

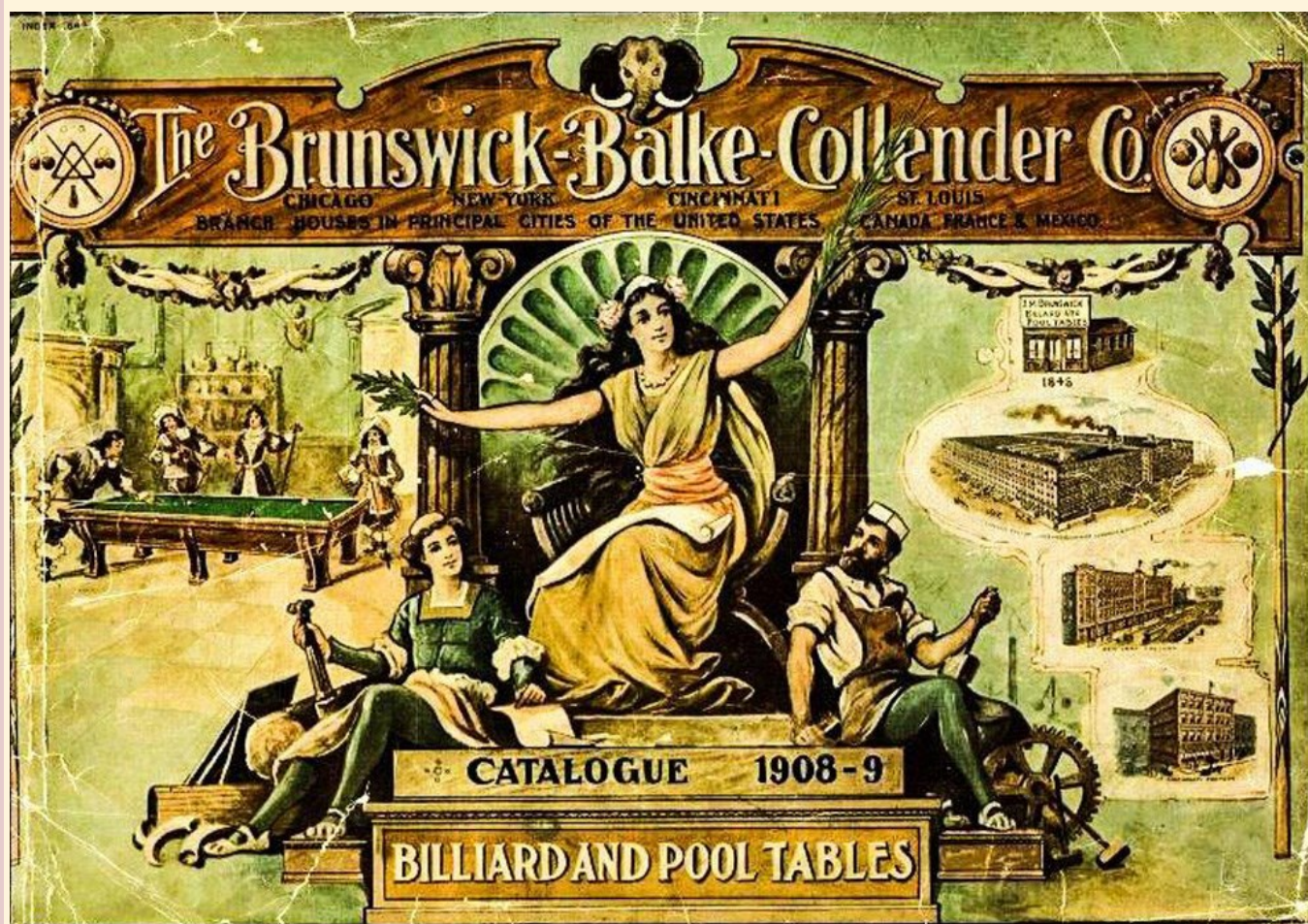


Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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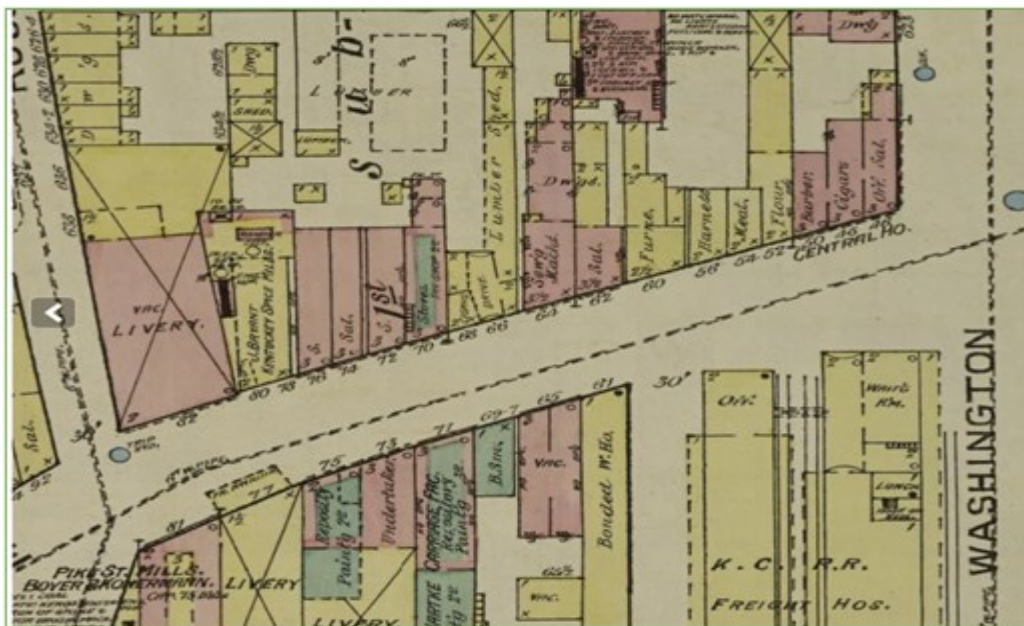
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A Glimpse into Old Covington: The Löchte Family

By Susan J. Court

My second-degree great-grandmother Mary Gertrude (Löchte) Sommer (1819-1891) and her brothers Anton Löchte (1821-1889) and Herman Löchte (1824-1891) emigrated from Spelle, Hannover to Covington, Kentucky in the mid-19th Century. They were all Roman Catholic. The juxtaposition of the residences of the three siblings, their families, and their Catholic parishes provides a glimpse into the predominantly Roman Catholic German population of Covington's earliest neighborhoods now known as Mutter Gottes/Old Town and Mainstrasse. As shown below, they lived and worshipped within a triangle with sides of about a half-mile each. It was great fun putting together this overview by simply overlaying the relevant addresses onto a satellite view from Google Earth at <https://earth.google.com/web/>. To put this exercise in context, here is the story of the Löchtes.

Anna Maria (Mary) Löchte emigrated from Spelle, a small town in today's Emsland District of Lower Saxony, Germany, in 1849. At that time, Spelle was in the Kingdom of Hannover. Mary Löchte, who was 30 years old when she emigrated, sailed out of Bremen on the Ship *Schiller* to Baltimore. She apparently was alone; at least, no one else with her surname was on the ship. Her occupation was listed as "maid servant". Why or how she traveled from Baltimore to Covington is unknown; however, in 1851, she married John Henry Sommer (1826-1877) there. John was born in Oldenburg in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. In the next decade, John Sommer became the proprietor of the Lexington Hotel at Lexington Pike and Washington Streets. By 1868, the hotel had changed its name to the Central Hotel. John Sommer remained the proprietor until his death in 1876. (His sons operated or worked at the hotel on and off until the end of the century as can be gleaned from Covington City Directories.) Located across from the Kentucky Central Railroad passenger and freight depots, as pictured on this Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the hotel was very convenient for travelers and railroad workers.¹



The timing of the operation of the Sommers' hotel was historic. As renowned local historian Dr. Joseph Gastright pointed out:

Eighteen hundred fifty-four was a big year in Covington. The short lived \$80,000.00 suspension bridge to Newport opened, a cathedral was under construction for the new Diocese of Covington, and the city was first lighted by gas from the new gas works. More important perhaps was the completion of the Lexington and Covington Railroad which made Cincinnati the market of choice for Central Kentucky. A prosperous ferry and transfer trade developed in Covington to transport produce and merchandise from the Cincinnati waterfront to the terminus of the Covington and Lexington Railroad at Pike Street and Washington.²



THE FORMER CENTRAL HOTEL, NOW HOUSING THE POINT/ARC. THE TRIPARTITE FRONTAGE OF THE HOTEL REMAINS, CLEARLY SHOWN BY THE THREE FRONT SETS OF MOLDINGS AT GROUND LEVEL. THAT MOTIF CONTINUES ABOVE WHAT IS PRESUMABLY THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE TO THE HOTEL.

The hotel was a product of the changing economy due to the coming of the railroad age. “Faster travel eliminated the need for the inns serving the old coach routes, and many of these were forced out of business as a result. On the other hand, many new and larger hotels were profitably built close to railroad stations.”³ The Sommers’ establishment fit the profile of a “larger hotel” as it was a three-story tripartite building with a stone front (as can be detected on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map and photo above). In addition, the hotel could accommodate a fair number of occupants. The 1860 census listed, besides the Sommer family, 22 men between the

ages of 20 and 40 and three young women. The men were mainly skilled laborers (boatman, stone cutter, painter, cooper, carpenter, brick mason, shoemaker, blacksmith, saddler, and mill maker) and included a commercial school teacher and a druggist. The women worked as servants. By 1871, the Central Hotel was one of nine Covington hotels, four located on Pike Street and three located on Washington Street – locations clearly reflecting the proximity of the railroad's terminus.⁴

The Sommers had five children, four boys and one girl, all of whom were baptized at **Mother of God Church** on Sixth Street, literally around the corner from the hotel. This parish had been founded only ten years before the Sommers married when approximately 30 German Catholic families recruited Fr. Ferdinand Kuhr to come to Covington. The new church of the Annunciation of the Ever-Virgin Mary, Mother of God became the second Catholic parish in the city. The present church building, constructed in 1870-71 in the Italian Renaissance Basilica design, held the distinction of being the tallest building in Covington for nearly a century.⁵ Mary and John Sommer's four sons (Ben, Henry, Joe, and Charles Sommer), who helped operate and eventually owned the Central Hotel, lived there or in the vicinity around Mother of God Church for decades, as did their widowed mother Mary Sommer until her death in 1891. (Joe Sommer took some time off from the hotel business and spent 10 seasons with the Cincinnati Reds and the Baltimore Orioles baseball teams, beginning in 1890, mainly as an outfielder, appearing in 713 games.⁶)

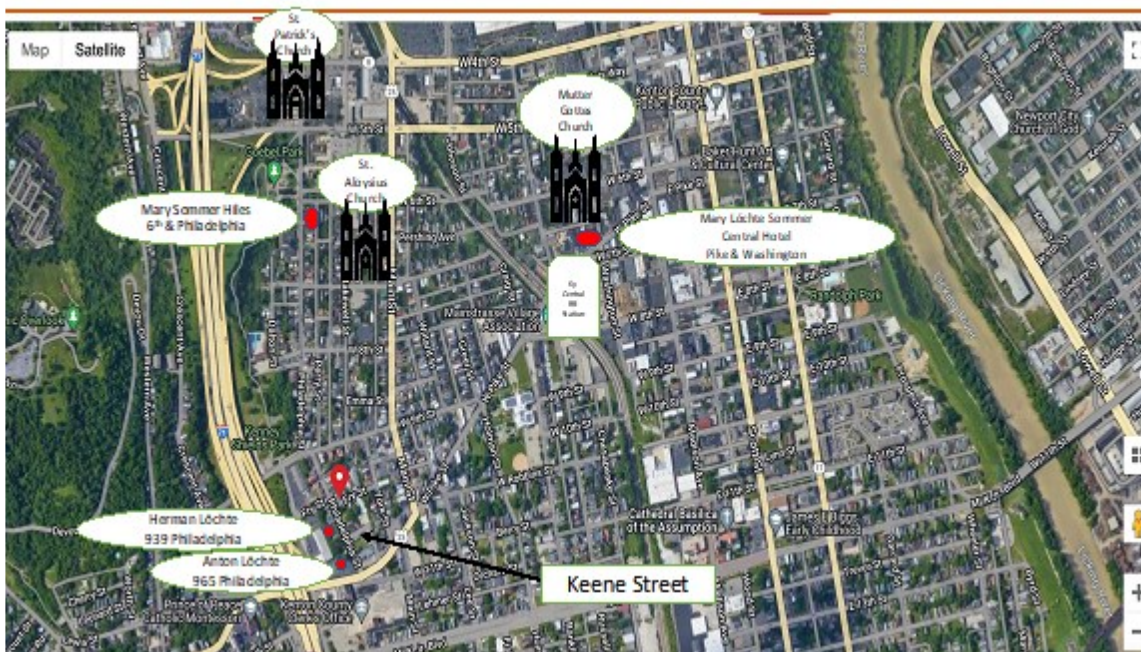
The Sommers' oldest child was my great-grandmother Mary Gertrude (Mollie) Sommer (1852-1915), who married W.C. Hiles (1846-1914) in 1871. (W.C. Hiles was from Bracken County and worked as a clerk in the Central Hotel in 1870.) The couple lived at 606 Philadelphia Street, a house which until recently was occupied by The Lawrence Firm PSC.⁷ Mary and W.C. Hiles had seven children who survived infancy. The family were congregants of **St. Patrick Church** on Philadelphia Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, just two blocks from their home. The Diocese of Covington established the St. Patrick parish, which was dedicated in 1872, to accommodate English-speaking Catholics. Its first pastor was Irishman Fr. James Smith. The church was closed, and the building demolished in 1967, because of the loss of parishioners due to the construction of I-75 and the IRS building. Its artifacts were subsequently transferred to a new St. Patrick Church in Taylor Mill.⁸

Mary Sommer's brother Anton Löchte emigrated from Spelle in 1851, sailing on the S.S. *Europa* out of Bremen to New Orleans. He and his wife Anna (Koehler) Löchte (1828-1907), who was also born in Hannover, had five children. In 1864, Anton bought a lot in "Keene's Subdivision" at 965 Philadelphia Street. He worked as a grocer in 1870 and ran a coffee house in 1880. Mary Sommer's brother Herman and his wife Mary Ann (Winter) Löchte (1818-1906) emigrated from Spelle together in 1853, sailing out of Bremen on the S.S. *New England* to New Orleans. They had four children. In 1865, Herman Löchte, who worked as a tobacconist, also purchased a lot in "Keene's Subdivision" at 939 Philadelphia Street. (Coincidentally, or maybe not, Keene Street today runs perpendicular into Philadelphia Street between the sites of where the Löchte brothers' houses once stood.)

Anton Löchte and Herman Löchte and their families were congregants of **St. Aloysius Church**, on Seventh Street, between Main and Bakewell Streets. The first St. Aloysius Church was dedicated on November 24, 1867, not long after the Löchte brothers bought their properties on Philadelphia.

It was established in part because Mother of God Church could no longer accommodate the growing German American population of Covington's Westside. By 1907, it was the largest parish in the Diocese of Covington, with 4,000 members. On May 16, 1985, the church was struck by lightning, caught on fire, and was destroyed. There were not enough Catholics in the area to justify rebuilding the church.⁹

Against this background, here is a current Google Earth map overlaid with the Löchte, Sommer and Hiles families' residences and Roman Catholic parishes as they would have been juxtaposed during the second half of the 19th Century on a relatively small triangle of land in Old Covington, Kentucky.¹⁰



1. See *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky*. Sanborn Map Company, 1886, accessible at https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn03152_001/.

2. Gastright, Dr. Joseph, *The Making of the Kentucky Central Railroad*, Part 1, Presented at the Historical Confederation of Kentucky, October 5, 1985, at p. 2, accessible at https://www.nkyviews.com/Other/pdf/Ky_Central_Gastright_pt_1.pdf.

3. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/hotel>.

4. See *Covington City Directory for 1871*, published by T.J. Smith & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at p. 185.

5. See <http://mother-of-god.org/galleries-history-and-links/church-history-and-description/>. See also Tenkotte, Paul A., "Our Rich History: Mother of God celebrates 150th anniversary of dedication of its magnificent church," *Northern Kentucky Tribune*, August 23, 2021, accessible at <https://www.nkytribune.com/2021/08/our-rich-history-mother-of-god-celebrates-150th-anniversary-of-dedication-of-its-magnificent-church/>. Mother of God Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

6. See *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, ed. Paul A. Tenkotte and James C. Claypool, Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 2009, at p. 62. See also Court, Susan J., "A Little Bit of Baseball History," *Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society*, January/February 2013, at pp. 7-9.

7. See https://www.coldwellbankerhomes.com/ky/covington/606-philadelphia-st/pid_45486202/.

8. See Schroeder, David E., "Our Rich History: St. Patrick in Covington was once a thriving Irish-American parish in the West End," *Northern Kentucky Tribune*, May 12, 2018, accessible at <https://www.nkytribune.com/2018/03/our-rich-history-st-patrick-in-covington-was-once-a-thriving-irish-american-parish-in-the-west-end/>.

9. See Schroeder, David E., "Our Rich History: St. Aloysius Parish, lost Covington landmark; apartments nearly lost in '16 fire," January 2, 2017, accessible at <https://www.nkytribune.com/2017/01/our-rich-history-st-alloysius-parish-lost-covington-landmark-apartments-nearly-lost-in-16-fire/>.

10. Google also has a tool called Timelapse—a global, zoomable video that shows how our planet has changed since 1984. Simply open [Google Earth Pro](#) and download the application. The app walks you through the next steps. (Be sure to click on 3D.) When I entered the address of the Central Hotel to check out the property across the street, I started walking down Pike Street in 2020, turned left and suddenly was in 2016. Obviously, not as far back as I would have liked, but the trip was still fun.

THE AUTHOR: Ms. Court was born in Covington, Kentucky and currently lives in Arlington, Virginia. She is a graduate of Thomas More University (B.A., History), University of Cincinnati (M.A., European History), and Northern Kentucky University Chase College of Law (J.D.). In the D.C. area since 1981, she was an attorney with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and a partner at Hogan Lovells, LLP. She is the author of 12 histories of her own and others' families and 14 genealogical or historical articles and a speaker at numerous genealogy or historical conferences in Kentucky and Virginia. She is a member of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 (River Raisin Chapter) and several genealogical and historical societies, including the Kentucky Genealogical Society where she serves as a Board Member and Chair of the Grant Committee.

Northern Kentucky Heritage Sites Disappearing, Endangered or Neglected

Karl Lietzenmayer

Over the last two or three years, two of Northern Kentucky's popular history sites have either vanished or closed and a third is threatened by neglect.

Hooper Battery has been one of the most accessible Civil War redoubts. Of the dozen or so fortifications built in the September 1862 Confederate threat to Cincinnati, Hooper was transformed into a park-like scene, with an extensive museum housed in the former Fawn Brody home. Behringer-Crawford archaeologist Jeannine Kreinbrink oversaw the museum establishment and supervised the seasonal excavation of the remaining redoubt foundations. The park, part of the city of Fort Wright, scheduled annual festivals with public presentations in costume, including demonstrations of musket and cannon fire.

The property was sold for development and the museum artifacts stored by Behringer-Crawford. Only a small archaeologically significant area was preserved for future study and education purposes.

The Erlanger Depot Historical Park. In 1990, the Norfolk Southern Railroad required all the historic passenger stations removed because they were built too close to the tracks, due to larger freight stock. On February 12, 1992, Steve McCurdy of Norfolk Southern presented Erlanger Mayor Fred Thomas copies of the lease of the Railroad Park and deed to the Depot. In celebration of the Commonwealth's Bicentennial, the legislature awarded one historical grant to each county. The Erlanger Historical Society received a \$10,000 Kentucky Bicentennial Grant. Those funds were used to move the Depot. On November 4, 1992, the 1877 Depot was moved onto its new foundation, 100 feet from the tracks. The Erlanger Historical Society became a 501c3 and raised over \$150,000 of in-kind and cash to renovate the building.

It is our understanding this effort resulted in this station being the last remaining historical passenger station on the Southern line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. A museum was created within the station and the surrounding area was developed into a city park. The city and the Society had a Memorandum of Understanding.

The Historical Society was the gift giving arm of the Museum; the city owned the Museum and hired part-time staff to operate it.

After Covid died down the city had no staff for the Museum and the Erlanger Society was permitted to re-open the Museum, although the city removed the office equipment, Wi-Fi, etc. The Society then raised funds to purchase their own equipment and re-opened. Three volunteers arrived every Saturday and served at least 10 – 12 visitors from one to five o'clock. In March 2021, the Historical Society was informed that by April 2021, the City of Erlanger was going to begin renovation of the Depot into a City Center and the museum would be closed. At the March 2022 meeting of Erlanger City Council, the officials voted **not** to fund a Community Center.

For reasons somewhat unclear, the city decided to close the Museum in 2021, either for budgetary or other reasons. All the artifacts were removed, and brown paper put on the windows. The city asked the Society to remove all their possessions from the Museum by April 1, 2021.

At the present time the Depot Museum has been closed by the city. Matthew Kremer, the city chief administrator was quoted in March 2022, "We are looking into a grant for this project. Currently, Council did not approve the budget amendment requested, since the bids returned were higher than anticipated. The project is on hold."

The Erlanger Historical Society has joined the Elsmere Society and continues to research local history. The city of Elsmere has provided an office for the combined group in the Elsmere Senior Center. Meetings are held the 2nd Thursday each month with an historical presentation at 7:00 pm.

No timeline has been set for re-opening of the Museum. Mayor Jessica Fette wanted to convert the Depot into a community center, but since Council did not vote on funding, that project did not go forward. This writer's conversation with Emi Randall, Assistant City Administrator, gave the impression Erlanger **does** intend to re-open the park and Depot. She was not anxious to discuss any details, so there are items about this entire issue that remain unclear.

The Manley Mansion at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Erlanger. Although not protected as an historic site, the mansion on this former slave plantation still stands. However, a few years ago, the cemetery has ceased using it as the cemetery office and moved their records and administration to a new building to the rear of the mansion. Neglect is taking its toll and this ante-bellum house is in danger.





Depot Museum Before Close



Covington Pool Halls, Gambling and Politics

By John Boh

The American Congress of Billiards website depicts an image of pool halls: "In the 19th century a poolroom was a betting parlor for horse racing. Billiard tables were installed so patrons could pass the time between races...."¹ Eradicating the "poolhall nuisance" was a big issue in Covington politics in the early 20th century.

Gambling and Immigration

Nineteenth century German and Irish immigrants were hardworking and recreation loving. Their influence made for constant church festivals, group sing-a-longs at local beer halls or taverns, and many outdoor activities and amusement sites. The many corner saloons, the various fraternal clubs and the extended-family households offered conviviality, drinking, card playing, dice, bingo, and game and sports betting. There were church-run lotteries. Seven Kentucky-sanctioned lotteries in the 1880s included one operated as the "Richard Morris Lottery in Covington." The Kentucky Turf Exchange on East Second Street in Covington was a popular "pool hall and betting parlor."²

In reaction, antigambling sentiment influenced the final provisions of the 1891 Kentucky Constitution which by law prevented lotteries. (This lasted until voters approved an amendment to the antilottery clause many years later in

the 1980s.) A delegate from Jefferson County (of all places) failed to get the lottery prohibition amended to outlaw "all forms of gambling in Kentucky, including betting on horses."³ In the early twentieth century political and religious forces were concerned with the teaching of evolution, temperance, and gambling. Future U. S. Vice president Alben Barkley and future newspaperman Robert Worth Bingham supported religious forces in Louisville wanting to prohibit gambling, including pari-mutuel betting at the Commonwealth's race tracks.⁴ Later in Ohio the new "Dean law" (1909), had saloon keepers perplexed. A violation of this law occurred when the winner of a game like pool or cards was rewarded with money, or in-kind like a bottle of beer. The same when the loser had to pay the fee for using the billiard table. Additionally, saloon keepers were to swear their innocence during the recent year.⁵

Billiards and Pool

Gambling and associated shady activities in the nineteenth century had degraded the image of billiards now popularly called "pool" - said to derive from "pool betting," in horseracing.⁶ Billiards is seen in the works of Shakespeare: "let's to billiards." Famous people were seen playing including Mozart, George Washington, Mark Twain, W. C. Fields, and Jackie Gleason. Billiards or "cue sports" involves a cue knocking balls around a flat cloth-covered table bordered with elastic bumpers known as "cushions" or banks. Carom billiard tables have no pockets or may have one pocket and other variations in design and in numbers of balls played. "Snooker, or English billiards, also had variations, but was played typically on a six-pocket table."⁷ An *Enquirer* article in 1895 passed on a claim that "Billiards" is a game for upscale citizens, pool for the lesser classes. A "Billiard parlor" is a pleasant place to sit, a poolroom often most disagreeable. It said that Cincinnati's (fancy) "billiard parlors" will match those of any other city of similar size.⁸

A billiard, pool or snooker hall commonly served alcohol and often had arcade games, slot machines, card playing, darts, foosball, and other entertainments. In 1915 there were 830 in Chicago. As late as the 1950s and 1960s in rural areas and large cities, pool halls were still seen as troublesome spots for social degeneracy. A song in *The Music Man*, a 1957 hit musical, (and 1962 film) ridiculed this negative attitude. *The Hustler* (1961) and *The Color of Money* (1986) were films that renewed interest in pool which had lost popularity after the War. The "pool hall" was a neighborhood second home. Its closing might cause a collective sadness.⁹

Poolhalls and Political Corruption

Mayor Joseph Rhinock in 1895 seemed to make a stance on "poolroom questions." The Covington charter permitted the mayor to close poolrooms that "are in his opinion" considered a nuisance. Owners and proprietors were arrested and arraigned but the City Court judge claimed that the law did not apply in these cases! The poolrooms were closed only three weeks.¹⁰

Public morality in 1895 was at a "low ebb" according to a *Kentucky Post* editorial. Covington officials were selling licenses for a few dollars" to gamblers in violation of state laws. "The spectacle of crowds of dissolute men, gamblers, thieves and blacklegs daily coming to this city from Cincinnati for gambling and other lawless purposes should arouse the citizenry." Mayor Rhinock had run against the Democratic machine politicians with a promise of reform. The editorial advised that Rhinock is accused of not following up but (despite any political machine connections) the *Kentucky Post* was inclined to take Rhinock at his word until proven otherwise.¹¹ A very brief article with a large headline in 1897 denigrated the "poolroom people." Another poolroom was to open "on the Kentucky side of the river" where streetcars turn toward Latonia from the Madison Pike at the former site of a saloon.¹²

Prosecution and Racetrack People

The *Kentucky Post* reported in November 1898 that "all poolroom proprietors" were indicted in Covington! Charles Schneider, George Hicks, J. B. ("Rome") Respass. Charles Bollinger and John D. Cawein were charged with "maintaining and continuing a nuisance." Respass was the well-known and dedicated thoroughbred horse breeder.¹³ Born on a farm in Boone County, Respass started training horses in the 1880s. He had been encouraged by Sol Sharpe, owner of a Cincinnati pool hall where Respass had been employed. Turfway Exchange was at the northeast corner of Court and Second Street (near the Suspension Bridge).¹⁴

The grand jury in March 1899 returned "totally unexpected" indictments against "each of the poolrooms now in operation." J. B. Respass had been fined \$1000. A juror in the case of *Commonwealth vs. Jerome Respass* had accused Judge Tarvin of bullying the jury in Respass' favor to approve a motion for a new trial. Then the accusation against Tarvin was withdrawn in a statement before the court.¹⁵

In this era dominated by machine boss politics the Goebel-Pugh-Rhinock machine “elected” Joseph Rhinock for two terms as mayor. In 1897 the police and fire commissioners chose Joseph W. Pugh as police chief.¹⁶ He was to “address the rising problem of poolhall gambling.” In the mayoral election of 1899 between W. A. Johnson and Republican George Davison one of the issues was the disreputable Pugh who had, despite promises, “winked at the operation of poolrooms” in Covington, where off-track betting and other violations were common. With public opinion much against poolrooms Pugh had to go.

Constantly attacking Democrats, the *Cincinnati Dailey Commercial*, a Republican newspaper, was claiming that gambling occurred “within sight” of Covington city hall and the courthouse.¹⁷ The Republican Boss Cox of Cincinnati and the Democratic Pugh-Rhinock ring were working together! In the Democratic Party primary election of 1903, the *Covington Courier* stated that “circulars were freely distributed by poolroom employees and by hangers-on of the courthouse ring.... Money was plainly in evidence to whomsoever would accept it for their votes.” Despite this recent corruption it is said that boss rule ended in Covington with Republican victories in November 1903.¹⁸

Gambling and Billiards

Should poolrooms be identified with gambling or merely with an impulse to compete and exhibit sporting skills in public? In a café owned by prominent Northern Kentucky businessman Thomas Cody at 430 Pike Street, a contest between Guiney Heeman “at one time the champion of the country” and the Covington champion Thomas Bailey in 1908 sounded innocent but given the times presumably included gambling. Cody was preparing for a large crowd including “lovers of the game from Cincinnati and Newport.”

The end of boss rule of course did not end political favoritism. Because of city council actions by late January 1906 poolroom fines were no longer producing \$10,000 in general revenue and fines going to the “library fund.” On the other hand, an ordinance passed by Covington in October 1907 increased the penalty for the operation of poolrooms and on police and city officials, “who failed to suppress them.” An ordinance passed annexing a strip of land where “Brosmore’s garden” on Montague near Lewis Street was located to “keep out poolrooms.”¹⁹ At the same time the Kenton County Sheriff by October 17, 1907, had “caused a sensation” by asking why gambling should be legal at the Latonia Racetrack but a felony anywhere else? One attorney called these gambling laws “class legislation.” The Kentucky legislature had indeed given special privileges in its charter to the Racetrack and the Kentucky Court of Appeals affirmed that no current law forbade betting on horses at the racetrack. Gambling found anywhere else, however, could be prosecuted. The Sheriff of Jefferson County (of all places) had recently even managed to close the Louisville Racetrack! And the *Kentucky Times-Star* made an optimistic statement: poolhalls can be prosecuted under the legal concept of a “nuisance.” Indictments should come.²⁰ Nine years later in 1916, however, power (per the new city charter) was in the hands of the commissioners vulnerable to political pressure. Mayor John J. Craig found his powers insufficient to curb gambling and corruption.²¹

In 1937 (four years after Prohibition had ended) a pool contest was advertised as a contest of skills at the Joe Anderson Café in Erlanger. An “Ohio State billiard champion,” Billy Eggert, was to “exhibit his cue stick wizardry” in a “250-ball match” against one Joe Parks. Following the match Eggert would exhibit fancy shots before the public.²²

The Odeon

George Kufan and Gus Nicolopoulos started a pool hall around 1912 at 9 Pike Street.²³ When Ted and George Pappas’ father William bought the business in 1917 it was called the “Odeon.” It was a “billiard and ice cream” parlor until 1930 “when William began serving food.” After Prohibition ended The *Kentucky Post* reported on April 7, 1933, that the Covington city commissioners had unanimously approved seventy-three beer licenses. Earlier in the week sixty-three had been “tentatively approved.” Soon the Covington had collected \$5400 for thirty-six beer licenses.” When nine more applications were filed, the “Odeon Poolroom” was one of two “delayed by the commissioners.”²⁴ William Pappas and his sons Ted and George operated it “from 1917 through 1982.”

1. “Fun Facts,” Billiard Congress of American

2. James C. Claypool, *The Tradition Continues – The Story of old Latonia, Latonia and Turfway Racecourses*, Ft. Mitchel, Kentucky: T. I. Hayes Publishing Co. 1997, pp. 1-9

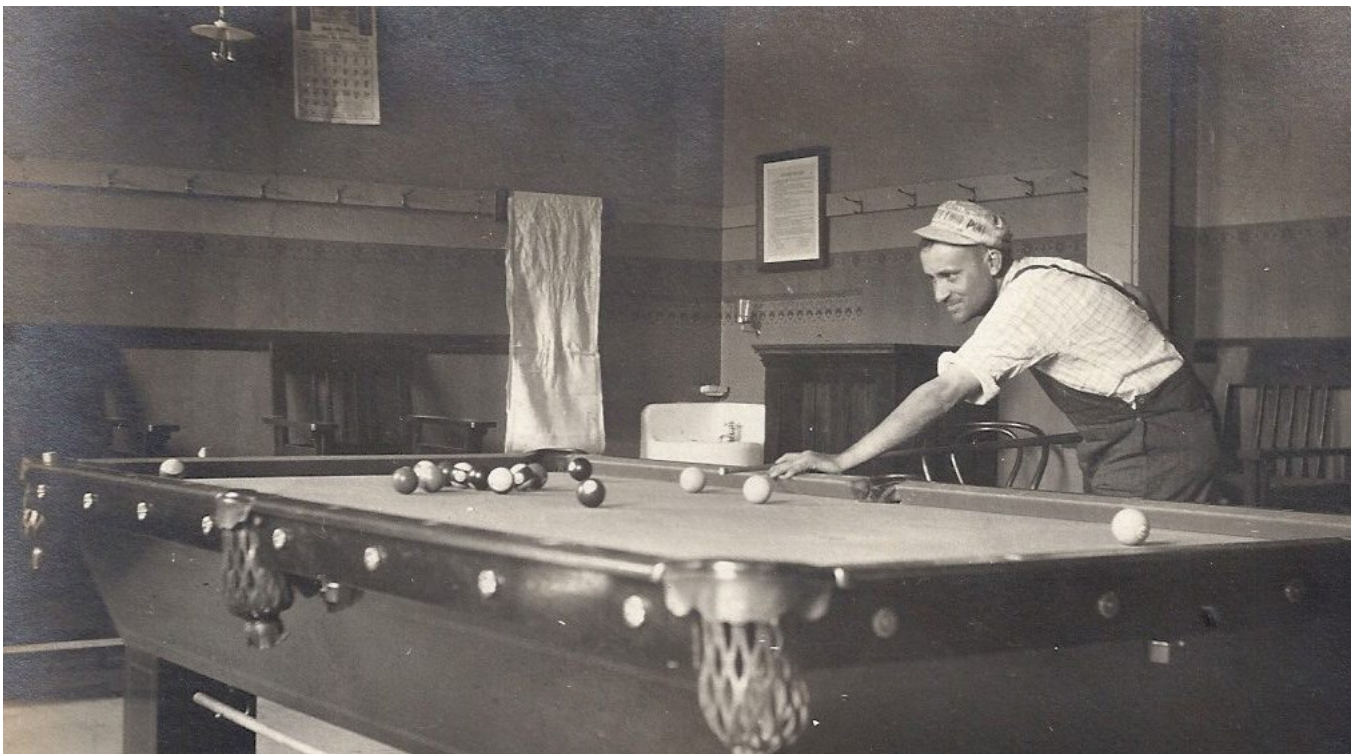
3. Thomas D. Clark, “Lotteries,” *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 572, 573

4. “Religion,” *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, pp. 763-767; parimutuel betting where all bets form a pool of money; after taxes and in-house fees the winnings are shared according to order of finish of the leading horses, “Parimutuel betting,” Wikipedia

5. “Banishes all Games for Gain,” *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 6, 1909, p. 7

6. “The History of Billiards (Pool): So Very Interesting,” January 8, 2020, <https://billiardbeast.com/the-history-of-billiards>

7. "Cue sports," Wikipedia
8. "Billiards an Aristocratic Game," *Cincinnati Enquirer*, Oct. 13, 1895, p. 32; from his woodworking shop in Cincinnati John Brunswick finished his first billiards table in 1845, selling it to a Chicago meatpacker. Billiards was popular by the late 1860s; Brunswick outdistanced two competitors with whom the company eventually merged: Julius Balke's Cincinnati-based Great Western Billiard Manufactory, and in 1884 with Phelan & Collender, New York-based, forming the Brunswick-Balk-Collender Co. In 1960 the company became the Brunswick Corp. The growing company added new products like bar furnishings. The company suffered during the Depression, but billiards grew in popularity during the war years. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brunswick_Bowling_%26_Billiards
9. "Billiard hall" and "The Music Man (1962 film)," Wikipedia
10. "To the Point Is this Open Letter of Mayor Joseph L. Rhinock," *Kentucky Post*, Oct. 28, 1895, p. 8
11. Mayor Rhinock vs. Gamblers," *Kentucky Post*, Nov. 11, 1895, p. 4
12. "New Room, for Pools on the Road to Milldale," *Kentucky Post*, Dec. 9, 1897, p. 1
13. "The Covington Poolrooms," *Kentucky Post*, Nov. 5, 1898, p. 1
14. Dick Welles, one of Respass' horses named for a Chicago saloonkeeper, "became America's top miler" racing mostly around Chicago, setting two speed records there and a "time" record (not against horses) at Latonia; Dickie Welles offspring, Wintergreen, won the 1909 Kentucky Derby. Claypool, p. 76, 77; 1894 Covington street directory
15. "After the Poolrooms," *Kentucky Post*, March 24, 1899, p. 8
16. Gateway City, p. 325; terms of office are found in the papers of the late, local historian John E. Burns
17. Gateway City, p. 98
18. Quote from *Gateway City*, pp. 100-101
19. "Land Annexed to Keep Out Poolrooms," *Kentucky Times-Star*, Oct. 15, 1907, p. 7; 1908-09 Covington Street directory
20. "Sheriff is Empowered to Suppress Gambling," *Kentucky Times-Star*, Oct. 15, 1907, p. 7
21. Gateway City, pp 325, 327
22. "Steady... Aim... Fire," *Kentucky Post*, March 19, 1937, p.21
23. Steet directories
24. "Beer Flowing Freely after Six Hours of Trickle – Northern Kentucky's Stream Become Steadier with Shipments from Louisville and Cincinnati," *Kentucky Post*, April 7, 1933, pp. 1, 3



"Somewhere in Covington"
 Courtesy of Northern Kentucky Views

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*

November 1, 1793 The Kentucky Legislature met for the first time in Frankfort

November 3, 1794 The Old Statehouse was first occupied by the Legislature

November 7, 1833 The Kentucky Education Convention met at Lexington and proposed a common public education system

December 7, 1822 Augusta College was chartered by the Legislature

December 22, 1792 The Legislature held its last session in Lexington and announced that the next session would be held in Frankfort.

December 29, 1956 The University of Kentucky won the 4th Sugar Bowl

From *On This Day in Kentucky*, by Robert A. Powell

Programs and Notices

Kenton County Historical Society

Work continues on our engagement with the Highland Cemetery on the subject of installing an appropriate marker honoring Covington Pioneers; our Board approved the draft content and that was submitted to the cemetery Board. We were recently advised that the Highland Board approved the text and the cemetery manager is waiting for Lewin Monument to obtain the necessary materials.

Behringer Crawford Museum

The BEHRINGER CRAWFORD MUSEUM HISTORY HOUR CONTINUES, although it is now every other Wednesday at 6:30pm.

NORTHERN KENTUCKY HERITAGE MAGAZINE UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Northern Kentucky Heritage, the biannual magazine long published by the Kenton County Historical Society, is now being published by the Local History and Genealogy department of the Kenton County Public Library. The Magazine will keep its focus on all things historical in the Northern Kentucky region and will look for new trends in record gathering and record keeping, and digital collections. *Northern Kentucky Heritage* also has a new editor, Elaine Kuhn, to whom all submissions of Magazine articles should be made. Elaine is the Local History & Genealogy Services Coordinator for the Kenton County Public Library. The former Magazine editor, Karl Lietzenmayer, will stay on as Editor Emeritus.

Renewals of membership in the Kenton County Historical Society that include subscription to the Magazine in 2022 will be fulfilled by the Library. From then on, subscriptions will be payable to the KCPL Foundation. Look for digital subscriptions to be offered in the coming months. PLEASE SIGN UP FOR A SUBSCRIPTION!