



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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Who Is (Was) That Man
Sitting on the Riverside Drive Bench?

Gerhard "George" Muse: A Brief History

Who Is (Was) That Man Sitting on the Riverside Drive Bench?

Karl Lietzenmayer

Of the seven life-size statuary on the Covington Riverside Neighborhood, the bronze statue of James Bradley sitting on a park bench is the most unusual. Riverside is full of antebellum homes and listed on the National Registry since 1971. The bronze statues originated as a project of the Greater Cincinnati Bicentennial Commission in 1988. The stories of most of those represented are somewhat well-known but that of Bradley. The following is a summary of what we know of his fascinating life.

James Bradley was the first African-American student enrolled at the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, subsequently at the Sheffield Manual Labor Institute, an outpost of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute. Captured as a small child in central Africa, he was sold into slavery. During his time as a slave, Bradley regretted his lack of schooling and in his autobiography (following) he mentions carrying around a spelling book in his hat, from which he taught himself the alphabet in spare moments. Purchasing his freedom, he crossed to Cincinnati at Covington.

In 1834 Bradley was part of the famous slavery debates (discussed below) as the only African-American participant. After the "Lane Rebels" left Lane Seminary, Bradley then attended the Sheffield school associated with Oberlin College. The Sheffield Institute planned to grow mulberry trees on which to nurture silkworms to create silk. The project failed and the institute only lasted one year. Unfortunately, nothing is known about Bradley's life after the school folded. What follows is an excerpt from James Bradley's autobiography "Confronting the Soul Destroyers":

I was between two and three years old when the soul destroyers tore me from my mother's arms, somewhere in Africa, far back from the sea. They carried me back a long distance to a ship, all the way back I looked back and

cried. The ship was full of men and women with chains, but I was so small they let me run about on deck.

After many long days, they brought us into Charleston, South Carolina. A slaveholder bought me and took me up into Pendleton County, Kentucky. I stayed with him about six months. He sold me to a Mr. Bradley, by whose name I have ever since been called. This man was considered a wonderfully kind master and it is true, I was treated better than most of the slaves I knew. I never suffered for food and never was flogged with the whip but oh, my soul! I was tormented with kicks and knocks more than I can tell. My master often knocked me down when I was young. Once, at about nine years old, he struck me so hard I fell down and lost my senses. I remained thus for some time and when I came to myself, he told me he thought he had killed me. Another time, he struck me with a currycomb and sunk the knob into my head. I have said I had food enough; I wish I could say as much concerning my clothing.

I used to work very hard. I was always obliged to be in the field by sunrise and labored until dark, stopping only at noon long enough to eat dinner. When I was about 15 years old, I took what was called the cold plague in consequence of being overworked and I was sick a long time. My master came to see me one day, and hearing me groan with pain, he said, "This fellow will never be of any more use to me. I would as soon knock him in the head, as if he were an opossum." His children sometimes came in and shook axes and knives at me, as if they were about to knock me on the head.

The Lord at length raised me up from my bed of sickness, but I entirely lost the use of one of my ankles. Not long after this, my master moved to the Arkansas Territory and died. Then the family lent me out but after a while, my mistress sent for me to carry on the plantation, saying she could not do without me.

My master kept me ignorant of everything he could. I was never told anything about God or my soul. Yet from

the time I was 14, I used to think a great deal about freedom. It was my heart's desire. I could not keep it out of my mind. Many a sleepless night I have spent in tears because I was a slave. I looked back on all I had suffered and when I looked ahead, all was dark. My heart ached to feel within me the life of liberty.

After the death of my master, I began to contrive how I might buy myself. After toiling all day for my mistress, I used to sleep three or four hours and get up and work for myself the remainder of the night. I made collars for horses out of plaited husks. I could weave one in about eight hours and I generally took time enough from my sleep to make two collars in the course of a week. I sold them for 50 cents each. One summer, I tried to take two or three hours from my sleep every night, but I found that I grew weak and I was obliged to sleep more. With my first money I bought a pig. The next year I earned for myself about \$13 and the next, about \$30.

There was a good deal of wild land in the neighborhood that belonged to Congress. I used to go out with my hoe and dig up little patches which I planted corn... got up at night to tend it. My hogs were fattened with this corn and I used to sell a number each year. Besides this, I used to raise small patches of tobacco and sell it to buy more corn for my pigs. In this way I worked five years.

At the end of this time, after taking out my losses, I found that I had earned \$160. With this money I hired my own time for two years. During this period, I worked almost all the time, night and day. The hope of liberty stung my nerves and braced my soul so much that I could do with very little sleep or rest. I could do a great deal more work than I was ever able to do before. At the end of two years, I had earned \$300 besides feeding and clothing myself. I now bought my time for 18 months longer and went 250 miles west, nearly to Texas, where I could make more money. Here I earned enough to buy myself, including what I gave for my time, about \$700.

As soon as I was free, I started for a free state. When I arrived in Cincinnati, I heard of Lane Seminary, about two miles out of the city. I had for years been praying to God that my dark mind might see the light of knowledge. I asked for permission to the seminary. They pitied me and granted my request, though I knew nothing of the studies which were required for admission. I am so ignorant that I

suppose it will take me two years to get up with the lowest class in the Institution. But in all respects I am treated as much like a brother by the students, as if my skin were as white and my education as good as their own. Thanks to the God, prejudice against color does not exist at Lane Seminary! If my life is spared, I shall probably spend several years here and prepare to preach the gospel.

In the year 1828, I saw some Christians who talked with me concerning my soul and the sinfulness of my nature. They told me I must repent and live and do good. This led me to the cross of Christ and then, oh how I longed to read the bible! I made out to get an old spelling book, which I carried in my hat for many months until I could spell pretty well and read easy words. When I got up in the night to work, I used to read a few minutes, if I could manage to get a light. Indeed, every chance I could find, I worked away at my spelling book.

After I had learned to read a little, I wanted very much to write and I persuaded one of my young masters to teach me. But the second night, my mistress came in, bustling about, scolded her son and called him out. I overheard her saying to him, "You fool! What are you doing? If you teach him to write, he will write himself a pass and run away." That was the end of my instruction in writing, but I persevered and made marks of all sorts and shapes that I could think of. By turning every way, I was, after a long time, able to write tolerably well.

I have said a good deal about my desire for freedom. How strange it is that anybody should believe any human being could be a slave and yet be contented. I do not believe there ever was a slave who did not long for liberty. I know very well that slave owners take a great deal of pains to make people in the free states believe that slaves are happy but I know likewise that I was never acquainted with a slave, however well he was treated, who did not long to be free.

There is one thing people do not understand. When they ask slaves whether they wish for their liberty, they answer, "no" and very likely they will go so far as to say they would not leave their masters for the world. At the same time, they desire liberty more than anything else and have, all along, been laying plans to get free. The truth is, if a slave shows any discontent, he is sure to be treated worse and worked the harder for it; every slave knows this... they

are careful not to show any uneasiness when white men ask them about freedom. When they are alone... all they talk about is liberty, liberty, liberty! It is the great thought and feeling that fills the mind full all the time.

James Bradley

Lane Seminary

June, 1834

Lane Seminary & The Anti-Slavery Debates

Lane Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) was established in the Walnut Hills section of Cincinnati in 1829. It was active until 1932. Acreage in Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was donated by Ednathan Kemper, eldest son of pioneer Presbyterian pastor James Kemper (ordained 1792).

Prominent New England pastor Lyman Beecher (1775-1863) moved his family (including daughter Harriet and son Henry) from Boston in 1832 to become its first president. Lane Seminary is known primarily for the “debates” held there in February 1834 that influenced the nation’s thinking about slavery.

The debates were one of the first significant tests of academic freedom in the United States and the right of students to participate in free discussion. There were two specific questions addressed in the debates:

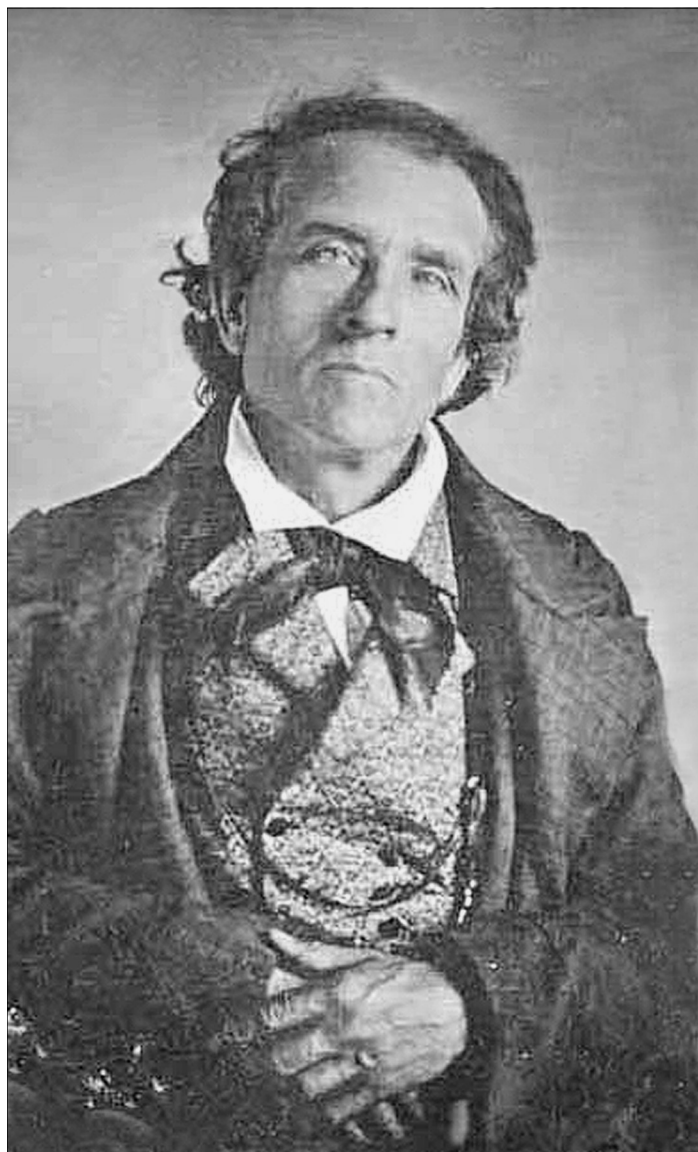
“Ought the people of the slaveholding states to abolish slavery immediately?”

“Are the doctrines, tendencies and measures of the American Colonization Society and the influence of its principle supporters, such as render it worthy of the patronage of the Christian public?”

Each question was debated for two and a half hours a night for nine nights. Among the participants: eleven born and brought up in slave states; seven were sons of slaveholders; one had been a slave and bought his freedom — James Bradley; ten lived in slave states; and one was an agent of the Colonization Society.

One of the most stirring speeches of the first nine nights was given by James A. Thome, a son of a slaveholder near Maysville, Kentucky. His first-hand experience of the brutal realities of the slave system helped convince many of the students that there was no other remedy than the immediate overthrow of slavery. [The story of the Thome family appeared in *Northern Kentucky Heritage*, volume XI, #1, by Caroline Miller]

Leader of the student debaters was Theodore Dwight Weld (1803-1895). Born on a Connecticut farm of a Congregationalist father and grandfather,



Above: Theodore Dwight Weld (1803-1895)

Photos courtesy: www.wikipedia.com

On the cover: Statue of James Bradley located on Covington’s Riverside Drive

Photo courtesy: Karl Lietzenmayer

he traveled extensively early in life and in the South witnessed the evils of slavery first hand. Because of his subsequent writing and lectures, Weld became a leader in the formative years of the anti-slavery movement. Many historians regard Weld as the most important figure in the abolitionist movement – surpassing even Garrison. However, much of his writing was penned under a pseudo name and he has remained historically unknown. His best known work, co-authored with his wife is, *American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses* (1839). Harriet Beecher Stowe partly based *Uncle Tom's Cabin* on Weld's text.

During the debates, President Beecher was traveling in the East attracting future students and seeking funding for the new school. Lane Seminary represented the opening of the western states to Protestantism and was considered adhering to “new school” vs “old school” theology. This seems to be a period of turning from strict Calvinist thinking on the nature of free will.

Lane seems to have attracted a number of students who were either from former slave holding families and rejected the institution or were adherents to the American Colonization Society, which rejected slavery but could not countenance cohabitation of the races.

According to Lawrence Lesick, the debates took on the characteristics of a revival and the arguments were evangelistic in atmosphere. Almost to a man (there were no women students), those adhering to colonization were “converted” to an **immediate** anti-slavery viewpoint. The students turned away from the prevalent attitude of colonization, viewing it an affront to black Americans, requiring “forced” emigration.

The students' intentions were to “convince” Southern slaveholders directly of the moral evil of slavery. They also felt the moral imperative to assist blacks with education and evangelization. They began to establish Sabbath Schools with the Cincinnati



Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio
Photos courtesy: www.wikipedia.com

free-black community. The students began to interact with the black community, inviting several to the Seminary and bringing a few to the white Presbyterian churches with them.

The trustees and most of the Lane faculty became increasingly concerned about the Cincinnati community's reaction. Abolitionists were, and continued to be, considered the radicals of their day. Cincinnati had strong ties with the South. A significant portion of the population was born in the South; *The Cincinnati Enquirer* was a pro-slavery newspaper.

In five years previous to the Lane debates, late August 1829, whites, determined to enforce old laws deterring black settlement in the state of Ohio, provoked an exodus of over half the black population from the city. This mob action was one of the earliest examples in American history of white effort to forcibly "cleanse" society of its black population.

A mass migration of 1100-2000 free blacks from the Bucktown area of Cincinnati was an "act of self-determination," according to Nikki Taylor, Vassar professor, to quit Cincinnati and establish an independent, all-black community in Ontario, Canada. As a result, by the 1830s, Cincinnati's black population had dwindled to only 3% of the 25,000 residents.

In Lyman Beecher's absence, the executive committee of the trustees, alarmed of possible violence and community disfavor, passed a number of directives aimed at curbing the discussion of slavery on campus and disbanding the student Anti-slavery Society on campus. Published in the *Cincinnati Gazette* on August 30th, the report stated that no theological seminary:

"...should stand before the public as a partisan on any question, upon which able men and pious Christians differ. To do so would alienate the Seminary from the public and serve to pre-occupy the minds of the young with bitter party prejudices; to unsettle the judgment and unfit the mind for genial and useful intercourse with mankind. Therefore everything tending to keep alive a spirit of controversy... ought to be excluded from the Seminary.

Beecher was kept informed and agreed with most of the executive committee statements but thought some were unnecessary and extreme. It was an obvious affront to free expression and academic freedom but the authority's fear of community disfavor was real. Indeed, the twenty-five trustees themselves were merchants and manufacturers of the community. Twenty of them resided in the city itself. Only six were Presbyterian ministers. Trustee Robert Bishop was president of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio and stated that such student debates on slavery were prohibited on his campus.

By the end of 1834, ninety-five of the 103 previously enrolled students left or did not return for the next term. Six of those returning were still avowed colonizationists. Most of the seceding students returned to their homes or went to other schools. About a dozen of the most active moved as a group to Cumminsville, then a small village about 4 miles northwest of the Seminary. James Ludlow gave the students use of a building to live and study.

The Cumminsville students continued their work in the black community. They preached in several churches, including two black houses of worship.

Aftermath & Evaluation

Beecher accused Weld of coming to Lane "with the express design of making the institution subservient to the cause of abolition." Weld's zeal for antislavery and his rejection of caution presented "an eminent instance of the monomania... burning zeal upon any one subject to the exclusion of others."

Beecher's remark about Weld indicates the faculty's lack of understanding of the students' theologically grounded antislavery evangelicalism. The students and their supporters were unable to perceive that the faculty's and trustees' major concern was the continuation of the Seminary. For the faculty and trustees, Lane occupied a place of importance greater than the students' rights of free discussion and action.

America as a nation wasn't ready to declare slavery a moral evil in 1834 — at least in the minds of the great majority. It is a wonder that so many

students (many from the South) could even arrive at such a conclusion at that early date. Perhaps the remarks of James Bradley's personal story set the stage for these paramount debates and the influence they had on the slavery question through the next 30-odd years.

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Want to be Published?

The Kenton County Historical Society is always looking for new authors for article submissions to their two publications, the *Bulletin*, and *Northern Kentucky Heritage* magazine.

Bulletin articles should be about a Kenton County topic, 2-6 pages of typed text, and should have at least two references. Magazine submissions should be at least eight pages in length with footnotes, and should cover a topic within the 10-county Northern Kentucky region.

Submit articles to:
Kenton County Historical Society
P.O. Box 641 Covington, KY 41011
or nkyhist@zoomtown.com

Letter to the Editor

Karl,

I just read your wonderful article on the Covington Protestant Children's Home in the Jan/Feb 2014 issue of the Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society. Well done!

I am particularly interested in the original site, built in 1881 according to your article, and in use until 1926. The facility was cited many times in the "Seckatary Hawkins" books from 1918 to 1926. I saw in some old maps of Covington where it was located at 14th and Madison, and went there last year with camera in hand only to be disappointed to find a medical clinic there. So, I was delighted to see the c. 1905 photo that you included.

I was wondering if you could send me some of the reference material you list. I would be particularly interested in reference #5, the Caywood "history". Any others that you think would be pertinent I would also be interested in, such as reference #15, the Plummer and Henley "Report" if it contains any material on the older site.

I would of course be willing to pay any costs associated with this, including copying and postage.

Best regards,

Gregg Bogosian
Vice-president – Historical Research
The Seckatary Hawkins Club

Thank You

You may recall we asked for volunteers to help enter data in order to re-publish the Christopher Gist papers. We want to thank the following for their ongoing help:

**Janet Middleton, Diana Pauly,
Linda Henson, and Karl Lietzenmayer.**

Reminder

Please check out our new website
if you have not done so already!

www.kentoncountyhistoricalsociety.org

Gerhard “George” Muse: A Brief History

Robert D. Webster

Born on November 5, 1722, George Muse transplanted to the colonies about the same time as Lawrence Washington, father of George. He was a colonel in the British Army, serving with Admiral Vernon in the Cartagena Campaign. He wrote what is alleged to be the first book in the colonies on military maneuvers and instructed George Washington on military tactics early in the future president's career. In the spring of 1754, Virginia Governor Dinwiddie appointed him major of the Virginia Regiment and he was promoted to Lt. colonel on June 4, 1754.

Muse was second in command to Washington in the expedition to build Ft. Necessity in southwestern Pennsylvania, and was present at the subsequent defeat. Accused of cowardice during this episode, he was not given the traditional “vote of thanks” by the Virginia House of Burgesses. Despite this, Muse received thousands of acres of land on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers for his military service. Muse was apparently very unhappy with the allotment of land he received, however, as he resigned from service and addressed a rude protest to Washington, who answered, “...as he is not very agreeable to the other officers, I am well pleased at his resignation.” Muse penned another letter to Washington, which unfortunately has been lost in history. Washington's response, however, can be found in Paul Leicester Ford's book *The True George Washington*:

To Colonel George Muse

"Sir, Your impertinent letter was delivered to me yesterday. As I am not accustomed to receive such from any man, nor would have taken the same language from you personally, without letting you feel some marks of my resentment, I would advise you to be cautious in writing me a second of the same tenor. But for your stupidity and sottishness you might have known, by attending to the public gazette, that you had your full quantity of ten thousand acres of land allowed you, that is, nine thousand and seventy-

three acres in the great tract, and the remainder in the small tract. But suppose you had really fallen short, do you think your superlative merit entitles you to greater indulgence than others? Or, if it did, that I was to make it good to you, when it was at the option of the Governor and Council to allow but five hundred acres in the whole, if they had been so inclined? If either of these should happen to be your opinion, I am very well convinced that you will be singular in it; and all my concern is, that I ever engaged in behalf of so ungrateful a fellow as you are. But you may still be in need of my assistance, as I can inform you, that your affairs, in respect to these lands, do not stand upon so solid a basis as you imagine, and this you may take by way of hint. I wrote to you a few days ago concerning the other distribution, proposing an easy method of dividing our lands; but since I find in what temper you are, I am sorry I took the trouble of mentioning the land or your name in a letter, as I do not think you merit the least assistance from me." Signed George Washington, 29 January, 1774

It unclear as to just how much land George Muse owned in total, but it was no less than 12,000 acres. By February 14, 1780, Muse owned all of what is now Covington, Newport, Bellevue, and Dayton. He also owned land on the northern side of the Ohio River, as well as tracts in other parts of Kentucky and West Virginia.

It is unclear if he ever made the journey to Northern Kentucky to inspect his holdings. Rather, he entrusted this land warrant to Col. Hubbard Taylor, a close family friend, who was planning to travel through the rugged wilderness to locate and survey some of his father's newly-acquired lands, as well as land which had been acquired by some of his father's other acquaintances.

Col. Hubbard Taylor's father was James Taylor, Sr. of Caroline County, Virginia, an officer in the Continental Army of the Virginia Militia. Hubbard was also the oldest brother of the future General James Taylor, Jr. – later of Newport fame. In fact, the

Taylor family would become owners of vast acreage in what is now Campbell and Kenton Counties, and would leave their mark there both in business and politics.

It is unclear just exactly what report Hubbard sent back to Muse regarding the condition, quality, or usefulness of his land on the Ohio River. However, Muse almost immediately began selling and trading that tract. He sold the majority of this land to James Taylor, Sr., but asked that the eastern 1,000 acres be deeded back to his daughters, Catherine “Katy” and Caroline. James Taylor, Sr. gave his other son, James, Jr., 500 acres in exchange for managing all the property. In 1783, James Taylor, Jr. moved to Northern Kentucky and soon began selling his father’s plots on the eastern side of the Licking River. Taylor named his settlement Newport, after Christopher Newport, captain of the first ship that arrived at Jamestown. When Taylor first arrived in Northern Kentucky, however, he found Jacob Fowler, another frontiersman well known locally, already living in the area – most likely on the western side of the Licking River.

The Muse sisters sold their property to Washington Berry, James Taylor, Jr.’s brother-in-law. Washington’s son, James, later acquired the eastern portion of this parcel and, with two partners, founded Jamestown in 1848. The following year, Burton and Lewis Hazen purchased the western portion and founded the settlement of Brooklyn. In 1867, those two villages merged to form what is now Dayton, Kentucky.

Muse’s Northern Kentucky tract included 200 acres on the western side of the Licking River at what is now Covington. Included in the sale to James Taylor, Sr., this land would change hands several times – to famous Kentuckians – before eventually being purchased by the Kennedy family who would permanently settle the area.

Col. Stephen Trigg and Col. John Todd, Jr.

Another close friend of the Taylor family was Col. Stephen Trigg. Born around 1744 to William and Mary (Johns) Trigg, Stephen came to Kentucky in 1779. He established Trigg Station just northwest

of Harrodsburg and was known as one of the wealthiest men on the western frontier. When Kentucky County, Virginia, was split into three new counties, Trigg was appointed lieutenant colonel for the Lincoln County militia. Col. Hubbard Taylor, who had planned to settle on the *eastern* side of the Licking, convinced his father to deed Muse’s original 200 acres to Col. Stephen Trigg as a gift, as an enticement for him to settle there. As a present-day reference, this parcel comprised the area of Covington, Kentucky, now bordered by the Licking River on the east, the Ohio River on the north, Philadelphia Street to the west, and Sixth Street to the south.

Col. Stephen Trigg, however, assigned the parcel to another friend and fellow pioneer, Col. John Todd, Jr. Todd fought at the Battle of Point Pleasant (present-day West Virginia) and is considered by many “...the most accomplished of the pre-Revolutionary War pioneers.” He served as an officer in General George Rogers Clark’s expedition to Illinois and as a result of his service, Virginia Governor Patrick Henry appointed him the first governor of the Illinois Territory. When Kentucky County was divided, Col. Todd was placed in charge of the Fayette County militia, with Daniel Boone as Lt. Colonel. Todd and his two brothers, Robert and Levi, would become infamous in Central Kentucky. Robert would rise to Brigadier General and Levi would become not only a general, but was the grandfather of Mary Todd – wife of the future President, Abraham Lincoln.

Todd, like Trigg, was involved in many more important endeavors. After ownership of less than four months, he sold the land to James Welsh, another early pioneer settler who owned land in present-day Jefferson and Trimble Counties.

Once word was received that Simon Girty and his army of Indians had attacked the fort at Bryan Station, Col. Trigg and Col. Todd mustered their troops in Central Kentucky and chased their enemy toward Blue Licks, where they engaged in the infamous battle in August, 1782. Both of these brave and important Kentucky pioneer leaders were killed within the first two minutes of the skirmish

Continued on page 10

A Look Back at The Headlines

An on-going feature reliving local headlines.

This issue features:

The Covington Journal – April 13, 1872.

Local Headlines

The Covington School Board, after an animated discussion Tuesday night, determined to erect a High School building this season.

A.D. Bullock, who owns the row of frame shanties on the east side of Scott, between Fourth and Fifth, is tearing away three of them and will erect in their stead three fine brick business houses.

The old sycamore tree at the west end of the Newport-Covington Bridge, which has withstood the storms of probably three hundred years, as well as the floods of the Licking River during that period, was washed away by the recent freshet in that turbulent stream. It was a familiar landmark to many, and as such will be missed.

On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, the steamer *Oceanus*, bound from Shreveport to St. Louis, blew up about fifteen miles above the mouth of the Ohio. One hundred persons were on board. It is supposed that no more than one-third were saved. Several who escaped death by the explosion were drowned. Mr. C.G. Huff, of this city, is among those reported to be lost. He was a carpenter and resided at 1340 Scott Street. He leaves a large family.

Central Drug Store – Sixth and Madison Streets

Ice-cold soda water sold;
nothing but the best medicines used
in compounding prescriptions;
a large stock of white lead, linseed oil, turpentine,
varnish, glass, etc.;
and the largest supply of toilet soaps in the city.

and were buried in a mass grave just east of the battlefield. Trigg and Todd counties were later named in their honor.

As For George Muse

While Muse and Washington clearly had their differences over the years, the president clearly held no animosity toward the Muse family, as for several decades after the Revolutionary War, Battaile Muse, George's oldest son, served as the business agent for George Washington's estates throughout Virginia.

Not much is known about George Muse in his later years. He died in Nelson County, Kentucky on February 9, 1790. During the 1800s, another Muse family is found in parts of Fleming County, but it is unclear if those descendants are from the same line. A grist mill operation was located along Fox Creek in the southeastern part of the county, and a settlement there was named Muse's Mill, in honor of a George Muse, Sr., "an American Revolutionary War hero who died there in 1827" – clearly not the same George Muse.

Locally, the only reminder of George Muse's existence is a small street in the City Heights area of Covington which bears his name.

Children of George and Elizabeth (Battaile) Muse:

Battaile Muse (1750-1803), married Margaret Tate, remained in Virginia. This couple had three sons, including Battaile Jr. (none of them married), and three daughters.

Lawrence Muse (1752-1789), married Elizabeth Thomas and moved to Kentucky. This couple had one daughter who died in infancy. Elizabeth married second: Benjamin Johnston and had several issue. Lawrence died in Nelson County, Kentucky in 1790.

George Muse, Jr. (c. 1754-c. 1784), married Frances Moore, died in Virginia. No children.

Catherine Muse married first: William Sheropshire, second: James Davis

Caroline Muse married William Gregory and moved to Kentucky. This couple had three children: Elizabeth (married William Hatfield), James (married Nancy Clark), and Battaile.

Then and Now



Covington's Fire Company #5, located at 15th and Holman Streets. Left photo circa 1920, right photo 2012.

Left photo courtesy Kenton County Public Library. Right photo courtesy Bob Webster.

Mystery Photo

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



ANSWER:

Bird Building, housing Pope's Pharmacy,
located on the southwest corner of Ritte's Corner, Latonia.

Kenton County Historical Society

September/October 2014

ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

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I Bet You Didn't Know

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

September 6, 1902: President Theodore Roosevelt visited Kentucky.

September 7, 1778: Shawnee Chief Black Fish and French Canadian, Capt. De Quindre, initiated a 10-day siege at Ft. Bonesborough.

September 7, 1978: The \$35 million-dollar Kentucky Horse Park opened just north of Lexington.

October 1, 1794: Master stonemason and Baptist preacher, Lewis Craig, completed the courthouse at Washington, Kentucky.

October 7, 1780: The Battle of King's Mountain was fought in South Carolina. One hero was Isaac Shelby, who later moved to Kentucky and became the state's first governor in 1792.

"On This Day In Kentucky" — Robert Powell

Programs and Notices

Kenton County Historical Society Annual Meeting (officer election by members)

PLEASE MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND

Sunday September 7, 2:00 p.m at the Behringer Crawford Museum: In a brief business meeting members will nominate and elect officers for the coming year. Members and guests then will enjoy an audio-visual presentation by Steve Oldfield, entitled "Point of View, the Covington Bicentennial." Steve Oldfield is a producer/director and co-founder of Touritz. Business partner Sean Thomas is a videographer and editor. Both have switched from television to careers in public history. They have created virtual tours of the Battle of Augusta and the city of New Richmond, Ohio; recently they have been developing virtual tours for Ft. Thomas and for the Covington Bicentennial. The meeting is open to the public. Admission is free to members of either the Kenton County Historical Society or the Behringer Crawford Museum.

"Vietnam: Our Story," Behringer Crawford Museum

The Behringer Crawford Museum in Devou Park is open six days a week (closed on Monday).

freshART, Behringer Crawford Museum

Saturday, Sept. 13, 2014, 6:00-11:00 p.m - Auction, Dinner, Gala; freshArt live auction in the amphitheater; Silent Auction inside museum; freshArt will continue to fund educational programs as it has for thousands of children in the past two decades; \$65 per person.

50 Years of Photojournalism, Behringer Crawford Museum

50 Years of Photojournalism in Northern Kentucky 1960-2010: the exhibit runs from Saturday, October 4, to Sunday, January 18, 2015.

Twilight in the Gardens, Baker Hunt Art & Cultural Center

Baker Hunt, the 6th annual, a fundraiser and celebration in the gardens, 620 Greenup Street, Covington; music, art and food from the best restaurants in town; \$35 per person (\$45 after September 12).