



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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History of Forest Lawn Memorial Cemetery

The Rolling Hills of Forest Lawn Memorial Park ,

Once the site of family estates and a popular restaurant

By Patricia Hahn 8-22-2019

Erlanger Historical Society



Home built in 1852

In 1839, the Covington Lexington Turnpike (Now Dixie Highway) was completed as a toll road. It was one of the first roads chartered in the State of Kentucky. Colonel Thomas Buckner, one of the early settlers of this section of Kentucky, came to Kentucky in 1812 and purchased thousands of acres of land. His property is said to have been bounded on the north by what is now the Dixie Highway, the east by the Dudley Pike, the south by the Turkeyfoot Road, and the west by what is Stephenson Road today. In 1839 he built his Plantation called Rosegate on this property, which still stands at 3049 Heritage Lane in Edgewood, Kentucky. In 1852, the Buckner family sold 350 acres to Caleb Stone Manley for \$14,000.

Caleb Manly, a physician, moved here from the Deep South to be near his daughter, who was attending school in Cincinnati. Manley erected his large Federal Style Mansion near a natural lake in 1852. While the Thomas Buckner home was built on the east side of his tract, the Manley Plantation was erected on the west side, fronting the Lexington and Covington Turnpikes. It was built with slave labor, using bricks the slaves made on site. The house was originally built as a rectangle with an ornate French colonial wrought iron porch on the front and included nine fireplaces. All floor joists and exterior walls were poplar, in addition to major interior walls that are three-bricks thick to the roofline. The foundation was constructed of field stones at least two feet thick. The house is still standing at Forest Lawn Cemetery. The property included slave homes and a smoke house. After the Civil War and freedom of the slaves, the smoke house was used as a school for Erlanger children. He began a practice in Covington on 11th Street. Dr. Manly had a large interest in botany, and introduced Bald Cypress, Ginkgo and many other new trees and plants to his property. Manly was a good friend of Nicholas Longworth, who owned a large vineyard in Cincinnati. Manly and Nicholas were both botanists and Manly shared his Alabama seedlings with Longworth. After he lost his vineyard, due to grape blight, Longworth sold his property to the City of Cincinnati and it is now Eden Park. Many of the same trees still growing on the Forest Lawn grounds and in Eden Park are

because of Caleb Stone Manly. Manly moved to Covington after only living at the Plantation for 8 years because the journey to his Covington office was long and burdensome in those days.

In 1858, James Garvey of Cincinnati purchased several additional parcels of land which connected to the Manly property. Garvey made his fortune in tobacco and bought the property for a summer residence, spending his summers in Erlanger and his winters in Florida. Garvey owned a lumberyard in Erlanger and was one of the organizers of the Erlanger Land Syndicate to develop the area. Much of Erlanger was developed by his firm and Garvey Avenue is named for him.

The home was sold to Anna Elizabeth Bedinger in 1900 for \$18,000. Anna Bedinger was the person who gave the city its name. Mrs. Bedinger's husband was the postmaster for the city in 1880 and the city needed a new name. The city was called Greenwood and there were too many Greenwoods in the state and this one needed a new name to get a post office. Frederick Emile d'Erlanger was the owner of the Queen and Crescent Railroad (The Southern) and the Railroad was important to the city. Mrs. Bedinger thought that would be a great name for the city. Mr. George Bedinger's wife Anna applied for the name change and it was accepted on May 20, 1882. The city has been Erlanger ever since.

The Cody Restaurant

In 1913, Col. Thomas Richard Cody, a showman and restaurant owner who operated concessions at Latonia Racetrack and the Cincinnati Zoo, purchased the property and turned it into an elegant restaurant, with fine china, beautiful furniture and silverware. Cody had friends in political life and in the entertainment business, so prominent people always visited Cody's Restaurant. Most came to Erlanger for the food which included Cody's personal burgoo recipe and mint juleps; many also came for the music. A typical day on the large grounds of Cody's Restaurant was his famous burgoo lunch, baseball games, horseshoe tournaments, and pool in an elegant poolroom with chicken dinner in the evening. After dinner, a large pavilion where the mausoleum stands today was built for dancing and band music. There were magicians, baby shows and barbecues and always a crowd and fun going on at Cody's.

Col. Cody was the epitome of the southern gentleman. The Erlanger Women's Club would meet there; St. Henry's Church would have their annual picnic there; several local men's organizations met there. Cody was an Irishman and was the president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and a singer with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick's Choral Group.

The facility closed in 1935. On July 15 of that year, an auction was held at the beautiful Mansion on the Hill. Nearly 700 persons bid spiritedly to get a souvenir of the mint julep and burgoo utensils used at parties at the elegant restaurant. The famous burgoo pot sold for \$2.50, and the owner planned to give it to St. John's Orphanage. The next step was to sell the property.

Stetter Purchase

In 1935 Marguerite Stetter, 440 Berry Avenue, Bellevue, Kentucky, paid \$33,000 for the property. Marguerite was a sister of George Stetter of Vonderhaar and Stetter Funeral Home. Plans were to establish a memorial park and cemetery on the grounds. The new venture would be called Forest Lawn Memorial Park. Before the proposed cemetery could be established, much work on the property was required. The old slave houses from the Manly days still stood and had to be razed as well as old roads replaced. The first burials occurred in January 1937.

Community sunrise services at Easter, now an annual event, were first held in 1942. The Ralph Fulton VFW Post sponsors an annual Memorial Day parade which ends with services at Forest Lawn. A mausoleum was built in 1989 and opened for burials in 1991. The memorial park covers about 70 acres, the front 40 acres are in Erlanger; the back 30 acres in Edgewood. Initially, an Erlanger ordinance prevented burial within the city, as a result, early burials were made on cemetery property outside Erlanger. That has since been all resolved. More than 10,000 burials have taken place at Forest Lawn on 43 acres of the property. Among those buried are: singer Kenny Price from the old "Hee Haw" TV show; politician Judson Lincoln Newhall; US Representative from Kentucky's 6th District and director of music at Covington Holmes High School (a good friend of Col. Cody who gave Col. Cody's eulogy *The Nectar of the Gods the Ode to Mint Juleps*); Mary Alice Stephenson Taylor and Mayo Taylor; and Ralph Fulton, first soldier killed in WWII – a pilot killed on a mission in North Africa. [The Local VFW is named after Ralph Fulton].

The Forest Lawn Memorial Park's first manager was George Stetter. About 1940, George Stetter's daughter and son-in-law James Lorraine Owen and Thelma Stetter Owen remodeled the upstairs of the Manly home and moved to Erlanger. The couple and their young son James Stetter Owen lived in the home and managed the cemetery. George Stetter's grandson, James Stetter Owen and his wife G. Carole Boone Owen managed the cemetery for 30 years, after the passing of his mother and father.

Property Sold to StoneMor, Inc.

In 2008 James S. Owen, George Stetter's grandson sold the cemetery to StoneMor Partners, LP. James now lives in Florida and his wife Carole is deceased. According to the StoneMor web site the company manages 303 cemeteries and 98 funeral homes throughout 28 states and Puerto Rico. Their home office is in Levittown, Pennsylvania. Their stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. [The officers are: Joe Redling, CFO; Garry Herdler, COO]

The original home, which adds to the ambience of the cemetery, is now in much need of repair and remodeling. However, the corporation apparently does not intend to do that. It is not currently habitable. A modular office is now being used by the local employees as the Forest Lawn Office. The modular sits on the site of the Manly smokehouse used for storage for many years by the cemetery. This smokehouse was also used as the schoolhouse in the late 1860s. The smokehouse was torn down in 2019 to make room for the modular office, giving employees a safe place to operate.

References:

Wayne Onkst “From Buffalo Trails to the 21st Century”

Jim Reis, Pieces of the Past, KY Post

StoneMor web site

Erlanger Historical Society Newsletter 2012

Ancestry.com

De ja Vu All Over Again

Karl Lietzenmayer

The story in the July/August *Bulletin* of the 1876 Covington City Treasurer Smith Hawes embezzling at least \$20,000 from the city coffers, calls to mind a similar story from our own time. In 1876, the city, it seems, had no oversight or auditing procedures over the city treasurer’s department. That incident should have been a lesson but apparently was forgotten over the years.

Bob Due, Covington’s trusted Finance Director was arrested August 23, 2014, on 15 counts of theft by deception, including one count of abuse of public trust. An additional 12 counts of second-degree criminal possession of a forged instrument were handed down. The total amount of the embezzlement was \$793,000. Due initially pleaded not guilty, but later changed his plea to “guilty.” He was sentenced to 15 years and was eligible for parole after 20% of his sentence was served. He was paroled in 2018.

The report summary by State Auditor, Adam Edelen stated: “One individual had unfettered access to millions of taxpayer dollars without a single person looking over his shoulder for well over a decade!” Edelen said that if Due hadn’t changed his pattern in August 2013, the scheme still might not have been discovered. Over the years, Due became more brazen, Edelen said, noting that Due failed to delete a printer spool for a check he’d issued to himself twice, and an employee in the Finance Department raised a flag. By June 2016, the city had put checks and balances in place, hiring an assistant finance director and an internal auditor to sign off on what the director was doing. New software was added (not available in 1876, of course) to track the money and allowing the city to pay bills as tax revenue comes in. The lessons learned from the “Bob Due Episode” seems to be well learned. However, will its memory last?

Ted Turner, Covington and the Outdoor Advertising Business

By John Boh

Ted Turner in Covington

In 1938 R. Edward ("Ted") Turner III was born in Cincinnati, the son of R. Edward II and Florence Rooney Turner.¹ According to former employee Bill Kenner, young Ted Turner visited his father's business in Covington, Kentucky. The family resided in Cincinnati until Ted was nine years old in 1947-48. After the family moved south, "Turner Advertising of Kentucky" at 511 Pike Street was the only listing in the Cincinnati directory. The family's background was that of the American South. The family history included residences in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. Ted's father, R. Edward Turner II (1910-1963) was born in Sumner, Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. He committed suicide at Bindon Plantation, Yemassee, Beaufort County, South Carolina. His three children were Donald Alfred Turner, Ted Turner and Mary Jane Turner.² Ted Turner is said to have a certain affection for the movie *Gone with the Wind*. The Turners were Mississippi Cotton farmers who sold their property before Ted was born in 1938. Ted's father was the son of the owner of a Southern plantation, and he was a Naval Commander during WWII. After working at Queen City Chevrolet and for Lamar Advertising of Cincinnati, Ted's father started his own advertising business.³

After committing suicide in 1963 R. Edward Turner II's will and estate were recorded in Beaufort County, South Carolina where Ted's father had died. A copy of his will is seen in the Kenton County Courthouse, Covington. R. Edward Turner II had left his property substantially to his second wife, Jane. R. Edward Turner III (Ted) would later serve as a trustee and executor. The estate included income from a large outstanding promissory note, stocks and other property including "Turner Outdoor Advertising of Kentucky."⁴

When he took over, Ted's property was said to be worth "\$1 million." Young risk-taking Ted proceeded to make Turner Advertising into Turner Communications. Ted acquired TV stations including one through a stock transaction that became TBS. Today TBS is part of Warner Communications and Ted Turner is a billionaire. From his father's estate flamboyant and adventurous Ted developed his media empire.

From his school days onward, he was a sailboat racer and winner in certain years until he quit. He acquired the Atlanta Braves Baseball team, which played its home games on the since-replaced

Turner Field. Braves' games were broadcast nationally on TBS. Many things brought him into the national spotlight including controversial statements, or wisecracks, on religion, politics, and social issues; his publicity-gathering philanthropy (\$1 billion creating a "United Nations Foundation"); his marriage to Jane Fonda (third wife); and his founding of CNN. Not long-ago Ted Turner was said to be the largest private landowner in the United States (now in second place). Ted also is said to own the largest herd of bison in the world and is a purveyor of bison meat.⁵

American Outdoor Advertising

In the early American colonies and later (with much illiteracy) objects on storefronts showed the retailer or tradesman symbol, like the wooden Indian (tobacco) and the barber's pole. Handbills also started advertising the casts of traveling theatrical shows (mid 1700s) at strategic locations like inns and taverns. The first off-the-premises outdoor advertising included the auction sale handbill and the stagecoach timetable.

Poster advertisements for circuses, theatrical shows, county and state fairs, carnivals, medicine shows, and sales of farm stock and equipment used early outdoor advertising. By 1800 circus posters were the most prominent, as P. T. Barnum's becoming a standard. Theatrical posters began to show images of actors performing, not mere portraits. The advance men of traveling circuses secured locations on the sides of barns by giving free tickets to farmers and in the store windows of favorable merchants. Itinerate and part-time workers painted and posted on rocks and fences including those for patent-medicine and clothing stores.

Numerous small towns had an "opera house" for which posters would be displayed announcing engagements in advance. Early outdoor advertising companies evolved from ad shops owned by theaters. Posting at night on a stretch of fence or wall would avoid confronting property owners. Then came fixed times and contractors began to pay for the exclusive right to specific locations. Laborers or craftsmen built special structures at the places of the heaviest traffic.

Newspapers and other circulating media did slow the growth of outdoor advertising. After papermaking and steam powered printing inventions there were 852 newspapers by 1828, 1,000 by 1830. The first American papers limited the size of font that precluded illustrated ads and limited advertising to familiar, small, columned want-ads (affordable to more ad buyers). Then a shift of attitude by some papers allowed "display advertising" with extra white space, between a variety of typefaces.

Printing and lithography by 1870 used a "web-fed printing press, stereotyping, paper-folding machines, and a new lithograph half-tone." Nation-wide paint firms, and smaller companies spread outdoor advertising around the landscape. Hood's Sarsaparilla contract saw a nearly nationwide advertising campaign of

its product on barns, sheds, fences, along the railroad lines ("use Hood's Sarsaparilla"). In 1891, the Associated Bill Posters' Association of the United States and Canada was formed.⁶

Motor vehicle transportation became important after World War I. It required vast improvements of highways and roads, which advertisers took immediate advantage of. Later with the interstate superhighway system phenomenal billboard advertising followed. In 1965 the Highway Beautification Act regulated the number of billboards, the location, size, spacing, and lighting. Now there are digital billboards (cheaper to construct and maintain). "Sensors and cameras are being used to create interactive ads."⁷

Prominent local companies had regional and national scope. Aside from the circus' numerous posters, the Ohio Scroll and Lumber of Covington, Kentucky made carvings adorning the John Robinson railroad cars. The circus had a "winter quarters" in Terrace Park, Ohio. This circus including its elephants traveled the railroads around Cincinnati, Northern Kentucky, and the nation.⁸

The Donaldson Lithographic Co. in Newport earned an international reputation by 1900 for its "high quality circus posters." It also made posters for outdoor advertising, for walls, stage show, business association meetings, and for well-known brand names. Its business folded in 1936. In Covington the Donaldson Art Sign Co. did creative labeling on tin and other containers for retail products and other items. The Covington company on Donaldson Ave. operated until 1988.⁹

In Cincinnati one Gus Holthaus is buried in Spring Grove. In that connection author Michael Griffith reviewed the story of advertising and wall posters. "Walldogs" left their work that eventually became faded ghost signs for things past. Griffith encountered the faded sign with the signature Gus Holthaus. The Gustave Holthaus memorial is seen in the Memorial Mausoleum in Spring Grove. Further research showed that Holthaus's company still existed and was hired to make signs at Great American Ballpark in 2003. In Cincinnati the American Sign Museum and the Blink Festival in 2017 have shown reflections of this legacy.¹⁰

Turner Outdoor Advertising (1946-1970s)

The 1945 Covington directory lists a triangular parcel west of the German-built Covington Turner's Hall and north of the Bavarian Brewery as "vacant." In December 1946 and January 1947 was recorded at the Kenton County Courthouse the acquisition of two properties. Acquired in January 1947 by R. Edward Turner II and Raymond W. Fehr, in the name of the "Turner Advertising, Inc. of Ohio," was 515 Pike. The deed described the triangular property as beginning at a point on the north line of Eleventh Street 128.50 feet from Main; thence west with the north side of Eleventh 201.95 feet to a point; thence north at the intersection of Pike and Eleventh on the east line "as now improved" 13.8 feet to the south line of Pike; thence east with the south line of Pike 217.35 feet to a point; thence south 86.45 feet to the north line of 11th Street the place

of beginning.” In recent years this part of Eleventh Street has been renamed “Glier’s Goetta Place” with the western end terminating at Pike Street.

Turner Advertising also acquired a site located at the “elbow” (Big Bend) of the Dixie Highway on the east side. The property description referred to points at the Southgate and Hawthorne subdivision, at Brinker’s subdivision and at “Devou’s line.” Before the Interstate 75. The Dixie Highway including U.S. Route 25 was a main throughfare for long haulers and passenger vehicles from Florida to the Great Lakes region making the Big Bend and Pike near Main Street valuable for billboard advertising seen by local and by the very heavy through-traffic.¹¹

Bill Kenner, a local accountant now retired, worked at 515 Pike for Turner Advertising from 1947 to 1952. Right out of the army in 1946 Bill became a bookkeeper for Turner. For erecting an outdoor sign structure Bill said that he would go take out a bank loan for 75% of the cost. Soon Ted’s father would have Bill pay off the loan.¹²

In 1962 the *Cincinnati Post & Times-Star* (page 3) showed a street billboard holding a large poster proclaiming “Keep USA First” with the Sons of the American Revolution name spelled out underneath. The brief comment under the newspaper’s photograph of the sign said that the Turner Outdoor Advertising Co. was installing the posters in “10 Northern Kentucky locations” as the National Sons of the American Revolution was in the midst of a campaign to encourage a “resurgence of patriotism.” Perhaps this indicates the possibilities for lucrative business on the streets and highways of America.¹³

Ted’s father operated it with a partner until his mysterious suicide in 1963. In 1962 longtime partner, Vice president and manager Raymond W. Fehr, resided in Cincinnati. A few years after Mr. Turner’s suicide in 1963 Fehr was president. In 1965 Ted Turner sold the property at 515 Pike to Fehr and his wife Gloria, for \$1.00 and other considerations. In April 1980 Raymond and Gloria Fehr sold the property to James Donald and Dovie Catchen.¹⁴ By 1970 in the Covington business directory section, it was called “Turner Communication Inc.” This was evidence of young Ted’s ongoing diversification from his father’s business and the start of an empire around Atlanta, Georgia. In the street section of the same year Vera M. Guay is a resident of Atlanta, and Secretary-Treasurer of the “Turner Outdoor Advertising of Kentucky, Inc.” By 1975 the Turner name was gone, and a company listed at 515 Pike was “Creative Displays.”¹⁵

Bill Kenner’s Parallel

Professional accountant Bill Kenner has done genealogy. He might himself claim some distant relationship to Louisiana plantation owner William Butler Kenner who had his slaves build Somerset Hall in Lud-

low for a summer residence around 1845. An Historic Highway Marker commemorating the house (also called the Kenner-Closson House) was unveiled in 2014 through the Ludlow Heritage Museum.¹⁶

Bill Kenner said that an ancestor and others, in return for grants of land, crossed the Atlantic Ocean to support the first Virginia colony (Jamestown). Family records date to Northumberland County, Virginia. Bill's grandfather served with John Hunt Morgan. Then he settled in Pendleton County at Morgan, Kentucky. According to Bill, his father learned to operate steam engines that powered thrashing machines. Later he became a long-time operator of the boiler room at Booth Hospital until it closed in 1979. In 1978 James Kenner was chief engineer at Booth Memorial Hospital, living on Route 1 at Falmouth Kentucky. Bill's long-term connection to the Kenner family in Louisiana is suggested here without documentation.¹⁷

Bill Kenner worked for Turner Advertising from 1947 to 1952, then for Billboard Publishing from 1952 to 1959. *Billboard* magazine then covered circuses and other shows. On assignment with a "press pass" he met Florence Henderson, Emmett Kelly and other celebrities. Posters for circuses, fairs, and burlesque shows, and mail service for entertainers on the road became its business. Later the establishment of the jukebox, phonograph, and radio in American culture were factors leading this nationally distributed magazine to concentrate on the music industry. Today Billboard prints music charts, news, schedules, reviews, etc., for the music industry. It is now published from New York but was first published in Cincinnati as *Billboard Advertising*.¹⁸



TURNER EMPLOYEES, COURTESY OF BILL KENNER

¹Ted's mother "Florence (Rooney) Turner-Carter," Roman Catholic, WikiTree; funeral from St. Francis deSales Church Walnut Hills, obituary, "Ted Turner's Mother Florence Carter Dies," 1992; Ted was raised in the Episcopal Church, "Ted Turner," Wikipedia

² <https://www.geni.com/people/Robert-Edward-Turner-II>

³ Bill Kenner, conversation cited above; Lamar Advertising of Cincinnati, Cincinnati address, 1260 Edison Dr, Cincinnati, OH 45216; member Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce <https://web.nkychamber.com/Advertising-Marketing-Promotions/Lamar-Advertising-6049>

⁴ Cincinnati street directory, 1952; Turner's will witnessed in 1951, Inventory, Order and Settlement Book 141, p. 391, Kenton County Courthouse, Covington

⁵ See "Ted Turner," Wikipedia; Bill Kenner conversation, April 26, 2020; see "TBS (American TV channel)," Wikipedia

⁶ "Origin and Early Development of Outdoor Advertising in The United States," Donald W. Hendon, Arkansas State University, William F. Muhs, Montana State University (<https://www.acrwebsite.org/volumes/12166/volumes/sv05/SV-05>) the Association for Consumer Research

⁷ <https://www.bmediagroup.com/news/history-of-billboard-advertising/>

⁸ Jim Reis, "Greatest Show on Earth," *Kentucky Post*, April 27, 1998, page 4K; John Boh, "Ohio Scroll and Lumber," Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society, Feb. 2009; this circus toured starting in 1842 for almost seventy years, "one of the longest running family-owned circuses in the United States." "John Robinson Circus," Wikipedia

⁹ Michael R. Sweeney, "Donaldson Lithographic Company," *Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 277, 278

¹⁰ Michael Griffith, *The Speaking Stone, Stories Cemeteries Tell*, Cincinnati: The University of Cincinnati Press, 2021

¹¹ DB 356, p. 123 Jan. 2, 1947, and 356, p. 127 Dec. 3, 1946. The 1945 directory lists the seller, Ennis J. Kenny, who resided at 617 Philadelphia, as a "sign writer" for the National Sign Company. 515 Pike Street was "vacant" in 1945. The business section of the directory however does not list an outdoor sign category, nor the National Sign Co.; acquisition was RE-recorded in DB 410, May 1, 1952, p. 242; the later disposition of this property at the "elbow of the Dixie Highway" has not been seen.

¹² Bill Kenner, conversation, cited above

¹³ *Kentucky Post & Times-Star*, April 9, 1962, p. 3

¹⁴ Covington street directories: 1948 Turner Advertising, Inc., R. Edw. Turner Jr, (the II) president, Raymond W. Fehr, vice president and resident of Cincinnati, Virginia Thomas, secretary, Morrow Wright, treasurer, 515 Pike Street; 1962 Turner Advertising, Inc., R. Edw. Turner Jr, president, Raymond W. Fehr, vice president, Viola Schwaab (sic), secretary and treasurer, outdoor advertising, 515 Pike Street; 1966 Turner Advertising of Kentucky, Raymond W. Fehr, President, Ed H Morgan, Vice-president, Vera M. Guay, Secretary. DB 523, March 31, 1965, p. 592; DB 566, p. 26, Oct. 15, 1969; DB 780, August 1980, p. 70,

¹⁵ 1948 to 1975 Covington Street directories; Terry Gilmore General Manager, Creative Displays, 1975

¹⁶ Bill Kenner in conversation when an Historic Highway Marker commemorating the Kenner-Closson House was unveiled in 2014 through the Ludlow Heritage Museum. See "Somerset Hall," HMdb.org., Historical Marker database.

¹⁷ Bill Kenner, cited above; 1978 Covington Street directories

¹⁸ Bill Kenner cited above; "*Billboard* (magazine)," Wikipedia

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I Bet You Didn't Know

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

September 1, 1931 An agreement by the UMW and mine owners ended the wars started as "Bloody Harlan".

September 8, 1775 Daniel Boone and family arrived at Boonesborough.

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

September 28, 1844 Delia Webster and Rev. Calvin Fairbanks were tried and convicted in Fayette County for abolitionist activities.

October 3, 1939 The Federal government reported that Kentucky had the lowest rate of illiteracy of the southern states and **one of the best State supported public school systems** in the nation. What happened?

October 8, 1829 While drilling for water near Burkesville, Martin Beatty discovered oil. It is stated to be the first oil well in the world.

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

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 the re-burials of Covington Pioneers removed from the Craig Street Cemetery. The Highland Cemetery manager advises that Lewin Monument has prepared the layout and is awaiting the marker materials.

Don't forget the **Antiques Fair**, October 8, 10:30am to 12:30pm. (Our email of June said 12:30"am", but the party won't last that long. Sorry.)

And don't forget the KCL cemetery tour on October 1, following which our **annual election** of officers and directors will happen. There are slots for new directors, so run for office!

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.

Subscriptions to the magazine will continue at \$20.00 per year. 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 out, 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!