



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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September / October

2016



Memories of Westside

Memories of Westside¹

Howard W. Boehmker²

Main Street in Covington, similar to so many Main Streets throughout the United States, was mistitled. In reality it became the “second” street of the city following Madison Avenue, the dominant area of trade and commerce. This insignificant statistic was certainly of little concern to the residents of the area who were totally pre-occupied with day-to-day survival. For every street must have a name and every U. S. community has a Main Street. But not many Main Streets have achieved the status to be designated a “Mainstrasse.” Danke. Bitte.³

The structures in the area have endured and it is safe to estimate that most predate 1900, for by that date, most building sites were complacently occupied. The neighborhood was a bustling area from 1900 to 1950, reaching its zenith between 1910 and 1930.

In 1865, at the end of the Civil War, the development of the neighborhood accelerated. At this stage, a scattering of large residences had been constructed on West Sixth Street, an impressive street having a park-like center median of grass, flowers, foot paths, benches and fountains. However, this open green look disappeared, [sic] giving way to the two and four story stick style [sic] structures that utilized every inch of space.⁴

The arrival of new immigrants from Germany and Ireland created a great demand for housing.⁵ The immigrants fashioned housing designed and built in the European tradition – sturdy, practical, austere-housing similar to that which they had left behind. Mainstrasse quickly became a high density area of the walking city and Main Street became the focal point for purchasing day to day necessities and for neighborhood communication.⁶

There was a scattering of other retail outlets from the Ohio River to Pike Street and from John-

ston Street west to Philadelphia Street, but Main Street predominated. The scene was set.⁷

The neighborhood almost instantaneously became a congested one. But then that was the key to it all – being able to walk to just about everything that was essential. Workers found jobs in nearby factories and shops or rode the streetcar to the numerous manufacturing plants in the basin area of Cincinnati. The streetcar fare to Cincinnati was five cents, and the pedestrian charge to cross the Suspension bridge was two cents. In some families, this three cent differential could affect the budget. Married women did not work outside the home; however, they performed unlimited function which would have qualified them for overtime pay any day of the week.

A typical day began with an early household call and a good “hot” breakfast. Dry packaged cereal was considered a luxury item and not “all that substantial.” But then, there was nothing unpleasant about bacon, eggs, biscuits, butter, jelly, coffee and milk. The father was off to work⁸ and children walked to school. The children walked home for lunch and then back to school for the afternoon classes.

The schools were never more than four blocks away and usually were Roman Catholic, since most of the newcomers to the area were of that faith. The Germans founded three parishes⁹ and the Irish established one – this supposedly necessary due to the difference in language and customs. However, as members of both backgrounds intermarried, it was not at all uncommon to have Schulzes, Burgers and Von Whoevers answering to the Hibernian call of St. Patrick’s.

The typical housewife usually carried out a daily routine starting the week with the Monday wash. Daily trips were necessary to the butcher shop,

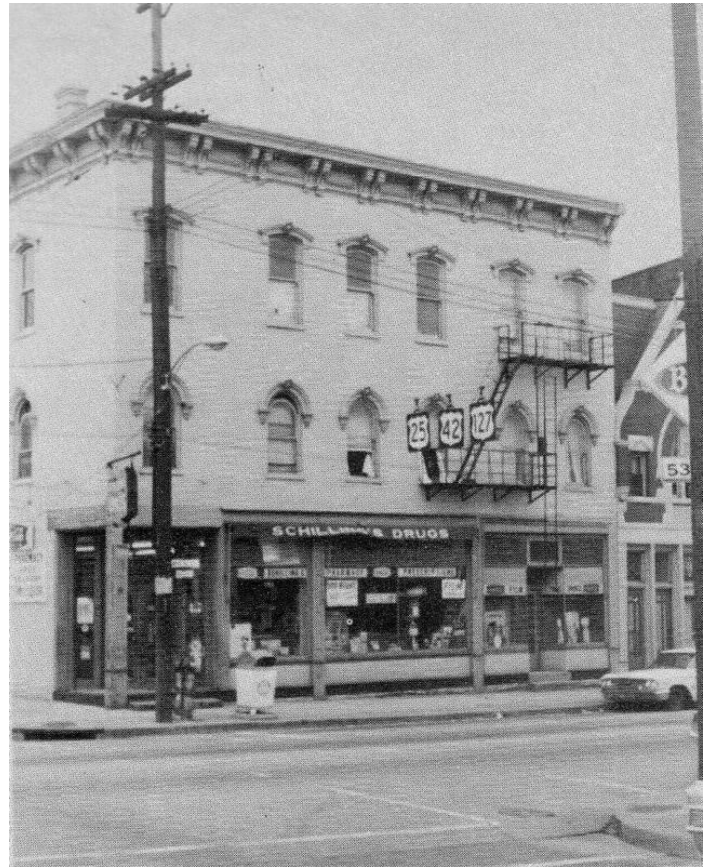
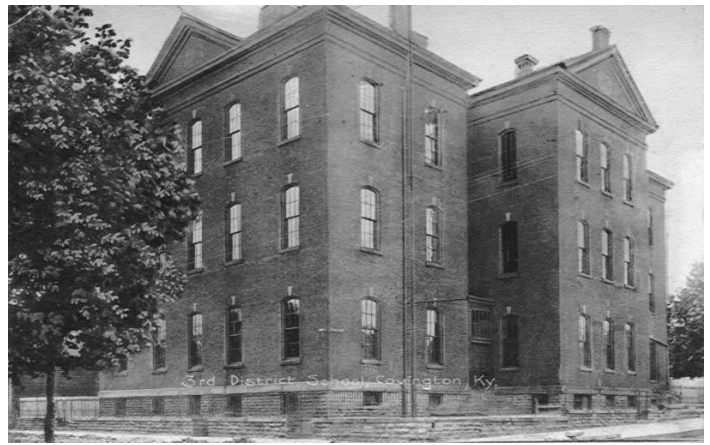
the grocer, the produce shop and sometimes the bakery.¹⁰ Each shop proudly specialized and did not encroach by trying to sell another product that did not “belong.” The pharmacy was a highly regarded establishment and transacted business exclusively in medically related items. The druggist was more often called “Doc.”

Few people had refrigerators and just about everyone had an icebox. The iceman made his daily rounds looking for the card placed in the window indicating the number of pounds of ice that the occupant needed. He was followed by numerous other daily deliveries and some “weekly” vendors. Quart bottles of chilled milk with creamy necks were delivered before dawn and the morning newspaper was usually there along with it. A retail meat merchant brought his truck through the neighborhood, a man who sharpened scissors and knives visited periodically, and a junk man with horse and wagon came by calling for “Rags – Ol’ Iron.”

The Sixth Street Market between Craig [Johnston a block over] and Philadelphia Streets operated twice weekly. Trucks and wagons berthed vertically and peddled seasonal fruits and vegetables. In the fall, the women bought large quantities of these items to can and bottle for winter supplies. Most women canned tomatoes, blended tasty relishes, and “put up” pickles. Sausage making for the winter was also popular. The sacks or skins could also be purchased along with meats and spices to stuff them.¹¹

Other vendors, such as the Hot Tamale and Roast Chestnut man were not so mobile. They positioned their carts at Sixth and Main or other busy streetcar stops throughout the city.¹²

Most housing units furnished the occupants with strictly basic living spaces – a large kitchen, dining room, bath and one or two bedrooms. In retrospect, the dining room was the most utilitarian room in the house. Dining room furniture: buffet, china cabinet, table and chairs, was both sturdy and durable. It had to be so, as it was in daily use for the evening meal, then usually followed by children doing their school “homework” or adults with a heated evening of card playing.



Top: Third District School, Fifth and Philadelphia Sts.
Bottom: Schilling's Drugs, formerly Piecks

Courtesy Kenton County Public Library

Card games were the prime “social” outlet, and families walked to the homes of friends and relatives for an evening of cards and refreshments: cold cuts, meats, cheese, pickles and pastries. Pinochle was a popular game of the time and humorously could be derived its name from the loud thumps the players made as they pounded their knuckles on the table with every important slam. It was very evident that

every household had to have a dining room and it had to last forever.

The neighborhood abounded in confectionaries ~ referred to as candy stores. The average price for candies was “a penny a piece.” Ice cream was sold by the scoop, either in a cone or, for larger amounts, scoops put into a container provided by the customer. The quality was genuine.

From the establishment of the neighborhood until 1919, there were numerous saloons throughout the area. Covington had four or five family operated breweries, and the residents of Mainstrasse certainly contributed their efforts to the continued success of this industry. The typical saloon was a man’s “haven.” Although some saloons provided a Ladies Sitting Room with a private entrance at the rear of

the building, only the more adventurous ladies frequented the premises.¹³ Saloons primarily dispensed draft beer, sold tobacco products, and often provided food free of charge. Saloons served as a meeting place for social clubs, athletic teams, and numerous other groups. And, of course, it was no problem whatsoever to get “a card game started.”

Prohibition altered the scene dramatically. Most saloons “aired themselves out” and became brightly painted confectionaries. Former saloon keepers had to adjust to the tolerant functions of children debating exactly which piece of penny candy to be selected or just what color scoop of ice cream looked the best. Meanwhile, homebrew was the popular beverage. Prohibition ended in 1932 but the saloons ended years before that date. The new era introduced the “bar” which later became known as a “restaurant”



Main Street Café, circa 1950
Courtesy Kenton County Public Library



or a “café.” The older saloon patrons had either died or purchases a “machine” (car) and drove off permanently to another neighborhood.¹⁴

This was also the beginning of the era during which the typical bar also featured a “handbook” – an operation permitting the patrons to make bets at all the important race tracks of the country.

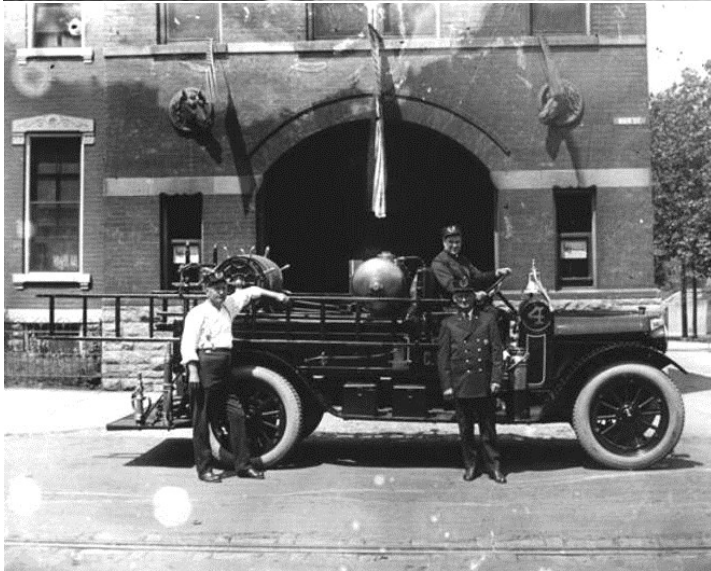
The bars were busy at day time but the practice of patrons in the evening was finished. There was an exception in the neighborhood at the southwest corner of Sixth and Main [northeast corner]. Throughout the period, Mr. and Mrs. Kern Aylward operated an Irish oriented café at this site. It was a popular shop [sic] for all age groups and every Monday night was “Entertainment Night.” Kern Aylward, formerly in vaudeville, arranged to provide “name talent” to stop by for a surprise visit and also served as Master of Ceremonies’ to introduce the neighborhood amateurs who usually sang songs every Monday. He was gracious to them all.¹⁵

St Patrick’s Day was the annual highlight of Kern Aylward’s. The parade from St. Pat’s church ended on the green sawdust of Sixth and Main. St. Pat’s (on Philadelphia at Elm) and Mr. and Mrs. Aylward have all passed away.



Top: Sebastian Lathe Shop, Third and Philadelphia Sts.
Bottom: German Evangelical Reformed Church,
Lockwood and Willard Sts.

Courtesy Kenton County Public Library



Top: Sixth Street Park, 1913
 Bottom: Fires Department #4, Main and Emma Sts.
Courtesy Kenton County Public Library

As the Depression years of the 1930s were winding down, people became somewhat more affluent. Owning an automobile became more commonplace and it became fashionable to utilize the automobile to the fullest. Sundays were reserved for a drive

to the suburbs, or the country, and more and more people began to spend time and money away from the neighborhood. The growing trend was to purchase property in the string of small communities along the Dixie Highway, where the houses had more space between them and, of course, a driveway and garage for the automobile.

Naturally, shopping patterns changed too. The Main Street merchants, the first to feel the effects of these changes, closed their shops and joined the exodus.

By 1960 the neighborhood had experienced a total change in atmosphere. A few “old timers” chose to remain, but generally the area evolved into a collection of rooming houses and small converted “apartments” with a generally transient atmosphere. The “togetherness” or walking neighborhood came undone.

Fortunately, the Mainstrasse [“Main Strasse German Village”] project to revive the dying neighborhood has become a reality. Individuals interested

in restoring the structures to the original single family concept have purchased homes in the area. New businesses are discreetly appearing ~ shops that specialize in the crafts and other artifacts.¹⁶

Endnotes

1. A reprint of "Mainstrasse/Main Street Covington KY," an essay by Howard W. Boehmker; taken from "Westside Covington," by John H. Boh and Howard W. Boehmker, the Cincinnati Historical Society, 1980; notes below by John Boh.

2. Born in the early 1920s, Howard W. Boehmker passed away in 1989 at age 66.

3. In the 1880s, the C & O Railroad created a sort of barrier at street level "separating" the Westend area from neighborhoods to the east by laying tracks northwards from the old Covington & Lexington RR terminus at Seventh and Pike streets across existing streets and sidewalks toward Cincinnati over a new C. & O. R. R. Bridge.

In the late 1920s (and 1930s) the C. & O. and L. & N. railroads reconstructed infrastructure, and freed streets and sidewalks from blockage by trains passing through - by elevating these tracks above ground level on enclosed embankments and on viaducts over streets and sidewalks which seemingly "walled in" Westside visually, with Main Street at its center.

4. More precisely, an 1851 Covington map shows factories and the like in operation in the Westend but not the antebellum residential structures known to exist. It shows the "Sixth St. Market Space" laid out from Johnston Street to Philadelphia Street surrounded by outlines of residential building lots. It shows both the names of developers of lots already laid out and of owners of still undeveloped nearby plots measured in acres - extending from the Original Town of Covington west beyond Willow Run Creek and from the Ohio River up to Linden Grove Cemetery, dedicated in 1843; Map of the City of Covington, "from actual survey," Rickey, Kennedy & Clark, 1851.

Covington neighborhoods also developed southward in a wide swath along the Licking River. From 1840 to 1900 except for two decades its population growth exceeded the national average; it peaked at 65,252 in the 1930 census; see a recent issue of *Northern Kentucky Heritage* magazine: Christopher Harris and Kevin Karp, "Westside: Covington's Unofficial Forgotten Community," NKH, Spring-Summer, 2016, Vol XXIII, No. 1, pp. 30-54.

As a Cincinnati suburb, Covington's (likewise Newport's) population grew significantly faster than Cincinnati's in each decade of the nineteenth century counting from 1840; see Paul Tenkotte, *Rival Cities to Suburbs: Covington and Newport, Kentucky, 1790-1890* (dissertation), U. C., 1989, Appendix A., p. 663.

5. BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS operated out of saloons and other meeting places. They provided opportunities for wage earners safety to accumulate capital for future construction or acquisition of homes and businesses.

One source said that the General Savings & Loan Assoc. was once "the longest running" in Kentucky lasting 110 years until a merger in the 1980s; see *Gateway City, Covington, Kentucky, 1815-2015*, Covington, Kentucky: Clerisy Press, 2015, pp. 187-189, 234-235

Found in Incorporation Book 1 (Covington courthouse) was the "General Building Association No 2" of Covington, Kentucky. Maybe: "Association No. 1" was unrecorded, or was recorded in the county seat of Independence. (Only in December 1876 did the Kenton County courthouse in Covington start recording incorporation documents.)

The wording for the General Building Assoc. No. 2 implies that this and other early savings and loans were envisioned to be short lived. No. 2 was to commence business July 8, 1881 when the first members started weekly payments and terminate when every shareholder had been paid off, but shall "*not continue longer than ten years.*"

Members paid one dollar admission per each share and one dollar weekly thereafter; at dissolution \$400 was to be paid to each member per share. Before dissolution members could be advanced \$400 per each share secured by mortgage on real estate and subject to 50 cents per week interest; after \$100 of the principal was paid back interest was to be reduced to 40 cents per week and so forth.

Incorporators were: F. H. Tieke, Charles F. Wurster, John Hempel, William Hillmann, Timothy Heineman, Ernest Regenthal, F. J. Pfluger, C. G. Stahl, G. H. Schleutker, William Deschler; Incorp. Book 1 pp 182-187, recorded July 9, 1881.

Henry Ruhe, Jacob Schaller, Bernard Gronotte, Charles L. Dengler "all of Kenton County Kentucky" in 1878 incorporated the German West-end Building Assoc. of Covington, Kentucky; members were to make weekly payments of one dollar per share to accumulate savings, earning a fair interest, for building or acquiring homesteads or establishing businesses; transactions continued *until the time of dissolution*; Incorp. Book 1, p. 69-73, recorded April 9, 1878.

Maybe the most "public" of them were the six (only six) "Building Associations" throughout Covington listed in the 1880-81 directory: The Cottage Building Assoc. which met every Saturday evening at the southwest corner of Fifth and Scott; the German Mutual Building Assoc. which met "every Friday" at Workman's Hall, 122 Pike.

"245 Pike Street" was the meeting place for four of the six: the Star Building Assoc., organized February 20, 1875, met every Saturday evening; the Algemeiner Building Assoc., organized April 23, 1875, met every Friday evening; the

Centennial Building & Loan Assoc., organized March 13, 1876, met every Monday evening; and the Pioneer Building Assoc., organized March 6, 1879, met every Thursday evening.

Citizens of much greater means incorporated in 1887 *another* "West End" Building & Loan Assoc. of Covington, Kentucky" to provide the opportunity for weekly contributions for capital accumulation to purchase or build or acquire a home or establish a business. Wording indicates well-to-do incorporators and businessmen as "\$25,000 of its stock shall be bonefide [sic] subscribed" beforehand; capital stock would not exceed \$2 million in shares of \$500 each.

Incorporators were W. E. Stewart, George A. Yates, T. J. Whittle, Charles H. Barr, Sr., James McCourt, P. Buckley, Otto Weidlich, Craig Fenley (M. D.), J. N. Eichelberger, C. Hering, Joseph F. Kennedy; Incorp. Book 2, pp. 402-405, recorded Oct. 1, 1887.

Among other factors, the building of electric streetcar lines in the 1890s advanced the growth of Covington neighborhoods and multiplied investment opportunities.

Just in the Westend were located six building associations in 1894: The Allgemeiner Building Assoc., organized April 23, 1875 (met every Friday evening) at 245 Pike; the Albeiter Bau & Leih Verein, organized July 1893 (every Wednesday evening) at 122 Pike; the Columbia Building Assoc., organized June 3 1884, (every Tuesday evening) at 653 Main; the Germania Building Assoc., organized April 17, 1882 (every Monday evening) at the northwest corner of Pike and Russell; the Latonia [sic] Bau Verein (every Wednesday evening) at the northeast corner of Pike and Greer; and the Star *Permanent* Loan & Building Assoc., organized June 4, 1887 (every Saturday evening) at 245 Pike.

From the late 1880s through the 1930s a total of about thirty building associations (or savings and loans) operated in the Westside, in the Madison Ave. corridor - and in neighborhoods such as: the Fifth District Building Assoc. (in Peaselsburg); the Burnett Perpetual Building & Loan Assoc. (East Side), and others with neighborhood titles like Forest Hills, Latonia, Lewisburg, Milldale and Rosedale.

Eight of the twenty-eight "Building Associations" in Covington by 1894 called themselves "perpetual," or "permanent."

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

The Western German Savings Bank in 1908 was incorporated "in the westside neighborhood," located at Pike and Ninth streets. The purpose of the "said corporation shall be to conduct a *combined commercial and Savings Bank* business as authorized by the laws of the State of Kentucky"; capital stock could be \$35,000. *98 shareholders, all of Covington, were listed in the incorporation document.*

Signatories were George T. Beach, Ben Bramlage, Louis Fritz, William Reidlin, Jr., Charles Hais, George C. Bilz, M.

J. Richmond, Charles Zimmer, Edward Zeisz, H. Thoman, Joseph Wisner; Incorp. Book 6, pp. 149-152, recorded Jan. 22, 1908.

Anti-German prejudice by 1918 was a prevailing sentiment and the Western German Savings Bank was renamed "Security Bank"; *Gateway City*, pp. 234-35. "The undersigned directors" representing "more than a majority of the directors of said bank" (December 29, 1917) were: Edward Zeiss, Henry Depenbrock, Charles Zimmer, H. Troje, B. Pohlmann, John N. Middendorf, J. R. B. Brinker, William Riedlin, Jr., George C. Bilz; Incorp. Book 7, pp 445, 446, recorded Dec. 31, 1917.

The Western German Savings Bank operated at Ninth and Pike street under President, Edward Zeisz, Vice-president William Reidlin, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer Edward Linnehan in 1910; so did the renamed Security Bank in 1918 - with the addition of an Assistant Secretary and Treasurer George J. Wieschhoerster. It still operated there in the 1980s.

The New Deal in the 1930s imposed a new Federal "system" while opening new avenues for expansion. Certain savings and loans were re-incorporated with "Federal" in their titles.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN

Still another "West End" Building Assoc. of Covington, Kentucky was incorporated in 1910 by Bernard Lemker, Edward Kelly, Joseph Wilbers, J. W. Strategier, *George Ellerhorst*, Emil Schmitt, Edward Lushbaugh, Henry Altermwehle and Henry Graue; Incorp. Book 6, pp 351-353, recorded March 28, 1910. The West End Building Assoc. operated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Philadelphia streets before moving to 621 Main around 1930.

Of particular interest is an ornate three story building at 701 Philadelphia built by Joseph Anthe in 1888. "Machinists" in the family lived there, presumably eventual owners of the Anthe Machine Works on Madison Ave. (operating "since 1897" according to a current store front message).

By 1910 *George Ellerhorst* was operating a saloon there (701 Philadelphia). Then Prohibition changed Ellerhorst's saloon into one of the many Covington "soft drink" stores. In 1938-39, with liquor sales once again legal, it was a "Café."

When the West End Building Assoc. in 1930 increased its capital stock ceiling from \$1.25 million to \$1.5 million divided into 6000 shares of \$250.00, directors were President J.W. Strategieier, Charles McDonald, Charles W. Goebel, Henry Graue, Wm. B. Thelen, Bernard Wenstrup Jr., B. Heile, Joseph Wilbers, John Wissmann and F. J. Kreinist; Incorp. Book 10, pp. 96, 97, recorded March 1, 1930.

The West End Building Assoc. in 1934 became the First Federal Savings & Loan under auspices of the Federal

Home Loan Bank; Incorp. Book 10, p. 570-756, recorded Aug. 31, 1934.

In 1994 First Federal of Northern Kentucky had ten locations with the office still at 501 Main. With bank consolidation by the end of the decade First Federal was no longer seen in the street directory.

Another long time Westend institution, the Columbia Building Assoc., organized in 1884, operated at 655 Main in 1912-13, at 701 Main Street in 1931-32, and 407 Pike Street by 1938-39 until recent years when a banking consolidation ended it.

6. From 1861 to 1907 a Market House on Sixth Street sheltered retail stalls (and briefly served as a temporary Civil War hospital). However, the Sixth Street Market House deteriorated and was torn down despite objections from butchers. John Boh, "Main Strasse German Village," *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 576, 577.

The twenty-four retail meat shops city-wide in 1928-29 included Elmer Finke, 824 Main; J. Herman Klatte, 707 Bakewell; and William Sauter, 422 West Sixth.

7. Of the some thirty-seven Shoe Repair shops listed city-wide for 1928-29 a half dozen were in the Westend. However, the seventeen Shoe Retailers were located on Madison, Pike, Winston in Latonia and a few other streets, none on Main Street or elsewhere in the Westend.

Covington in 1928-29 had over eighty Barber Shops, eighteen in the Westside. The twenty-five "Tailors-Merchant" citywide included Gust Marks (sic), 714 Main; Albert Wiechman, 258 West Seventh; and Willard Tailoring Co. northwest corner of Eighth and Willard.

8. Westend factories were located mainly near the river. Around Main Street. G. W. Ball made stoves and hollow ware in 1854 as the Covington Foundry and in the 1860s as the Kentucky Stove Works. German-born George H. Klaene helped organize the Star Foundry making all types and styles of stoves and ranges for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky markets. In 1880 the Kenton Iron Foundry & Railing Works cast grate bars and stove linings. Later, as the Martin foundry it cast grey iron and items like steel sewer lids. Machine shops like Sebastian Lathe also employed many..

In the 1880s there were labor difficulties at the Mitchell & Tranter Rolling Mill. 300 workers went on strike. The Republic Iron and Steel, the new ownership finally closed it and this "mill neighborhood" lost many jobs. E. O. Eschelby Co. at 409 West 6th Street appeared a final time in the 1956 directory, the last surviving tobacco "manufacturing" firm.

Started by Donald Morrison in 1953, the DC Morrison Co. is still operating in the old industrial section on Johnson Street at the Ohio River levee making machine tools for the three big automakers, jet engine manufactures and others

and "customized milling machines," Schauer speed lathes and its top sales item the Morrison keyseaters *Gateway City*, see chapter seven.

9. Presumably Mr. Boehmker was thinking of St. Aloysius located toward the middle of the Westend and Mother of God (Mutter Gottes) on the eastern periphery and St. John's close by but in the adjoining Lewisburg neighborhood.

10. Covington *seemed* to have a grocery on ever corner: in 1928-29 around 230!

Called "Grocery-Retail" They included the "chain stores" of the day scattered on city blocks, not spread to suburban sites: the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. had eleven, the Foltz Grocery & Baking Co., fourteen and the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., around thirty. In the Westend Foltz was at 801 Bakewell and 664 Pike; Kroger was at 643 Bakewell, 601 Main, 519 West Ninth and 226 West Third.

11. At the intersection of Sixth and Main in 1931-32 there was Pieck's Drug store, 529 Main; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 530 Main; the Kroger Grocery & Bakery, 601 Main; Courtney L. Day, 602 Main. In 1938-39 there was Pieck's Pharmacy, Sixth and Main; the Kern Aylward Café, 530 Main; the Kroger Grocery & Bakery, 601 Main (SWC); and John Pohlgeers bakery, 602 Main.

12. In 1905 "48" trees were planted. By 1914 Sixth Street had a water fountain; "Main Strasse German Village," *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 576, 577. Besides the park-like Sixth Street median, in 1909 the city acquired 15 acres for a public park from Arthur and Justus Goebel with the stipulation that it be named in honor of their brother William Goebel who was assassinated, and who died as Kentucky Governor, on February 3rd, 1900; *Gateway City*, pp. 95, 102.

13. In 1916-17 there were almost 200 saloons in Covington, including over thirty in the Westend.

14. The city directories seem to confirm Howard Boehmker's comments. In 1928-29 about 100 "Confectionary and Ice Cream" shops served Covington residents - almost twenty-five in the Westend and over forty-five "soft drink" stores, ten in the Westend. After Prohibition, numerous establishments by 1938 were "Cafés," including the Kern D. Aylward Café at 530 Main Street; there were no listings under "saloon" or "bar."

Of "taverns" in 1958: seven operated in the Westend, four on Main Street (including the Main Tavern, 701 Main), and elsewhere including the West Side Tavern at 701 Philadelphia.

Of the numerous "Restaurants" counted for Covington and vicinity in 1958 about twenty were in the Westend including five on Main Street. Six of these restaurants called themselves "cafes" and several called themselves "bars," like the Covington Bar at 501 Bakewell.

A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines.

This issue features:

The Cincinnati Post – April 13, 1872.

Among the Fine Bloods

“One day last week, by the kindness of Sam Moreland, one of the livery stable men of Covington, we were permitted to visit some of the fine residences along the Lexington Pike. The Lexington Pike, leading out of Covington, is a splendid road – better than most of our Ohio pikes, The country is rough for many miles, but the houses, with but few exceptions, are large, handsome structures with fine outbuildings, indicating prosperity and comfort.”

“The first town after leaving Covington is Florence, a description which our readers have already been favored with. Union is the next small village, a short distance below, where we found one object of our search, namely the farm, the stock, and the person of one Abe Stansifer. We lost no time in making a round of the stables, in which Abe claims to keep some of the finest horses in Kentucky. We were introduced to the young Hambletonian horse *Duke of Orange, Jr.*, a dark bay with three white feet. He is large-boned, but neatly and powerfully formed.”

“We next visited the farm of Dr. Lassing, a short distance up the road. He gave our party a cordial welcome, and showed us a collection of young colts of celebrated blood. He has a fine healthy place on a hill top that, with the pleasant company of the owner, is well worth going to see and enjoy.”

“On our homeward trip we stopped a short time at the home of William Timberlake, to see his celebrated Thoroughbred stallion *Hissford*, a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high. For beauty of form we have never seen his equal. He also showed us a beautiful filly that has taken the premium at every fair he has been exhibited for the past five years.”

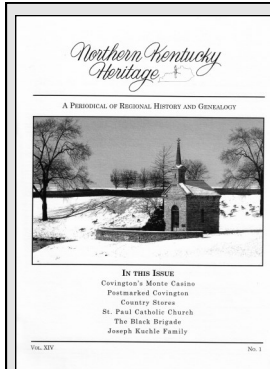
15. Kern Aylward opened his saloon at 530 Main Street a few months after the repeal of Prohibition, says a recent biography of songwriter Haven Gillespie, one of Aylward’s friends from the entertainment business.

Residing a couple blocks east on Montgomery Street, Gillespie frequented Aylward’s hangout. Gillespie at the piano played his favorite songs. Aylward a former vaudevillian and “plugger” of songs in New York and elsewhere sang along; William E. First, with Pasco E. First, *Drifting and Dreaming: the Story of Songwriter Haven Gillespie*, St. Petersburg, Florida, Seaside Publishing, Inc., 1998, p. 37

16. Covington in 1974 renamed an area along Sixth Street Steinfeld Park in honor of a resident family that had been collecting and repairing old toys for poor children. In 1975 the city designated Sixth Street and Main Street area blocks for “renewal,” now in the Main Strasse German village; *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 576, 577.

CORRECTION

Our “Then and Now” feature from the May/June 2003 issue of the Bulletin ran an image of members of the Coppin family in front of their first home at 214 West Fifth Street in Covington. However, we now learn the date of the image, as well as the name of the young girl in the photo is incorrect. The image is from 1875 and the small child is Eveline Coppin.



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Then and Now



Lookout House supper club, engulfed in flames in 1974.
Lookout Corporate Center now on the site.

photos courtesy Kenton County Public Library

Mystery Photo

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



ANSWER:

Replica of Christ's tomb at Covington's Garden of Hope, Edgecliff Road

Kenton County Historical Society

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I Bet You Didn't Know

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

September 1, 1905: Pittsburgh star, Honus Wagner, became the first major league player to allow his name on a Louisville Slugger bat.

September 4, 1864: The John Hunt Morgan was shot and killed by Union soldiers.

September 7, 1778: Shawnee Chief Blackfish and French Canadian Capt. de Quindre initiated a 10-day siege on Boonesborough.

September 13, 1845: The bodies of Daniel Boone, First citizen of Kentucky, and his wife, Rebecca, were brought from Missouri and reinterred at Frankfort Cemetery.

September 22, 1902: The first Kentucky State Fair opened at Louisville's Churchill Downs.

"On This Day In Kentucky" — Robert Powell

Programs and Notices

Annual Meeting and Special Program

An ANTIQUES FAIR will be held Saturday, October 1, from Noon to 3:00 PM in the Kenton County Public Library, Covington branch (corner of Fifth and Scott Streets). This program will be jointly sponsored by the Library (see library publicity) and the Kenton County Historical Society. Bring your antiques (small items only please) and have them appraised by experts. Free and open to the public.

The **Kenton County Historical Society MEMBERS' ANNUAL MEETING** is Saturday, October 1, 11:00 AM, in the Kenton County Public Library, Covington branch — just prior to the Antiques Fair. AGENDA items will include:

An election will take place for three officers and two directors whose terms expire in 2016 (the treasurer's current term ends in 2017). Nominations up to now include three current officers and two current directors: Robert Webster, President; Karl Lietzenmayer, Vice-president; John Boh, Secretary; Robert Rich, director; and Iris Spoor, director. ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS before the election will be very much welcomed.

A treasurer's report and other comments.

A vote on **KCHS bylaws amendments**.

Note to KCHS members about the proposed bylaws amendments:

Found inserted in this September/October 2016 membership Bulletin are proposed amendments to, and rewording of, the original bylaws of the Kenton County Historical Society. They were approved close to 40 years ago in 1977, and were amended from time to time. Nevertheless, they were still very difficult to adhere to. The old bylaws are very rigid and specific, requiring amendments for even small changes like annual dues, membership categories and times of meetings. On June 28 and on July 26, 2016 the board of directors of the Kenton County Historical Society reviewed these proposed new KCHS bylaws and hereby submits them to members for a vote of approval at the annual meeting October 1, 2016.

Cincinnati Civil War Round Table Lecture Series

September 15 – William S. Rosecrans and the Union Victory

David G. Moore, Washington, D.C.

October 20 – CSS Shenandoah: Last Confederate Commerce Raider

Richard Swigert, Hamilton CWRT

Drake Center, West Pavilion, 151 W. Galbraith Road, Cincinnati
Dinner: 6:00 to 7:15 p.m.; Meeting and Speaker: 7:15 to 8:30 p.m.

Dinner and lecture = \$20.00 per person

Lecture only—\$5.00 (reservations required in advance for the dinner, no reservations needed for the lecture)

Visit: www.cincinnatiwrt.org for additional information