of the Cincinnati club for several years. He and his bride left last night for Baltimore where Mr. Sommer will play ball this season.

By 1896, Joe and his family were back in Covington, as reflected in an article in the January 26, 1896 Cincinnati Enquirer:

*A masquerade surprise party was tendered **Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sommers** [sic] at their residence, on Washington Street, on Saturday evening, by their many friends. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Gus Men-*

*ninger, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Hasselroeder, **Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sommers**, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Boulie, **Mr. and Mrs. Ben Sommers**, **Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hiles**, Mrs. Wm. Laker, Mrs. W. Warrington, **Mrs. John Sommers**, Misses Fannie Shingleton, Pauline Eisle, Nasie Hellman, Mary Krendfer, **Mayme Hiles**, Lou Stidle, Tilla, Ida and Millie Kalchenski, Mayme Warrington, **Gertie and Abbie Hiles**, Tillie Loeppfner, Katie Huntermann and Birdie Sommers; Messrs. John and Harry Prues, Frank Berning, Ed Ulmer, Will Berning, Gus Hasselmeier, Martin Maloney, Joe and Will Kercher, Charles Kieymeier, Charles Grizzle, Wm. Bene, H. Schute, Harry Hurer, George and Joe Goueright.²*



Joe Sommer

courtesy: Susan J. Court

So, present at their surprise party were Charles's mother (or possibly the widow of his brother John), his brothers Joe and Ben and their wives, and his sister Mary and her husband W.C. Hiles and three of their children (Mary Elizabeth (Mayme), Gertrude and Abbie).

In 1900, according to the Covington City Directory, Joe and his brothers Ben and Charles were members of J.B. Sommer and Company, and proprietors of the Central Hotel. The census of that year showed he worked as a hotel clerk, living with his family (wife Amelia and children William Howard and Ethel) at 50 Pike Street. His brother Ben lived next door at 48 Pike Street with his family (wife Ella and children Edward, Henry, Lottie, and Benjamin).

In 1910, Joe and his family lived at 711 Greenup Street. Joe still worked as a hotel clerk. His wife Amelia was a seamstress who worked at home. Son William Howard was a clerk at the Express Company, and daughter Ethel worked as a stenographer at a "soap factory" (Proctor & Gamble?).

In 1920, Joe, his wife Amelia, and their daughter Ethel lived at 709 Greenup Street. He worked for a railroad and Ethel worked for the telephone company. Amelia died in 1922, and Joe and Ethel, who was working as a clerk, continued to live on Greenup Street until 1924, when they moved in with Joe's son, Howard (a salesman), at 703 Garrard Street. At that time, Joe's occupation was listed as "machine operator." The machine was likely the merry-go-round at the Cincinnati Zoo, where he

worked when Joan Court Binder and Tess Court Wagner were children. Born in 1929, they both remembered "Uncle Joe Sommer," who gave them free rides when they visited the zoo.

Joe Sommer died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 20, 1938, at the age of 70. He is buried in the Highland Cemetery, in Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky. The building that housed the Central Hotel is still standing in Covington, as is shown below:

1. The Baltimore Orioles of 1890, part of the American Association, became part of the National League in 1891, and were part of that league until 1901, when the new American League was formed, and they became part of that league. A couple of years later, they were moved to New York, where they were renamed the New York Highlanders, and after a few more years, they were renamed again -- to the New York Yankees. So, Joe Sommer was not only a member of the Reds, but he was also a member of the team which became the Yankees.
2. Some of the last names listed here may be misspelled as the newsprint was very blurry.



View of the northeast corner of Pike and Washington streets in Covington.
Now housing office and merchant shops, the building shown above was originally the Central Hotel.

courtesy: Bob Webster

A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines.

This issue features:

The Covington Journal – December 31, 1853.

Lighted with Gas

“The Greenup Street M.E. Church is soon to be lighted with gas.”

New Bridge Crossed

(from Covington to Newport at 4th Street)

“The suspension bridge was crossed on Wednesday last by Mayor Foley and Mr. George C. Tarvin, of this city, in a buggy.” We are happy to report that the first vehicular passing was accomplished without accident.”

Covington News

“On Wednesday evening, December 28, 1853, the principal streets of the city of Covington were for the first time lighted with gas. The event was a subject of congratulation, especially for the persons whose business calls them out after night – of which class, by the by, there is an astonishing number for a moral city like Covington”

Fair

“Fair at Greer’s Hall for the benefit of St. Mary’s Cathedral Church, considering the number of attractions offered to the public during the week, has been doing well. The Fair, we believe, closes to-night.”

School

“The Ninth Annual session of Mrs. Simpson’s School for Misses and Children will commence on the first Monday in September, next, at her residence on Greenup Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Advertisements

“J.M. Worthington would respectfully inform the citizens of Covington, and the public generally,

that he has taken the house next door to the old Post Office, where he intends furnishing his friends and the public with everything appertaining to the baking of breads, crackers, pies, etc. Parties and weddings furnished at the shortest notice and at Cincinnati prices.”

Tea

“Just arrived – a still larger supply of these celebrated teas, for which there has been such a large demand, and to be obtained no where else but at Brown’s Drug Store.”

Coffee

A little more left of that fine old Java Coffee, the quality of which is too well known to require any comment – at W.B. Farrell’s, Market Street.”

Joke of the Day

“Wiggins, who used to be an ambitious fellow, says, since he crossed the Rocky Mountains with Kit Carson, and was obliged to live on mule meat, he has never since had any ass-pic-rations. Dreadful!”

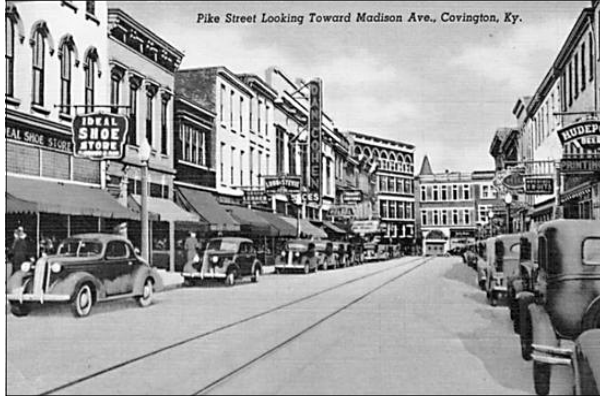
Want to be Published?

The Kenton County Historical Society is always looking for new authors for article submissions to their two publications, the *Bulletin*, and *Northern Kentucky Heritage* magazine.

Bulletin articles should be about a Kenton County topic, 2-6 pages of typed text, and have at least two references. Magazine submissions should be at least 8 pages in length with footnotes, and should cover a topic within the 10-county region.

Submit Bulletin articles to:
Kenton County Historical Society
P.O. Box 641
Covington, KY 41011
or
nkyhist@zoomtown.com

Then and Now

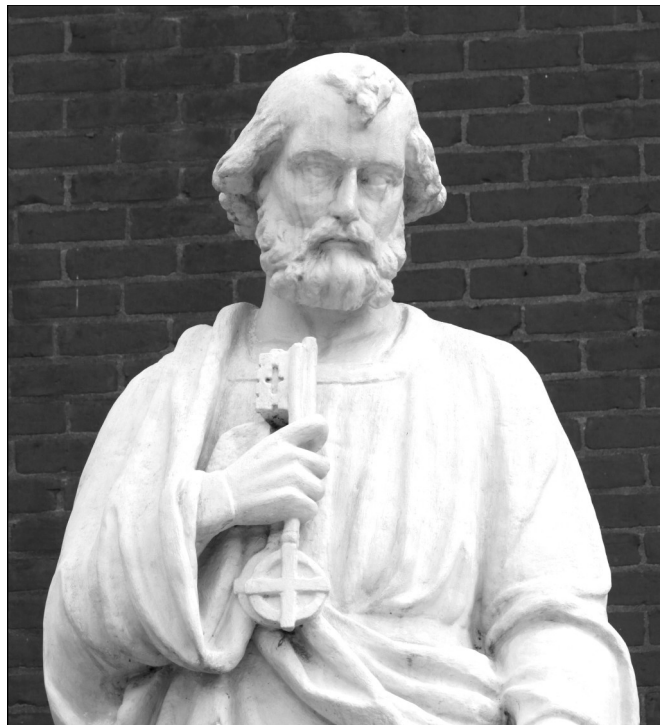


Pikes Street in Covington, looking east from near Washington Street. Left image circa 1940 – right image 2012.

Left photo courtesy Kenton County Public Library. Right photo courtesy Bob Webster.

Mystery Photo

Can you identify the mystery photo below? The answer can be found at the bottom of the page.



ANSWER:

One of two statues at Mother of God Church, Covington, Kentucky

photo courtesy Bob Webster

Kenton County Historical Society

January/February - 2013

ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

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I Bet You Didn't Know

*Tidbits from Kentucky's heritage
for every day of the calendar year*

January 13, 1864: Famed song-writer Stephen Collins Foster, who penned more than 100 songs in his career, including *My Old Kentucky Home*, died.

January 16, 1781: The first court was held in Kentucky at Fort Harrod.

January 22, 1813: More than 400 Kentucky volunteers were massacred by British and Indian forces at the Battle of Raisin River.

January 27, 1937: Floodwaters crested and began to recede ending the worst flood in Kentucky's history.

January 30, 1900: William Goebel was shot by an assassin as he approached the Capitol to learn he had been elected governor.

"On This Day In Kentucky" — Robert Powell

Programs and Notices

Holiday Toy Trains

The wonderful Holiday Toy Trains at the Behringer-Crawford Museum continue through January 13th! Pay a visit now before it's too late. Call the museum at (859) 491-4003 for further information

Behringer-Crawford Museum Events

The Civil War exhibit "Divided We Stood" will be open to visitors through February 17th. The following is the January/February lecture schedule associated with the exhibit:

January 20th at 2:00 p.m. — Gary Kersey,
"First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation"

February 10th at 2:00 p.m. — Robert Moody,
"The Battle of Richmond"

February 10th at 3:15 p.m. — Donald Clark,
"The Battle of Augusta"

February 17th at 2:00 p.m. — Dr. James Ramage and Dr. Andrea Watkins,
*"Kentucky Rising: Democracy, Slavery and Culture
from the Early Republic to the Civil War"* (presentation and book signing)

Visit the website, or call (859) 491-4003 for further information.

SAVE THE DATE — 2013 History Day Announced!

Northern Kentucky University will once again host History Day, by far the major event of the year for those interested in local history and genealogy. This marks the 20th annual event, sure to be the best ever!

While the event is still being planned-out, Dr. James C. Claypool has been scheduled as the opening speaker. Following will be nearly a dozen break-out sessions still to be determined. Make sure to see the March/April Bulletin for further details.

The event also offers more than 30 display booths/tables manned by various local history societies and other organizations from the entire region. And as usual, we will have breakfast pastries and drinks, as well as many wonderful door prizes. Please contact John Boh at (859) 491-0490 for further information and to be added to the mailing list.