



# Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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May / June

2008

## I Bet You Didn't Know

*Tidbits of Northern Kentucky History*

I bet you didn't know for whose funeral did Covington's Reverend Morris Coers preside early in his career.

Coers, minister at Immanuel Baptist Church in Covington from 1945 until his death in 1960, is better known locally as the founder of the Garden of Hope in Covington. Coers was born in Shelbyville, Indiana in 1909 and was educated at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. After ordination, he was pastor of various churches in Indiana and Michigan before coming to Covington, Kentucky.

While in Indiana, Coers presided at the funeral of famed gangster, John Dillinger, who had been killed by an FBI agent in 1934.

*KCPL, Local History File*

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**The Kenton County Historical Society**

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## Upcoming Programs

**May 18, 2008 and June 8, 2008**

The Northern Kentucky History, Art and Lecture Series continues with this season's "Living Together In The Tri-State" theme. The May installment will be presented by Judge Ronald A. Panioto and Phil Ciafardini and will cover Italian emigration and influence to the area. The program will begin at 2pm at Baker Hunt Art and Culture Center, 640 Greenup Street, Covington. The June session will be held on the 8th, when Irish emigration will be discussed by David Schroeder. For additional information, contact Baker Hunt at (859) 431-0020.

The remaining schedule for the series is as follows:

September 14th – African-American – Dr. Prince Brown, Jr.

October 12th – Appalachian – Dr. Andrea Watkins

November 9th – Latino – Sr. Juana Mendez

## Behringer-Crawford Museum – “Tot Tuesdays”

“Tot Tuesdays” is a fun-filled program geared towards preschool aged children. Through stories and activities, you and your child will discover and explore our world through the lens of transportation as well as other themes. This special program will be held every 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. with storytelling and a craft or activity.

May 20—Nature

June 17—Fossils/Mammoths

July 15—Bugs

August 19—Fire Trucks

September 16—Apples and Johnny Appleseed

October 21—Halloween

November 18—Music

December 16—Trains

*ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!*

# Henry Francois Farny

Kenton County Public Library Biographies



*Paintings by local artist, Henry F. Farny*

*Left: "Sioux Chief — 1897"*

*Next page, left: "Song of the Talking Wire"*

*Right: "Through the Pass Winter"*

*On the cover: The artist at his studio, circa 1900*

years, viewing and studying some of the greatest artworks ever produced.

Farny resumed his illustrating career upon his return to Cincinnati. He produced works for many of the popular periodicals of the day and in 1879 was chosen the chief illustrator of the McGuffey Reader Series.

During the 1880s, Farny began a painting career that would last for more than three decades. Native American culture and history were gaining popularity, much attributed to the surrender of Sitting Bull to the United States Government in 1881. The news articles concerning Sitting Bull brought back many memories from Farny's childhood in Pennsylvania. These memories led to a trip to the western territories in 1881.

Farny's best-known works took shape after that trip. During three months in the Dakota Territory, he made sketches and gathered artifacts from the Native American people he met. Upon returning to Cincinnati, he began to paint the nostalgic images of the West that would define his entire career. He began working on a series of paintings and illustrations depicting the life of the native people. The first in Farny's western series was titled, "Tribes of the Plains" which sold immediately. Many paintings of Native Americans followed. In 1883, Farny took another excursion to the west. On this trip, he was able to meet the famous Chief Sitting Bull. Farny also became friends with President U.S. Grant and future

Henry Farny was born on July 15, 1847 in Ribeaupville, France to Charles and Jeanette Farny. The family immigrated to the United States in 1853 as a result of the political strife in France at the time. From 1852-1859, the Farny family resided in western Pennsylvania, near an Iroquois Indian reservation. Farny's fascination with these Native Americans would become a life-long obsession.

In 1859, the family moved to Cincinnati and Henry attended Woodward High School. At the age of 18 he began producing illustrations of the city for Harper's Weekly. Farny also had worked as an apprentice in a lithographic shop. In 1866, Farny decided to fully pursue a career in art and traveled to Europe, visiting Rome, Dusseldorf, Vienna and Munich. He remained in Europe for more than three



President Theodore Roosevelt. Several more trips to the west were undertaken in the 1880s. These trips inspired Farny's work and filled his sketchbooks to overflowing.

Farny's depictions of the Native Americans were done in a very sympathetic manner. The Native Americans were always portrayed in realistic settings that were sensitive to their culture and traditions. Unlike many western painters of the day, Farny painted the everyday events of native life ~ not sensationalized battle and dance scenes. In 1894, Farny received the privilege of painting the portrait of Apache Chief Geronimo. Geronimo was so pleased with the work that he agreed to sign the canvas.

### **Moved to Covington, Kentucky**

In the 1890s, Farny moved across the Ohio River to Covington, Kentucky. He purchased a double frame home at 1029-31 Banklick Street and used it as his residence and studio. At this location, Farny entertained some of the most well known Cincinnatians of the day. In 1906, at the age of 59, Farny married his young ward, Miss Guerrin. The couple had one son, Daniel.

Henry Francois Farny died in 1916. Farny's work has appreciated greatly in value since the time of his death. In 1981, one of his small paintings, "Peace and Plenty" (7 x 8 ¾") sold in Cincinnati for \$40,000. At this time, many of his larger works were selling in the \$200,000 range. Several of his works are on permanent display at the Cincinnati Art Museum. Henry Farny's home on Banklick Street slowly fell into disrepair following his death. By the 1980s, the building was in shambles. In May 1984, the City of Covington Housing Director recommended that



the building be demolished. Instead, Covington City Commissioner Denny Bowman began a movement to save the historic structure. A Kentucky Post editorial came out in support of the drive, "We fled to the suburbs years ago and left the old cities full of history to die. We tossed aside our heritage, letting decay erase our past, as we seized upon the future. And we have lost much in the process." After a number of failed attempts to raise the necessary funds for restoration, the home was demolished on January 12, 1987.

### **Sources:**

Kentucky Post, May 2, 1984, p. 1k, May 3, 1984, p. 11k, May 4, 1984, p. 12k, May 7, 1984, p. 4k, January 13, 1987, p. 1k; Taft, Robert, Artists and Illustrators of the Old West 1850-1900. (1953); Local History Files of the KCPL.

# Patsy Meyer

## Emmy-Nominated Jazz Musician

By: Robert D. Webster

All too often a Northern Kentuckian receives nation-wide notoriety while their great success remains somewhat obscure here at home. Such is the case with this 1971 graduate of Holmes High School.

Patsy Meyer was born in Sulphur, Oklahoma to parents Joseph and Pat Meyer. Her father was stationed there with the United States Air Force. While still a small child, the family moved back to the parents' hometown of Latonia, Kentucky and resided at 2816 Indiana Avenue, just four houses from Ninth District School where she and her siblings attended. By age two she was... "playing dress-up, singing and dancing in front of every mirror in my house," Patsy recalls. Her parents thought it would pass ~ it never did. She sang her way through childhood, taking piano lessons along the way and developing infatuations with all kinds of music.

A faithful churchgoer then and now, Meyer sang her first solo when she was just thirteen years old after joining the children's choir at Madison Avenue Christian Church. The Joseph Meyer family would eventually equal seven: parents Joseph and Pat, Patsy, brothers Jeff, Larry and Barry, and sister, Tracey.

While attending Holmes High School, Patsy became one of the first female students to ever perform in the percussion section of the award-winning band. It seems that director, Jim Copenhaver, purchased several new and sophisticated instruments, such as a marimba, timpani, xylophone, and maracas, only to find out that he had no drummers that knew how to read the notes. Meyer promptly volunteered for the position, "and mom started driving me to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music for drum and mallet lessons every week," she recalls. "That's how it all started." Patsy says the five male percussionists teased her constantly during band practices, but she ignored their taunts and soon found her niche.



*Covington native, Patsy Meyer*

"I was a sophomore when we competed at the Virginia Beach National Music Festival," she recalled. "That's when we were judged best in concert band, parade band, field performance, and sight-reading. We practiced all the time, but winning the national title made it all worth it. I loved it and I'm so thankful for the experiences in music I had in high school." After high school, Patsy decided to major in fashion design at Morehead State University. As a child, she remembers many trips with her mother to Shillito's in Cincinnati. Her mother would shop and Patsy would sketch the latest fashion trends, then return home to design and make similar outfits. In high school, she was voted "best dressed". But her flair for fashion turned out to be just one more on-stage asset in a life driven mostly by music. Auditioning for the university's jazz ensemble, she won the spot of lead vocalist and later, a trio from the ensemble asked her to front their small band and she got her first taste of professional gigging - becoming a popular draw at clubs around the area. She realized quickly that the entertainment world was what she wanted.

After graduating from Morehead State, Patsy joined a top-forty show band in New York City and



*Patsy performing at the Charlotte Jazz Festival*

traveled the United States for a few years. She returned to the area where she began writing her own music and working clubs throughout the Midwest, igniting prestigious jazz venues like Gilly's in Dayton, Ohio, The Blue Wisp in Cincinnati, and The Coach House in Lexington, Kentucky. Moving from stage to stage, she gradually forged her unforgettable style into an extraordinary act – a smooth jazz singer who pounded on congos and bongos, as well as dozens of other small percussion instruments – many she made herself. Though she often performed on Saturday nights – and well into the early hours of Sunday mornings, she went back to Madison Avenue Christian where she sang in the adult choir and directed the youth choir for years.

In 1983, Patsy married John Henry Kreidler, though she decided to keep her name. John, himself, is an accomplished musician and songwriter. He has won ten Emmys for music composition and has had his songs featured in several major motion pictures including *Material Girls* and *Brotherly Love*. His music has also been featured in dozens of television programs and specials including *Law and Order*, *20/20*, *Friends*, *Melrose Place*, *Guiding Light*, and *Saturday Night Live*.



*Patsy, shown with the group Spyro Gyra*

By the late 1980s, the *Cincinnati Post* had proclaimed Patsy Meyer “the finest female voice in the territory,” and the Cincinnati Pops orchestra named her as a lead vocalist for its recording and live production of *Music Man*. In Los Angeles, Paula Edelstein of The L.A. Music Scene ranked her among “the hot new breed of vocalist/percussionist/songwriters whose killer chops are gaining worldwide attention.” In the past decade, Meyer has toured with the legendary Patti Austin, Peabo Bryson, Norman Brown, Jeff Lorber, Marion Meadows and Paul Taylor among others. She has also been the opening act for the likes of Spyro Gyra, Chuck Mangione, Lisa Loeb, Ambrosia and the Rippingtons. Her voice has been featured on commercials for dozens of Fortune 500 companies, from AT&T to WalMart. More than 60 of her original songs have graced television and the big screen. Fans of the daytime soap, *Pas-sions*, saw Meyer in guest appearances as a nightclub singer, Lola, and heard dozens of her original songs throughout the long-running series.”

Now a three-time Emmy nominee, Patsy continues to win accolades across the country. The title of her latest CD, *Don't Get No Better*, really says it all. Gifted with a potent voice and a contrasting style of smooth jazz that ranges from sultry to sizzling, Meyer is electrifying fans with a unique groove that blends soulful vocals, spicy percussion, and a vibrant stage persona. The combination really sells. The demand for her songwriting skills has been rising sharply. Because of the diverse musical interests that marked her early years in music, she's comfortable with most genres, although her abiding pas-

*Continued on page 10*

# Prisoner's Lake

Robert D. Webster

Nestled in Covington's Devou Park, near the recently expanded Behringer-Crawford Museum, lies a small lake with both an interesting and mysterious past. Stories since the 1920s tell of the lake being "bottomless" and that many swimmers and others have lost their lives in the lake. Some say if you enter the lake you would become a prisoner to it – hence its name – Prisoner's Lake. Though ever so interesting and very intriguing, that's not the lake's true history.

Many stone quarries existed in the Devou Park area well before the Devou family presented the property to the city for use as a park. Several were located along what is now Amsterdam Road. In 1916, the Covington City Commission proposed that prisoners from the Covington Jail be put to work in this quarry. A rock crusher was purchased and several small storage buildings were constructed.

The idea behind the decision to send prisoners to the quarry was more financial than anything. At the time, Covington was spending more than \$18,000 per year for crushed stone for use in building and repairing city streets. Early estimates indicated that the Devou Park quarry operation would save the city at least \$10,000 per year.

On April 17, 1916, the first prisoners from the jail were transported to the quarry in the park and were put to work crushing stones. The operation was not initially successful. Prisoners were typically escorted to the quarry by only a single guard. In the first few years of operation, a number of prisoners found the quarry assignment a convenient place to make their escape. A July 1, 1919 *Kentucky Post* headline told of two such inmates who used a monkey wrench to free themselves from their leg shackles and escape into the nearby woods. Over the next few years, the level of the quarry was steadily lowered. By 1924, the quarry had been transformed into a large lake, appropriately called "Prisoners' Lake."



Many stories, some fact, some fiction, circulated over the following decades. In July 1924, a woman was found murdered near the lake and clues led police to believe that evidence was thrown into the lake. It was dragged several times but nothing was found, starting the tale that the lake was bottomless. From that time to present day, hundreds of stories about lost swimmers, cars that drove into the lake and were never found, and suicide plunges with no bodies recovered have been passed along. In the era of illegal gambling, it was even said that proprietors of such establishments tossed slot machines and other devices into the lake when rumors of raids surfaced. No such items have ever been recovered.

From the late 1920s, the lake was used for city-sponsored fishing tournaments. While popularity of this sport seems to come and go over the years, there are many times that such events drew crowds of over 300. Today, the city of Covington continues its annual fishing derby, to be held this year on May 17th. Two age groups will compete for prizes with a picnic following the contest. You may contact the city's recreation department for further information: 859-292-2151.

*Kentucky Post*, March 7, 1916, p. 1, April 17, 1916, p. 1, June 28, 1916, p. 1, July 1, 1919, p. 1, July 19, 1924, p. 1, February 5, 1995, p.B3



# William Goebel

## Northern Kentucky's Assassinated Governor

By: John Boh

In 1983, the Behringer Crawford Museum presented an exhibit on Goebel, displaying "the coat" pierced by the assassin's bullet as well as campaign posters, photographs and a portrait borrowed from the Kentucky Hall of Governors. Goebel was shown campaigning with William Jennings Bryan. One legacy from Goebel's career was the political separation of Northern Kentucky from the rest of the state after 1900. However, the exhibit did coincide with the gubernatorial campaign in 1983, when Northern Kentucky finally had its own candidate, State Senator Jim Bunning, running against Martha Layne Collins.<sup>1</sup>

In 1866, William Goebel (1856-1900) and family moved to Covington. His parents were German immigrants who first settled in Pennsylvania where William, Jr. was born. His father had served in the Civil War leaving his mother at home to raise William and siblings. The street directory in 1869 listed William Goebel Sr. at a saloon, 601 Washington Street. In 1876-77 he was proprietor of the Washington House, southeast corner of Sixth and Washington Streets, Covington.

Embodying ambition, the younger William Goebel's very strong intellect took him far. Starting out with two of Northern Kentucky's foremost politicians ever, Goebel joined the firm of ex-Governor John W. Stevenson. In 1884-85, Goebel was a partner with John G. Carlisle, who in 1883 had become Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. Representing common people, Goebel specialized in railroad and corporate litigation, earning a healthy income. In his early 30s, William Goebel became a state senator; at 44, wounded by an assassin's bullet, he was sworn in as Governor.<sup>2</sup>

After the Civil War, guerilla operations and other violence and thievery continued in Kentucky, headed by Union and Confederate deserters and other misfits. State and county officials often shared

in lawlessness, vigilantism and corruption. Violence, lawlessness, family and personal confrontations prevailed after the Civil War into the twentieth century ("Decades of Discord"), spilling over into all aspects of political contests.<sup>3</sup> Memories and experiences of Union military and Republican political oppression elevated ex-Confederates and others extolling the Lost Cause into political folk heroes. Advocating local (county) government and states rights, some Democratic Party politicians emphasized preserving the rural way of life; many sided with railroads, tollgate companies and the like. However, in Eastern Kentucky strong pockets of Republican loyalty and anti-Southern resentment persisted.

Party factionalism, softening before the Panic of 1873, helped ignite an agrarian revolt. In 1888, long-time Democratic treasurer, James W. Tate, disappeared with a sizable amount of government funds, sparking reform efforts. The 1890s economic depression saw unemployment in the U. S. reach 17 to 19% and market prices for farm exports decrease. Economic conditions in an era of corporate monopoly and machine politics created further populist political surges in a prelude to the Progressive Era.

Like the Tate scandal, the Tollgate Wars also set newcomer William Goebel against the old-order Democrats. Toll road corporations, often in the hands of venerable well-to-do Democratic families, operated most Kentucky roads. In the years 1896-98, tollgate houses became objects of local violence. Supporting tollgate fee restrictions and representing cli-



*William Goebel*

ents associated with these matters, Goebel was accused of siding with “lawless destroyers” of turnpike property.

Between 1865 and 1880, Kentucky cities and towns along the L & N Railroad came to rely on it for access to whisky, pork and tobacco markets. Restricting railroad power and high freight rates symbolized Goebel’s politics. Goebel advocated legislation requiring railroad financial responsibility for injured workers (passed), and for measures to regulate railroad fees (passed). Headed by ex-Confederate Basil Duke, the L & N Railroad political lobby would give free passes to groups of active political supporters.

Goebel’s political base was urban. In 1887 the Union Labor Party carried Campbell County over Democrats and Republicans. Goebel won his senatorial district by just 56 votes but he still retained loyalty to the older Democratic Party, and to his late mentor Stevenson, who had represented the old Kentucky Central Railroad and other corporations. However, by 1899 Goebel had fallen out with Carlisle over “sound money,” taking the populist side and campaigning with William Jennings Bryan. By then the Democratic Party itself was advocating Populist programs.

In April 1895, William Goebel killed John L. Sandford (who seems to have shot first in a duel) at the entrance to First National Bank of Covington. The grandson of an early congressman and son of a late Covington councilman and mayor, Sandford was a Confederate army veteran, banker, and local toll-gate company stockholder. *Daily Commonwealth* newspaper articles had attacked the reputation of “Boss Goebel.” A paper called the *Ledger* had retaliated with a vile epithet. Charges against Goebel were dropped.<sup>4</sup>

In 1895, the Populist candidate siphoned off enough votes to make William O. Bradley the first Kentucky Republican governor. Republicans also had majority control of the lower chamber. Having won by a three-to-one margin four years earlier, in 1895 Goebel won by 5,795 to 5,095. The 1896 Kentucky legislative session struggled with many issues — concealed weapons, juvenile crime, gambling, to-

bacco, school attendance, new jail funding in Newport, curbing pool halls, compensating families of lynching victims—and especially the election of a U. S. Senator. Governor Bradley declared marshal law and called a special session, before a Republican became the compromise choice for senator.<sup>5</sup>

In 1898 the “Goebel election law” passed in the senate (20-15) and in the house (57-42). Governor Bradley’s veto was overridden. The reform law centralized control over statewide elections in Frankfort, but lost Goebel many supporters. Without his ruthlessness at the convention Goebel would not have been nominated. He got his own man appointed to chair the convention. He made a deal with an early rival for delegates, but soon reneged on this partnership. Goebel’s nomination split the Democratic Party, leading to the candidacy of alternative Democratic candidate, John Y. Brown.

By this time the Louisville *Courier Journal* was supporting the reformer Goebel, but the Louisville *Dispatch* and Lexington *Herald* deplored the ruthless political boss.<sup>6</sup> In 1899 William Goebel accompanied William Jennings Bryan as they passed through various Kentucky cities arriving in Covington on October 19th. Anticipating a speech by Bryan on Park Place, Goebel clubs had arranged a parade. More than 15,000 people, according to the *Kentucky Post*, greeted Goebel and Bryan for his speech.<sup>7</sup>

The governor’s race was a very close contest, but after the state election board’s final decision on the vote count, the Republican Taylor was inaugurated. However, a committee for the majority Democratic General Assembly declared the Republican victory fraudulent. More than 1000 armed men boarded a charter train for Frankfort to “bully the legislature.” On January 30, 1900 Goebel was shot. Lingerin near death on January 31<sup>st</sup> he was “sworn in.” On February 3<sup>rd</sup> he finally succumbed.

#### AFTERMATH

Found guilty were Henry Youtsey from Campbell County, James B. Howard and Caleb Powers from Eastern Kentucky. Powers was the Republican Secretary of State from whose office the assassin allegedly fired.



On February 6, Goebel's body moved by train from Cincinnati to Covington with people waiting along the tracks and at the train station. In the Odd Fellows Hall, a minister from St. Paul's Evangelical Protestant Church offered prayer in German. It was claimed that over 10,000 passed by. Later the Queen & Crescent Railroad took the body to the Capitol Hotel in Frankfort where it was viewed by "20,000." At the burial, a former rival's funeral oration pictured him as a martyr for the Party.<sup>8</sup>

In 1902 both Jefferson clubs in Covington honored Goebel. In 1907 a "Goebel window" was favored for the Covington courthouse. In 1914 a Goebel statue was unveiled in Frankfort.<sup>9</sup> However, the 1914 Covington Centennial program booklet glorified the city's accomplishments-but put no spotlight on the city's recent martyr.<sup>10</sup> The 1940 Kenton County Centennial booklet did give paragraphs to Duveneck, Blakely, Carlisle and Goebel-maybe "the First New Dealer"<sup>11</sup>

Goebel's immigrant father could have been harmed in some way by the railroad, motivating his son's great ambition. However, the common man's friend was a cold personality in public. Showing only ordinary oratorical skills in a state rich with them, he still became a powerful boss when political bosses were not uncommon. Nevertheless, it was armed political divisiveness during Kentucky's "Decades of Discord" that his career came to symbolize.

#### American Presidency

1884-Grover Cleveland was the first Democrat elected after the Civil War.

1892-the Populist third party won four states, but Grover Cleveland was elected to a second term. John G. Carlisle (Kenton County) became Secretary of the Treasury.

1896 & 1900-William Jennings Bryan lost to William McKinley.

#### Kentucky Governorship

1895-William O. Bradley was elected the first Republican Governor.

1899-state board of election vote count: Taylor 193,714; Goebel, 191,331; Brown 12,140; Blair (Populist) 2,936

## Would You Like To Be Published In The KCHS Bulletin?

The Kenton County Historical Society is always looking for stories for its award-winning Bulletin.

To submit an article, send a paper copy by mail, or email it as a Word document attachment.

Articles should have at least two references and should also include photographs or other graphics.

Photos should be at least 300dpi if scanned.

Original photographs (which will be returned) can also be sent.

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Feel free to contact us with any questions you may have about submitting an article.

1900-Goebel (Kenton County) the only American governor assassinated in office (succeeded by Lieutenant Governor J. C. W. Beckham).

1. Cindy Schroeder, "Exhibit Will Focus On Power Politics Of William
2. Goebel," *Cincinnati Enquirer*, September 4, 1983
3. Covington street directories; James C. Klotter, *William Goebel, The Politics of Wrath*, Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf, Univ. Press of Kentucky, 1977
4. Hambleton Tapp and James C. Klotter, *Decades of Discord, 1865-1900*, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1977
5. Reis, "Street encounter ended in violence," *Kentucky Post*, January 4, 1988
6. Reis, "Discord filled session," *Kentucky Post*, February 12, 1996
7. *Decades of Discord, 1865-1900*
8. *Kentucky Post*, October 16, 17, 18, 19, 1899
9. *William Goebel, The Politics of Wrath*, *Kentucky Post*, February 3, 1902; *Kentucky Post*, August 28, 1907; *Kentucky Times Star*, January 29, 1914
10. *Covington Centennial, Official Book and Program*, 1914
11. *Kenton County Centennial Celebration*, 1940

# A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines  
from the *Kentucky Post* and *Times-Star*.  
This issue features: April 1, 1970.

## Covington Loses Annexation Bid

It took seven years of fighting, but residents of two sections of Edgewood will remain outside the city limits of Covington. It was decided that Covington cannot annex the former cities of Pius Heights and Summit Hills Heights because they are now incorporated as part of Edgewood.

## Green Line Fare Hike

The Green Line is seeking a five-cent bus fare hike citing rising operations costs and a decline in passenger revenues. Company officials told Covington commissioners that they need to raise fares from thirty to thirty-five cents.

## National News

Cape Kennedy — With a favorable forecast from weathermen, astronauts Fred Haise, Jr., James Lovell and Thomas Mattingly are prepared to pilot Apollo 13 on a ten day mission to orbit, then land, on the moon. Liftoff is scheduled for this Saturday the 11th. Doctors have not yet received results from tests given to Mattingly, on the possibility that he has German measles, but astronaut John Swigert stands ready to fill in if necessary.

## Advertisements

Rockcastle Motor Sales, located at 2300 Madison Avenue in Covington, is advertising a brand new, 1970 Olds 98 for \$4,795. Hoerlein's Meat Shoppe, on the corner of Erlanger Road and Baker, has ground beef or homemade goetta for 59¢ lb.

## Movies

The Madison Theater is featuring the newest from Walt Disney — *The Castaways*. Both the Liberty Thea-

Meyer — continued from page 5

sion remains the smooth percussive jazz that has won her so many fans. Her first CD – *Don't Stop Now* (1998) – drew critical acclaim. The supporting cast for her *Don't Get No Better* (2007) reads like a Who's Who of Jazz: guitarists Paul Jackson Jr., Grant Geissman, keyboardists Greg Karukas, Herman Jackson, Bill Cunliffe, bassists Nathan East, Dave Carpenter, Abe Laboriel, and drummers Curt Bisquera and Ricky Lawson. And, fans of Patsy Meyer will find this new CD loaded with Meyer's addictive, mysterious special-something. "I'm not sure exactly what that is," she concedes. "I guess you could say that I start with a soulful groove. Then I go to a place inside my heart for the lyrics and melodies, and it all seems to come together."

Patsy Meyer and husband John Henry Kreidler now reside in Los Angeles, California with their two children, Chelsea and Chase. Chelsea is married and works as a music teacher in California. Chase is enrolled at California State at Bakersfield and is on the swim team there. Patsy still has much family in Northern Kentucky and tries to visit here a few times a year. Many family members drove to Columbus, Ohio in December 2007 to see her on tour with Peabo Bryson. For more info visit: [patsymeyer.com](http://patsymeyer.com) or [lambandmeyer.com](http://lambandmeyer.com)

## Sources:

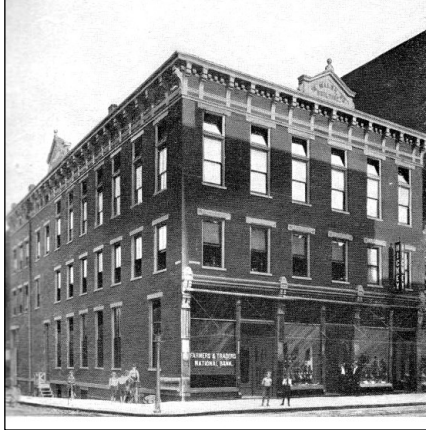
Personal interview with Patsy Meyer in February, 2008

Website: [Patsymeyer.com](http://Patsymeyer.com)

*Back Holmes, Volume 07, Number 2*, Holmes High School Alumni Newsletter, 2007

ter and the Dixie Gardens Drive-In are showing *Bloody Mama*, starring Shelly Winters. The Village Cinema, serving Erlanger and Elsmere, is featuring *Pussycat, Pussycat, I Love You*. And, the Ludlow Cinema, located on Elm Street in Ludlow, is showing *Inga*. This movie is rated X. No one under the age of 21 will be permitted to enter.

## Then and Now



Farmers and Traders Bank, Sixth and Madison, Covington. New building erected around 1910 on same site once housed the First National Bank and was home to WCKY radio station. Both photos courtesy the KCPL Archives.

## Mystery Photo

Can you identify the mystery photo below? The answer can be found at the bottom of the page.



**ANSWER:**

Detail of the Roebling Suspension Bridge tower.

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# KENTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

May / June 2008



## Feature Story:

Henry Francois Farny  
Illustrator and Painter

## Other Stories Inside:

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Prisoner's Lake

William Goebel — KY's Assassinated Governor