

BULLETIN

of the

Kenton County Historical Society

organized in 1977; non-profit member,
Historical Confederation of Kentucky,
Publisher of the new regional magazine,
Northern Kentucky Heritage



INSIDE SEE:

HISTORY OF COVINGTON
BY O.J. WIGGINS
(6th in a series)

July 1994

**Kenton County Historical Society
P.O. Box 641
Covington, KY 41012**

July 1994

There will be no July Program!

The **August Meeting** of the Kenton County Historical Society will feature a presentation on the local color stories of John Uri Lloyd at the Lloyd Library. The director of the Library, Michael Flannery, will discuss Lloyd's Northern Kentucky connections, his Stringtown novels, and his Sam Hill stories. The evening will include displays of Martin Justice's illustrations to the Lloyd stories and the original manuscripts to the novels, a slide presentation featuring Northern Kentucky's scenes and characters from Lloyd's era., a tour of the library, and refreshments.

Come and see the world famous library that the Lloyd brothers built over a century ago.

Where: 917 Plum Street, downtown Cincinnati (next to the Cincinnati Fire Museum). Free parking will be available next to the museum (between the Fire Museum and Lloyd Library).

When: August 2, 1994

This tour of the Lloyd Library in Cincinnati will be sponsored by the Kenton County Historical Society. Anyone interested in local history and culture is invited.

Northern Kentucky Heritage

This new regional magazine covers (not exclusively) Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Owen and Pendleton Counties. The first issue is out and the second issue is scheduled for this Spring. We ask for your support in this effort to promote and publish the history and genealogy of Northern Kentucky. We note that you might be able to buy a gift subscription for someone!

Subscription with membership in the Kenton County Historical Society -
\$25.00

Senior citizen and student subscription with membership in KCSH - **\$20.00**

Subscription without membership - **\$20.00**

Kenton County Historical Society, P.O. Box 641, Covington, KY 41012

HISTORY OF COVINGTON

BY O. J. Wiggins

Daily Commonwealth, May 10, 1884

(Sixth in a series herein transcribed)

THE EARLY NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Covington was The Farmer's Record and Covington Literary Journal Volume 1, Number 1, bearing date Friday, May 20, 1831. It was published by Richard C. Langdon in a frame building situated on the north side of Lower Market space.

The first number contained an account of Daniel Boone, extracted from various papers on the government at Washington, an editorial prospectus, an editorial on the presidential question, favoring Henry Clay, various literary clippings, and the usual medley of advertisements, among the the following: Married on Thursday, the 12th inst., by James Arnold, Esquire, Mr. Henry S. Dietrick of York county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Captain Newman Yates, of this borough (1).

The Covington business advertisements were:

A new coffee house by A. P. Smith, opposite the Walnut Street landing.

The Covington Hotel, by William Bromwell.

A school for young ladies to be considered by Prof. N. M. Heptz, under the auspices of Dr. John W. King.

A school for boys, by John Lewis; and the advertisement "Fisher & Mackoy--have just received an offer for sale a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable dry goods; among which are the following: Super and common blue, black, mix'd and drab clothes; marino do. satinetts, new style prints and ginghams, printed muslins, cambricks and jaconets, plain and fig'd book, swiss and mull muslin, fancy dress h'd'k'fs, bobbinet, thread and cotton laces, ribbons, leghorn and navarino bonnets, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, tickings, Russian and French drillings, nankits, gloves, tapes, buttons, combs, pins and needles, men's drab and black beaver hats, boys do, a general assortments of boots, shoes, and brogans, gilt and plain looking glasses, hardware and cutlery, queensware, tinware, glassware, saddlery, sole and upper leather, cotton yarn, also a general assortment of groceries. F. & M. are expecting shortly to receive an assortment of bar iron, castings, etc., which, together with every article in their line, they intend to sell very low for cash or country produce (2).

Among the advertisements is a notice of a public sale of lots for taxes by City Collector Platt Kennedy.

The following appears:

"The attention of persons marketing to Covington is invited to the Central stand as fitted up at the corner of Second and Greenup streets, having benches with a meatblock etc., and a good covering over them, where the sun cannot annoy till 4:00 o'clock p. m. Buyers and sellers may meet here under cover on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday in every

week gratis (until a public market house shall have been erected) six hours in each of these days. Is respectfully offered by their obedient servant,

“PLATT KENNEDY” (3)

The editor calls attention to this offer and advises that “with a little exertion a respectable market might be established here to great advantage.”

The next number of the paper, May 27th, contains the following:

“M. M. Benton will commence a course of letters on English grammar on Thursday next, June 21, at the public school-house in this town. The citizens in general are respectfully requested to attend. It is Mr. Benton’s desire to give the young gentlemen and ladies of this town and its vicinity an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of this highly useful science with the least expense practicable.”

Also an assortment of fine building lots for sale by W. Wright Southgate; the opening of a new drugstore by Dr. J. Bennett; the request of Dr. E. W. Coleman for his patients to call and settle; the caution of Mary Cherry to the public against buying notes given by her son John and payable to her, because they had all been paid.

June 31 the following appears:

“Latonia Springs--These springs are becoming of considerable notoriety and fashionable resort; are situated four miles from this place. A hack runs from Cincinnati semi-daily for the accommodation of visitors. A more general description of these springs, as well as those belonging to Henry Pace, Esq., will be given after personal inspection.”

The advertisement of Dr. W. G. Lightfoot, surgeon-dentist, also appears in this issue.

June 10-S. K. Milton advertises a school over Mr. Stephens grocery, a few doors above Squire Arnold’s office.

A. L. Greer and C. Blackburn publish notice of dissolution of partnership, Mr. Greer continuing the business.

Horatio Harris and Jefferson Phelps announce themselves as candidates for the Legislature.

Henry Pace jr., announces his purchase of the Aqua Medicinalis Well, known as the Williams well, four miles from Covington, on the Lexington Pike.

Col. William A. Camron, formerly editor of the Western Pioneer, published at Springfield, Ohio became associated with Mr. Langdon in the publishing of his paper July 8, 1813 (sic).

Hanson Drew and Goodloe and Stewart announce the completion of the Covington Steam Mill on the same date.

The building of a bridge across the Ohio being under discussion about this time, the Cincinnati Gazette published an editorial condemning the project as an effort to build up a town in Kentucky, at the ex-

pense of Cincinnati and Ohio; and under date of July 15, 1831, a citizen of Covington quotes the article in the "Record" and scores Cincinnati in strong language for want of enterprise, charity, and even public decency in such a feeling.

July 15, 1831 the death of Robert W. Punshon is announced at the age of 26.

July 29--James D. Anderson announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature.

Dr. F. M. Meyers unites with Dr. Bennett in the practice of medicine.

Wm. T. Price announces a fresh supply of drygoods, &c. on hand, and that his stand is on Greenup street, opposite Mr. Fisher's Tavern. (The Baker House) and next door to Fisher and Mackoy.

August 19--Leonard Stevens is announced as the State Senator elect from Campbell and Boone Counties, and Jefferson Phelps as the representative from Campbell, of which Covington was then a part (4).

August 26--Jacob Fowler and Susan Catlett, administrators of Peter Catlett, advertise "for sale at auction, at the house of Alexander Connelly, the household furniture and two likely black boys, one a man, the estate of Peter Catlett."

Abner Howard advertises as a carpenter and builder and James E. Conover as a lawyer.

September 9, 1831--Under this date the following article appears:

"IMPROVEMENTS IN COVINGTON"

The recent improvements and those in progress in this place are deserving of note.

Covington Rolling Mill

which is now being built, will, when in full operation, give employment to a large number of hands, probably 300 including the families of some of them. This will be altogether a splendid concern. This building occupies an area of 15,810 feet. The different branches of rolling, splitting, and manufacture of nails will be pursued on an extensive scale, and we trust that the enterprising owners will find the location a judicious one. Its proximity of Cincinnati will ever insure a convenient market for their manufacture, and it will give a spring to the agricultural interests in the immediate vicinity, by creating a market for the surplus produce without the necessity of crossing the river. The propelling force of this manufactory will be a steam engine of 110 horse power. We have no doubt that before close and determined competition can come in this establishment will take the lead in making large profits on the capital employed.

A steam flour mill has within a few weeks been put into operation by Messrs. Hanson Drew, Goodloe & Steward which turns out 40 barrels of

flour per day and which, we are informed, is soon to be enlarged. Agriculturalists will here find a market for their wheat and avoid the inconvenience and expense of crossing the ferry, the Cincinnati mills being paid for all that is offered.

The Covington Cotton Factory had been in successful operation about three years. It has 2,288 spindles, 1600 of which are now worked. The remainder will be in operation in a few weeks. The building is 120 feet by 40 and four stories high. A machine shop, in which a number of hand find lucrative employment, furnishes the factory with machinery. Four thousand pounds of cotton yarn is manufactured daily, and 2000 yards of cloth. This manufactory furnishes constant employment to sixty hands and will, when in full operation, employ about 20 more. It will then work about 6000 yards of cloth per week (5).

September 23--The new steam ferry boat has been announced to commence running Sunday, September 25, from the foot of Greenup street to a wharf between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, under the proprietorship of E. Colston and J., Phelps.

In the same issue Samuel Kennedy warns trespassers against using the land from the Licking to a point 56 1/4 poles below the white oak tree on the south bank of the Ohio River.

A BRIDGE SUGGESTED

As early as December 6th, 1827 a card appeared in "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette" advising that a bridge be built across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Covington. After extolling the beneficiary results of such a structure, the writer advances the unique suggestion that that money to build it might be raised by operating a lottery for that purpose.

On the first day of October, 1831 a public meeting was held at the Campbell County Court house in Newport for the purpose of memorializing the Kentucky Legislature upon the subject of bridging the Ohio. Gen. James Taylor occupied the chair, and John N. Taliafaro acted as secretary. The committee appointed, viz: Dr. John W. King, Jno W. Tibatts, John B. Lindsay, Wm. W. Southgate, Alfred Sandford, and Wm. Bullock, drafted suitable resolutions and a memorial, which were adopted.

Dr. John W. King, W. W. Southgate, John W. Tibatts, James Southgate, James H. McClure, Wm. Bullock, Alfred Sandford, Israel Ludlow, and Gen. James Taylor were appointed a committee to secure the cooperation of the City Council of Cincinnati.

John B. Casey, James G. Arnold, James H. McClure, and John Cooper were appointed a committee on Finance, and the meeting adjourned (6).

The United States Congress passed a resolution February 10th, 1829, providing for the examination and report as to the practicality of bridging the Ohio at Louisville and Cincinnati. Capt. Smith, of the U. S. Engineers, made his examination, and February, 1831 reported favorably as to both fixing the probable cost of the Cincinnati bridge at

\$300,000. He mentions the bifurcated plan; that is, branches from Newport and Covington leading to one span commencing about the mouth of the Licking on a pier in the Ohio, but rather favors, on account of dangers from ice from the Licking, a bridge to Newport and a convenient bridge across the Licking to make it practical for both cities.

Under date of December 30, 1831, the Farmers' Record says: "The Cincinnati bridge bill passed the Lower House of the Legislature, but not in time to get through the Senate." The whys and wherefores will be a matter for future investigation.

The Ice and Flood of 1832

Under date of January 13, 1832 is printed the following description of the event which, afterward, celebrated in song and story.

"The breaking up of the river. On Saturday morning last (Jan. 6). Licking river broke up, and with such force, the Ohio being blocked up below with firm and solid ice, as to run obliquely across up stream so as to reach Cincinnati above the steam mill, and sunk steamboats Lady Washington, New Jersey, and Chesapeake. The two former are entirely lost, having drifted off. The other still at the wharf. At about half-past 8 the Ohio broke away below for a short distance. Many a flatboat was crushed to pieces and every steamboat more or less damaged. The scene exhibited on Sunday morning was awfully sublime. To see the Licking River pouring out slowly and majestically, irresistibly forcing its way through all obstructions and the ice in broken bodies tumbling piece over piece in tumultuous irregularity, and for want of its wanted outlet pursuing and forcing its way directly up stream, was a scene few or none have ever witnessed here before. In the afternoon the body of ice which had fastened up the river opposite here, gave way and the whole moved off in a most majestic manner. The river is on the rise, and ice running, so as to prevent boats from starting, but we anticipate a clear river in the course of two or three days."

The Licking had frozen over the night of December 2, 1831 and the Ohio the night of the 11th. The ice had been used as a road for heavy loaded teams up to the very night Licking broke. Warm rains set in, and the ice and snow that covered the Ohio valley to the depth of three or four inches started an inundation which is known as "the flood of '32." The following description is printed February 18, 1832:

"The Flood, for it can be called nothing else, is still advancing. In Cincinnati immediately opposite us, the utmost distress prevails. The whole of the bottom from the Ohio River to Lower Market street is completely under water. In the lower part of the city the water is up to the second story of many of the houses. Some have been swept entirely off, carrying furniture and all with them. The river has risen within the last 24 hours about 22 inches. It is still rising, and by actual survey is sixty feet above low water mark. The greatest distress prevails among the people of Cincinnati. Hundreds, and we might say thousands, of families are entirely deprived of house and home.

Meetings have been called and subscription papers got up for the relief of the sufferers, and the well know charity and benevolence of the citizens of Cincinnati will do much in mitigating the distress of their fellow creatures. We have heard old men say that in 1793 (thirty nine years ago) there was a similar flood, but they have never seen anything like it since. Several houses, some of them very good ones, have passed here within the last three days, and many more are on the eve of a start. Newport is entirely under water. Licking river is correspondingly high and runs with force into the Ohio.

In the subsequent issue, February 25th, the editor corrects his statement about Newport, saying that it "suffered no more than similar towns on the river, all the bottom part, and that portion most densely populated, was inundated. The lower part of Covington shared a similar fate, though there were but few families compelled to move., as the main portion of them reside on what is usually called the second bottom.

As a consequence of the distressing state of affairs provisions became scarce and prices went up especially flour from \$5.25 to \$6.50 and \$7 per barrel.

OTHER EXTRACTS.

February 18, 1832. John W. Clayton advertises that he has taken the house lately occupied by J. R. Clinkenbeard, on Greenup street, and will continue his business (7).

Casey and Smith advertise themselves as general merchants. John B. Casey calls upon delinquents to pay up at his store; James G. Arnold advertises the formation of a "Mechanics Society;" and A. A. Stoll & Co. as druggists under this date and also that of December 30, 1831.

May 12, 1832, the following advertisement appears. "Look here!-The gentlemen who borrowed my wood saw, some time since, and axe a few nights ago, will confer a favor by returning them as soon as he has done with their use. If the modesty of the person who took them is as sensitive of returning them, he may take the same method he did borrowing them to wit: Place them where you got them without leave and in the night, otherwise his name will be exposed."

A. L. Greer (8)

ENDNOTES

1. After the Kentucky legislature amended the "act establishing the town of Covington," in the first public election of trustees, in April 1826, the following citizens were elected: William C. Bell, John Beasley, John Hayden, Carey Clemons, Alexander Connelly, William Wright Southgate, and Newman Yates. Thirty-eight votes were cast; the population of the town was 404 (Allen Webb Smith, Beginning at the Point, a Documented History of Northern Kentucky and Environs, the Town of Covington in Particular, 1751-1834, printed locally, 1977).

2. In April 1831, Gustavus Fisher was elected a town trustee. In January 1832 the trustees met at the home of Fisher. In April 1832, Fisher was reelected. In April 1833 Fisher was not reelected, but the trustees took the oath of office before Fisher, then Justice of the Peace. In September 1833, Fisher had recently "occupied" a tavern, located on lot 89, west side of Greenup, between Second and Third streets (Smith). Gustavus Fisher, teacher (1860 directory); Gustavus Fisher, clerk (1866-67 directory).

John Mackoy was a grandson of James Mackoy, who had arrived from Scotland and settled in King William County, Virginia prior to 1718. John Mackoy grew up in Greenup county, Kentucky but moved to Covington where he resided for over fifty years, and was a prominent merchant and member of First Presbyterian church. His son, William H. Mackoy, and his grandson, Harry Brent Mackoy, became law partners in Mackoy and Mackoy (Charles F. Goss, Cincinnati, the Queen City, volume IV, 1912). In April 1834, after Covington was incorporated as a city, these citizens were elected to the first city council: Mortimer M. Benton, Mayor, William Hopkins, John T. Levis, William Elliot, William Wright Southgate, John B. Casey, John A. Goodson, James G. Arnold, and John Mackoy. The population was 1200 (Smith).

3. In 1819 Platt Kennedy was Cashier for Benjamin Leathers' private bank (Smith). In November 1827 Platt Kennedy was elected a trustee to replace Jacob Hardin who had resigned. In April 1828 Kennedy was elected trustee but "refused to serve." In April 1830 Kennedy was appointed city assessor. In April 1834 city council agreed that since Kennedy in 1830 had failed to collect takes to the amount of \$54.58 1/2, he "would have to pay that amount himself" (Smith).

4. Leonard Stephens represented Campbell county in the state lower house in 1824, 1825, 1826, and in the state senate in 1829-33; Jefferson Phelps was in the lower house in 1830, 1831, 1833, 1834 (Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky, revised by Richard Collins, 1874, volume II). In April 1826, the Board of Trustees elected Phelps city attorney. In late 1820s he was retained by the city and involved in the legal contest with Samuel Kennedy regarding the Kennedy family's title to all the ferry rights; in December 1828 Phelps was awarded the right to run "the town ferry"; later court action prevented Phelps from operating the ferry between July 20, 1830 and October 1, 1831; then by late September 1831 Phelps with E. Colston commenced operating a "new steam ferry" from Greenup street to Cincinnati. Phelps gave up "his

rights to the ferry" in December 1834. Covington's future first mayor, Mortimer M. Benton, studied law under Phelps (Smith; Phelps' obituary in Licking Valley Register, 11-18-43).

5. The cotton factory was located immediately west of the present Roebling Suspension Bridge at the river; west of the cotton factory the rolling mill was located between Scott and Madison streets and between Second street and the River (1851 Covington map). The flour mill was located at the corner of Second and Madison (1834 directory).

6. Members of the bridge committees were or course from prominent families. Alfred Sanford was an heir of General Thomas Sandford (1762-1808), who had served in the state legislature and had represented Northern Kentucky in Congress, 1803-1807, and on whose farm now is located the city of Ludlow. About 1818 Thomas Sandford's sons transferred his farm to Thomas Carneal who built Elmwood Hall in present-day Ludlow. In 1828 Carneal sold Elmwood Hall and surrounding property to an Englishman, William Bullock. In 1830 Bullock sold Elmwood Hall and surrounding property to Israel Ludlow, another prominent speculator with Cincinnati connections (Smith).

In 1795 trustees for the establishment of the town of Newport on land owned by James Taylor were Thomas Kennedy, Washington Berry, Henry Brasher, Thomas Lindsey, Nathan Kelly, Daniel Duggen and James McClure. In January 1815 Commissioners John B. Lindsey, William Caldwell and Jonathan Huling awarded the contract to build the Campbell county courthouse in Newport. In 1818 James Taylor, Thomas D. Carneal, John M'Kinney, William Caldwell, and John B. Lindsey "organized the first bank in the Covington-Newport area." In October 1833 Sidney Sherman, J. H. McClure, Thomas Lindsey, John Taliaferro, J. W. Tibbetts were appointed to "draft an act for the incorporation of Newport" as a city (Smith).

In February 1815 the state legislature designated Uriel Scbree, Joseph Kennedy, William Hubble, John C. Buckner, and Alfred Sandford trustees for the establishment of the town of Covington on land purchased by R. M. Gano, T. D. Carneal, and J. S. Gano from Thomas Kennedy (Smith).

John N. Taliaferro married Frances, a daughter of Richard Southgate (1774-1857). William Wright Southgate (1800-1844) was her brother. He was Mayor of Covington in 1835-1836, and he was a law partner of Mortimer M. Benton when he died. James Southgate (1801-1859) was Richard's half-brother. James' brother, George Maris Southgate (1798-1867), was a founder of Trinity Episcopal church in Covington (Mrs. Vera Reuscher, "A History of the Southgate Family in Kentucky," Christopher Gist Papers).

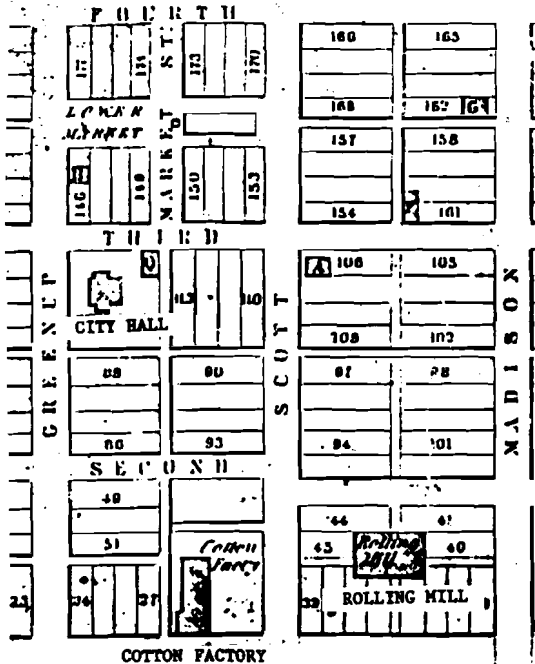
General Thomas Sandford represented Campbell county in the lower house in 1802, and in the state senate in 1800-1802. Alfred Sandford represented Campbell county in the state lower house in 1813, 1814, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1820; William Wright Southgate in 1828, 1829, 1842; John W. Tibbatts in 1828, 1829, 1842; and John N. Taliaferro in 1847. Richard Southgate represented Campbell county in the lower house

in 1803 and in the state senate in 1817-1821 and 1833-1837 (Collins). Tibbatts (circa 1800-1852) also served in Congress, 1843-1847 (obituary, C. J., 7-10-52).

7. John Clayton, tailor, Fourth near Greenup, (1834 directory). John Clayton, on Market Square, born in England, residence between 3rd and 4th and Greenup and Garrard (1839-40 directory). Among the fourteen founders of Trinity Episcopal church was John W. Clayton (Mrs. Stephens L. Blakely, Chronicles of Trinity, Christopher Gist Papers). In 1839 Clayton built the frame house which still stands at 528 Greenup street (Covington Preservation Office records).

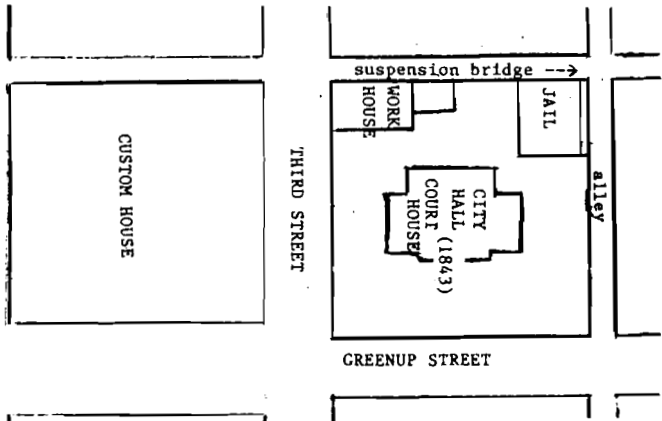
8. Alexander L. Greer (1807-1884), born in Ireland, was elected town trustee in April 1831, and April 1832 (Smith). A. L. Greer, merchant (1834 directory). In the late 1830s the A. L. Greer Flour Mill was producing 400 to 500 barrels of flour per week (1839-40 directory). Among his other public and private activities at one time or another was prominence in lumber, in the development of the Covington and Lexington railroad, and in other real estate and manufacturing. His funeral took place from his home located on present-day site of Greer street, and pallbearers included Covington resident and former Kentucky Governor, John W. Stevenson, and the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, John G. Carlisle (D. C., 11-10-84).

(Transcription by Joe Gastright; endnotes by John Boh)



1851





suspension bridge -->

JAIL

WORK HOUSE

CITY HALL (1843) COURT HOUSE

alley

THIRD STREET

GREENUP STREET

CUSTOM HOUSE

MARKET

1877

1



THE OLD COURT HOUSE,
COVINGTON, KY.
(1843-1899)

CELEBRATE CAMPBELL COUNTY'S BIRTHDAY

by buying a copy of:

CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 200 YEARS **1794 - 1994**

A HISTORY OF OUR COUNTY'S PAST

FOR JUST \$12 PER COPY!

A 160 PAGE, 8 1/2" X 11" SOFT COVER HISTORY BOOK OF OUR COUNTY'S 200 YEARS. WRITTEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CAMPBELL COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN HONOR OF OUR COUNTY'S BIRTHDAY DURING 1994. THE BOOK CONTAINS A GENERAL HISTORY, PLUS HISTORIES OF OUR CHURCHES, FIRE DEPARTMENT, SCHOOLS, MAJOR EVENTS, BUSINESSES, IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS, AND MUCH MORE. OVER 75 SKETCHES, MAPS AND PHOTOS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.

PRICED AT JUST \$12, PER COPY, THIS BOOK MAKES A GREAT KEEPSAKE, OR PRESENT FOR BOTH PAST AND PRESENT CAMPBELL COUNTIANS!

THREE WAYS YOU CAN PURCHASE THE BOOK:

1. The book may be bought at the offices of the Campbell County Historical Society in Alexandria, 19 East Main Street on the second floor of the courthouse on any Tuesday during regular office hours: 12 noon til 8 PM.
2. The book may also be purchased over the counter at all three branches of the Campbell County Public Library: Newport, Ft. Thomas, and Cold Springs. Call you library for their hours.
3. Finally, for those that can not pick up the book in person, you can order a copy by mail for \$15 (book, postage and handling). Send name and address along with a check or money order (no cash please) to The Campbell County Historical Society, 19 East Main St., Alexandria, KY 41001

The City of Covington
proudly announces

An Exhibit

BOTTLES, BUTTONS & BONES:

An archaeological investigation of nineteenth century Covington

Kenton County Public Library
Covington Branch
Fifth and Scott

May 30 - July 31, 1994
Monday - Thursday 10:00 - 9:00
Friday 10:00 - 6:00
Saturday 12:00 - 5:00

Sponsored by:
The City of Covington
Behringer-Crawford Museum
Northern Kentucky Arts Council

Kenton County Public Library
Kentucky Heritage Council
R.G. Archaeological Services

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