



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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A Main Strasse Apartment/Parking Garage
Complex and its Predecessors

John Pollard Harrison

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John Boh

New Apartments in Main Strasse

The John R. Green school supply company property at 409-415 West Sixth Street has been sold and is the site of new apartments and a parking garage. Before John R. Green, the property had also been the location of two old-time manufacturers: The Overman & Schrader Cordage Company – for less than a decade, and the E. O. Eshelby Tobacco Company – for around fifty years.

In September 2016 was announced plans for a \$38 million investment on West Sixth Street. A developer was to build 177 luxury apartments, converting the John R. Green property into the “John R. Green Lofts.” The complex would be seven stories tall replacing the John R. Green warehouse and distribution structures. To ameliorate Main Strasse’s contentious parking problems, the bottom three stories would be a parking garage with designated spaces for residents, and others for the public. This property now extends from West Sixth to West Seventh Street and from the alley behind the Cock & Bull tavern (corner of Sixth and Main streets) to Bakewell Street.

While demolishing (July 2019) the spacious rear and side buildings, the contractor was leaving the historic building at the corner of the alley behind the Cock & Bull House and West Sixth Street. The historic four-story edifice facing West Sixth Street, with fifty-foot wrought iron storefront, would become retail and office space.¹

In Main Strasse, another major development in 2019 was under construction at 501 Main Street. It was to have a 314-space parking garage; fifteen studio apartments; 114 one-bedroom and sixty-one two-bedroom apartments; with a courtyard, swimming pool and fitness facilities, and over 4,000 square feet of ground level commercial space.²

Ropewalks and Factories

Old time ropewalks were common in Northern Kentucky cities along the Ohio River. Ropewalks were long rectangular structures serving as factories where laborers weaved rope along the length of the building. The 1876 Covington Business directory lists under ropewalks: L. H. Bracker, 23 Riddle (now West Ninth Street); John B. Freking, 829 Philadelphia; William Grube, and John B. Reckers, both companies near Linden Grove Cemetery; and Frank Vonderheide, 19 Riddle. The Covington atlas of 1877 confirms ropewalk locations on Riddle Street, Philadelphia Street, and along the southern border of Linden Grove Cemetery.³

Led by Newport’s founder, James Taylor, investors in the 1830s developed the Newport Manufacturing Company that included a ropewalk that might consume 200 tons of hemp annually; a factory manufacturing bagging and rope for baling cotton; and other cordage.⁴ In Covington, Thomas Bakewell, once also a steamboat builder, set up a factory for making bagging sold in the cotton growing South for baling material. Indeed, such factories once made hemp bagging and rope for transporting southern cotton in 400 lb. bales wrapped in six yards of hemp burlap and tied with 6 ropes.⁵ Located across the Ohio River from the Fulton shipyards, nearby Dayton, Kentucky, in the mid-1800s, had nine ropewalks supplying steamboat and other consumers. Cincinnati, the Queen City, was then a national center of steamboat commerce and provided very many business opportunities for Northern Kentucky cities.⁶

The Overman & Schrader Cordage Company

By 1882, the John Overman and Charles Schrader Company had taken over the ropewalk operated by L. H. Bracker at 23 Riddle Street. They

manufactured ropes and cordage at this same address. Overman lived in Covington. Schrader, who became President, lived in Cincinnati.⁷ Incorporation papers for the Overman-Schrader Cordage Co. were filed in 1895. It would manufacture all kinds of twine and cordages, buy and sell the same and other materials, and would be general dealers. Stock shares offered totaled \$100,000, or 100 shares worth \$100 each.⁸

Overman & Schrader relocated from Riddle Street to West Sixth Street in the 1890s.⁹ Leaving Covington, however, had been a consideration by 1899, as the company needed more space for mechanization and a larger work force. But, the company remained in Covington, purchasing a plant on Sixteenth and Russell streets from the Davis & Egan Machine Tool Company. It could provide enough space for company machinery and for employment of about 400. For shipping, a railroad siding “switch” ran directly into the building.”¹⁰

The company grew large in Covington but was short lived. A decade later about 400 men and boys in the soft fiber department were laid off after a steam plant breakdown. The company was by then apparently employing nearly a thousand men and boys. The newspaper defended the company, recalling that during the recent financial panic and hard times, unlike other companies, not a man was laid off by Overman & Schrader. The steam plant breakdown being the specific cause of the layoff gave hope to the workers for re-employment soon.¹¹

The company in August 1909 asked city council for a tax exemption for a period of five years on \$10,000 worth of machinery and \$8000 worth of raw material. Making the request more amenable, the spokesman told the council that the company was going to branch out and would manufacture a new hard fiber rope and about 150 persons and their families would even relocate to Covington for employment from Xenia and Dayton, Ohio, and other cities.¹²

But the optimism did not last. The company apparently developed irreparable financial difficulties. In 1912, the Overman & Schrader Cordage Company property was deeded to Charles C. Chase, Receiver, as provided by civil court action, in consideration

of \$61,000. With a background in banking, Charles C. Chase, of 500 Garrard Street, was president of Overman & Schrader already by 1910.¹³ Other executives then were C. E. Page, Vice-president; Charles Schrader (former President), Secretary and General Manager; William W. Ransom. Treasurer; and Louis Levermann, Superintendent. One last time the Covington street directory described it as manufacturers of twines, cord and ropes, with mills on Russell, Sixteenth and Banklick streets.¹⁴ By 1914-15, the city directory no longer listed the large but short-lived Overman & Schrader Company.

The E.O. Eshelby Manufacturing Co.

After the Overman & Schrader Cordage Co. property was deeded to Charles C. Chase, Receiver, Chase the same year deeded it to George Stugard and wife.¹⁵ The Stugards immediately transferred it to E. O. Eshelby and heirs for \$1.00 and other considerations.¹⁶ The Stugards seemed to be transferring only a portion of the property finally acquired in total by the Eshelby Tobacco Co. Edwin O. Eshelby in the 1890s founded a chewing tobacco manufacturing plant.¹⁷ Elsewhere, it was also described as a leaf (trader) and smoking tobacco company. The Eshelby Tobacco Company operated on West Sixth Street for around fifty years.

Getting Cincinnati warehouses to move across the bridge was an aim of the Covington Business Men’s Club in 1903.¹⁸ The Eshelby plant was first located in Newport at Third and Isabella streets and listed under “Tobacco Manufacturers” in the 1900-1901 Newport business directory.¹⁹ From Newport, in 1903 it moved to Covington. Preparing to employ nearly 100 it renovated the four-story building at 409 West Sixth Street.²⁰ Acquisitions of property by Eshelby on West Sixth Street were recorded in the courthouse at different times. The deed record in 1956 described it as four tracts.²¹

In United State vs. The American Tobacco Company, one of the two first witnesses called in early 1908, during a probe in New York of the business methods used by the so called “Tobacco Trust,” was E. O. Eshelby. Also called was Anthony McAndrews, Vice-President of the American Tobacco Cutters Union and Secretary of the local union.²²

The era of the terroristic Night Riders protesting the existing monopolized tobacco market is well known in Kentucky tobacco history. A big fire in Covington (Fourth Street at Bakewell) on March 26, 1908 destroyed the T. S. Hamilton tobacco warehouse, several nearby residences, and other property.²³ Legal action helped end Night Riders' violence. Night Riders became liable to pay compensatory damages, and regarding the Tobacco Trust, Federal Courts finally declared that tobacco price fixing violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.²⁴

Anti-trust forces partitioned the industry leaving the Big Four to survive and compete. R. J. Reynolds became known for its blended cigarettes with the brand name "Camel"; the American Tobacco for "Lucky Strike"; Leggett and Myers for "Chesterfield"; and the Lorillard company offered a brand that mostly failed. Blended cigarettes became the heart the 20th century tobacco industry.

Covington's tobacco manufacturing business was estimated at \$1.2 million by 1919, but once very popular chewing tobacco was being replaced by cigarettes. Manufacturing cigarettes by machine was developed in decades before World War I. Distributing machine-made cigarettes to thousands of World War I era soldiers made smoking the more common habit of a whole generation of young men. The city street directory in 1920 listed Covington's largest tobacco manufacturers, Lovell & Buffington Company on Scott Street, I. L. Walker at 14 West Eighth and E. O. Eshelby.²⁵ Lovell & Buffington production terminated in the late 1920s. Its two huge factory buildings in the 200 block of Scott Street were soon occupied by other business.²⁶ The last appearance of the I. L. Walker was in the 1943 city directory.

Room 214 of the Commercial Tribune Building at 528 Walnut Street in Cincinnati was the office of President E. O. Eshelby and the tobacco company in 1918.²⁷ An image of an advertising sign was found on a website for "Middy Cigar Clippings." Apparently, cigar clippings were once promoted as a preferred ingredient in chewing tobacco. Before 1920, Eshelby, like another company in St Louis, advertised this ingredient in its "Middies" brand with a midshipmen Navy image. It came with a coupon and the chewing tobacco was Union Made.²⁸



Advertising sign for Middy Cigar Clippings

courtesy the author

The death of Edwin Eshelby came around 1918. His Will named his wife Fanny executor. Later, Fanny's Will left the property in trust to their children James, Isabella, Sara, and May Eshelby Jennings. May Eshelby Jennings sold her interest in the tobacco company to her brother James, and his other sister died leaving the property also to him.²⁹ In 1924, the *Enquirer* reported that the James Eshelby family memorialized E. O. Eshelby, newspaper publisher and businessman, with a \$100 gift to a charity.³⁰

Son James Eshelby lived in Cincinnati and was most probably the last manager of the company. In 1950 a company ad announced the need for a tobacco packer.³² The E. O. Eshelby Co. at 409-415 West 6th Street appeared a final time in the 1956 city street directory, the last manufacturer from Covington's tobacco industry era. The sale of the property to John R. and Mary Green for \$1.00 and other considerations was recorded in 1956.³³

Edwin O. Eshelby
Politician and Newspaper Publisher

He maybe was not a “Renaissance man,” but Edwin O. Eshelby was much more than a chewing tobacco company executive. In 1883, Republican L. L. Sadler was nominated for Mayor and Republican E. O. Eshelby for Comptroller of Cincinnati municipal government.³⁴ According to Zane Miller in his *Boss Cox’s Cincinnati: Urban Politics in the Progressive Era*, Eschelby was a player in the political factionalism during the career of George B. (“Boss”) Cox in Cincinnati. One of those who had refused to support Cox in the fall of 1888 was City Comptroller E. O. Eshelby, a businessman and former president of the exclusively Hilltop Lincoln club. Cox, in turn, announced that he would oppose re-nominating Eshelby because of party irregularity and Eshelby fought back.³⁵ Eshelby was also a newspaperman. As seen in the masthead, he was president of the Commercial Tribune Company, publisher of that Cincinnati newspaper.³⁶

John R. Green Company

From a rented space, the John R. Green Co. moved in the late 1950s to Main Strasse with fewer than ten full time employees. When it celebrated fifty years in 2001, it employed about forty.³⁷ It sold materials of all sorts as needed by schools, and to other distributors. John R. Green died in 1988, his wife, Mary Tenhundfeld Green of Lakeside Park, in 1992 at age 81. She was a cofounder and the original bookkeeper and secretary of this family company. She was buried in St. Mary’s Cemetery, Ft. Mitchell.³⁸

A zoning change in 1985 to allow construction of a two-story addition to John R. Green’s was approved. Planners saw the company as an important anchor store for Covington’s Main-Strasse area. The main objection from local residents and business people was, of course, that it would add to the parking problem.³⁹

In 1989, the *Kentucky Post* reported the company had plans for a new division. The expansion was associated with a new division called the Business Interiors Group headed by experienced outside executive leadership dedicated to the logistics of office de-

sign, delivery, and installation services. It was part of a \$1.23 million project expanding the warehouse, increasing dock space with a computer and with automated storage rack that responds to an employee’s packing request. The company wanted to become more efficient by reorganizing and automating the handling of its current 20,000 products in five different levels of an old tobacco warehouse.⁴⁰

Seventy-five per cent of customers in 2003 were schools and other youth-oriented organizations. Under third-generation owner Tom Green, it employed thirty-five full time and fifteen to twenty more during the summer for back-to-school sales.⁴¹

An investment group that included city commissioner Alex Edmundson in October 2003 had planned to buy two buildings on Sixth Street behind the Cock & Bull, a portion of John R. Green property. The group would develop spaces for condominiums, office and possibly a restaurant. A second buyer reportedly would buy the 25,000 square foot warehouse. At this time, Covington was also suing John R. Green in eminent domain litigation over deteriorating buildings owned by John R. Green on Seventh Street behind the warehouse. The company apparently hoped to tear them down for additional dock loading space. But also, according to Jack Green, by this time his company might move to more than one location. The store, warehouse, and office, he claimed, “no longer needed to be at the same place.” Obviously, the sales to the investor group and the second buyer fell through.⁴²

In 2007 teachers, schools, parents, early learning and daycare centers were purchasing any one of some 12,000 items from a 600-page catalogue. Around 7,000 of them were displayed on the company website. With wider internet sales and new customer contacts, Tom Green was then envisioning fifteen percent annual sales growth by increasing sales in core states from Kentucky to North Dakota, along with increasing business with schools in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For Tom Green, the months leading up to Christmas were always quite exciting.⁴³

The John R. Green business was acquired in 2016 by the Kurtz Bros, another regional school sup-

plier (in business for 122 years). By then, the John R. Green Co. was selling furniture and school supplies in over a dozen states. John R. Green's Midwest territory was to be combined with Kurtz's Mid-Atlantic territory. Kurtz was to keep the John R. Green brand. Tom Green was then described as co-owner of the Group Enterprises, a Holding Co. He noted the company's current emphasis on providing school supplies for early childhood education.⁴⁴ The sale of the company's real estate then also transpired where apartments and a parking garage would be built.

Endnotes

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5. John Boh, "Thomas Woodhouse Bakewell, a Covington Developer," Kenton County Historical Society Review (membership newsletter), June 1992
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12. "Ask Council to Exempt Cordage Co.," KP, Aug. 29, 1909, p. 2
13. DB 146, p. 35, June 27, 1912; 1910 Covington city directory
14. 1912-13 Covington street directory.
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17. John Caldwell, "Tobacco," CE, Dec. 11, 1955, p. 168
18. The Covington Business Men's Club...to Induce Tobacco Warehouse Men to Come Here," KP, March 7, 1903, p. 1
19. 1900-1901 Newport business directory: E. O. Eshelby, President; W. W. Peabody, Vice-president; H. G. Skiff, Secretary; Samuel Bailey, Treasurer; Eshelby the only company listed under "Tobacco Manufacturers"; under "Tobacco Warehouses" was T. S. Hamilton and Co. also at Third and Isabella in Newport (also a Covington company); the directory listed over twenty "Cigar Manufacturers" and the same under "Cigars and Tobacco Manufacturers."
20. "Another Tobacco Factory," KP, April 11, 1903, p. 3; Another Industry to Locate," KP, April 17, 1903, p. 1; John Boh, "Covington - When the Tobacco Industry Was Big," Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society, September/October 2010
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Above

Two views of the John R. Green property during demolition for the upcoming condo/parking garage project

courtesy the author

Jessie Firth

Ann Hicks -- from the Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky

Jessie Edith Riddell Firth (1864-1950) was born in Louisville, Kentucky and died in Covington. Civic-minded, she was the first woman to run for public office in Kenton County, and was also a leader in the women's suffrage and temperance movements.

She married Charles F. Firth, a railroad freight agent. By 1913, she was elected second vice-president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association; her election was an honor for both Firth and Kenton County. Other counties had more members, but Kenton County was recognized for its "earned effort to arouse the sympathies of the people."

Firth served as a chairwoman of the association's state convention in 1919. The Kentucky Equal Rights Association created the Covington Protective League in 1919. Firth was in charge of the league's distribution program and the "barefoot campaign" to help Covington children who were going barefoot in the summer. When the Kentucky Equal Rights Association

was recognized and became the League of Women Voters, Firth was secretary of the state organization and president in Kenton County.

Firth received the Republican nomination for state representative from the 64th legislative district in 1923. In announcing her candidacy, she said she wanted better schools and roads. Furthermore, she pointed out: I believe in honesty and economy in public affairs. I pledge, if elected, to render a full day's work for a full day's pay." She lost the election to Democrat John L. Cushing, although it was said that she "ran far ahead of her ticket."

In 1930, Firth was elected president of the Covington Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A writer and painter, she served as social editor of the *Kentucky Times-Star* for some 18 years. She was a member of the First United Methodist Church. She died at her home at 911 Scott Street in Covington, and was buried in Highland Cemetery in Fort Mitchell.

Continued from page 6

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30. CE, April 1, 1924, p. 13

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John Pollard Harrison

John Boh

Culture and history were brought to Covington, Kentucky by John Pollard Harrison (1829-1908). *The Ticket* newspaper editorialized on December 29, 1872: "Our readers will be gratified to learn that John P. Harrison, Esq., will, on Friday evening next, repeat his excellent lecture upon Shakespeare's Ophelia, in compliance with the requests of several leading gentlemen of this city."¹ America's centennial anniversary year was 1876, and Harrison, on July 8, read a paper on the early history of Covington before the Pioneer Association of Covington.

John Pollard Harrison was born in Louisville. His father, Dr. John P. Harrison, was once dean of the faculty of the Ohio Medical College. His grandfather was Major John Harrison. His great-grandfather was Charles Harrison, brother of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States. His great-great grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.² Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third president of the United States (1889 to 1893), was the grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth president.³

Kenton County Court Judge

The 1855 Covington city directory listed Harrison, less than 30 years old, as an attorney, with his office at 26 West Sixth Street, while boarding at 127 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati; in 1860 an attorney and magistrate at the southeast corner of Fifth and Madison, Covington; in 1866-67 at the southeast corner of Fifth and Madison, with his residence now in Covington on the north side of Fifth between Scott and Madison.

He was active in Democratic Party politics. In the midst of the Civil War (February 16, 1863) John W. Leathers was appointed chair, with John B. Casey and Harrison secretaries, of the Kenton County Democratic Party that officially endorsed resolutions in Frankfort calling for a convention to nominate state-

wide candidates for the August election. The resolution condemned the existing War as a violation of the Constitution and a bigger threat to the Union.⁴ This was four months after the Battle of Perryville (October 8, 1862), the culmination of a failed Confederate effort to reestablish itself in Kentucky, and maybe even capture Cincinnati through Northern Kentucky.⁵ It maybe was an opportune time for local leaders to support a ceasefire and attempted armistice that, they envisioned, might keep the Union together (but also retain slavery).

After the Civil War, anger and resentment festered among many Kentuckians over incidents of intimidation, the arresting of white citizens, the shielding and encouragement of escaping slaves by military authorities during the Union military occupation - and then the abolition of slavery in Kentucky by the Thirteenth Amendment. This was despite Kentucky's early proclamation of Neutrality and strong support for the Union throughout the War.

But Kentucky would find itself celebrating Union victory. In September 1866, after city council adjourned, County Court Judge Harrison chaired a meeting of Covington citizens at the courthouse. A committee of three drafted resolutions, or a "report," adopted unanimously. Over a year after President Lincoln's assassination, President Andrew Johnson, Secretary of State Seward, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and other officials were to visit Cincinnati. Therefore, Covington City Council had invited them across the river. The citizens resolved to endorse the invitation and "do most heartily and univocally approve of and endorse the policy of the restoration of the President of the United State," that this reflected the sentiments of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, "with hardly a dissenting vote." A committee of thirty-six leading citizens acting "in unison with the city council committee" and committee of arrangements would "wait on President Johnson" and present a cordial invitation to visit the soil of Old

Kentucky.” The report in the newspaper of the hopeful preparations was signed by John P. Harrison, President, and John Todd, Secretary.⁶

According to Wiggins’ “*History of Covington*,” Harrison was Kenton County Court Judge from September 1866 to September, 1869.⁷ In the 1867-68 directory, Harrison was County Judge with his attorney office at the southeast corner Sixth and Madison; in the 1869 directory, still County Judge, attorney and notary, with a new office at the northwest corner Fifth and Scott, and a new residence at 28 East Fifth Street. Judge Harrison, however, resigned from the judgeship as of as of June 7, 1869, and a special election was called to fill out his term.⁸

Physician John Pollard Harrison

Born in Louisville, Harrison’s father, Dr. John P. Harrison (1796-1849), was the son of Major John Harrison, an officer in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. According to a website, by age 15, the future doctor was studying medicine and after some two years there, he received his Medical Degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819 and began his practice in Louisville. At the newly founded Louisville Hospital, he was an attending physician and at Daniel Drake’s Medical College of Ohio, he started his teaching career the same year. In 1825, he returned to Philadelphia, published a volume of medical essays and was also elected professor of *Materia Medica* at the Medical College of Ohio (founded by Dr. Daniel Drake). Years later in 1841, he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Lecturer on Pathology. From 1847 until his death, he was Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was the Associate Editor of the *Western Lancet* in 1847 and was on the staff of the Commercial Hospital (also founded by Dr. Drake) and Vice President of the American Medical Association until his death from cholera in 1849.⁹

Dr. Harrison married Mary Thomas Warner in Philadelphia where she was born, and they had at least six children, including John P. Harrison. In 1857, Mary T. Harrison purchased real estate from Dr. T. N. Wise, close to the northwest corner of Fourth and Scott streets in Covington, with mortgage arrangements involving her son.¹⁰ In 1869, Mary T.

Harrison was listed as a widow, residing at 90 West Third street, Covington, while her son was living at 28 East Fifth Street.¹¹ She died in Jersey City, New Jersey, but is buried with Dr. Harrison at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.¹² The 1870 federal census indicated that John P. Harrison, age 42, was then living with his widowed mother, Mary, age 72.¹³

Second Wife a Kennedy Descendent

Judge Harrison married Nancy Hays. In the 1850s, he executed real estate transactions involving property owned by his first wife’s family in the name of Sarah K. Hays.¹⁴ Sources say that he married a second time to Nancy Kennedy Hays. But the exact relationship could not be found in the complicated Kennedy genealogy. His two wives were probably related, as a half dozen persons named Hays (including Nancy Hays Harrison) are found in a list of heirs. His second wife was descended from Samuel Kennedy, second son of Thomas and Dinah Kennedy.¹⁵ His second wife was said to be a granddaughter of Thomas and Dinah Kennedy who owned the farm from which the town of Covington was developed.¹⁶

Covington City Attorney

The Ticket newspaper editorialized in December 1872 that “Judge John P. Harrison is the best City Attorney Covington has ever had. Furthermore, he is a Democrat, unflinching...without a spot or blemish....” Yet, the political machine opposes him.¹⁷ Harrison was city attorney in the 1870s. The 1872-73 directory lists Harrison as city attorney, with his office at 49 East Third Street and his home at 105 West Third. The 1876 directory indicated that his term as city attorney would expire January 1878. His office was at 336 Scott, his residence still at 105 West Third Street. The 1878-79 directory listed his office again at 336 Scott, his residence again at 105 West Third Street. But, he was not seen in 1884-85 directory and thereafter.

Harrison died many years later at his farm near Mt. Repose, Ohio. No obituary has been seen nor any knowledge of his later life. John P. Harrison is buried in the family plot in Spring Grove Cemetery, with no reference found in the interment record

Kentucky Trivia

A new, ongoing feature from Michael Crisp's
"The Best Kentucky Trivia Book Ever," available at
bookstores or at michaelcrisponline.com

This issue features

Kentucky Food

Questions

1. What staple of American fast food cuisine was first served in Louisville in 1934?
2. In what Kentucky city did Col. Sanders open the first Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant?
3. What type of Kentucky mutton is often served with Bechamel sauce?
4. What famous Kentucky candy was invented by Ruth Hanly Booe of Rebecca Ruth candies in the 1930s?
5. What open-faced sandwich was invented at the Brown Hotel in Louisville in 1926?
6. What popular Kentucky stew often includes BBQ pork, potatoes, and carrots?
7. What dessert was created in 1950 by the Kern family of Prospect, Kentucky?
8. In what KY county was beer cheese invented?
9. What traditional food is celebrated in Berea with an annual festival?"
10. What popular food was invented by Jennie Carter Benedict in Louisville in the 1900s?"

Answers

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Cheeseburgers
Debuted at Kaelin's in Louisville | 6. Burgoo
It can also be made with rabbit instead of pork |
| 2. Corbin
The original restaurant also now serves as a café and museum | 7. Derby Pie |
| 3. Lamb Fries | 8. Clark County |
| 4. Bourbon Balls | 9. Spoonbread |
| 5. The Hot Brown
Comprised mainly of turkey and bacon and is often served with a sweet Mornay sauce | 10. Benedictine Spread
Made with cream cheese, cucumber juice, salt and cayenne pepper |

as to a spouse.¹⁸ He had a son also named John Pollard Harrison (born 1858) also an attorney.¹⁹

Endnotes

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6. "Covington," C. E., Sept. 11, 1866, p. 3
7. O. J. Wiggins, "History of Covington," *Daily Commonwealth*, Dec. 13, 1984; this article Wiggins had lists of "officers" in "Kenton County and the Courts."
8. "John P. Harrison, Judge of the County Court of Kenton County Will Resign," C. E., June 3, 1869, p. 7
9. Website: Sam Brown of Benbrook, Texas, "Dr. John Pollard Harrison (1796-1849)"
10. Pat Wolcott, *Mortgage book 1*, p. 608, Independence Courthouse, to answer a query from Richard S. Morgan, State College, Pennsylvania, Dec. 1976
11. 1869 Covington street directory
12. Richard S. Morgan, *The Morgan-Palmer Chronicles...being accounts of the lives of the ancestors and descendants of Sherley Warner Morgan and Ethel Josephine Palmer*, State College, Pa., 1977).
13. 1870 Federal census for Kenton county
14. Pat Wolcott, cited above
15. Laurie J. Blakely, "Kennedy Day," a paper read before the "Kenton Historical Association"; the "day" was celebrated Feb. 8, 1915, the year the city plat was filed (on August 31, 1815): the city-wide centennial was celebrated in 1914
16. Website: Sam Brown, roorsweb.com/-harrisonrep/Harrison
17. Ticket Dec, 29, 1872
18. Website: Interment Record Spring Grove Cemetery
19. Website: genealogy Kenton County Library database

Richard Johannemann

Richard "Dick" Johanneman, who passed away August 9th, was a faithful member of the Kenton County Historical Society and served on the Board of Directors from September 2003 to September 2015. He and wife Kathy regularly volunteered to work the registration table at Northern Kentucky Regional History Day.

He and Kathy traveled to state parks and to similar destinations with their children and as students of nature's wonders. Besides travel and history, Dick would discuss classical music and composers.

For forty-five years he operated his own business, Arrow Ortho Service, and was a skilled Orthodontic technician. He will be greatly missed.

Then and Now



Left: The old Montague residence, once used as the Devou Park golf clubhouse. Right: the new clubhouse..

Left image courtesy Kenton County Public Library / right image courtesy McHale's Catering website

Mystery Photo

Can you identify the Mystery Photo?



Answer:

The Morning View Hotel, located along Decoursey Pike (Home still stands)

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The Kenton County Historical Society

Yearly membership, which includes
six issues of the Bulletin, \$20.00

President..... Robert Webster
Vice-President..... Karl Lietzenmayer
Treasurer..... W. Terry Averbeck
Secretary..... John H. Boh

Board Members:

Travis Brown, Elaine Kuhn,
Dr. Jodie Mader, Robert Rich,
Iris Spoor, and Joe Weber

I Bet You Didn't Know

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

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

September 6, 1902: President Theodore Roosevelt visited Kentucky.

September 7, 1896: A bicycle race from Lexington to Covington was won by Cliff Nadaud in a record time of 6 hours, 7 minutes, and 56 seconds.

September 15, 1890: The *Kentucky Post* was founded as a daily newspaper in Covington by Edward Willis Scripps.

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

September 26, 1820: Trailblazer Daniel Boone died at his home in Missouri

From: *On This Day In Kentucky*, by Robert Powell

Programs and Notices

Kenton County Historical Society

Kentucky Farm Bureau 100th Anniversary: Saturday, September 7th, day-long, at Honey Locust Farms just south of Piner, on KY 17. 1:00 to 4:00 open to the public, evening festivities for Farm Bureau members only.

Lafayette's Famous Trip Through Kentucky: Karl Lietzenmayer presentation, September 21st, Erlanger Branch KCPL. Karl will review Lafayette's legendary journey and disprove some urban legends.

Mother of God Cemetery Tour: Saturday, October 12, 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.. Local history library staff will tell stories about a select number of very interesting people interred at this historic Latonia cemetery. (refreshments served)

KCHS Annual Officer and Directors Election and Meeting: (After the cemetery tour) Saturday, October 12th, 11:00 a.m. (see insert). The KCHS is looking for "new blood" candidates to compete for election with currently serving officers (four) and directors (two) in this annual contest.

Antiques Fair: Saturday, October 26th, 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Covington Branch KCPL. Attendance has been good at previous fairs by people seeking to have their antiques appraised by professionals.

Northern Kentucky Unearthed: Board member Travis Brown and team, Saturday, November 16th, 10:30 a.m., Erlanger Branch KCPL

Documentary on famous race car driver Stan Bowman, with John Lucas: February 1st, 2020, 1:00 p.m., Covington Branch KCPL.

Behringer Crawford Museum

The museum's annual Fresh Art fundraiser/auction/gala: Cocktails, silent auction bidding, Cliff Daly band, McHale's catered dinner, Fresh Art live auction (with H. David Wallace auctioneer and John Lomax emcee). The event cultivates art and artists, profits support children's educational programs and more. \$80 per seat. Saturday, September 14th, 6:00 p.m.

Brown Bag Lecture Series: The museum has for a good while presented a "Brown Bag" series of educational programs on the second floor. You bring a lunch and the museum provides drinks and dessert. Programs begin at Noon.

September 19th: "Siege of Northern Kentucky" by Cam Miller and Casey Head
October 17th: "Lewis and Clark and Their Stay at Big Bone" by Jim Mallory
November 21st: "Transportation in NKY: by Steve Conrad
December 19th: "Soap Making" by Jessica Hansen