



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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P.O. Box 641, Covington, Kentucky 41012-0641 (859) 431-2666

May / June

2007

I Bet You Didn't Know

Tidbits of Northern Kentucky History

Legend has it that in 1855, two officials working for the Covington and Lexington Railroad were operating a hand-car at sunrise through a stretch of track about seventeen miles south of Downtown Covington. The men were near the small village of Mullins Station, named for George H. Mullins, when they remarked on the incredible view in the early morning light.

Later, when the two men had to designate the location officially they simply wrote, "...where they have the wonderful morning view."

The post office, established in early 1855 as Mullins Station, was officially changed to Morningview on October 5, 1855 and the small town has carried the picturesque name ever since.

Kentucky Place Names, Robert M. Rennick

Upcoming Programs

Sunday May 20, 2007 2:00

This is the date for the next installment of the Northern Kentucky History, Art and Lecture Series, sponsored by the Friends of Baker-Hunt Art and Culture Center. The topic of this presentation will be "Roebing and Other Kentucky Bridges" with guest Rob Hans of the Kentucky Department of Highways. Doors open at 1PM with the lecture beginning at 2PM. The Baker-Hunt Center is located at 620 Greenup Street. You may contact them directly for further information at (859) 431-0020.

Thursday May 31, 2007 11:00 – 3:00

The Society, in conjunction with the Kenton County Public Library, will hold another photo scanning session. This time representatives will be at the new Durr branch in Independence. Please help us archive old historic or otherwise treasured photos by bringing in pictures you think we would like to have in our collection. We will scan them and return them to you while you wait. For larger collections (12 or more), please contact Ron Einhaus to schedule a private appointment (859) 291-7752.

Sunday June 10, 2007 2:00

The June presentation of the Northern Kentucky History, Art and Lecture Series will be "Murals On The River" with artist Robert Dafford. Dafford will discuss the many fabulous works of art recently painted on the floodwall along the Ohio River in Covington. Doors open at 1PM with the lecture beginning at 2PM. The Baker-Hunt Center is located at 620 Greenup Street. You may contact them directly for further information at (859) 431-0020.

Published bi-monthly by
The Kenton County Historical Society

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ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

John G. Carlisle School



John Griffin Carlisle
Courtesy the Kenton County Public Library

Covington's John G. Carlisle School, located near the intersection of Holman, Greer and Pike Streets, has a long history with the Covington Public School System. Though the building is brand new, schools in that neighborhood date back to the mid 1800s. Before we can discuss the school's history however, we must first learn about the man whose name appears on the fine institution.

John Griffin Carlisle, the Man

John G. Carlisle was born on September 5, 1834, in a log cabin in Key West, Kentucky, an area about fifteen miles south of Covington. At the time, the hamlet was part of Campbell County and is now in Kenton. As a reference, the spot would be near the intersection of Route 16 and Dixie Highway. It is

believed that the Carlisle cabin was located near the western end of what was then the Key West–Goshen Road, which today is Route 14 between Bracht and Piner.

John G. was the oldest of the eleven children born to Lillborn and Mary (Reynolds) Carlisle. According to an article by John Boh, his background has some similarity to popular heroes such as Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. His ancestors included Revolutionary War officers and Carlisle himself married the daughter of an officer who fought with Andrew Jackson.

John G. Carlisle was educated in the county school system, then left home at age sixteen to accept a teaching position with the Covington Public Schools. His teaching career lasted only five years. Carlisle then studied law under future Kentucky Governor John White Stevenson (1867-1871). He later became a law partner of William Goebel, Kentucky's assassinated governor (1900).

Carlisle ran for Senate in 1865. His Republican opponent collected the most votes but was disqualified. Carlisle won the second election. During his second term in the Senate, he resigned to campaign for the office of Lieutenant Governor where he served under Governor Leslie (1871-1875). In 1876 he was first elected to Congress and was re-elected for six terms.

By 1880, local opinion felt that Carlisle's popularity would make him a great Democratic presidential candidate, but Union Civil War General, Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated by the party. Political writers speculated that there were still too many hard feelings for a Southern to be seriously considered for the office of president. Carlisle was again considered for the presidential office in 1884, but the party passed him over for Grover Cleveland. In 1890, President Cleveland rewarded Carlisle's loyalty with the position of Secretary of the Treasury. In that

office (1893-1897) Carlisle was not able to solve all problems associated with currency regulations and recovery from the Panic of 1893 and the economic depression. According to Boh, "Cold hearted fiscal policy, seeming insensitivity to working people and support of the gold standard lost Carlisle support in his own party. Democrats splintered into factions and at the 1896 convention, nominated the Free-Silver advocate William Jennings Bryan. Back in Kentucky, because of Carlisle's loyalty to the gold standard, his popularity declined. At a scheduled speech in Covington's Odd Fellows Hall, a stacked crowd gave him a rough reception, throwing rotten eggs and chasing Carlisle from the stage. It was his last public speech in Covington. A year later, he retired from public life."

John G. Carlisle left Northern Kentucky in 1902. He died on July 31, 1910 in New York City. After a Washington D. C. funeral, his body was returned to Covington for burial in Linden Grove Cemetery, alongside his wife who had died just five years earlier. Through his marriage to Mary Jane Goodson in 1857, the couple had five children, all of whom died before the parents.

John G. Carlisle, the School

The history of John G. Carlisle School really begins around 1850. Covington, experiencing a steady growth in its population at the time, was in dire need of a school for the children living in the southern section of the city. The town's boundaries extended to nearly Fifteenth Street by then and First District School, located on Scott between Fifth and Sixth, had become overcrowded. A frame structure was built on Greer Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets and was named Second District School.

Within ten years, the city's public education system had grown to six schools. First District and Second District remained in place while Third District - located on Third Street near Philadelphia, Fourth District - located on Scott near Eleventh, Fifth District - located at Fourteenth and Banklick, and Sixth District - located between Fifteenth and Patton on Stevens (now Garrard) Street, were opened. Most of these early district schools were frame buildings such as store fronts and private homes—and were of-



Covington's Second District School
Courtesy the Kenton County Public Library

ten rented on a yearly basis. With regard to Second District, at least three different buildings held that name in the same Covington neighborhood around Pike, Holman, Greer and Banklick Streets.

At the time, public education did not generally extend beyond the eighth grade. In 1853, one room of the Fourth District School was renovated for use as a high school, the first public high school in the state. In 1872, the high school division had become overcrowded and a large brick building was constructed at Twelfth and Russell Streets which became Covington High School.

In 1912, two junior high school programs were added to the school system. One was housed in Fourth District School and the other was located inside Second District School. In 1919, Covington High School classes ended at the Twelfth and Russell location after the opening of a new high school building on the former estate of Daniel Holmes between Covington and Latonia. The old high school on Russell Street was razed.

The old school on Greer between Sixth and Seventh Streets continued to educate elementary through ninth grade and was known for many years as the Second District Elementary School and John G. Carlisle Junior High School. There were two principals and the schools were managed as two separate entities. In the 1930s, Covington was fortunate to



Top: Covington School Superintendent Glen O. Swing giving a speech at the dedication of John G. Carlisle School in 1937.



*Right top: The school as it appeared, circa 1938.
Right bottom: A scene inside the school's library, circa 1941.*

Courtesy the Kenton County Public Library

receive funds from the WPA (Works Progress Administration) for several construction projects after the Great Depression. First, Second, Third, and Fourth District Schools were to be replaced by modern structures. At Second District, the new building was to be built at the corner of Pike and Holman Streets and was also to be permanently renamed in honor of the former teacher and politician from Northern Kentucky.

In 1937, John G. Carlisle School was built for kindergarten through ninth grade. With an enrollment of 1,250 students, the school had 42 classrooms, large library, 800-seat auditorium, gymnasium, six industrial arts and home economics rooms, cafeteria, music department, print shop, and more. The facility was truly state of the art.

The junior high division remained at John G. Carlisle until 1971 when those students were transferred to the new Covington Junior High School, located in the old First District School. The elementary students from First District were sent to other elementary schools. John G. Carlisle has remained an elementary school ever since, though it later added kindergarten and preschool classes.

In the early 1990s, school administrators were looking at a fifty-year-old structure in need of much repair. They examined the options of remodeling the aging school or replacing the entire structure. After much thought, the decision was made to raze the old school and replace it with a new building of similar design. Some pieces of the old school were even saved and used in the façade of the new structure. The project, with a final cost of over \$6.3 million, was completed in the fall of 1994 with the official dedication being held on October 27, 1994. Today's John G. Carlisle School, pictured on the front of this issue, has an enrollment of about 280 students, preschool through fifth grade, housed in 20 classrooms.

Principals

Second District School	
1856-1860	E. B. Coon
1860-1861	John R. Ricke

1861-1866	H. G. Sargent
1866-1867	P. F. Yates
1867-1870	Sallie Magee
1870-1873	Mary R. Perrin
1873-1875	A. C. Culbertson
1875-1893	J. J. Nigman
1893-1914	E. W. Willis
1914-1922	A. C. Collins
1922-1935	Ella M. Hall
1935-1936	Ella Hall Haynes
1936-1943	Russell Clark
1943-1944	Herbert Tudor
1944-1967	Russell Clark
1967-1969	Richard Howard
1969-1971	Charles Massey

John G. Carlisle Elementary School

1971-1983	Thomas Mershon
1983-1984	Robert Crosset
1984-1998	Michael Ellis
1998-Present	Michael Earlywine

John G. Carlisle Junior High School

1914-1936	A. C. Collins
1936-1967	James Vert
1967-1969	Richard Keitel
1969-1971	Richard Howard

References:

John Griffin Carlisle, John H. Boh, *Northern Kentucky Heritage*, V. XII, # 1.
Echoes of the Past, History of the Covington Public Schools, Betty Nordheim
Partial Chronology of John Griffin Carlisle, Ewing O. Cossaboom.

Would You Like To Be Published In The KCHS Bulletin!

The Society is always looking for interesting Kenton County stories for its Bulletin. Email your article in

Microsoft Word format to:

nkyheritage.kchs@juno.com.

You can also send a copy by mail to:

P.O. Box 641, Covington, KY 41012-0641

Articles should have at least two references.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

When I was a little girl, I took piano lessons from Miss Angie Kinchelow who lived at 416 Garrard Street, I believe. We lived at 314, in a house built by my grandfather, Dr. J. T. Wallingford.

There was a huge photograph of Una Merkel on her piano, as she also took piano lessons from Miss Angie. I never learned to play as well as Una and heard about her all the time. The article on her in the previous *Bulletin* brought back a lot of memories!

Marjorie Wallingford Meanwell
Covington

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the wonderful article in your March/April newsletter (St. Ann Church) . We made copies to pass out to our parishioners.

There is one problem – the last paragraph. It is incorrect. The deteriorating school was the very first building built and had to be demolished for safety purposes. The newer school building is being rented by Children, Inc. for their preschool program and is flourishing. In recent years our membership has been growing and our financial situation is stable. The future of St. Ann is **not** doubtful.

We assume the author of this article is the same Jim Kelly who was once a parishioner but has been gone for many years. The office could not find anyone who had been interviewed recently, so we are not sure who supplied this incorrect information. We would appreciate a retraction and a re-statement with the correct facts.

Thank You,

Barbara Hehman, Secretary
St. Ann Church
1274 Parkway
Covington, KY

Bartlett Graves

An Excerpt From Jim Reis' — *Pieces Of The Past*

It is not unusual for a community to remember a pioneer by naming a street after him — two streets in his honor is rare. But then, Bartlett Graves was not a typical pioneer.

Graves was born in Louisa County, Virginia on November 22, 1766. His father and grandfather were both named Thomas. The elder came to Virginia from England and Bartlett's father was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, sometime before 1721. Bartlett received his unusual first name from his mother, Isabel Bartlett. She was born in Spotsylvania County in 1737 and was the daughter of William and Susanna Davis Bartlett. Thomas and Isabel Graves had at least nine children. In addition to Bartlett there was William, John, Rose (Randolph), Isabel (Hall), Ann (Hancock), Sally, Mary (Beeler), and Liddy. Isabel and Thomas moved their family to Kentucky in 1784 and settled near Bryant's Station, an early settlement on Elkhorn Creek near Lexington.

Bartlett Graves married three times. His first wife was Frances Lane, a woman from his native Louisa County, Virginia. They had three children: Henry, Bartlett, and Polly.

Sometime in the 1790s, Bartlett Graves moved his family to Northern Kentucky. Accounts say they traveled up the Kentucky River to what is now Carrollton and then up the Ohio River to Newport. Exactly what happened next is uncertain, but whatever the circumstances, Graves was settled in the area before 1797. In February of that year, he is listed as one of several men assigned to lay a new road between Newport and Wilmington. Wilmington was an early settlement on the western side of the Licking, across from the point where the road from Grant's Lick meets the Licking River. The area is near Kenton County's Morningview today.

During this time, Graves' wife, Frances died. He later married Kitty Patterson. They had no new children of their own.

During this time, about 1802, Bartlett explored the area around what is now known as Erlanger. He was elected a representative to the state legislature in 1805. By 1806, he was once again a widower. He later married Elizabeth (Betsy) Leathers, daughter of John Leathers.

In 1807, Graves purchased a tract of land near Erlanger from Thomas Carneal and built a home near what is now 215 Commonwealth. The home apparently had eight rooms, each with a considerable amount of space. That space was surely needed as the new couple had ten children: John, Milton, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin, Louisa (Dulaney), Clarissa (Winn), Araminta (Winn), Elizabeth (Bush), and Sarah.

Bartlett owned much land at various times in what is now Kenton and Campbell Counties. An 1807 deed refers to land along "Plumb" Creek which is likely Plum Creek in southern Campbell County and there are several references to land along "Crews" Creek which is apparently Cruises Creek in southern Kenton County.

Graves served as a witness to dozens of land sales, a bondsman on several marriages, and helped handle several estate transactions. He also served as Campbell County sheriff in 1814 and 1815.

In 1819, Graves built a house at what is now 125 Commonwealth Avenue and named the large brick structure "Walnut Grove." The driveway to the house is said to have come out to what is now 3414 Dixie Highway. Among Graves' neighbors was Thornton Timberlake, a native of Caroline County, Virginia. He settled in the area in the early 1800s and at one time owned thousands of acres of land on the southern side of what is today Dixie Highway. "Timberlake" is one of many names that described the area before developers and postal officials settled on the name "Erlanger" for the community.

Ritte's Corner

In 1840, Kenton County was carved out of Campbell County. In the Census of that year, Bartlett Graves and Thornton Timberlake were listed as living next to each other. Graves listed his occupation as agriculture. His household apparently included his wife, a daughter in her twenties, and about a dozen slaves. In the 1850 Census, Bartlett's son, Milton, was listed as head of household, apparently being in charge of the estate. Bartlett was listed as 83 years old and his wife was listed as 69.

Erlanger lost one of its best known citizens on December 28, 1857 with the passing of Thornton Timberlake. The *Covington Journal* described him as an intelligent, practical man who took a deep interest in world events. Within two weeks, Erlanger lost its other famous resident.

On January 15, 1858, the *Kentucky Weekly*, a Newport-based newspaper, reported that Bartlett Graves "died at his residence on the Lexington Pike (now Dixie Highway) seven or eight miles from Covington a day or two ago after a painful illness. He had resided in the counties of Kenton and Campbell for over 60 years. Before his sickness he was a hale, hearty old man. At one time he was high sheriff of this county."

In his will, Graves expressed a deep belief in God and in the hope he would dwell with God forever.

Graves widow died in 1867. An account described her as an excellent woman of sound judgment and fortitude. She took a direct hand in making clothing for everyone on the estate from wool and flax produced on the property.

"Walnut Grove" was sold to Dr. Benjamin Bedinger, who renamed the property "The Elms." Tragically, the house was destroyed by fire in 1895.

As a memory to Bartlett Graves, early pioneer of the area, two streets, Bartlett and Graves, were renamed in his honor. These streets run parallel to Commonwealth Avenue and lie just to the south of that major thoroughfare. Also, Elm Street takes its name from "The Elms," Bedinger's name for the property.

Many people pass through it everyday but wonder, why is Ritte's Corner called Ritte's Corner. In the heart of old Latonia, the well-known spot is located at the five-way intersection of Southern, Winston, and DeCoursey Avenues and has been known by that name since the late 1800s.

It all began around 1890 with the opening of the Weber Grocery and Saloon. Situated on the northeast corner of the intersection, Weber operated his business until about 1899 when Henry Ritte opened his saloon at the same location. The building, now 3634 DeCoursey, still stands today.

Henry and his brother, Walter Ritte, also owned a bowling alley, situated just to the north of the saloon. With the popularity of both the saloon and bowling alley, the busy corner quickly became the "place to be" in old Milldale — as the town was known at the time. It wasn't until 1896 that the city of Latonia was formed. Covington later annexed the town in 1909.

With the original Latonia Racetrack just a quarter mile south of the corner, there was always plenty of customers for the Ritte brothers at their businesses. The racetrack, situated at what is now the Value City Shopping Center, opened in June of 1883. The track was a huge success right from the start, bringing in over 8,000 people on opening day and crowds in excess of 15,000 on several occasions. In 1912, a long-shot named Wishing Ring won a race with odds at 941 to 1, which still ranks as the largest spread for a winning horse in the entire United States. The 1920s were the track's golden years but new ownership in the 1930s caused the track's demise. The track closed with little warning in 1939. In 1959, a new Latonia opened in Boone County and in 1986 the track was sold and renamed Turfway Park.

In the early 1900s the corner began growing very rapidly. In 1902, a hardware store and shoe store made their homes at the intersection. In 1904, the 1st National Bank of Latonia organized in the red,

Continued on the next page

Flemish-style building that still stands on the north-west corner of the intersection. Boeckley Pharmacy's first location was a rented store located on the spot where the new fountain now stands. The pharmacy later moved to a new structure on the eastern point of the five-way corner. The pharmacy is still in business, now at 3712 Winston, just south of the corner.

The current water feature was not the first to adorn the site. As a tribute to WWI soldiers, funds were solicited for the erection of a fountain to be placed in the middle of the intersection. A formal dedication took place in 1914, for the single-spiral, beacon-topped structure. It is said that local doctor, Fenton Adams, had a particularly rough time adjusting from his old horse and carriage to his new motorized vehicle. After he drove over the fountain for a second time, the monument was ordered removed by city officials, realizing its placement directly in the middle of the busy intersection was not completely thought out. Doctor Adams ran his practice from an office in the First National Bank Building.

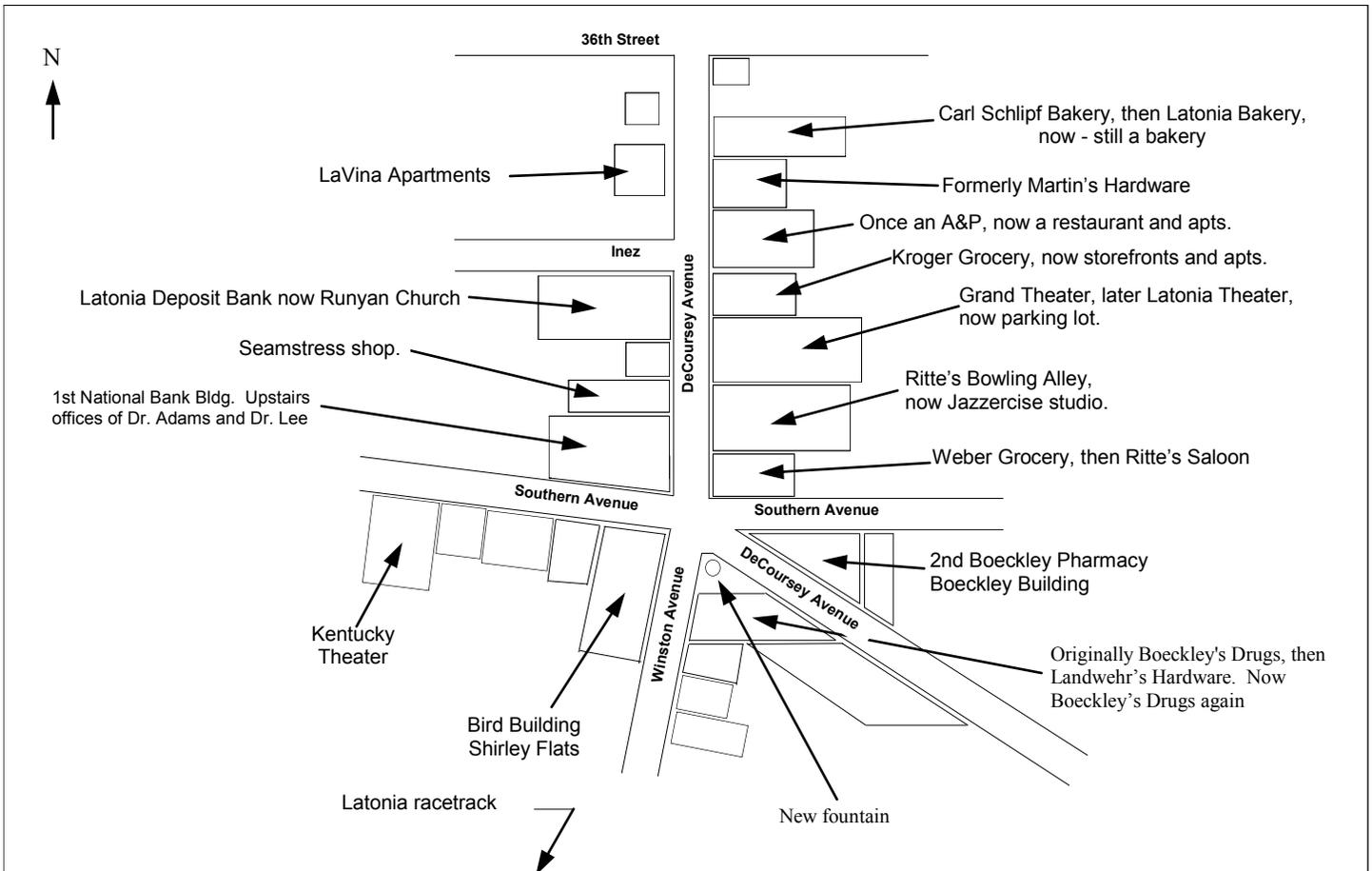
In 1927, the bowling alley was sold to Herman Mergard and W. E. Heckerman. Mergard was already running a very successful bowling alley at 7th and Madison in Covington.

Other popular businesses at or near the corner included a Kroger Grocery, the Grand and later the Latonia movie theaters, Carl Schlipf's then the Latonia Bakery, and a hardware store operated by the Martin family – who later developed Johnny's Toys.

The corner was placed on the Historic Register in 1987. In 2000, the present fountain was installed on the southern corner of the intersection, in honor of the area's 2000 men who fought in the Korean War.

References:
 Cincinnati Enquirer, September 5, 1976, Page B-1.
 Kentucky Enquirer, October 28, 2003, Page E-8
 Kentucky Post, January 4, 1927, Page 1.
 Kentucky Post, August 6, 1987, Page 2B.
 Kentucky Times-Star, September 4, 1902, Page 3.
 Kentucky Times-Star, September 10, 1914, Page 15.
 Kentucky Times-Star, July 8, 1916, Page 10.

Some past occupants of the various buildings at Latonia's Ritte's Corner



Teaching Little Fingers to Play

Millions of young musicians across the country and around the world started their early lessons with John S. Thompson's beginning piano technique book, *Teaching Little Fingers To Play*. Few, however, know that the series of books is published by Northern Kentucky's Willis Music Company.

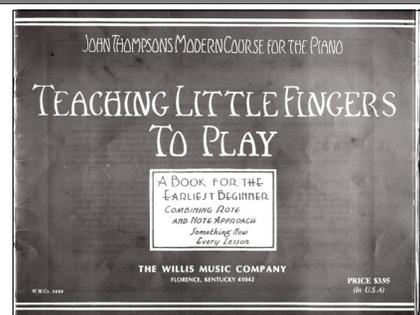
John Thompson was born on March 8, 1889, in Williamstown, Pennsylvania. He was considered a prodigy as a youth and was graduated from the Harrisburg Conservatory in Pennsylvania at the age of fourteen. Soon after graduation he appeared as a concert pianist in many of the principal cities of both America and Europe, where his brilliant playing received the highest praise of the public and press.

Thompson held an Honorary Doctor of Music Degree at Fellow of National College, Toronto, Canada, awarded for distinguished work in furthering musical education by means of his wonderful teaching materials. He was named director of the Piano Department at the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music, Department Head at the Kansas City Conservatory Faculty, and was Vice-President of the Leefson-Hille Conservatory in Philadelphia. He has appeared as soloist with the London Symphony, Boston Symphony, St. Louis Symphony, Philadelphia Orchestra, Verdi Italian Symphony, Kansas City Symphony and many other leading orchestras.

Thompson was widely known as a composer and his books for beginners and young pianists are known throughout the world. On many occasions, Willis Music has printed over a half-million copies of his books during a one-year period and have sold thousands of copies of individual sheet music bearing his name. In addition to his popularity in the United States, John Thompson's books and sheet music have been translated into nearly a dozen languages including French, Spanish and Japanese. Many of his best works has also been transcribed into Braille. In more recent years, the series has been expanded to include such titles as, *Teaching Little Fingers to Play Christmas*



Above is the updated version of Willis Music Company's "Teaching Little Fingers to Play". The cover of the old book, published from the 1920s, is shown on the right.



Favorites, Teaching Little fingers to Play Songs From Many Lands, Teaching Little Fingers to Play Recitals, and Teaching Little Fingers to Play Classics.

The original book hit the music stands in about 1920 and has been revised many times in its long history. Recently, local artist Nick Gressle, applied his magnificent talent to the series of books so they can better entertain still more generations. The updated look includes a more colorful cover, as well as new graphics throughout the book.

Nick was raised in Erlanger and attended Lloyd Memorial High School where he graduated in 1983. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree with emphasis in Graphic Design from NKU in 1988. Since then he has been involved in the brand identity business with such names as Proctor and Gamble and Hershey. He is currently a Senior Implementation Director for LPK in Cincinnati.

A Look Back at The Headlines

*An on-going feature reliving local headlines
from the Kentucky Post.*

This issue features: Monday July 17, 1922.

Increased Efficiency The Goal

Increased efficiency on the part of Covington police is predicted if the plans of J. Mason Howk, Commissioner of Public Safety, are endorsed by fellow commissioners. Howk plans to purchase three automobiles, completely equipped for police purposes, to enable patrolmen to cover more territory and to respond to any emergency where crimes are being committed. Equipping the machines with radio sets is also being considered. His plans would not abolish the current foot patrols.

Actors Injured

Three actors from Chicago, are recovering from effects of injuries sustained when their auto was side-swiped by another machine near Sandfordtown. The trio had just finished a week's engagement at Chester Park in Cincinnati and were motoring to Roanoke when the accident occurred. All were cut and bruised when thrown from the machine.

Finish Course

Annual commencement exercises were held in the Independence High School Auditorium following the close of training for Kenton County elementary school teachers. Festivities included addresses by W. P. King, Principal of the Kenton County Teachers Training School and C. A. Long, Superintendent of Independence High and Grade School.

Advertisement

Louis Marx & Bros. Furniture store, located at 516 Madison Avenue in Covington, offers:

8-piece dinning room suites —\$99.75,

Moth-proof cedar chests — \$18.75, and

100-piece gold trimmed dinnerware sets — \$19.95

Update on the History of Covington Book

Editors are busy reviewing the first three sections of the book. Deadline for submission of articles for the next section is July 1, 2007.

Please note there are still many topics unassigned at this time. If you are interested in writing, please let us know as soon as possible. If you have questions about the project or if you would like to offer your assistance, please contact the book committee at:

Email: covingtonhistorybook@fuse.net

Phone: Bob Webster — (859)363-0204

Recent History Awards

On March 3, 2007, the Annual Kentucky History Awards were given at a special banquet held at the Kentucky History Museum in Frankfort. Of the nearly fifty awards presented, four were received by local individuals and organizations.

An Award of Merit was given, under the Museum Exhibit category, to the Behringer-Crawford Museum for its wonderful presentation on local WWI veterans.

Under the heading of Publications—Newsletter or Journal, the Harrison County Historical Society received an Award of Merit for its monthly newsletter and the Kenton County Historical Society received a Certificate of Commendation for its *Bulletin*.

Finally, Robert Webster, member of the Kenton County Historical Society, received a Certificate of Commendation for the book he recently authored, *Northern Kentucky Fires—A Summary of the Most Memorable Fires of the Region*.

The awards were given by the Kentucky Historical Society, in conjunction with the Historical Confederation of Kentucky. Congratulations to all winners.

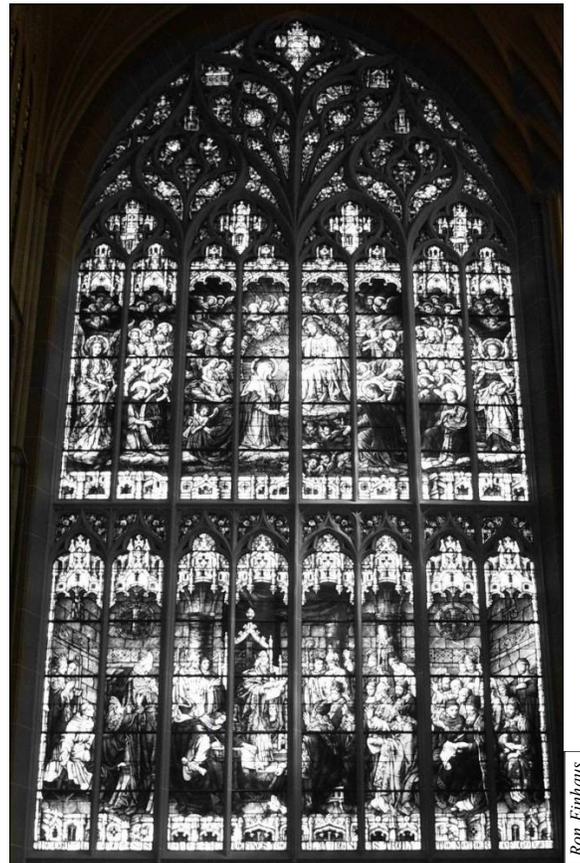
Then and Now



Covington's Madison Theater, shown on the left circa 1942 and on the right in 2006. It's history began in 1912 as the Kozy Theater and soon after the Lyric Theater. In 1927 it was sold to L. B. Wilson and his partners and renamed the L. B. Wilson. Sold again in 1942, the theater's name changed to the Madison. The Madison remains open today, not as a movie house but as a live-entertainment facility.

Mystery Photo

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



ANSWER:

North window of the Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption, Covington.

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Dedicated to preserving our heritage as the "Gateway to the South"

KENTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

May / June 2007



Feature Story:

John G. Carlisle School, Covington

Other Stories Inside:

Erlanger's Bartlett Graves

Ritte's Corner

"Teaching Little Fingers to Play"