



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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March/April

2010

I Bet You Didn't Know

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

March 10, 1775: Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner set out to blaze a trail into central Kentucky for the Transylvania Company.

March 18, 1751: Christopher Gist met Shawnee Indians at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville).

March 27, 1798: Frontiersman Simon Kenton married Elizabeth Jarboe.

March 29, 1869: Turfway Park Racetrack became the first thoroughbred track in the state to offer night racing.

April 17, 1750: The Cumberland River was named by Thomas Walker in honor of William Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland.

"On This Day In Kentucky" — Robert Powell

Programs and Notices

HISTORY DAY 2010

If you have not yet received information regarding History Day 2010, please visit <http://hisgeo.nku.edu/projects/historyday/>. You may also contact John Boh directly at 859-491-0490.

History Day will be held at Northern Kentucky University on Saturday March 20th. Doors open at 8:00am, with booths and displays from numerous local history organizations in the Student Union. The Opening Presentation, "Cincinnati in 1848: A Panoramic Portrait of a River Community" will run from 10am to 11am in the Otto M. Budig Theater.

Two sets of workshops/seminars, one from 11:15am to Noon and the other from 12:15pm to 1:00pm will be held in the Student Union. Choose from six different presentations in each set.

History Day is an annual event sponsored by NKU's Department of History and Geography, and various Historical Societies and other groups from Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Carroll, Fleming, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Lewis, Mason, Owen, Pendleton and Robertson Counties. It is the highlight of the local history community and should not be missed by anyone interested in local history. Cost is only \$8.00 at the door, \$6.00 in advance.

Parking is available in the Kenton Drive Parking Garage, located directly across the street from the Student Union. Please see the map on page 10 of this Bulletin for directions to the garage, Student Union, and Theater.

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ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

Harry Nieman, Jr. — Pharmacist

The George Bailey of Latonia

Karl Lietzenmayer

Harry Nieman, Jr. knew only one way to do things – the right way. A fixture at the Boeckley Pharmacy, Ritte’s Corner, for decades, Harry died with that attitude on December 22 at age 84. He was born April 11, 1925 and while a small boy moved from Holman Street to Latonia with his parents and two sisters, Vera and Mary Jane.¹ Harry Nieman, Jr., graduated from Holy Cross High School in 1942 and enrolled in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. The next year he went off to serve in the US Army Air Force until the end of World War II. After the war, he returned to Latonia and the drugstore, and on November 18, 1950, married his sweetheart, Marie Moore.

Marie grew up on Scott Street, Covington, attended LaSalette Academy, and went on to graduate from Villa Madonna College (now Thomas More College) in biology. She began a career as a medical technician until the Nieman’s first child, Deborah, arrived. She remained at home raising the family. After the children were in college and starting their own careers, she joined her husband at the drug store until the children came in to help.²

Latonia resident Lisa Gillham remembered, “Harry was my hero. One year during the dead of winter, my mother had a high fever and was in very bad shape. Harry came to my parents’ house with medicine in the middle of a snowstorm. To this day, my father says Harry saved my mother’s life.”

Harry and Marie raised a large family. Their eldest, Deborah (Debbie Laws) was born in 1951 and was his most stalwart clerk in the store. Debbie’s girls – Harry’s first grandchildren – also worked for “Papa” and learned the lessons of customer service, dedication and kindness. Debbie spent so much of her working life with her father that, when Harry retired in 1997, it was difficult for her to adjust not working closely with him every day.³

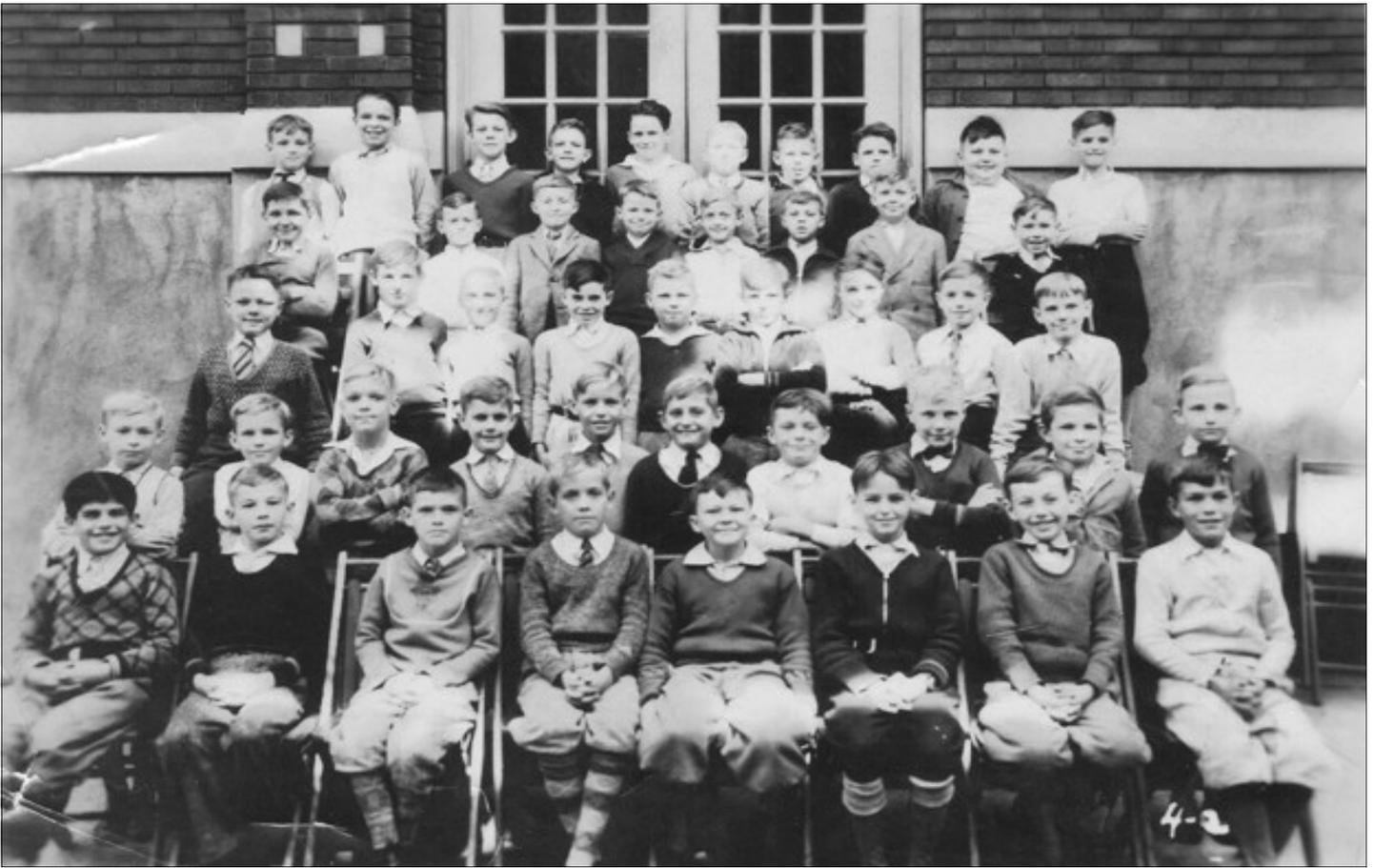


Harry Nieman, Jr., age five

*On the cover: Nieman family photo.
Front row: Marie, Harry, Michael (kneeling)
Back row: Charles, Harry III, Rebecca, Mary,
Deborah, Claudia, Mark, and Christopher.*

Other children followed: Harry III (1952), Claudia [Enneking] (1953), Charles (1955), Christopher (1956), Mark (1959), Mary [Wagner] (1961), Rebecca [Ruwl] (1963), and Michael (1965).

The Boeckley and Nieman families were not only business associates but also close friends. The following incident will illustrate. Boeckley’s only son Charles, recently graduated from medical school, was responding to an emergency when he was killed in an



Fourth grade class photo from Holy Cross Elementary School. Harry is seated in the front row, second from the left.

auto accident. His mother was naturally distraught over his death and asked if the Niemans would remember him by naming their second son Charles. Mrs. Boeckley never fully recovered from this tragedy.

During the holidays, when the boxes of Russell Stover candy arrived, Harry would show his clerks – usually one of his children – how to wrap the boxes just so. “Those packages of candy had to look good for the customers,” Harry would say. “They were gifts for someone,” recalled his son, Chris Nieman. He called his father “the George Bailey of Latonia, because like the character in *It’s a Wonderful Life*, he was always helping people and not wanting anything in return.”

By Nieman’s standards, the wrapping paper on the candy boxes had to fit exactly. The folds had to be crisply creased. The ribbon tied tightly and straight. “And you only used one piece of tape per side,” Chris said, “because you did it the right way.”

The right way, the Mr. Nieman way, extended

to how he treated his customers. He always made sure people got their medicine, whether they could afford it or not. When customers couldn’t pay, he would write their name in a thick ledger. That book with page after page of names and debts grew to be seven inches thick before he retired in 1997.

“Dad would always say, ‘They’ll come back, when they have the money,’” Debbie Laws said. She still works at the drugstore, now known as Ruwe Family Pharmacy. Many customers did come back to pay their debts. Many didn’t. Harry never held it against the debtors.

“The business was secondary,” said Chris Nieman. “Treating people right was more important.” Since Mr. Nieman’s death, his children continue to hear people sing his praises.

The Boeckley Pharmacy endured its share of break-ins, thefts and several armed robberies. Pharmacies are prime targets for drug thefts. Some store

owners would have quit but these events served to pull the family together. Daughter Claudia remembers the harrowing experience of having a gun held to her head – an incident never forgotten.⁴

Mr. Nieman never took a sick day in the 48 years he worked at the drugstore, located in the heart of Latonia. He spent his entire working life on Ritte's Corner. He started there at age 10 selling newspapers on the street corner outside the drugstore.

During the early 1930s, Boeckley had moved from a rented store (now the parking lot for Ruwe Pharmacy) into his own brand new building. Built of beige bricks, Harry worked his entire life in that location – now occupied by Rita's Barber Shop. The owner, Oscar Boeckley saw some promise in the kid selling papers outside his door and when Mr. Nieman was old enough, the pharmacist offered him a job inside. While in high school he worked as stock boy, clerk and soda jerk.

He became the face of continuity. Lisa Gillham noted, "You could leave town and come back years later and there would be Harry, behind the counter, greeting you by name and asking about your family." – just like George Bailey.

Besides prescriptions, Harry would pick up other needs for his customers on his way to delivering prescriptions. Bringing some lunchmeat, bread, or dog food was a way Harry went the extra mile to help his customers. There were very few weekends that he didn't return to the store late at night or on Sunday to fill a prescription for a customer. On occasion, Harry would assist the building's tenants, even fixing their furnace, although it was not his building or responsibility.⁵

By the late 1990s, Harry began having trouble with his knees and found he could no longer handle the business by himself. CVS Pharmacy and two other large chain stores had approached Harry for several years, offering to buy his customer files but he worried that his customers would not get the same level of service they were accustomed to at Boeckleys. Paul Ruwe, his daughter Rebecca's father-in-law,

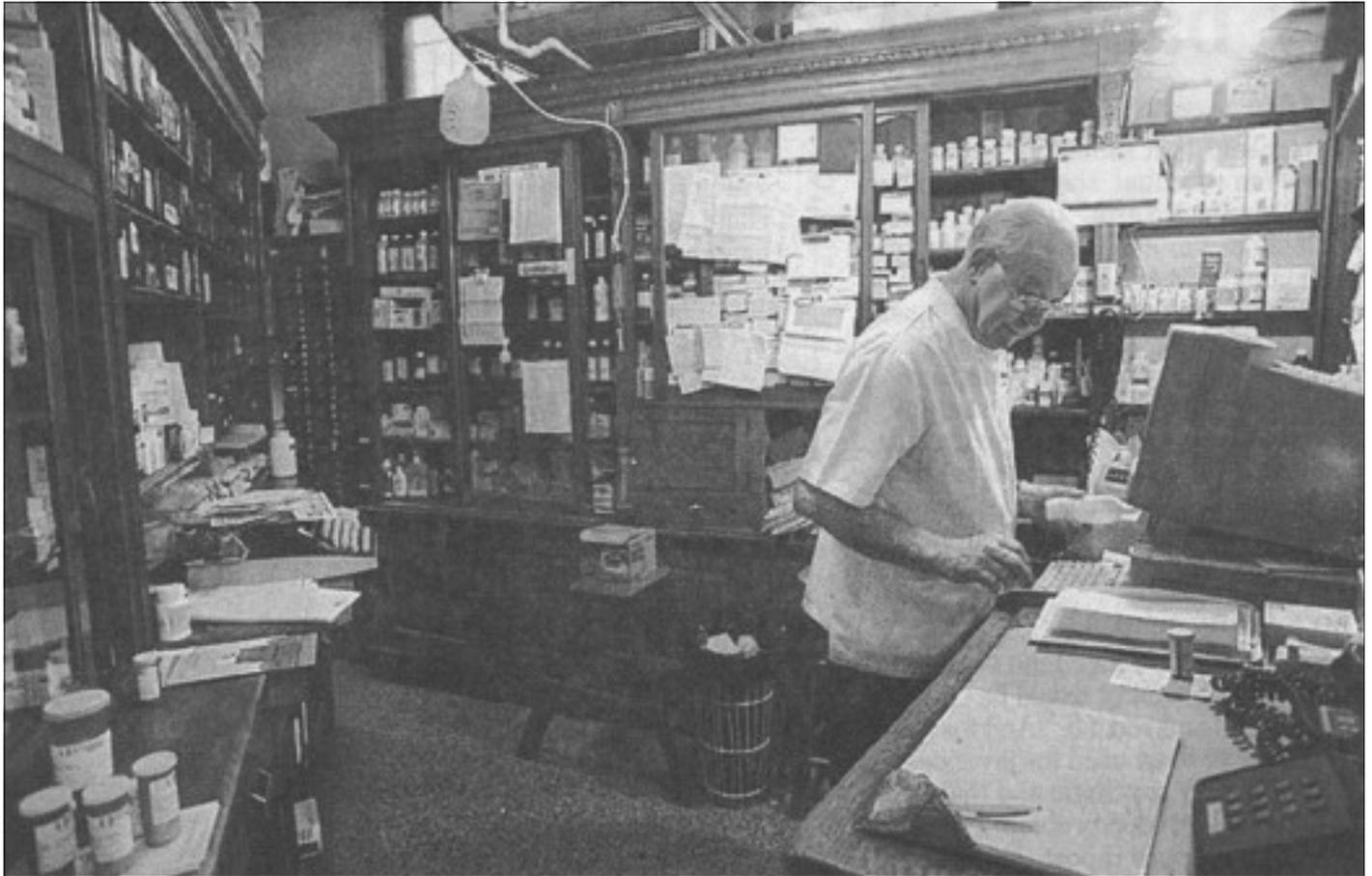


Wedding of Harry Nieman, Jr. and Marie Moore, held at Blessed Sacrament Church on November 18, 1950.

wanted to expand his operation of independent stores. The two pharmacists put their heads together and came to an agreement that Ruwe would buy the Boeckley establishment and maintain it as one of his neighborhood pharmacies – now numbering four.⁶

Harry Nieman, Jr. is survived by his wife of 59 years, Marie Moore Nieman of Lakeside Park, where they had found a one-floor home so Harry would not have to cope with stairs. All of his children reside in the Greater Cincinnati area. Harry III of Maineville, Chris and Mark of Hebron and Michael of Villa Hills; daughters Claudia Enneking and Becky Ruwe, both of Ft. Wright and Mary Wagner of Bridgetown. Charles resides in Florence; Debbie Laws in Villa Hills.

Some remarks from the funeral eulogy describe Harry's life best. Working with their dad at the pharmacy, was the place where his children got to know him and the place where he educated them. The lesson plans were simple, direct and effective.



Harry Nieman, Jr's last day of work at Latonia's Boeckley's Pharmacy

Today's heroes are athletes, business moguls and politicians. Society seems to applaud their ability to crush competitors. If one can amass enough money or effectively get away with telling a lie, or take unfair advantage of others in business, society applauds them.

Harry Nieman stockpiled his wealth in his family, his church and his community and the quiet way he lived his life.⁷ His family and Latonia will miss him.

1. Vera Darpel is deceased and Harry is survived by his sister Mary Jane Hue.
2. Interview with Claudia Nieman Enneking, 10 Feb 2010.
3. Interview with Deborah Nieman Laws, 8 Feb 2010.
4. Claudia Enneking interview, *op. cit.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. Ruwe Family Pharmacy locations besides Ritte's Corner, Latonia: 434 Scott Street, Covington; 103 Landmark Place, Bellevue; 7220 Burlington Pike, Florence.
7. Funeral eulogy 28 Dec 2009, page 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"I salute Karl Lietzenmayer's article on the Choral Club. His piece highlights how many thousands of volunteer hours by so many people have been devoted to the Mother of God Choral Club only to be summarily 'discontinued'. This action will be Fr. Raymond Hartman and organist Carol Jenkins' legacy to Mother of God." – John G. Johannemann

"My grandfather, Paul Nunnelley accompanied the Choral Club for over ten years beginning in 1941. I wish you would have mentioned that." – Greg Nunnelley

Reply: "That certainly was my oversight! I knew your grandfather well, even though he was no longer the accompanist when I became associated with the chorus. I am enlarging the story for the next Northern Kentucky Heritage magazine and plan to include him with all the accompanists through the years."

Karl Lietzenmayer

Michaels Art Bronze

John Boh

Northern Kentucky is never far from a connection with celebrity – often a post mortem one. In 1933 the newspapers reported that the Michaels Art Bronze Company had manufactured the metal ornamentation for a grave marker, sending it to Mrs. Grace Coolidge for her husband – “Calvin Coolidge, 1872-1933.” Designed, or “invented,” by S. F. Britton, a resident of Park Hills, Kentucky and a salesman for the Bronze Memorial Company, this elaborate, ornamental configuration included a photo of the President “burnt in porcelain” and a bronze urn attached to a bronze base.

The configuration may have been lacking in presidential style not to mention durability for the ages. But even as publicity, it displayed the incredible arts and crafts manufacturing talents of Michaels Art Bronze.¹

The company started in Cincinnati in an era when the city and its directory book was replete with bustling manufacturing and other enterprises. An 1879 directory listed Lewis Michaels and Company, “manufacturers of car trimmings, grate and mantel trimmings, brass and bronze castings,” at 145-147 West Second Street.² Some fifty years later, *Kentucky Progress Magazine* was carrying ads for some Covington companies including the Michaels Art Bronze Company, located in Covington with a street address of 233 Court Street. It produced bronze and iron store fronts, bronze double hung windows, bronze case-ment windows and doors and all kinds of fixtures for banks and offices, “since 1876.”³

In 1955 Michaels Art Bronze would re-locate again—from Covington to the east side of Kenton Lanes Road in Erlanger. As of 1980 Michaels Art Bronze no longer appeared in the Northern Kentucky street directory as located on Kenton Lands Road, and its remnants were soon acquired by a firm starting up in Pennsylvania.

A Growing Company

An 1867-68 Covington street directory had the founder Lewis Michaels working for and boarding with a “lamp manufacture” John D. Davis, on Covington Avenue. In 1869 the directory was more specific – “locomotive head lights.” By 1874, Michaels was a “merchant” residing in the 1300 block of Scott Street. In 1876-77 he had his brass foundry – the beginnings of Michaels Art Bronze – in Cincinnati and his residence on West Third Street in Covington. In 1895 his family resided on West Fourth Street. In 1897 Frank L. Michaels first appeared in the street directory as “bookkeeper.” In 1906-07 both Lewis and his son Frank L. were manufacturers of “brass goods.” By 1910-11 Frank L. was a “Superintendent.”⁴

Announced in 1913, the company was to relocate to Covington. It was to employ fifty or sixty men manufacturing “brass castings” or even “all kinds of bronze work.” Encouraged by the Covington Industrial Club, Frank L. Michaels relocated his father Lewis’ company across the river. In January 1914 Frank L. Michaels, Maurice L. Galvin and Philip G. Queal all “of Covington” filed incorporation papers in the Kenton County courthouse with capital stock listed at \$30,000 of which Michaels held 200 shares at \$100 each. The stated purpose was to operate a foundry for molding and casting iron, brass, copper, bronze, aluminum “and all mixtures thereof” to make and sell “wares of all kind.” The Michaels Art Bronze Company was first listed in the Covington street directory in 1916-17 at 230 Scott Street.”⁵

In 1919 the company recorded a purchase from Ed. C. Kelley and wife Blanche of real estate on Scott Street eighty-five feet from the northeast corner of Third and Scott Streets and extending north forty feet, for \$13,500. Growth and expansion brought additional purchases—the acquisition in 1928 and 1929 of adjoining properties.” These also provided front-

age, and a new mailing address on Court Street, just south of the Roebling Suspension Bridge.⁶

For the new War Memorial Building in Indiana, costing “several million dollars” the company in 1925 manufactured four brass urns for the plaza. They measured five feet high and three feet in diameter, weighing 900 pounds each. Working under Walker & Weeks, architects from Chicago, Michaels also made ornamental brass doors.⁷

In 1927 Carl B. Wachs of the Covington Industrial Club wrote a series of articles on local companies, in the rhetoric of local boosters. The author described Michaels Art Bronze as employing arts and crafts skills in metal that recalled the classical Greeks and Romans. The article mentioned a modeling room, a wood pattern shop and the foundry section. Pictured with the article was an architectural column made for the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta; “Bronze group” weighing 14,800 pounds for the Sixteenth Street Bridge in Pittsburgh; bronze grills, wickets and a safe deposit grill for the Winters National Bank, Dayton, Ohio; and bronze grills and wickets for the Liberty Insurance Bank of Louisville.

Of 148 employees many were foreign-born, several from Germany who had apprenticed in metal work there. Some products were shipped to “South America” but most customers were domestic. Supposedly Michaels used “no salesmen.” Four men from the “original” company were seen in a photo. Frank L. Michaels had long ago been “core maker” and by 1927 had been president “since 1914.” George Wellington was a “locksmith and metal pattern maker.” Anthony Kron was a “specialist in delicate designs.” And Oscar Ross did “welding and hand wrought bronze.”

In 1913 the company occupied 28,600 square feet of factory floor space; in 1920, 49,300; and in 1925, 86,600. Officers were Frank L. Michaels, president and treasurer; Charles Heller, vice president; “Miss” M. C. Wilson, secretary and assistant treasurer; Frank Michaels, Jr., purchasing agent; and Arthur Feldhaus, superintendent. Products included wrought and cast exterior windows and doors; fixtures for banks and offices; hollow metal doors; elevator enclosures; check desks; standing and

wall lamp fixtures; marquises; tablets and signs; name plates, cast and wrought railings; building directories; stamped and cast radiator grills; grills and wickets; kick and push plates; push bars; wire work and thresholds. The company was “said to have the largest stock of bronze sheet, tubes, rods, moldings, and special shapes in the country:” it was always stocking 60 to 80 tons of bronze as well as 30 to 60 tons of “cold rolled iron.” Mostly its customers were banks, hotels and churches.⁸

In early 1931, despite hard times, Michaels Art Bronze “was going full blast.” Orders totaled \$517,500—the largest being a \$225,000 contract for First National Bank of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Other buildings included the New York State Roosevelt Memorial, New York, \$190,000; the Seamen’s Y.M.C.A., New York City, \$6,000; the Magistrate Court, Brooklyn, New York, \$9,000; Roebling Warehouse, Lake Placid, Florida, \$19,000; Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, \$3,500; Jefferson County Courthouse, Birmingham, Alabama, \$35,000; and the Jefferson County courthouse, at Beaumont, Texas, \$30,000.⁹

In its hometown, the company in 1931 made a bronze tablet weighing 46 pounds for one of the city’s institutions — “The Baker-Hunt Foundation Museum and Williams Natural History Collection,” 613 Sandford Street.¹⁰

In 1940 — still the New Deal era — Michaels Art Bronze announced orders providing several months of work outfitting Federal buildings worth \$70,000. The company was supplying “bronze court rails, screens, desk and other equipment” for Covington’s new post office and ornamentation, fixtures and equipment for buildings in Mobile, Alabama; Columbia, Tennessee; and Stanford, Connecticut.¹¹ At the same time, Campbell and Kenton County companies had work to keep them busy for weeks and months totaling \$3 million. Some were in production twenty-four hours. It was believed that much work was directly or indirectly related to military needs and preparedness. On the other hand the many contracts having little to do with war included the \$70,000 worth of Federal contract work won by Michaels Art Bronze.¹² Also in 1940, another job, maybe of inter-

est to some newspaper readers, was the casting of a 560 pound crucifix, eleven feet, six inches high, for the Holy Family Church, Dayton, Ohio.¹³

Being engaged in interstate commerce occasionally brought the company in conflict with the courts. A 1953 U. S. Appeals Court case reveals a disposition against the company from a lower court decision accusing Michael Art Bronze of “libel.” A Pennsylvania plaintiff claimed the Michael Art Bronze Company was not registered to do business in the Keystone State. In the late 1940s the company received two orders from political entities for the installation of parking meters. Purchase orders received and accepted in Covington, Kentucky amounted to contractual arrangements. Products were shipped directly to purchasers for installation. The defendant Michaels Art Bronze sent a skilled technician to install the meter heads and adjust them. The defendant also sold bronze memorial tablets and other ornate fixtures. The material was shipped to Pennsylvania where local workmen did installations under the supervision of a skilled employee from the defendant's offices. In five years, orders filled for customers in Pennsylvania totaled \$138,724.

Sales representatives in Pennsylvania were independent agents working on a commission basis and not subject to the control of Michaels Art Bronze. They could not execute binding contracts or collect proceeds for the sales they had facilitated. The lower district court had not erred in absolving Michaels Art Bronze in this court action.¹⁴

In 1954 Michaels Art Bronze moved from Court Street in Covington to Kenton Lands Road in Erlanger. When finishing its move in January 1955 the company estimated its cost for the relocation at \$750,000. The big reason given was “expansion.” All production was set up on the ground floor of a single story rectangular building with railroad sidings outside.

The company's various productions during that year had included parking meters and bridge work for the U. S. Army. It had been building display cases including special orders from the U. S. Government to hold scale models of ships. Changes in archi-

tectural style affected the company's manufacturing. In the 1950s ornamental production was more often in stainless steel and aluminum, as well as bronze.

In 1955, one of the biggest contracts ever was for a Prudential Life Insurance Company skyscraper in Chicago. It was for an architectural feature called a louver – “20 stories high.” Thus the company made architectural components emblematic of the 1950s as it had in previous decades. The newspaper also pictured Clarence Johnson of Newport, Kentucky working on parking meters. Parking meters had been sold not only out of state but also to Covington, Newport and other local communities.¹⁵

By 1958, the Michaels Art Bronze Company- “one of the nation's biggest producers”-had counted some “550 cities coast to coast” to which it had sold “MI-CO” parking meters. But “since the Korean War” Michaels Art Bronze was more engaged in sub contact work providing exterior curtain walls and similar products for skyscrapers. According to a front page newspaper article a local staff of 175 had “fabricated the gleaming stainless steel” curtain walls for the Inland Steel Corporation's twenty-five story skyscraper in Chicago which gave Michaels national exposure to architectural professionals for both structural and cosmetic expertise and helped make it a candidate for national award recognition.

In 1958 the company bid to install “wrap-around porcelain” on the new Kroger Building in Cincinnati. Michaels did contract work for the University of Louisville, the University of Michigan, and a Square-D plant in Lexington. Its work on the Prudential Insurance Company building in Chicago had involved supplying stainless steel column coverings for the lobby and framework for an observation tower hundreds of feet above.¹⁶ In 1955 Michaels Art Bronze sold its four story factory building fronting on Scott and on Court Street to Monarch Auto Supply.¹⁷ Michaels Art Bronze operated on Kenton Lands Road, Erlanger, until about 1980 when it ceased to exist in the street directory. According to a web site in 1990 three men started Crescent Designed Metals in Philadelphia. In 1991 the Crescent

Designed Metals Company purchased Michaels, “a pioneer in architectural metal work” founded “in Kentucky in 1870.” Combining company names, the Philadelphia firm was known as Crescent Designed Metals-Michaels Art Bronze Company.

Crescent-Michaels Art Bronze was providing engineering, project management and fabrication to create custom high quality bronze, stainless steel, aluminum and glass units. Project contracts had ranged from less than \$1,000 to more than \$3,000,000. The company fabricated for installations of canopies, doors, windows, entrances, rail, panels, cladding, column covers, millwork accents, lobby accents and other custom work. It provided exterior and also interior features for state and Federal buildings, embassies, museums, office buildings, education buildings, hotels, banks, public transportation, casinos, restaurants and retail stores. The company was producing a variety of surface finishes, bronze patinas, lacquers, painted and anodized aluminum and various other applications in state-of-the-art. Primarily, Crescent-Michaels was giving its products over for applications made by general contractors, suppliers, mill workers, curtain wall and other specialty contractors.¹⁸

Before moving to suburban locations, the residence for Frank L. Michaels and his family was 206 Wallace Avenue; then his son Lawrence and family resided there. Frank L. served as president into the 1940s. By 1951 Lawrence Michaels was president; Lawrence’s wife Lila was secretary; Clifford N. Heisel was vice-president; and Orville G. Sorrell, treasurer. In 1960 Frank L. Michaels was still chair of the board of directors. Lawrence Michaels was president; Joseph H. Junker vice president; Orville G. Sorrell, treasurer; and Robert L. Michaels a department manager.¹⁹ Frank Lewis Michaels died April 15, 1963. His estate included 46 shares of Michaels Art Bronze stock worth \$46,000.²⁰ Lawrence Michaels retired before the company ceased operations locally, with Robert succeeding him. Lawrence Michaels died December 7, 1981 leaving his wife Lila and son Robert Michaels.²¹

Endnotes found on page 10

Mary Wood

Ann Hicks

Witty television and radio critic Mary Thompson Hawes Wood, a descendant of Confederate general James Morrison Hawes, was probably best known as a commentator and a humorist. Born January 19, 1914 in New Orleans, she was the daughter of Lee and Ida May Thompson Hawes. In the 1930s, her father was business editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Mary attended Holmes High School and graduated from the Millersburg (KY) Female Institute. She later attended college in both Missouri and at Morehead State College in Kentucky. She married Charles P. “Chip” Wood in Newport on January 29, 1934.

Mary Wood wrote several soap operas for WLW radio, then worked for the *Cincinnati Post* for 36 years where she enjoyed a loyal following as she covered the careers of Bob Braun, Nick Clooney, Rosemary Clooney, Paul Dixon, and Ruth Lyons. She became a good friend of the family of actor Larry Hagman, star of the successful television program, *Dallas*. Her most popular columns probably were her animal stories, starring her beloved collie, Buster.

Mary lived in Covington, Kentucky, and “led the effort to preserve Riverside Dr., fighting efforts to tear down these old homes and put up a high rise,” according to Pat Flannery, an attorney, friend and neighbor. (see “Riverside Assailed” *Northern Ky. Heritage* IX, #1) In the announcement of her retirement, the *Cincinnati Post* said: “Every newspaper office needs a Mary Wood, and few get them. Like the title of her first book, *Just Lucky I Guess*, we here at the *Post* most certainly have been.” Mary Wood died in 2002 in a nursing home and was buried at Highland Cemetery in Ft. Mitchell.

This article is reprinted from, and with thanks to the *Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*. Edited by Paul A. Tenkotte and James C. Claypool, this incredible publication of over 1,000 pages is on sale now at various outlets in the region, including Borders and Barnes and Noble.

A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines

This issue features:

The Covington Journal – December 13, 1884.

Advertisements

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerin Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, burns, scalds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, and all other skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by W. S. Riffe, southeast corner Madison Avenue and 7th Street..

The freight rates of our great trunk lines have been advanced, but this will have no effect on the price of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which is sold at the old price of 25 cents a bottle.

Allen's Genuine Original Nerve and Bone Lini- ment. For man or beast. Price only 25 cents per bot- tle. Introduced in 1835 by George M. Allen, a painless, sure and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Neu- ralgia, Cramps in the muscles, sprains, and all other body aches. The best remedy known for all disorders of horses, such as strains, cracked heels, film in the eye, etc. Beware of imitations. 3 West 5th Street, Cincinnati

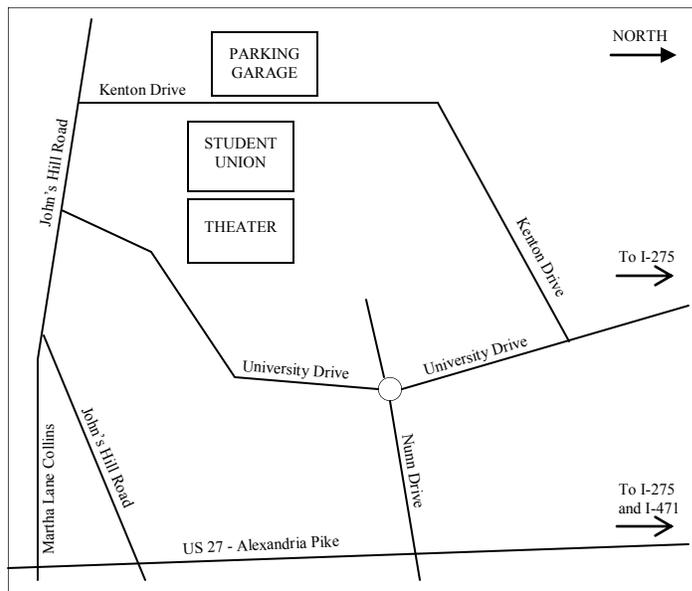
Can any one bring us a case of liver or kidney complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabe- tes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels and act directly on the diseased parts. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by P. Nodler.

Fresh nut-candies, bar-candies, Boston Chips, buttercups, caramels, hand-made candies, etc., at Echert's, Fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

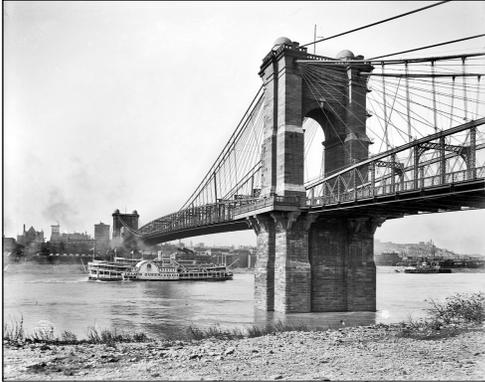
Michaels Art Bronze — Continued

1. Coolidge websites show no evidence of the grave marker: "Newly Designed Grave Marker Manufactured in Covington, Sent to Mrs. Coolidge," *Kentucky Post*, March 27, 1933, page 1
2. Williams Street Directory, 1879, Cincinnati
3. *Kentucky Progress Magazine*, Official Publication of the Kentucky Progress Commission, Volume II, No. 9, May 1930, page 56
4. 1880 Northern Kentucky street directory; 1867-68, 1869, 1874, 1876-77, 1895, 1897, 1906-07, and 1910-11 Covington street directories
5. "Another New Plant in Covington," *Kentucky Post*, November 24, 1913, page 7; "New Concern Soon to Start in Covington," *Kentucky Post*, January 10, 1914, page 2; 1895 and 1916-17 Covington street directories; Kenton County Courthouse, Covington, Articles of Incorporation, book # 4, January 15, 1914, pages 74-75
6. Kenton County Court Records, Covington, deed book # 170, February 25, 1919, pages 22- 23; deed book # 226, May 18, 1928, page 548; deed book # 226, June 1, 1928, page 544; deed book # 227, June 15, 1928, page 28; deed book # 230, Janu- ary 4, 1929, page 84; 1920-21 Covington street directory
7. "Covington Urns on Memorial Building," *Kentucky Post*, June 21, 1925, page 1
8. Carl B. Wachs, "Art of Metal Working Comes to Flower in Covington Factory," *Kentucky Post*, April 17, 1927, page 8
9. "No Depression in Art Bronze," *Kentucky Post*, March 3, 1931, page 12
10. "Bronze Tablet Identifies Museum," *Kentucky Post* (with photo of Lawrence Michaels attaching it), January 30, 1931, page 1
11. "Michaels Company Gets Post Office Contract," *Kentucky Post*, January 11, 1940, page 1
12. Carl A. Saunders, "Backlog of Few Enough to Keep Going All Year," *Kentucky Post*, January 16, 1940, page 1
13. "560-Pound Crucifix Cast by Covington Company," *Kentucky Post*, July 29, 1940, page 2
14. Open Jurist. Home 202 F2d 541 Partin v. Michaels Art Bronze Co. No. 10866./ United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit./Argued February 3, 1953./Decided March 13, 1953./Louis Vaira, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Premo J. Columbus, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the brief), for appelland. Rex Rowland, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Smith, Buchanan, Inger- soll, Rodewald & Eckert, Pittsburgh, Pa., Hulse Hays, Jr., Taft, Stettinius & Hollis- ter, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the brief).
15. "Erlanger Is New Home of Michaels Art Bronze Firm," *Kentucky Times Star*, January 10, 1955, page 5A
16. "Michaels Art Bronze Gaining Status with Steel," *Kentucky Post*, April 17, 1958, pages 1, 16
17. Kenton County Court Records, Covington, deed book # 433, January 7, 1955, page 199
18. © 2004 Crescent Designed Metals Michaels Art Bronze
19. 1940-41, 1951 and 1960 Covington street directories
20. Kenton County Court Records, Covington, order book # 137, May 14, 1963, page 126; # 140, January 17, 1964, pages 66-67
21. Kenton County Court Records, Covington, court order book # 219, December 21, 1981, pages 340-357

MAP FOR HISTORY DAY



Then and Now



Two views of the Cincinnati riverfront as seen from Covington. The left image was taken in the early 1900s while the right photo was taken in the 2000s. Both images include a paddlewheel, the Island Queen on the left and the Delta Queen on the right..

“Then” photo courtesy Kenton County Public Library. “Now” photo courtesy Ron Einhaus.

Mystery Photo

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



ANSWER:

You are looking at a section of the decorative entryway at 500 Garrard Street, Covington.
Many thanks to Ron Einhaus.

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March/April 2010



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