



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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March / April

2013



Maurice Galvin
Covington Stars Baseball Team

Maurice Galvin

Karl J. Lietzenmayer

Apparently, only casual and incomplete remarks have ever been penned by the Kenton County Society about the political mover and shaker known as Maurice Lee Galvin, Jr. Galvin was a power behind the scenes for decades in the first half of 20th century Northern Kentucky as well as for the State of Kentucky. Coming from a working class family, he rose to be one of Northern Kentucky's most prominent lawyers and businessmen. His life story deserves a detailed treatment. This small article is the beginning of such a treatment. More research is required to answer several questions regarding the Galvins. Hopefully, some of these questions will be answered in future publication, already planned. Motivation to develop Galvin's story was prompted by his fine home coming onto the market.

Maurice Lee Galvin, Jr. was born in Covington July 9, 1872. He was one of ten children born to Covington blacksmith Maurice (Sr.) and his wife Ellen (Cronin) Galvin. The Galvin family lived near Fourth and Garrard Streets.

Maurice and his siblings attended Covington public schools and graduated from Covington High School, now Holmes High. He graduated from Xavier University, Cincinnati, and received a law degree from University of Cincinnati Law School, class of 1893.¹ He worked compulsively and took few vacations. "Even vacations he took when we were young were shortened so he could get back to work," commented his daughter Grace Galvin Nelson of Covington. While serving as city solicitor, he practiced law in Cincinnati, first with a William Jackson and then with his older brother John, who later became mayor of Cincinnati. John died in 1921 - a year after leaving the mayor's office.²

In 1904, after moving back to Covington, Galvin, a Republican, was elected Commonwealth Attorney for Kenton County, a heavily Democratic area. Honest and hardworking, he was respected by



Above: Grace Wilson Galvin with their two children. Grace was sister to local radio tycoon L.B. Wilson. Child seated is their eldest, Grace Galvin Wilson. Infant is son Wes (Wesberry).

On the Cover: Marice L. Galvin, c. 1896

all photos in this piece courtesy: Roger Auge Collection

both parties and he often lent his influence for Democratic as well as Republican gubernatorial candidates. During the 1920s, he was one of the chief political power bosses in the state bipartisan combine. "His word was his bond and his iron was in his hand," said two-term governor Albert B. Chandler in a letter to the Galvin family.

Almost every town and county had someone who could "get out the vote" and Galvin was Kenton County's someone during these years. He joined company from other parts of Kentucky like Percy Haly, Thomas Rhea, "Doc" Beauchamp from western Kentucky; the Whallens and Mickey Brennan from Louisville; Billy Klair from Lexington to name some

of the most prominent. All but Galvin were Democrats, since that was the dominant party in the state. A large number of the bosses were Catholic, as was Galvin, and they all recognized they could never win statewide office because of their religion. To gain power they had to operate in a less open manner.³

J. C. W. Beckham, at age 30, assumed governorship upon the assassination of William Goebel in 1900. Galvin was one, along with Haly and other “bosses,” who lent his support to Beckham when he ran on his own in 1903 and was victorious. However, by the time his term was over in 1907, the tobacco war and the abuse of the Night Riders had paved the way for a Republican victory. Republican Augustus Willson came to office with the promise to call the National Guard to stop the violence.⁴ Galvin worked for his election in Northern Kentucky.

Galvin continued to become a political force in Northern Kentucky and was part of what became known as the “bipartisan combine.” This was an unofficial organization of urban Democratic and Republican politicians who worked to protect the state’s railroad, coal mining, liquor (after repeal of the XVIII Amendment) and racetrack interests. This latter issue was most important to Maurice Galvin since he was running the Latonia Racetrack. He teamed up with bosses like William “Billy” Klair, a Lexington Democratic Assemblyman and businessman.⁵ Dealing with liquor interests *before* repeal was accomplished by simply ignoring the widespread bootlegging within Kentucky. Both parties practiced this.

After Willson, the governorship went to Democrat James McCreary, a vacillating former Confederate Colonel. In the 1915 election, popular Republican Edwin P. Morrow lost in a close contest to A. O. Stanley. Maurice Galvin was his campaign manager and in his following victorious election, Morrow was sworn in as governor in December 1919.⁶

Galvin supported Republican Richard Ernst in his successful bid for the United States Senate in 1920, who was a consistent supporter of Prohibition. Because of the ratification in 1913 of the XVII Constitutional Amendment, senators were now elected by popular vote instead of appointment by the State



Maurice in 1877, age 5

General Assembly. By the time of his re-election bid in 1926, the nation was tiring of Prohibition. Adding that to the fact he was of the Kentucky minority party led to his defeat.

In the next gubernatorial contest, the Republican State Convention was held at the Woodland Auditorium in Lexington with Senator Richard Ernst as Chairman. The “Regular” Republicans (including Galvin) supported Governor Morrow’s Attorney General Charles Dawson (a one-time Democrat from Louisville) but they were challenged by an anti-racetrack faction intent to nominate Louisville Mayor Huston Quin. It would seem reasonable that Galvin saw this candidate as a foregone loser, since he advocated control of the racetrack industry. It also seems unusual to this writer why an anti-*pari-mutuel* person would have been elected to mayor of Louisville to begin with – the seat of Churchill Downs! However, this seems to have been the case. Nonetheless, Ken-

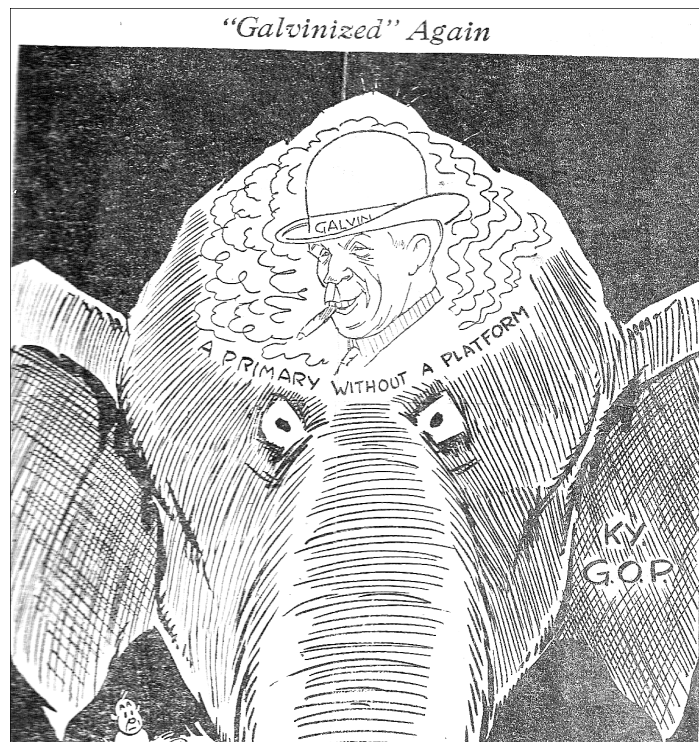


tucky was embroiled in issues of prohibition, bootleggers, the need for internal improvements and the legality of horse racing and pari-mutuel betting.

Galvin and the “Regulars” made sure that Dawson was nominated by instructing his supporters on the Rules Committee of the Convention to submit Dawson’s nomination *before* writing the party platform – a procedure not attempted in previous Republican State Conventions. The minority, headed by George Colvin, protested this procedure diversion but lost the nomination process: Dawson won with 1632 ½ delegate votes to Quin’s 631 ½.

This nomination process was designed to preclude any possibility of a platform plank condemning racetrack gambling. Galvin instructed his minions – especially Siler and Craig – on the Rule Committee to make sure that did not happen.⁷

In spite of the spirited machinations at the Republican Convention, Eastern Kentuckian Democrat William “Billy” Jason Fields took the election from Dawson by a substantial majority. He was a prohibitionist Methodist who banned liquor from the mansion but the bootleggers continued to run their thriving operations.⁸



Two of the many political cartoons popular at the time

Galvin was also a businessman and had a long and varied career. After several years as Commonwealth Attorney, he resigned in 1908 to take the position of internal revenue collector for the 6th Revenue District (Covington). He resigned that post in 1913 to become director and attorney for the Stewart Iron Works. After that, he was director of WCKY radio (through family connections with his first wife Grace Wilson); attorney for Union Light, Heat & Power Company; attorney for the Green Line; director for the C&O Railroad; director & attorney for the Deering Printing Company; president, director & attorney for the Louisville Gravure Company; and president of the Modern Sales Company (Cincinnati). He was attorney for the *Kentucky Post* for many years. Galvin was the attorney for the C&O during Covington’s effort to construct overpasses on all Covington streets.⁹

His first wife (married in 1900) was Grace Wilson, sister of L.B. Wilson, the radio czar, with whom he had three children: Grace; Wesbury and the infant Catherine. Galvin’s first wife died in childbirth in 1911, as did the baby Catherine. Descendant Roger Auge feels his great grandfather’s personality changed after his wife’s death, followed closely by his father’s. In 1914, Galvin married Mary C. Pow-



Galvin home, located at 425 Garrard Street, Covington

ers of Augusta, Kentucky. No children came from this marriage. Galvin died on August 25, 1940 and is buried in St. Mary Catholic Cemetery, Fort Mitchell.

Galvin was involved in the management of Latonia Racecourse with Matt Winn. In 1939 when the racing industry fell on hard times due to the Great depression, Galvin guided the sale of the racing property to Standard Oil. He became secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Jockey Club, the organization headed by Matt Winn, the man who promoted the Kentucky Derby into an international event.¹⁰

Galvin served Kentucky governors from about 1900 through the end of "Happy" Chandler's first term in 1939. Friends said Galvin worked for the man he thought could do more for Kentucky regardless of party. Governor Chandler considered Galvin one of his longest and strongest supporters.¹¹

The Home

The home that was acquired by Maurice Galvin and family was built in 1901 by James W. Bryan and his wife Virginia. James was an attorney who had his

offices in the then-prestigious location of the Boone Block on Scott Street. Soon after, this unique three-story Queen Ann home was sold to James Thompson in 1903. In 1919, the Thompsons sold the property to Colonel Matt J. Winn, president of the Latonia Jockey Club. Winn spent almost a decade in Covington as president of the Latonia Jockey Club and brought the Latonia track to its height of importance in the racing world. For these accomplishments, Winn was bestowed a Kentucky Colonelship.

After Winn moved from Covington to Louisville to manage Churchill Downs, he sold the property to Maurice Galvin, who was the succeeding president of the Latonia Jockey Club. Galvin resided in the home until his death in 1940.

While being a building which was home to two very prominent people in Covington and Kentucky history, 425 Garrard is also a very architecturally unique Queen Anne Victorian home. It was converted to a nursing home in the early 1960s. The building is a 2 and a half story structure with a full third floor within the roof and dormer space. Most of the architectural elements, including what would have been a grand center staircase, have been removed. Remaining are: a curved built-in china cabinet; the original back staircase; a cedar closet; marble vanities and several fireplaces and curved radiators.¹²

Endnotes

1. *Kentucky Encyclopedia*, John E. Kleber, editor-in-chief, "Maurice Galvin," University Press of Kentucky (1992).
2. *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, Edited by Paul Tenkotte & James Claypool, Roger Auge II, "Maurice Galvin," University Press of Kentucky (2009). Also: Roger Auge family scrapbook. John Galvin (1862-1921) was honored by condolences from President Harding, Ohio Senator Frank Willis, Nickolas Longworth and former Ohio governor James Cox.
3. Lowell Harrison & James Klotter, "A New History of Kentucky," University Press of Kentucky (1997) page 274-5.
4. *Ibid*.
5. See *Kentucky Encyclopedia*, John Kleber, editor-in-chief, University Press of Kentucky (1992).
6. *Ibid*, page 349. Also: *The Bulletin*, Kenton County Historical Society, March/April 1998.
7. Unreferenced newspaper clippings in Roger Auge family scrapbook.
8. See: Thomas Clark & Margaret Lane, "The People's House – Governor's Mansions of Kentucky," University Press of Kentucky (2002).
9. *The Bulletin*, March/April 1998.
10. For the story of the Latonia Racecourse and its association with Matt Winn, see *NKH*, volume VI, number 1.
11. *Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, *op.cit*.
12. Research supplied by Beth Johnson, Historic Preservation Officer, Covington.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

22 December, 2012

Hello,

I was very pleased and surprised to receive a copy of your Bulletin with the Hemingray article inside. It was nice to be remembered after 14 years! I recall how helpful your organization was during the years I was writing my book *The Hemingray Glass Company — A Most Colorful History*. I have contacted a few other Hemingray buffs so maybe they will be writing for a copy.

I don't have much money and I can't do this often, but I am sending you a donation of \$50.00 to help you. I know that historical societies can always use money. Three of the people I have contacted are descendants of the Hemingray and Shinkles.

Thank you so much for giving me credit, and for sending me a copy of your article. It is nicely done.

Sincerely,

Clarice Gordon

RESPONSE

4 January, 2013

Dear Ms. Gordon,

I appreciate your kind words concerning the article on the Hemingray family and company which was published in the Society newsletter *The Bulletin*. I couldn't have written quite so easily without your book, which was quite a project, no doubt.

I also received your phone call to correct the identification of the photo we ran which was of Ralph – not Robert. We appreciate very much when our readers correct our errors. This is an inexact venture and I have made some before on other projects!

I want to thank you most of all for your generous contribution. Indeed our yearly budget runs over \$15, 000 and is entirely supported by memberships and subscriptions to our regional magazine. So far we have managed to continue these endeavors, adding some other publications in between.

As I believe you know, the Hemingray factory site will have a highway marker installed very soon. We hope to run a photo of that in a future *Bulletin* and magazine. This will surely help tell Covington's story.

Again, thank you for your kind words.

Sincerely,

Karl Lietzenmayer

Covington Stars Baseball Team

Jennifer Lovelace

On a late May afternoon in 1875, the 'Star Base Ball Club, of Covington, Kentucky' was born when a group of influential businessmen called a meeting to form the team's parent corporation. "The Stars" lasted only a few years before folding, but in that short time, they built a reputation in the region and beyond as fierce competitors. Intense contests with other local teams drew crowds numbering in the thousands to the new baseball field that took up nearly an entire city block near 17th and Madison Avenue in downtown Covington. Their fierce rivalries played out not only on the field, but in the city newspapers. Even though the team was short-lived and little remembered, it left a mark on the city of Covington and the entire region. Launched just six years after the first professional team in history and right across the river, "The Stars" helped sow the seeds and cultivate the popularity of baseball in an area that would someday become known for greatness in the sport.¹

Baseball in the 19th century held a much different structure than its current incarnation. Professional baseball began in 1869 when the Cincinnati Red Stockings began paying players. Unlike the hefty price tag on a year of play from today's superstars, baseball wages were often so low that players would be forced into other jobs off-season to make ends meet. Instead of the minor and major league construct, independent teams flourished in small cities all over the country. The Covington Stars was one such team. In 1871, over twenty of the country's best teams formed the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players (NAPBB), an organization that held an annual championship game. Besides playing the teams in this pro circuit, members of the NAPBB held contests with local independent teams. The Stars played some of the most popular teams of the NAPBB, such as the Chicago White Stockings, the St. Louis Browns and the Boston Red Stockings, a team comprised of the remnants of the

1869 Cincinnati team.² Several Stars players went on to have long-lived careers including Denny Mack, Frank Flint and John Shoupe, who is buried in Covington's Linden Grove Cemetery.

Covington vs. Cincinnati

From their first games, the Covington Stars showed a level of talent that placed them above most of their local competitors in the region. It only took one year for the team to extend their realm of playing influence from teams in nearby Ludlow, Milford and Cummingsville to compete with those far off NAPBB teams. In 1875, the newly reformed Cincinnati Red Stockings accepted a challenge from the Stars to play a series on their grounds. Despite having been dissolved in 1869 and later reorganized with less impressive players, the Red Stockings considered themselves the team to beat; when the Stars won the first two games, disappointment in the Cincinnati players was so immense that one reporter suggested steaming 'the red socks from their legs, and the flesh from their bones.' The Red Stockings rallied to eventually win the series of seven games, but the damage was already done. The Covington Stars could claim victory over baseball's first professional team.³

Defeating the Reds was not the Stars only shining moment. The team boasted some of the best players of the 19th century and they proved a formidable opponent. In the first half of their first season, the Stars won many games, often by a five run or greater lead. In August of that year, they played a game against the Louisville Eagles dubbed the "Kentucky Championship" by the *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*. The Stars earned a commanding victory and the grudging respect of the Cincinnati newspapers as well as scorn from surrounding teams. In particular, the Stars' success produced a great deal of jealousy in the hearts of the fans of the



After playing for the Covington Stars, Denny Mack (middle row, center) played for the Louisville Eclipse in 1882.

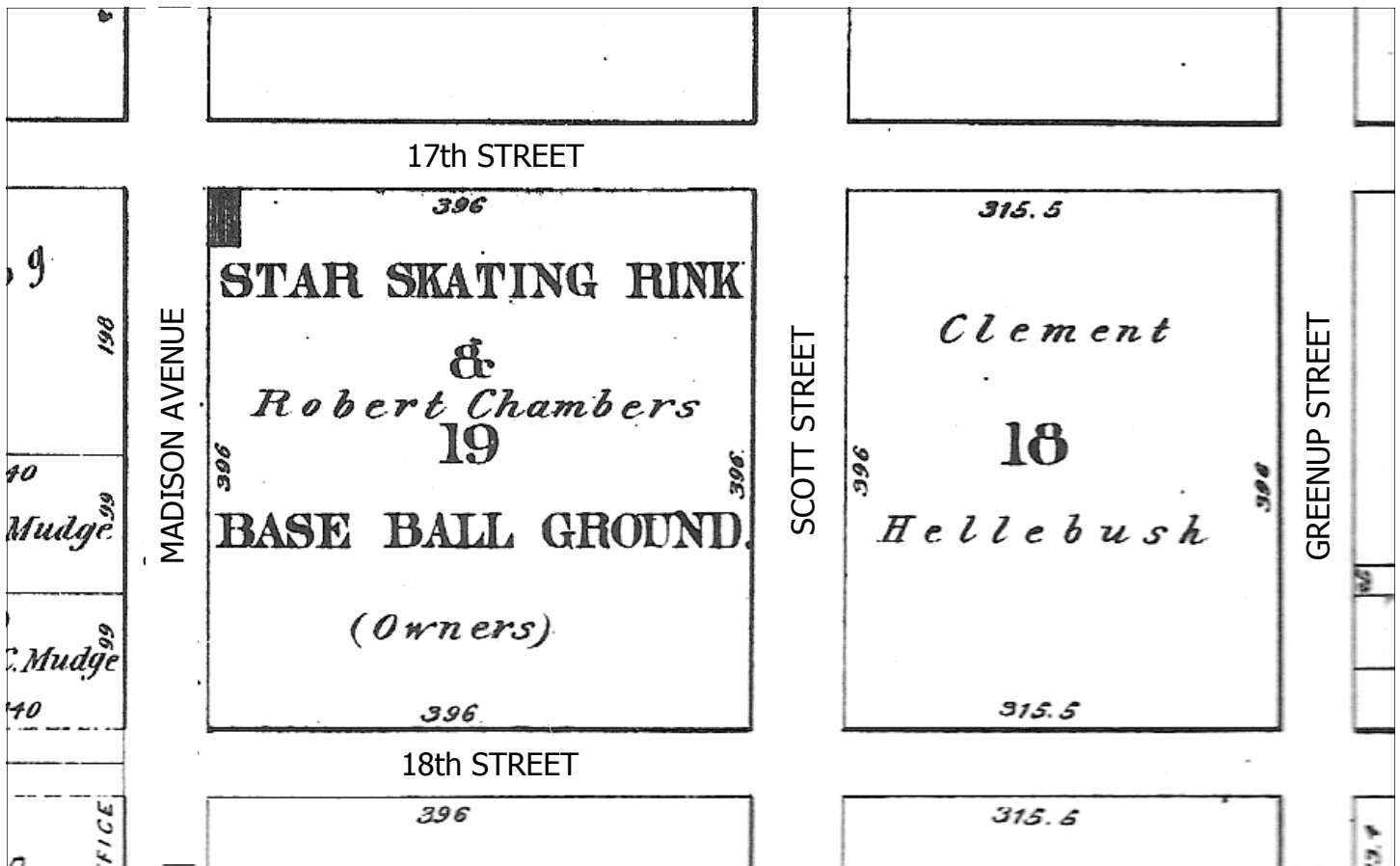
courtesy: Kentucky Historical Society

nearby Ludlow team. Each Stars' victory was declared suspect; each loss roundly mocked. Whether looked on with hatred or pride, the Covington Stars made a splash across the entire Kentucky region.⁴

Perhaps the Stars' most passionate fan and observer was the editor of the short-lived Covington newspaper called *The Ticket*. Frank M. Calkins was known as the "best-hated man" in Covington and the passion with which he sought to expose corruption in the city showed itself in his coverage of the Stars. Every edition of his paper included a section devoted to the town's beloved team, including not a few subtle jibes when Calkins felt the team could use improvement. But Calkins' love of the Stars did not only stem from a deep admiration for the game. He made no secret of the fact that he resented the monopoly that Cincinnati newspapers held over reporting in Northern Kentucky. That resentment fueled more than one taunting challenge issued to the Reds to join the Stars on the field of play. The Stars were a source of pride for northern Kentuckians often overlooked by a close vicinity to the much larger city across the river.⁵

Controversy

Unfortunately, the early success of the Stars would not last. After the team's much-lauded achievement of defeating the Red Stockings, the Stars began to decline. Their wins became less frequent and attendance of their games dropped. This turning point coincided with two particular scandals that stained the reputation of the Stars' players. The first occurred in September of 1875 when pitcher Joe Blong was accused and admitted to throwing a game while under the influence of alcohol. First removed as Captain of the team, Blong was eventually fired from the team and went on to finish his career with the St. Louis Brown Stockings. A second and more serious situation developed in October of that year. Cincinnati native and Stars' outfielder, W. T. Hanks was accused of raping a 14 year old girl named Katie Powell. Hanks himself admitted to seeing the girl the night of the alleged incident and claimed the matter was consensual. Despite claims otherwise by the family, Hanks was reinstated to the team less than a week after being suspended pending investigation. The Stars' individual players may have escaped these inci-



Area map of Covington showing the "Base Ball Grounds" at 17th and Madison. It seems they flooded the field in the winter to provide a skating rink thus having some income in the off season. Surely is something not done today! Notice the lot next to the field was owned by Clement Hellebusch, a wealthy jeweler whose brother was Bernard - the first organist & teacher at Mother of God Church (see *NKH*, vol I, #2).

dents relatively unscathed, but the team itself never gained the same level of success as they had in the first half of the 1875 season.⁶

The original Covington Stars baseball team folded in 1876 due to the creation of the National League (NL) that same year. One of the rules of the new league stated that none of its members could play a non-league team based within five miles of a NL team. This rule prevented the Stars from playing those games against nationally recognized teams that had brought them such popularity in the past. This first team dissolved in 1876, but another team using the Stars name was created only to fold once more in 1883. The second incarnation of the Stars joined the American Association when it formed in 1881, but could not form a proper team of nine players for the 1883 season. The popularity of the new NL teams grew too strong to support the fan interest in local independent teams. The Stars, like so many other

small-town teams of the 19th century, was lost in the development of modern commercial baseball.⁷

Endnotes

1. "Notice of Incorporation, Star Base-ball Club," *Covington Ticket*, June 22, 1875, 1. According to the Ticket, the names of the original corporation members are as follows: Smith N. Hawes, James B. Casey, William S. Grant, James P. Orr, Henry S. Percival and John A. Anderson.
2. John Thorne, *Baseball in the Garden of Eden: The Secret History of the Early Game* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2011), 151.
3. "Les Miserables. The Reds Razed by the Stars," *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*, September 12, 1875, 8.
4. "Base-ball. The Kentucky Championship-Covington Stars "Chicago" the Louis ville Eagles," *CincinnatiDaily Enquirer*, August 29, 1875, 8. "Base Ball. Boston Red Stockings vs. Covington Stars. One Solitary Twinkle For The Local Luminaries," *CincinnatiDaily Gazette*, August 16, 1875, 3. Various, *Ludlow Reporter*.
5. *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, February 22, 1879, 3. *Covington Ticket*, June 10, 1875, 3. "Points," *Covington Ticket*, August 12, 1875, 1.
6. "Baseball," *Covington Ticket*, September 21, 1875, 3. "The Hanks Rape Case-Son of a Prominent Cinti Merchant Accused of Rape in Covington," *Covington Ticket*, October 26, 1875, 3.
7. Greg Perkins, "Baseball, Early Professional," in *Northern Kentucky Encyclopedia*, ed. Paul A. Tenkotte and James C. Claypool

A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines.

This issue features:

The Covington Journal – April 1, 1879.

Local Matters

“The best fitting shoe and boot in town, made at No. 875 Banklick Street.”

“Unrivalled baking powder delights the cook. For sale only at No. 175 Pike Street”

“There will be services every evening this week at Fourth Street Christian Church, Rev. A. McLean officiating.”

“A telegram was received yesterday from Deputy U.S. Marshal S.P. Cochran, of Covington, who has been out in the mountain district of Kentucky looking for moonshiners, stating that he has fourteen prisoners, charged with illicit distilling. He has also destroyed numerous stills. He will arrive here today.”

“George H. Davison was last night elected Treasurer of the Home Security Building and Loan, and George Smith, one of the Directors. This Association is winding up its affairs, prior to dissolving.”

“Mr. Caleb Musser is in this city on a short sojourn from his residence of Brunswick, Missouri, where he is engaged in the practice of law.”

“Mrs. George F. Bugbee has her sister, a most charming and agreeable lady, Mrs. Stoel, of New Orleans, visiting her.”

“Wanted: A first-class girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook, cleaner, and ironer. Apply in person at 503 Philadelphia.”

“William Bunning, Agent. Practical Plumber. All types of plumbing. No. 38 Pike Street.”

Continued from page 9

(Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 2009), 63-64. “The City-Baseball Meeting in St. Louis,” *The Daily Commonwealth*, March 13, 1883, 2.

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“The City-Baseball Meeting in St. Louis.” *Daily Commonwealth* (Covington, KY), March 13, 1883.

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“Sports Comment.” *Lexington Herald* (Lexington, KY), March 8, 1913.

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Thorn, John. *Baseball in the Garden of Eden: Secrets of the Early Game*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2011.

About the author

Jennifer Lovelace was born in Paducah and spent most of her childhood in Falmouth, Kentucky. In May 2013, she will graduate from Northern Kentucky University with a masters in Public History. Currently, she is an intern at the Behringer-Crawford museum in Covington, Kentucky.

George Remus Lecture

On Sunday, **April 7** (2:00 p.m.) at the Behringer-Crawford Museum, Mark Plageman will give a powerpoint presentation on George Remus, “King of the Bootleggers” and accused murderer. The Ken Burns series on Prohibition and HBO's Boardwalk Empire have generated much interest in Remus, who spent his last years in Covington with his third wife Blanche Watson. He died in Covington and is buried in Falmouth, Kentucky.

The Remus legacy is very important. After Prohibition ended former associates concentrated on other vices in Northern Kentucky. Pete Schmidt developed the original Beverly Hills, the site of the fire in 1977. Mr. Plageman, Professor Emeritus at Miami University, played “cops and robbers with my cousins” on the Remus estate in Price Hill. He has lectured on “The Jazz Bird,” an historical fiction account of second wife, Imogene, who was murdered in Eden Park.

The program is **free for current members** of either the Behringer-Crawford Museum or the Kenton County Historical Society (or those who become new members). Otherwise, admission will be \$7 for adults, \$6 for seniors and \$4 for youngsters (up to age 17).

See: www.bcmuseum.org; or info@bcmuseum.org

Then and Now



Two views from the overlook in Devou Park in Covington.
Left image circa 1950 – note the piers for the Brent Spence Bridge at the far left.

Left photo courtesy Kenton County Public Library. Right photo courtesy Richard Cardosi.

Mystery Photo

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



ANSWER:

World War I Memorial overlooking the band shell in Devou Park.

photo courtesy Richard Cardosi

Kenton County Historical Society

March/April 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*

March 6, 1866: Berea College officially became integrated with the enrollment of three black girls as students.

March 16, 1916: The "State University in Lexington" officially became the University of Kentucky.

March 18, 1925: A series of tornadoes swept across the state causing millions in damages and killing 17.

March 25, 1809: George Rogers Clark, age 56, had his leg amputated.

March 26, 1918: A state flag for Kentucky was authorized by legislature.

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

"On This Day In Kentucky" — Robert Powell

20th Annual Northern Kentucky Regional History Day. Don't Miss It!

On Saturday, March 16, 2013, at Northern Kentucky University; the opening speaker, Dr. James C. Claypool, will present "Just Who Are Those Folks We Call Kentuckians?" Two sessions totaling 13 workshops will follow. From 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., local heritage organizations, several authors, the University Press of Kentucky and the Kentucky Historical Society will have display tables. There will be light refreshments. Registration will be \$8 at the door. To pre-register (\$6 per person) mail a check to Northern Kentucky History Day, C/O the Kenton County Historical Society, P O Box 641, Covington, KY 41012. (No tickets are mailed out; pre-registration will be verified at the door).

See: artscience.nku.edu/departments/hisgeo/projects/historyday.html

Two Headed Calf Awards

On Saturday, March 9th (6:00 to 9 p. m.) at Northern Kentucky University (Student Union Ballroom), the Behringer Crawford Museum will host its annual Two Headed Calf Awards Banquet. It will include cocktails, music, silent auction, dinner and ceremonies. Cost for this celebration/fundraiser is \$100 per ticket, \$800 for a table of eight (reservations: phone, credit cards or by sending a check).

Award winners this year are **Oakley and Eva Farris** ("Community"), **John Boh** ("History") and **T. W. Loring**, principal of Ockerman Elementary ("Education"). A charter member of the Kenton County Historical Society founded in 1977, John Boh has been an officer almost every year of its existence. He has been active with other organizations including the Historical Confederation of Kentucky – now the KMHA (a Kentucky Historical Society affiliate); since 1994 an organizer of the Northern Kentucky Regional History Day; and a longtime trustee of the Behringer Crawford Museum and the recent President. He contributes regularly to the KCHS membership newsletter, now the "Bulletin," and wrote over 20 articles for the *Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*. Friends and associates are invited to attend.

BCM Special Exhibits (dates)

"Harlan Hubbard: The Complexity of Simplicity," March 15th to May 5th;
"Northern Kentucky Music Legends," June 2nd to September 1st