



# Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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March/April

2019



Step Into Fern's Kitchen

Lionel Flying Field

The Recent Growth of Independence, Kentucky

Pick-Up or Delivery  
A Vietnam Veteran Reminisces

# Step Into Fern's Kitchen

Lorna Harrell

Older homes often reveal more than one tale. Such is the case with the home that is now the James A. Ramage Civil War Museum, located in Fort Wright, Kentucky. Visitors may be surprised to discover that an interesting corner of the museum is the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century kitchen of Fern Storer, the home's former occupant and owner.

Born Fern Amber Harris in 1906 in a log house in Osborne County, Kansas, Fern Storer loved to cook from an early age ~ even starting a fire in the little cast iron toy stove her parents gave her for Christmas when she was four years old! From her humble beginnings, Fern would go on to become the food editor for the *Cincinnati Post* from 1951 to 1976, expanding the food section from a single column to several pages in the paper's "Accent" section. She often added nutritional information to recipes to educate her readers about the healthiest options for their families. She also became a pioneer of microwave cooking techniques and recipes, writing a nationally-syndicated column called *Microminders*, which ran from 1976 to 1986.

Fern graduated from Kansas State University in 1928 with a degree in home economics. In 1931, she married Sheldon B. Storer, whose job as an electrical engineer for Westinghouse Electric brought the couple to Greater Cincinnati. One of her first jobs in Northern Kentucky was as the Director of Dietary Services at William Booth Memorial Hospital in Covington. Fern was a registered dietitian, which would set her apart from most of her food editor contemporaries.

In 1942, Fern and Sheldon bought the stately colonial brick home in Fort Wright that decades later would become the James A. Ramage Civil War Museum. Located on 14.5 hilly acres, the Storers referred to their place as "Our Kentucky Home." Under Fern and Sheldon's care, their property eventually

included flower, herb and vegetable gardens, and many species of deciduous trees. The land also included Battery Hooper, one of the few remaining Civil War defensive positions left in Northern Kentucky and Great Cincinnati. Somewhat unknowingly, the Storers preserved Battery Hooper by covering it with dirt to create their front lawn! Fern continued living there after Sheldon died in 1988, occupying the home for 61 years.

Upon Fern's death in 2002, her will stipulated that the house and property be donated to the Northern Kentucky University (NKU) Foundation. The City of Fort Wright purchased the property from NKU in 2003. In August 2005, a museum focusing on Battery Hooper and the Civil War era was opened. It now occupies most of the first floor of the former Storer home. The museum's namesake is Dr. James A. Ramage, a retired history professor at NKU and well-known Civil War scholar and author.

When visiting the civil war museum, it feels somewhat strange to wander into a kitchen equipped with arguably the latest appliances of the 1960s, but the museum's founders thought it interesting and important to preserve the legacy of the woman whose gift to the community made the museum possible. Kathleen Romero, Fern's friend and the current President of the Ramage Museum, assembled many kitchen items of the period and created the interpretive display in Fern's kitchen. On view are hammered aluminum serving items popular in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, an old coffee grinder, an early turquoise Motorola radio, early Tupperware containers, aprons, a carafe, and many 1950s-60s cooking utensils. Also on the counter is a scrapbook with clippings by and about Fern and Sheldon Storer.

By today's standards, Fern's kitchen is rather small, measuring only 10 by 10½ feet. It was sufficiently large, however, for Fern to experiment with



Above: Fern Storer at her desk  
*courtesy Kathleen Romero*

On the cover: The old Storer home in Fort Wright, now the James A. Ramage Civil War Museum  
*stock photo*

new recipes and discover new techniques to share with cooks as home life in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century picked up speed and time for meal preparation became more limited. In an interview for this article, Kathleen Romero recalled that Fern appreciated efficiency and, accordingly, noted that the kitchen includes many built-in features in the cabinetry and walls.

Prior to his death in 1988, Fern's husband Sheldon encouraged her to compile a cookbook featuring many of her favorite recipes. Although Fern wanted to honor Sheldon's request, she confided to Kathleen how daunting it was to select recipes from her newspaper columns spanning so many years. She also wanted the cookbook to be affordable. It was \$13.00 when it was first published in 1989.

Dedicated to Sheldon, *Recipes Remembered* proved to be a hefty cookbook. Subtitled "A Collection of Modernized Nostalgia," the book was reprinted in 2005 by the Ramage Museum. Its spectrum of recipes ranges from everyday dishes and Kentucky specialties to fancier desserts and sauces for entertaining. The book's first chapter features down-to-earth tips on "What Every Cook Should Know." Still relevant, *Recipes Remembered* continues to be sold in the museum's gift shop.

More about Fern Storer's life can be found on the Word Press website referenced below. Although Fern lived in Northern Kentucky most of her life, she never forgot her Kansas roots. Of her many awards, one of her proudest was the Kansas State Centennial award for distinguished service, presented in 1963.

The Ramage Museum is located at 1402 Highland Avenue in Fort Wright, just minutes from Interstate 75. With the inclusion of Fern's kitchen, a visit to the museum offers the opportunity to step into two very different eras. Open from early March to early December, the museum is owned by the City of Fort Wright and staffed by volunteers. Hours of operation and additional details about the museum can be found in a link on the Fort Wright website indicated below. You also can follow the museum on Facebook to receive the latest news about events and activities.

### References

Fort Wright, Kentucky website: <https://www.fortwright.com/departments/parks-recreation/civil-war-museum>

Storer, Fern. 1989. *Recipes Remembered – A Collection of Modernized Nostalgia*. Highland House Books. Second printing by Kreger Printing, Cincinnati, OH. 2005. 320 p.

Word Press website: <https://ochf.wordpress.com/2012/10/04/fern-amber-harris-storer-2006-inductee/>

### About the Author

Lorna Harrell is a retired biologist, who lives on her family farm in Independence, Kentucky. She especially wants to thank Kathleen Romero for her help in researching this article.

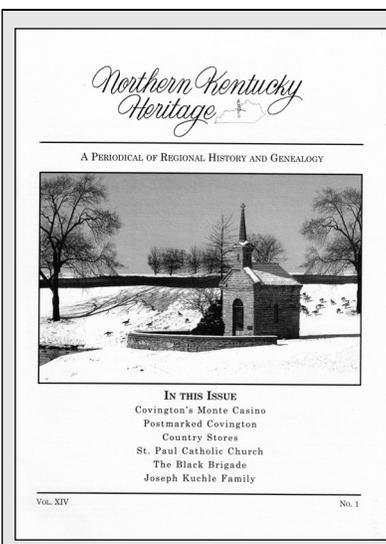
## Lionel Flying Field

Steven D. Jaeger

The Lionel Flying Field, with its grass runway, was thought to be the future of aviation in Northern Kentucky when it opened on May 4, 1930, with 1,500 spectators in attendance. The airfield sat on 11 acres, on the west side of Dudley Road, between the present site of President's Park and Turkeyfoot Road. The field's name honored Lionel E. Stephenson, who, with his partners, leased the property.

Stephenson (1897-1968), a native of Covington, built a nationally recognized career around aviation and aeronautics. He had worked for Triangle Parachute as a parachute tester and competed in the Midwest as a barnstorming parachute jumper. He also trained student pilots and offered charter flights and parachute jumps.

While the airfield lasted barely one year, it provided entertainment for community celebrations through stunt shows and aerial parades. More importantly, an advertising campaign encouraged people to visit the new Edgewood subdivision when they attended events, helping to attract new residents to the area.



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# The Recent Growth of Independence, Kentucky

Cody Schaber, from his Senior Research Project at Thomas More College

About 15 minutes south of Cincinnati lies a town that is quickly transforming itself into a growing power in Northern Kentucky. Originally a small, rural town, this suburban hotspot known as Independence is attracting all kinds of attention from families to businesses.

Historian Witt Perrin stated about Independence in the late 1800s that, it was “a small place ... and no longer of any great importance. Nearly all the county business is transacted now in Covington, and the courts are mostly held there also.” He saw it as a town whose light was flickering out. If that was true then, that wasn’t to be the case for long. In 2018, Independence remained one of the fastest growing cities in the Commonwealth, as well as one of the fastest growing cities in the nation. It is the third-largest land mass city in Northern Kentucky with approximately 23 square miles. Since the 1980 census, the population has skyrocketed from just under 8,000 to over 27,000.

Many residents, themselves, do not know the history of their city or how the rapid growth in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has occurred so quickly. One of the obvious reasons Independence has become such a key location to settle is because it touches on two major themes in Northern Kentucky history: the interplay between urban and rural interests and the post-World War II population shift from river cities toward the interior of the state. The city was originally like many others in the 1800s, with the main stores all lining a central boulevard while the residents were dispersed around the local area. Today, by contrast, the city is clustered with subdivisions, retail areas and widened highways that allow easy access to any interested in living in a place where the hint of rural still remains.

Another reason people settle in Independence seems to be location. Mary Riley, Ryland sales coordinator, said “[Independence is] the diamond in the

rough. There are numerous entrances to and exits from the community, and people want to be there.” The retail areas that make shopping easy and roads that allow easy travel, along with the subdivisions constantly springing up, are making Independence an appealing place of comfort. Places like Independence are why Ohioans are moving in, because they “like the low taxes, good schools and safe communities of Northern Kentucky.”

## Early History

Before all the growth and development, there was a little place called Crewitts Creek in a newly formed county. This county was Kenton, which had been part of Campbell County until 1840, when it was split and renamed after the recently-passed pioneer, Simon Kenton. In response to this split, a county seat was needed. Farmer John McCollum donated five acres in the center and highest point of newly-formed Kenton to serve as the location for the county seat. A courthouse was constructed.

The courthouse would see many changes over the years, as demanded by the changing times, but what hasn’t changed its Greek architecture in the form of white pillars and the text chiseled in the entablature: *KENTON COVNTY COVRT HOVSE*. The court house remains in use today and is without question, the iconic face of Independence.

At the location of the new court house was a small town that had not received much attention before. The Crewitt’s Creek name only dates from three years before Kenton County’s establishment; before that the area went through a number of names. Not long after the independence from Campbell County, the city became what we now call Independence. Independence was officially named October 7<sup>th</sup>, 1840. Thus the location of the county seat had a name which would stick for the rest of history.

Putting the county seat in the newly-named Independence, however, wasn't enough to help it grow. For many years, the city would struggle to survive as it faced the natural challenges of its precarious situation and the conflicts with the nearby city of Covington, which also contended for the county seat.

Covington constantly fought to have the county seat moved to its city, which eventually resulted in Kenton County being a county with two county seats. Independence's formation was highly unusual for that time, as it began as a planned community based on political considerations only, whereas almost all other towns began around some commercial center, usually involving water access. Population stagnated as the city had fewer people after 70 years (1850-1920) and grew by only 103 people in a century (1850-1950). There was nothing to draw people to Independence other than those searching for a rural community. In the days before automobiles and/or good roads, people weren't willing to make the trek.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, transportation was rough. What takes 15 minutes from Independence to Covington today used to take a horse-drawn carriage about two hours. Because of this, towns were created near waterways – as Covington was – so that supplies and people could have easy access. Although the invention of the automobile would help, it wouldn't be until the 1960s that Independence began transforming from a quiet country town to a booming residential city.

### **Initial Growth**

Even before the 1960s, there were events that would propel Independence toward a prosperous future. Technological advances like the automobile, along with development of roads, were connecting the county in new ways. Electricity came to Independence in 1937 and the city gained water lines in 1961. With these improvements, Independence was becoming a better place to live.

### **1960s Annexation**

By the 1960s, Covington was becoming aggressive in annexing neighboring towns and land. In order to avoid annexation by Covington (with its higher tax rate), Independence saw its only key to sur-

vival as annexation of its own. In a pivotal decision, Independence Board of Trustees Chairman Goebel Armstrong explained, "There is only one thing we can do to survive as a corporate entity with any meaning. We must grow too, with the new communities springing up around us or be a city without a future. We plan to do this by annexing areas around us so we will have room to grow." Over the next 24 years, Independence would annex a number of surrounding areas:

- The section known as Cherokee, 1960s
- Portions of Taylor Mill Road (KY 16)
- West, annexing Beechgrove, mid-1970s
- West to Boone County line, 1981
- To the overpass on Industrial Road

This annexation fury would not last forever. In 1980, the passage of a state law giving residents a vote on being annexed effectively ended the Kenton County annexation battles. Since then, the city has grown mostly because subdivision developers have agreed to annexation in return for access to water and sewer lines.

By tying its growth and development through annexation with its water and sewer lines, Independence was able to establish an effective way to not only survive but thrive. As Jamie Henson, 1996 City Council Candidates put it, "Most everything in Independence is based on growth. Everything else has to deal with it. Once the growth is organized, the rest will follow."

It is likely that few people, save those who knew what was going on, could have imagined how quickly the small, rural town they were used to, where everybody knew everybody, would grow into a pulsing suburban center because of a development boom in a matter of 30 years. By 1989, long time mayor Marion Schadler seemed out of step and even though he had done some good for the city such as hiring police, improving sewers and general street improvement, his vision wasn't moving quickly enough for the majority of voters, as he was replaced as mayor by Jim Ellison.

The population of Independence almost doubled between 1980 and 2000. Because there was available land, it was an ideal place to settle. This led



Above: New Independence City Building,  
with new firehouse in upper left  
*courtesy Independence website*

At right: Kenton County Courthouse  
*stock photo*



to many subdivisions built as close to the city as possible before branching farther out. Beginning with Courthouse Estates in the 1980s, there were other developments such as Hartland Subdivision.

While Marion Schadler and Jim Ellison helped push Independence, it was under new mayor Chris Moriconi in 2002 that Independence became what it is today. Improvements such as:

- Retail Areas
- Development of downtown
- Widening of all major thoroughfares
- Sidewalks
- School Development

Moriconi resigned as mayor in spring 2013 to take the City Administrator of Ft. Mitchell, with the city of Independence wishing him well and thanking him for his long-time service.

In the 1990s, the main shops were along the central boulevard, or Madison Pike (now Old KY 17). They were typical mom-and-pop restaurants or stores, like Ponzer’s Restaurant or the only video store, a couple of buildings away. All the growth was changing old aspects of Independence and many knew the

change was inevitable. Business owner Tom Waincott remembered busy days when people phoned in their grocery order for the week and he made deliveries to their homes. “Our days are numbered,” he said, “We are a mom-and-pop store. Most of our trade has died off.” It is increasingly difficult to find mom-and-pop stores in most local areas. These places are being replaced with nationwide companies such as Walmart, Meijer, Kroger and the like.

In 1998, the opening of a grocery, part of a major chain went almost unnoticed in many towns. Not in Independence, because the Kroger store opening Sunday August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1998, was the town’s first. It was an indication of the growth in southern Kenton County. This Kroger opened about a minute south

of the Hartland Subdivision. That area had been – like the majority of the surrounding land – empty and undeveloped.

As Kroger and other stores began to operate, more places blossomed. A McDonald’s opened near a Wendy’s, a Buffalo Wild Wings, multiple banks, a CVG drug store, Ace Hardware, Advance Auto Parts, Snap Fitness, Sprint, Dollar General, Frisch’s and, most recently, a LaRosa Pizzeria.

All this enterprise is due to population growth, which has increased more than 27% since 2000, to 19,065 as of mid-2005, making Independence the third-most populous Northern Kentucky city behind Covington and Florence.

### Attention to the Old City

These changes in retail and commercial areas have not only affected Independence overall, but have affected the old city itself. Through all of the change, the central boulevard of Madison Pike, with

its old mom-and-pop stores along with the grand, iconic Court House, still stand. Due to the shift to the new downtown area, it is easy to avoid the heart of the old city. In order to change this, the Independence Strategic Action Committee is looking at grants and other incentives to help re-develop the courthouse square area. It also plans to draw customers through special events such as a farmer’s market. At the committee’s recommendation, the Simon Kenton High School Farmer’s Market moved from the school’s parking lot to the Courthouse grounds. That move brought more attention and crowd to the old downtown and helped revive the central area.

While innovations, such as moving the Farmer’s Market, and developing the heart of the old city were helpful, there was the issue of the new downtown area taking away all the business from the old city and moving it to the new Towne Center. It seemed to leave old Independence in the dust of time if growth was done incorrectly. A 2007 study assessed the city’s future growth. The mayor was told: The

*Continued on page 11*



# Pick-Up or Delivery

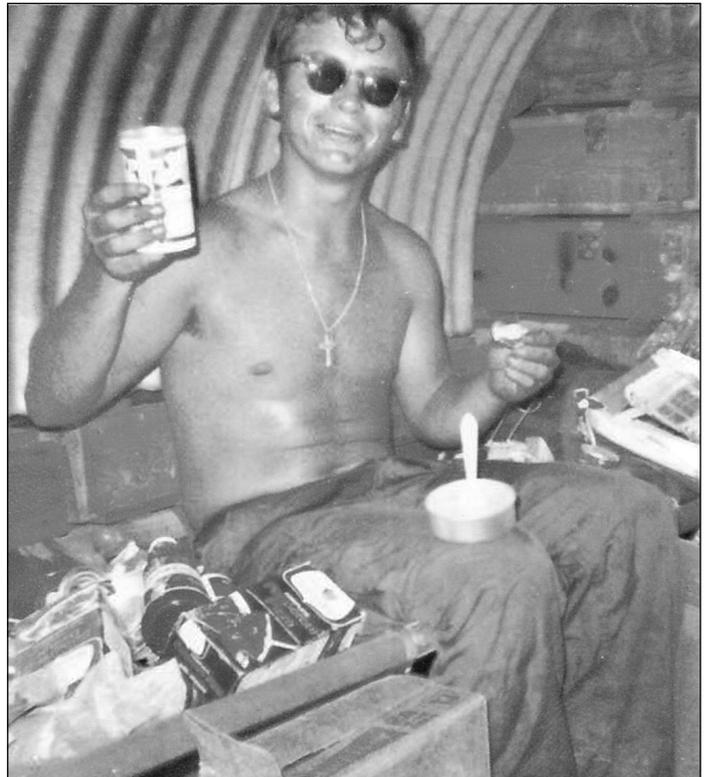
Al Murphy

*This is the fifth and final chapter in our series of interviews with Vietnam vets from Kenton County. The goal was to revive and preserve some of the stories that would never be included in history books. Some were first-hand accounts while others were oral histories which were transcribed and edited. This edition is from our own Al Murphy. Al was the veteran sitting on the other side of the table in each of the previous stories. The Society wants to thank Al once again for putting this series together.*

I was raised simple, especially with regard to food. Buttered graham cracker sandwiches dipped in coffee for breakfast, followed by hard rolls and harder grilled cheese for school lunch. Chuck roast with mashed potatoes and gravy and corn at dinner time was “eatin’ pretty high-on-the-hog,” so to speak. I went away to college and got a broader choice of foods to be sure. However, the dining hall on the college campus in the sixties was not like today’s international buffet offerings. Steeped though I was in basic food requirements, the US Army C-ration forced me over the edge in pursuit of “something different.”

I arrived in Vietnam on February 16, 1971. In a letter that I wrote to my family on March 14, I was already complaining about food. “C-rations are tasting like dog food,” I wrote. “Send me Parmesan cheese, because I’m thinking about making a pizza,” I begged. I suspect that phrase was written in delusional frustration as I stared at a dinner of c-ration beef slices and canned fruit cocktail, but the spark was there.

On May 26, 1971, I was with the 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division, Bravo Company, 4/3, 198<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade. We were working off of Firebase Professional, west of Chu Lai. As will be obvious, my family had helped me to make significant progress in attacking the doldrums of c-rations. The following paragraph was included in a letter I wrote to my parents on that date. “List for the next PAL” (Parcel Air Lift was the delivery mechanism for my family and friends to send



Al Murphy

packages to me)... “barbecue sauce, another can of that bacon, one of those jiffy pop things” (the popcorn product that came in its own pan). Lastly, are you ready for this? I requested “...a boxed pizza with about 2 feet of Reynolds wrap. I’m going to blow some minds. Actually, I think I can cook it up to taste pretty outstanding. Just line my steel pot with Reynolds wrap, spread the dough inside this and dump on the sauce and cover with parmesan. Cook over low heat until dough at bottom of pot starts to burn, then dip the doughy upper crust into the sauce for an outstanding change of pace. I’m serious,” I continued, “but do you think I might be a little ridiculous? That’s too bad because I still want to cook a pizza in the jungles of Viet Nam.”

I don’t know the exact date, but I have a picture of me sitting in a bunker on Firebase Professional (shown above). I am enjoying some type of canned meat product on crackers, and a can of thoroughly

# 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*

### My Old Kentucky Home

#### Questions

1. What is the full, official title of the song?
2. What novel is said to have had a big influence on Stephen Foster as he was writing the song?
3. In what city is the home known as Federal Hill?
4. The song was first performed in 1853 by what musical group?
5. What famous abolitionist said the song "...awakens sympathies for the slave, in which antislavery principles take root...?"
6. Foster was already a successful songwriter. What earlier gem became an anthem during the California Gold Rush?
7. In what city is Stephen Foster from?
8. The song appears in what famous 1939 Academy-award winning film?
9. The song is traditionally performed each year at the Kentucky Derby by what group?
10. In what city did Foster die?

#### Answers

1. "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night!"
2. "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
3. Bardstown, Kentucky
4. Christy's Minstrels
5. Frederick Douglass
6. "Oh, Susanna"
7. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
8. "Gone With the Wind"
9. The University of Louisville Marching Band
10. New York City

hot Budweiser. Spread across the bunk next to me is the contents of one or more packages that I just received from home. Clearly visible is a boxed CHEF BOYARDEE pizza. The dream continued.

I wrote a letter to my parents dated July 8, 1971. The following paragraph was included in that letter. "Hey, hey, hey! Guess what I had for lunch today? PIZZA!! Wow, I couldn't even believe how well it turned out. It tasted fabulous! Everybody looked at it, tasted it and said, 'I don't believe it.' The bottom was a little burnt and the sauce was pretty thick and my canteen cup is full of dried dough and my helmet strap burned in half but it was well worth the effort. I took pictures. If I do it again, I have to save up my heat tabs, (I used 13 of them)." And so, the dream became reality.

I have two photographs, both very dark and not very sharp because of the triple canopy jungle in which they were produced. While I can describe the images, they would not reproduce very well in this Bulletin. Nonetheless, the pictures show me and Sgt. Bill Sherrill using a foil-lined steel pot (of course, with the plastic helmet liner removed) to perfectly-prepare an almost-scratch pizza in the middle of the jungle. Sometimes, when things aren't so good, life ain't so bad.

Al Murphy  
Holmes High School  
Class of 1966

## Want to be Published?

We are always looking  
for material for the Bulletin  
To submit an article, send a paper copy by mail,  
or email it as a Word document attachment.

Bulletin articles should be no longer than 500  
words and should have at least two references.

Email us if you have any questions.

nkyhist@zoomtown.com.  
P.O. Box 641, Covington, KY 41012

## Then and Now



Madison Avenue near fifth Street, looking north. Left image during the 1937 flood, right image today.

Left image courtesy Kenton County Public Library / right image courtesy Robert Webster

## Mystery Photo

Can you identify the Mystery Photo?

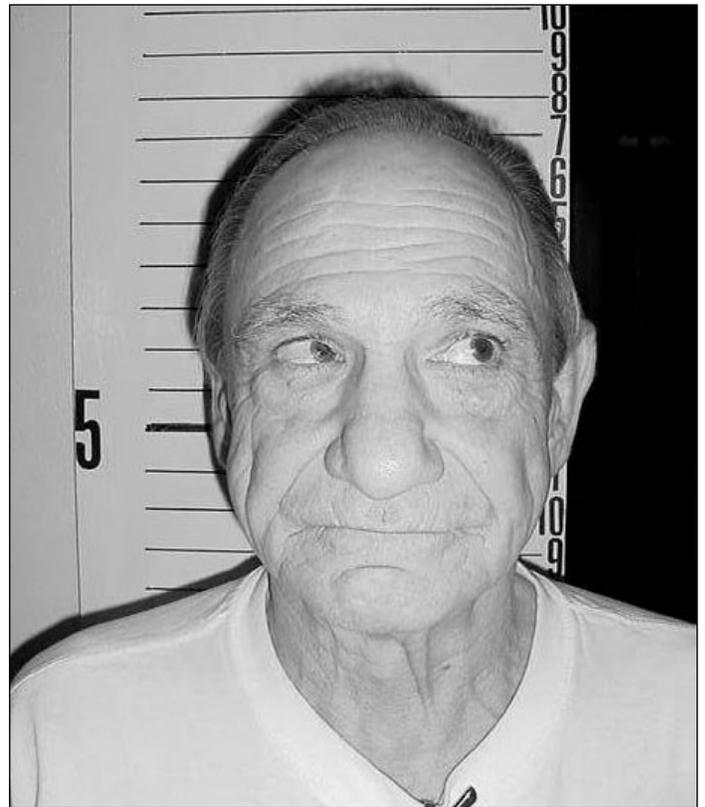
### *“The Recent Growth of Independence”*

#### *Continued*

development envisioned for along KY 17 will not replace what’s in Independence, but compliment its current architecture and celebrate the town’s heritage. The study also included plans for more walkways, bike paths and bus routes. It called for Independence to hire an economic developer and a city planner.

The plan for New KY 17 was to shift the road east and widen 6½ miles of it to four lanes from old Pleasure Isle swimming pool to Nicholson Road. At first, the highway department considered widening KY 17 along the existing route, but that option would have been more expensive. More homes would have been razed and the road would have encroached on historic properties, including the old courthouse.

With New KY 17 finished, along with the improvements of Turkeyfoot Road to the west, there is only one additional road which needs work - KY 536, a major east/west corridor that slices through the heart of the community. These improvements will allow more new subdivisions and additional families into Independence.



**Answer:**

**Mobster Henry Hill.** While a member of the government’s Witness Protection program, Hill and his family lived in Independence, Kentucky.

# Kenton County Historical Society

March/April 2019

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*Published bi-monthly by*

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## I Bet You Didn't Know

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

March 7, 1789: The "e" was dropped from Kentucke in favor of a "y" because the Virginia General Assembly determined the proper spelling of the word to be Kentucky.

April 6, 1862: More than 1,400 Kentuckians were killed at the Battle of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.

April 30, 1900: Casey Jones died at the throttle and became a legend.

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

## SPECIAL NOTE

We recently updated our website and our "Shopping Cart" is now SSL-Certified. You can shop for books, magazine back issues, and other merchandise with confidence that your financial transaction is safe and secure.

## Programs and Notices

### Kenton County Historical Society

**Saturday, March 23:** The 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Northern Kentucky Regional History Day, Saturday, March 23, 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the Erlanger Branch of the Kenton County Public Library, 401 Kenton Lands Road, Erlanger, Kentucky.

Regional heritage organizations and authors will display their projects, publication and books. Coffee and other breakfast drinks and food will be served nearby. At 9:00 a. m. the opening keynote speaker John Schlipp will present, "Music, Musicians and Entertainers from Northern Kentucky and the Tristate."

Following the opening program will be three workshop sessions each with three speakers and topics to choose from:

10:15-11:15: Daryl Smith on "John H. Morgan & the First Battle of Cynthiana"; David Schroeder & Robert Schrage on "Lost Northern Kentucky"; and Jim Schroer on "Speers Memorial Hospital, 1897-1973 & the Hospital Museum."

11:30-12:30: Jonathan Beer on "Cincinnati and the Civil War Navy"; Pat Van Skaik on "The Lloyd Brothers and their Legacy"; Don Heinrich Tolzmann on "Anti German Hysteria during World War I in the Greater Cincinnati Area."

12:45-1:45: Hillary Delaney on "Service Records of African American Soldiers and Sailors in the Civil War"; Jeannine Kreinbrink on "First Nations; Paleo Indians & the Exploration of the Americas"; Cierra Earl & Krysta Wilham on "Grim Stories from the Kenton County Coroner Inquest Records and Beyond."

2:00 p.m.: door prizes are given out.

Registration at the door is \$10.00; or preregister for \$8:00 through the Kenton County Historical Society website [www.kentoncountyhistoricalsociety.org](http://www.kentoncountyhistoricalsociety.org); or by mailing a check with names of people to register to: Kenton County Historical Society, P. O. Box 641, Covington, KY 41012.

### Behringer Crawford Museum

The 2019 Annual Two Headed Calf Awards Banquet and Gala – at 6 p.m., Thursday, March 21 at Northern Kentucky University's Votruba Student Union Ballroom. The event will include dinner, cocktails, live music, a silent auction, raffles and free valet service and parking, in addition to the awards celebration. The 2019 Award Recipients to be honored at this awards dinner and gala are: Dennis R. Williams, attorney with Adams, Stepler, Wolterman & Dusing; Judi Gerding, president of The Point/Arc of Northern Kentucky; Victor J. Canfield, historic preservationist; and Jon Draud, educator and local Commissioner.

All-inclusive tickets are \$100/person or \$800/table of eight. For reservations, call 859-491-4003 or email Laurie Risch at [Lrisch@bcmuseum.org](mailto:Lrisch@bcmuseum.org) by March 8.

### Northern Kentucky Sports Legends - Exhibit

The Behringer Crawford Museum has a very extensive collection of Northern Kentucky sports memorabilia and artifacts, including photos donated or on loan from the Northern Kentucky Sports Hall of Fame. A substantial portion of these collections will be on exhibit at the museum through May 12<sup>th</sup>. As spring arrives, a variety of sports memories can be recalled from bygone eras and from more recent years.