



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

Website: www.kentoncountyhistoricalsociety.org Email: info@kentoncountyhistoricalsociety.org
P.O. Box 641 Covington, KY 41012 (859)491-4003

July / August

2021



Schram Printing Company, Covington, Kentucky

Alban Wolff of Covington: German Culture in Print

Schram Printing Company, Covington, Kentucky¹

John Boh

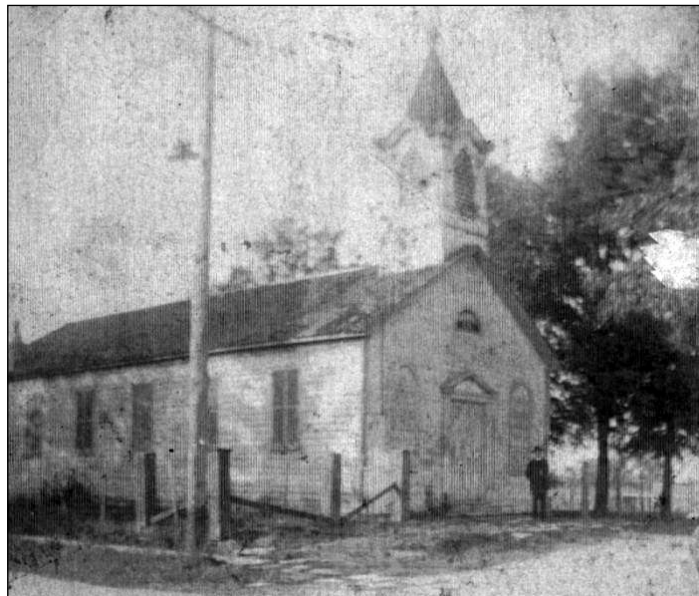
Gottlieb “Frederick” Adolf Schram, who founded the Schram Printing Co. of Covington, was another American immigrant success story. Frederick left from Tübingen, seat of the prestigious University of Tübingen in Germany, founded in 1477. The astronomer Johannes Kepler, the poet Friedrich Hölderlin, and the philosophers Friedrich Schelling and George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel attended the university’s Protestant theological seminary.²

Fleeing the Kaiser from Tübingen, in today’s Baden-Württemberg state,³ Frederick passed through Fort Huron, Michigan⁴ in 1896, came to Cincinnati, crossed the river and stayed with the Houston family, at the town of Verona, Kentucky. He worked on their farm before settling in nearby Florence.⁵ According to John Robert Schram, his father had little sympathy for Germany during World War I. Frederick dropped the second “m” in his name and he learned English quickly.⁶

Life in Florence

Frederick and family became involved with first churches around Florence. The family included his son John, who ran the Schram printing business upon the death of Frederick, and John’s wife Lillian Mathers. Lillian wrote a collection of remembrances about Florence Christian Church, the lives of members, the arrivals of visitors and the goings-on around town:

In 1915 a cyclone ripped through Florence and unroofed the Christian Church. This aroused the congregation and attracted new members. One was Gottlieb Frederick Adolf Schram, a Lutheran from the Hopeful congregation. He was a German immigrant, city of Tübingen, and a recent widower with five children that had been christened in the Roman Catholic Faith. His mode of transportation to the Hopeful Church, which was a mile from Florence, was a bicycle.



Courtesy: NKYViews

Above: Florence Christian Church in 1930;

On the cover: Chamber & Price Press from Bluegrass Printing in Florence, late Elmer J. Ruef owner (Courtesy the author)

Frederic and wife Veronica, a Catholic, sent their children to St. Paul’s Catholic Church while he was attending the Christian Church not far away, and still located there, at Florence’s big intersection of today’s state highways 25 and 42. The uncertainties of the Latin mass, however, led his children, including John, to attend the Christian Church. Frederick became a leader who instituted the Easter Sunrise Service and the candlelight service on Maundy Thursday. At times he was Sunday School Superintendent, a Deacon and Elder who would speak from the pulpit when the minister was absent. According to his daughter-in law Lillian, he had learned the printing trade in Germany, and had become foreman of the Globe Printing Company in Florence which printed the Boone County Banner.⁷

Boone County Lutherans

Prior to the Christian Church, Frederick had worshipped in the Lutheran faith and should have fit



Old St. Paul Church, Florence

in well with German Lutherans in Boone County who had first migrated in 1805. They established the first Lutheran Church west of the Alleghany Mountains. Families named Hoffman, House, Tanner and Zimmerman arrived from Madison County, Virginia. They used a constitution sent by their former pastor, the Rev. William Carpenter, to organize their church in 1806. Carpenter, a Revolutionary War Veteran, had traveled by horseback to scout the area in 1804. The first building was a very crude log cabin, the second one, another log building on land donated by George Rouse. After a couple of visits, the very energetic Rev. Carpenter moved permanently to Boone County in 1813 to become the first pastor. Before his death in 1833, he had urged the Rev. Jacob Crigler to replace him, which he did in 1834. Crigler, a veteran of the War of 1812, enthusiastically established the exclusive use of English in the liturgy. Under Crigler, using bricks fired on the site, a 35-by-50-foot church was built in 1837 on present-day Hopeful Road.⁸

Frederick apparently started his commercial printing career employed at the Globe Printing Co. on the corner of Banklick and Main streets in Florence.⁹ Frederick was soon printing for Hopeful Lutheran Church with his own machine. According to his son, he printed the Florence Ordinance Book in 1905. Frederick settled in Florence and built his own home at 61 Girard Street about 1905 (which in recent decades has been replaced with a business building). The Loehline family lived in a house (now replaced) built during the Civil War and located at the corner of Girard and Locust (Burlington Pike). Fred-



Hopeful Lutheran Church Dedication, 1917

erick married Veronica Loehline, a member St. Paul's congregation which worshiped (at least to 1905) in a frame building dedicated as the parish church in 1856, on the other side of the same city block as the Loehline residence at the corner of Shelby and Centre streets.¹⁰

Frederick and wife Veronica had five children who lived to adulthood (Delia died in infancy): Frederick Charles, Stella Louisa, Helen Edith, John Robert and James Cecil, all baptized at St. Paul's. According to Lillian's information, after the death of Veronica, Frederick married a second time to Sophia Jetter and had two more children, Marie and Edna.¹¹

Printing for Crigler & Crigler Distillers

Frederick Schram's work eventually took him to Covington. There he also connected with German Lutherans and Boone County origins. During four years beginning in 1908, he printed in the Crigler Building (later the site of First District School) for the Crigler & Crigler Distilling Company. Crigler & Crigler operated in Covington from 1874 to 1916. Ephraim Dutton Crigler, who married Elizabeth J. Tanner, had moved to Burlington in Boone County with his father, Nicholas, in 1828. Llewellyn, a founder of the distillery, grew up on his father Ephraim's farm at Burlington. He attended White Haven Seminary (a precursor of the current New Haven), near Union. After mercantile employment in Lawrenceburg, Indiana and Lexington, Kentucky (1862-1872), he partnered in Covington with A. R. Mullin



Courtesy: NKYViews

Crigler Building, Covington

before entering into a partnership with his uncle, Robert L. Crigler. Crigler & Crigler operated the Woodland Distillery at Lexington, and Buffalo Springs Distillery, Scott County. Their sales amounting to \$300,000 worth annually. They employed three traveling salesmen and eighteen workers in their buildings.

Their store room was situated on Pike Street, Covington. Once a major operation, Crigler & Crigler had offices in Covington, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Missouri, and Jacksonville, Florida. The company used the brand names "Brier Rabbit," "Buffalo Springs," "Col. Bob Corn," "Crigler," "Crigler's Favorite," "Forsythe," "John Barley Corn," "Kentucky Senator," "Meadowthorpe Dry Gin," "Old 100 Corn," "Old Special Stock," "Sweet Sixteen" and "Woodland."

Crigler's flagship brand once was Woodland Whisky. It was named on a banner below the company name attached to the front of their stylish four-story masonry building on Scott Street. John Schram recalled his father printing stationery and other whisky labels like "Old Jordan" and "Black Label." "It was a typical distillery and brewery account doing labels and office stationery."¹²

In the Crigler building, Schram formed a partnership with William Semple, a newspaper reporter and most recently a cashier for the *Kentucky Post*. The Semple & Schram Printing Company operated in the Crigler Building from 1914 to 1917 before moving to the northeast corner of Fifth and Scott streets (ground floor).¹³ A cylinder press (to print multiple copies from a master) took up much of the space. When the building was sold, Schram relocated again. For over forty years until John retired, Schram Printing rented space in the Anthe Machine Tool Works building at 407 Madison. Anthe was established in 1897 and the building erected at that time. The Anthe family continued manufacturing woodworking machines and tools up to recent years.¹⁴

Frederick's death in 1942, left John to take over the business. A commercial printer his whole career, John as a teenager started by feeding paper into the press and later setting type. Before they had an automobile, John and his father bicycled from Florence to Ft. Mitchell. From the Green Line's

"End of the Line," they rode the streetcar to Covington. Schram Printing clients included Heidelberg Brewery (Student Prince, Meyerratken, etc.),¹⁵ Booth Hospital, Anthe Machine Works, Masonic lodge bulletins, the Union Light Heat & Power Company, the Kelley-Koett X-ray Manufacturing, Citizens Bank,¹⁶ and others. Printing jobs over the years included various church bulletins, bank statements, letterheads, envelopes, business cards, school programs, and a popular Holmes High School periodical called the "Holmes-Spun."

William Fitzgerald, a long time Holmes High School industrial arts teacher (including printing), was also a resident of Florence, a student of local history and John's friend. William's wife, Anne, was also well-known in Boone County for her expert knowledge of county records for researching and writing about genealogy and local history, and as one-time editor of a state-wide publication, *Kentucky Ancestors*.¹⁷

Covington Printers

In Covington, John recalled three or four other printing companies including Jameson on Pike, "up from Hill's Grocery," Kyle Printing, and Wolff Printing (German and English).¹⁸ The 1920-21 Covington Street and Business directory listed "Book and Job Printers": Mathew J. Crolley, southeast corner of Sixth and Madison; J. R. Jameson, 35 Pike; Kyle Printing, Frank S. Kyle, president and treasurer, 422 Scott; Reed Printing, 14 E. Sixth; Romine Hughbert (sic), southeast corner of Decoursey and Southern; Semple & Schram Printing Co., Inc, "High grade commercial printing," northeast corner Fifth and Scott, ground floor; and Alban Wolff's Standard Printing Works, 404 Scott.

The 1928-29 directory under "Book and Job" listed: Acorn Press, 505 Scott; Mathew J. Crolley, 711 Scott; Hay and Davis, 833 Madison; J. R. Jameson, 35 Pike; Semple & Schram Printing, Inc, northeast corner of Fifth & Scott; Kyle Printing, 422 Scott; Printing Co., 109 Government Place; T & W Printing, 19 West Southern, James K. True and Frank D. Walker proprietors; Wolff Standard Printing Works, by then relocated to the northwest corner of Fourth and Court, Alban Wolff proprietor, "Book and Job Printing and Linotyping" (with son Alban Wolff, Jr.).¹⁹

Linotype

The Linotype process was a major advance in typesetting. Ottmar Mergenthaler, a German immigrant and clockmaker in 1884, invented the Linotype machine. It casts hot metal into blocks of hot metal type spelled out on a 90-character keyboard line-per-line. From the early 1900s to the 1980s, Linotype became the dominant typesetting process for newspapers, magazines, replacing typesetting by hand.²⁰ The Cincinnati Type & Print Museum has a Ludlow Typecaster, which casts lines of characters from molten metal “by hand” rather than by keyboard.²¹

Family Notes

John Robert Schram was born at 61 Girard Street in Florence. He attended Florence Elementary and Florence High School. At about age 13, he started working summers at Semple & Schram Printing. Lillian Mathers was a native of rural Indiana. She had moved to Cincinnati, became acquainted with persons from Florence, and met her husband. In 1931 they married. They had one daughter, Bonnie Owens, librarian in 1988 at the Williamstown School library, and two grandchildren. Lillian claimed to be a distant relative of U. S. Grant.

John retired from printing in 1976, terminating the business, and passed away in 1996. Except for a few years in Covington after marriage, he and Lillian resided in the house his father built on Girard Street. Lillian Mathers Schram, died in January 1998 and is buried in Mathers Cemetery, at her hometown of English, Indiana, presumably with John.²²

John Schram was the first scoutmaster in Florence, was a Sunday School teacher, church board member, and Past Master Florence Lodge F. & A. M. Lillian Mathers Schram was also a Sunday school teacher and a choir member, church board member, 4-H leader, and once librarian for the old Boone County Historical Society.²³

Endnotes

1. Interview, John and Lillian Schram at their home, 61 Girard Street, Florence, August 1988 by John Boh
2. Joseph Ratzinger (Pope emeritus Benedict XVI) also was said by one source to have attended. - Wikipedia: “University of Tübingen”
3. John’s grandfather played in the Symphony in Tübingen - John and Lillian Schram interview cited above

4. Port Huron, Michigan is listed as a minor point of arrival into Michigan from Canada – Website, “US Ports of Arrival and their Available Passenger Lists 1820-1957”
5. John Schram had both Irish and German ancestors presumably through his mother. John and Lillian Schram interview, cited above.
6. John and Lillian Schram interview, cited above
7. This booklet has three sections one each prepared by Lillian Schram, Burl Russell and Betty Jump; Lillian Schram wrote 34 pages of easy reading, almost continuous narrative and another 35 of useful notes and lists. She wrote that her sources of information were her own memories dating to 1927 at the church, “verbal memoirs” of Miss Kate Aydelotte, Mrs. Charles (Ruby Corbin) Bradford and her late father-in-law Frederick. She refers often to John Uri Lloyd (who married Emma Rouse, both buried in Hopeful Lutheran Cemetery). “The Days that Are Gone,” *History of the Florence Christian Church, 1831-1981*, Florence, Kentucky: One Hundred and Fiftieth Celebration Committee, June 1981, pp. 8, 9, 41
8. Laurie Wilcox, “Florence,” *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 350; Michael D. Rouse “Hopeful Lutheran Church,” *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*, pp. 459, 460; Rev. W. P. Huddle, Pastor, *History of the Hebron Lutheran Church, Madison County, Virginia from 1717 to 1907*, New Market, Virginia: Henkel and Company, Printers & Publishers, 1908, pp. 51-56
9. The Lexington Turnpike had not yet been relocated to become the Dixie HWY bypassing the narrow Main Street through the center of Florence.
10. As also a center for surrounding Northern Kentucky “missions,” mass was said at St. Paul’s only once a month, later twice a month. From this cramped space in 1904 a new pastor would start work on relocating St. Paul’s church to the present-day site on highway 25 just south of the big intersection. - *An Atlas of Boone Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky, 1883*. Philadelphia, Pa., D. Lake & Co, 1883, p. 18, reprinted through the sponsorship of the Boone County Historic Preservation Office, 1992; “St. Paul Parish,” Paul E. Ryan, *History of the Diocese of Covington, Kentucky*, Covington, Kentucky: The Diocese of Covington, 1954, pp. 607-611
11. Lillian Schram, cited above, p. 65; St Paul Church index, 1891-1916, pp. 47, 87, 88, Kenton County Public Library website
12. Prior to 1888 and World War I “at least” thirteen distillers operated in Covington including Crigler & Crigler – “Distilleries,” *Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky*; web site, “CRIGLER & CRIGLER, Covington, KY, 1874-1916”
13. 1914-15, 1916-17, 1918-19 and 1920-21 Covington street directories
14. <http://www.anthemachineworks.com>
15. “Heidelberg Brewery,” Kenton County Public Library website
16. The President of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan was once another John Schram (spelled with two ‘m’s). The bank remains at 433 Madison Avenue.
17. “Family History is Her Specialty – 96-year-old Knows People of Boone County” (photo), KE, Nov. 14, 1999
18. The University of Cincinnati libraries has a Wolff *Festschriften* Imprint Collection, German-American imprints from the Wolff Standard Printing Works, Covington, Kentucky. Dates: 1931-1976 – Website, Wolff *Festschriften* Imprint Collection
19. 1920-21, 1928-29 Covington residential and business street directories
20. “Linotype Machine,” Wikipedia. A newspaper article in 1999, however, described a shop owner “in Monterey in the vicinity of Highway 127 who had an adventurous bent for doing old time typesetting. Referring to the craft and the literary world, Gary Zeitz told a reporter why he was printing and publishing setting type by hand. Zeitz manually typeset the books he selected, his “large fingers” loading letters into viselike boxes---that allows him to publish only “two editions a year.” (During the early days he supplemented income working in tobacco.) Galleys must be perfect before they are printed....” Why this psychology equates the “ancient craft of hand typesetting” with “literary excellence,” Zeitz could not explain. His work included hand binding books and “clothing them for posterity.” The metal type was heavy and expensive limiting his choices for “tactile” affirmation of the work. On the other hand, Zeitz said, choosing from limitless a supply of typefaces provided in Linotype was both a burden and the process “abstract” and lacking “synergy.” As an English major at the University of Kentucky he “fell in love with literature and the physical, visual aura that type and paper bestow on its presentation.” The reporter smelled the ink and “working metal” spilling out the entrance door. Zeitz owned three “Chandler and Price” presses (one built in 1919). Zeitz was by then printing a second book of his own poetry. One of his clients, had been Wendell Berry, famous Kentucky writer, poet and advocate of environmentally friendly old-time farming methods. Through a “roving trade delegation,” a printed edition of Kentucky poetry found its way to Japan from Zeitz’s Larkspur Press. Harriet Howard Heithaus, “Printer Still Sets Type by Hand, Method Slow, but Rewarding.” KP, Sept. 15, 1999
21. From a photo in a Cincinnati Type & Print Museum flier with help from Jacob Simpson Assistant Director & Curator, 2307 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati
22. Obituary, John Robert Schram, KE, April 14, 1996; obituary, “Lillian Schram,” KP, Jan. 29, 1998; with an estimated population of 625, English, in Crawford County, southern Indiana is one of the state’s smallest county seats. - Wikipedia, English, Indiana
23. Betty Jump, “Biographical Sketches,” *History of the Florence Christian Church, 1831-1981*, cited above; this is in the last section; each author’s section is paginated starting with page 1), p. 37

Alban Wolff of Covington: German Culture in Print

John Boh

Germans had immigrated to what became the United States from the start. The first German settlement is dated 1683 when thirteen Quaker families settled in what became Germantown at Philadelphia. The 1790 census counted 225,000 Germans in Pennsylvania. A chart spanning 1820 to 1980 shows German immigration being continuous and peaking at over 200,000 around 1855 and almost 250,000 in one year around 1882. From 1820 up to 1988, German immigrants totaled over seven million – over fourteen percent of all immigrants. Post-war German immigration around 1950 again reached over 100,000. In the census of 1990, fifty-eight million Americans claimed full or partial German descent.

Chapter 1 of the 1993 tricentennial celebration booklet, *The German-Americans, an Ethnic Experience*, is titled, “Seven Million Germans Were Once ‘Foreigners.’” They craved political, religious and economic freedom, avoidance of Prussian military service, and for many, debt-free ownership of a farm. In 1875, immigrants in Chicago were counted as one-third skilled crafts people, one-fourth as common laborers and one-fourth as farmers. “Printer” was one of those skilled crafts brought over from the land of Gutenberg.¹

Briefly edited and published from 1873 to 1874 by Joseph Hermes was the weekly *Gegenwart* newspaper, issued by the Kentucky Publishing Co. From 1891–1895, there was the daily *Kentucky Democrat* edited by J. V. Schiffer, and also a Sunday edition, the *Sonntagsblatt*. From Cincinnati, other newspapers were available including the *Volksblatt* and the *Freie Presse*. German-Americans were also informed by religious, and other specialized publications.²

Alban Wolff Printing

Wolff Printing was a quite important regional German-American printing company. Alban Wolff, Sr., a



Courtesy: Kenton County Public Library

Alban Wolff

native of Bavaria, operated Wolff printing from 1898 until his death in 1938 at age 73. A pillar of German culture, his memberships then included the Turners, several singing groups, the German Pioneer Society and also the Covington Elks. Alban Wolff, Sr. was survived by three sons, Alban, Jr., Otto and Roman of Covington and five daughters, Ms. Tillie Wolff, Mrs. Albert Dickhaus, Mrs. Hilda Antrobus, Mrs. Louis Roth and Mrs. Charles Schuler and seventeen grandchildren. Surviving family carried on with the printing business.³ His son Alban H. Wolff, Jr, served overseas in World War I from September

1918 to February 1919.⁴ Wolff's Standard Printing Works was located on Scott Street, but Wolff Printers later operated in its final location, the Hermes Building (now a "pub"), at the northwest corner of Fourth and Court streets.

Historian Don Heinrich Tolzmann references a Catalogue of the German-Americana Collection, University of Cincinnati, vol. 1, p. xxv, containing entries on the "works of the Wolff Printing Co." The German-American Press reporting on Northern Kentucky was centered in Cincinnati, but Covington had one of the region's significant German-American printing companies. On the Kenton County Public Library website in Covington can be found the *Personal Vital Records Collected from Wolff Printing Co. 1940-1989*.⁵

German Pioneer Society

Commemorating Covington German Pioneers and their Society and printed after the American Centennial year (1876), Alban Wolff's Standard

Print Works produced a *Gedenkblatt Zum 25-jaebrigen Jubilaeum des Deutschen Pioneer - Vereins von Covington, Ky.* The date of June 9, 1902 on the cover signifies 25 years of activities since 1877. Over eighty pages, the booklet contains numerous photos (including some German committee wives), some with biographies; the pioneer society's history; early Northern Kentucky, Covington and a little Kenton County history; other items and enumerable ads for local businesses and professionals (mostly in English or mixed with German). Indeed, very many pioneer names are identical to those of active people and families around Northern Kentucky to this day. Alban Wolff himself also contributed a poem - four stanzas of six lines each in German - as his "Gewidmet," or dedication, to the achievements of these pioneers.⁶

The *Deutschen Pioneer - Verein's* history of Covington indicated that General Leonard Covington's name was an anglicized version from the original German "Korfingthan" or "Kurfingthan." Don Heinrich Tolzmann in his *Covington's German Heritage*



Former home of Wolff Standard Printing Works

notes that Leonard's father had settled in Maryland in the mid-1700s. The name was then anglicized (what some other local historians have known), a claim based on family records. The family had emigrated from the "Department of the Upper Alsace in the vicinity of Neu-Breisbach." Interestingly, the French spelling is Cocqfontaine.⁷ Alsace became a province of Germany after the Franco-Prussian War but has been a French possession in the aftermath of both World Wars.

Shooting Society

The 28th annual crowning fest titled *The Deutsche Schuetzen-Gesellschaft of Covington, Kentucky 1882 - 1910* was printed by Hannegan and Co. of Cincinnati. The 58-page "official souvenir" included a photo of Alban Wolff, secretary of the German-American Alliance. Among numerous ads and photos was one of the Turners Hall on Pike Street, with the caption, "Home of the Lewisburg Schuetzens" (for competitive shooters). There was a brief "History of the Deutsche Schuetzen - Gesellschaft." In the spring of 1882 Germans met at the old Rising Sun Saloon on the south side of Pike, between Russell and present-day Ninth Street and regaled themselves with stories of the Fatherland and... none brought more enthusiasm than those recalling the German Shooting Societies. One of the German Pioneers suggested that Covington could organize one that would copy "...the ideas of the societies of the fatherland." In July 14, 1882 about fifty Germans organized a German shooting society.⁸

German-American Alliance

Citations and images of many of Wolff publication title covers, and fully scanned text, seemingly always related directly to German culture going past World War I are seen on the Kenton County Public Library website. Alban Wolff published and edited the (local) bilingual *National-Zeitung and Volkszeitung - People's Friend*. It was later issued from Hamilton, Ohio with a new title, *Der Deutsch Amerikaner* produced by the German-American Publishing Co. - with Alban Wolff staying on as editor. It drew readers from the Ohio Valley and beyond. It served to advocate for the principles and philosophy of the German-American Alliance, the umbrella organization for the German societies in the area.

The German-American Alliance of Covington was affiliated with the State Alliance of Kentucky serving under national headquarters in Philadelphia. The Covington organization had some twenty-seven organizations mostly based there. They included the two oldest, the Turners and the German Pioneer Society. The others included shooting, singing, workers, physical exercise and the ever-present mutual aid and the social clubs often situated in the rear of neighborhood saloons.

Dated from the early 1900s, the National Alliance advocated a list of principles and policies for its member organizations. The long-time contributions of Germans were many and Americans should recognize them. A very ambitious list of goals included promoting American patriotism and bilingual cooperation, indeed the teaching of German ("a world language") along with English in the public schools, and the preservation of German Heritage. In the category of immigration, aims included the opposition to any and all restrictions on immigration for the morally and physically healthy (excluding criminals and anarchists), liberalization of restrictions on earning American citizenship and direct participation in politics after earning such citizenship. Other efforts were to be for the conservation of forest lands; abolition of "antiquated law" while promoting "common-sense liquor traffic" and other beneficial regulations; avoiding issues of religious doctrine; "rational" reforms in American life; and even promoting policies of German origin beneficial to America. In 1909 the national organization met in Cincinnati.⁹

Wolff's Standard Printing Works of Covington, 404 Scott Street, printed a record of the Annual Convention of the German-American State Alliance of Kentucky meeting on September 5th and 6th, 1915. It was a bi-lingual (19 pages in German, 5 pages in English) *Protokoll des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Staatsverbandes von Kentucky in the Halle der Turngemeinde von Louisville, Kentucky*. The English language version starts out: "The annual convention of the German-American Alliance of Kentucky was called to order by State President Alfred Reinhardt...." Alban Wolff was Secretary for the state Alliance.¹⁰

German immigrants chose to serve in the Union army. Their leaders organized regiments and

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

Bourbon

Questions

1. What Baptist preacher is often credited for being the inventor of bourbon whiskey?
2. How did bourbon get its name?
3. True or false: bourbon must be made in Kentucky to officially be called "bourbon".
4. Bourbon must contain at least 51% of this type of grain.
5. What must be done to the inside of the oak barrels before the aging process begins?
6. How many years must bourbon sit for it to be considered "straight" bourbon?
7. After it houses its first batch of bourbon, how many times can a barrel be used again for bourbon?
8. In bourbon terminology, what is the "angel's share"?
9. During World War II, many bourbon distilleries were reconfigured in order to make this type of medicine.
10. What is the name of the bourbon that made national headlines in 2013 when 195 bottles of it were stolen from the Buffalo trace Distillery in Frankfort?

greatly fortified the Union cause with military experience brought from Europe. They and their descendants fought proudly for their new homeland in both World Wars. They also promoted the German language, and their traditions and viewpoints that might also enrich America. During World War I and afterward, however, the organized call to military service, and the very aggressive enforcement of support and "loyalty" on the Homefront, grew into a brand of hysteria. Paranoid Americans thought that Germans were secretly favoring the Fatherland. It led to political and vigilante abuse and persecution, eventually to the banning of German language teaching, the removal of German literature from libraries, the Anglicizing of German names and a general public disappearance of traditions and immigrant agenda. With this, the promotion of German culture exemplified by the dedication of Alban Wolff came to an end.

Endnotes

1. "Chronology; Germans in America" - <https://www.loc.gov/tr/european/imde/germchro.html>; Willi Paul Adams, Lavern J, Rippley and Eberhard Reichmann, *The German-Americans, an Ethnic Experience* (Eberhard Reichmann, Editor in Chief), chapter one is titled "Seven Million Germans Were Once 'Foreigners.'" Indianapolis, Indiana: Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, 1993; an expert goldsmith Johannes Gutenberg in 1439 was the first European to use movable type but it involved a combination of inventions and innovations: a system for mass-producing movable type, the use of oil-based ink for printing books, adjustable molds, mechanical movable type, also a wooden printing press inspired by the agricultural screw presses of the period. It was however the combination of these that facilitated the mass production and lower cost production of printed books. Gutenberg used a special type metal alloy mixture of lead, tin and antimony that melted at a relatively low temperature, enabling economical durable casting. - "Johannes Gutenberg," Wikipedia
2. *Covington's German Heritage*, Don Heinrich Tolzmann, Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1998, p. 71
3. KP, Feb. 2, 1938, p. 1, Feb. 3, 1938, p. 5
4. Kentucky Council of Defense, WWI Historical Record, KCPL website
5. *Covington's German Heritage*, cited above, pp. 71-73
6. *Gedenkblatt Zum 25-jaebrigen Jubilaeum des Deutschen Pioneer - Vereins von Covington, Ky*, Covington, Kentucky: Standard Print Works, 1902, digital, pp. 33-55, KCPL website
7. *Covington's German Heritage*, cited above, pp 4, 5
8. *The Deutsche Schuetzen-Gesellschaft of Covington, Kentucky 1882 - 1910*, Cincinnati: Hannegan and Co., 1910, KCPL website
9. *Covington's German Heritage*, cited above, pp. 60-72
10. *Protokoll des Deutsch-Amerikanischen Staatsverbandes von Kentucky*, KCPL website

Kentucky Trivia Answers

1. Elijah Craig. He founded his distillery in 1789 in what was then Fayette County;
2. It was named for the House of Bourbon, which was the royal family that ruled France during the 16th century;
3. False. Even though Kentucky makes 95% of the world's bourbon, it can be made anywhere in the United States and still be called bourbon;
4. Corn. It is a very sweet grain, so bourbons that have a higher percentage of corn usually have a sweeter taste than the average bourbon;
5. The barrels must be charred, which helps bring the caramelized sugars out of the wood;
6. Two years. Additionally, straight bourbons cannot have any added colors or sugars;
7. They cannot be used again. These barrels are often recycled and used to age scotch or other liquid libations;
8. It is the name given to the evaporations from the barrel during the aging process;
9. Penicillin, to assist in the treatment of wounded soldiers;
10. Pappy Van Winkle, a rare and expensive bourbon cherished by bourbon aficionados.

Mystery Photo

Can you identify the Mystery Photo? The answer is found below.



Answer:

Covington Court House, circa 1907 (*Kenton County Public Library Faces and Places*)

Letter to the Editor

While we make it our rule not to publish “anonymous” letters to the editor, we felt it very important to include this short statement received a few weeks ago.

“Hello: Too many of your writers/contributors are too enamored of German cultures and interests. DIVERSIFY PLEASE”

We would like to take this time to remind all subscribers that we accept articles from ALL of our readers, and are interested in many topics and cultures. We struggle, at times, to find enough material and in fact, advertise almost every issue for new manuscripts.

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

Kenton County Historical Society

July / August 2021

ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

Published bi-monthly by

The Kenton County Historical Society
Yearly membership, including the Bulletin, \$20.00

President..... Robert Webster
Vice-President..... Karl Lietzenmayer
Treasurer..... W. Terry Averbeck
Secretary..... John H. Boh

Board Members: Travis Brown, Elaine Kuhn, Robert Rich, Arnold Taylor, Pam Marcum, and Joe Weber

Dennis Harrell and Jeannie Lange
Ex-officio

I Bet You Didn't Know

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

July 1, 1948: The Kentucky State Police was established by the Legislature to replace the KY Highway Patrol, organized in 1936.

July 11, 1750: Dr. Thomas Walker and his men, somewhat less than impressed with the treacherous hills of what was eastern Kentucky, headed back to Charlottesville, Virginia.

July 23, 1877: The first passenger train ran the entire length of the *Cincinnati Southern Railroad*; Cincinnati to Lexington then on to Somerset.

August 4, 1984: Elmer Smith died in a nursing home in Columbia, Kentucky. He was the first baseball player in history to hit a grand-slam home run during a world series game (1920).

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

Programs and Notices

Kenton County Historical Society

The Kenton County Historical Society currently has no audio-visual educational program scheduled. However, board members have recently made presentations for BCM's Wednesday afternoon "History Hour" (see below) and President Webster will make one about the time this Bulletin comes out. The Board and others do indeed meet monthly for financial business, publicity, social media details, queries, etc.; to help plan **Northern Kentucky Heritage** magazine (now edited by Elaine Kuhn); and to publish the membership "Bulletin" containing local history articles each issue. Unfortunately, the Bulletin has maybe neglected to publicize that the KCHS has already helped arrange, and helped to fund, two HISTORIC HIGHWAY MARKER unveilings: One on the 3L Highway and one of Primitive Indian Civilizations in the Banklick Creek area. Wait for further announcements. FINALLY, see an insert in this Bulletin issue asking you to nominate fellow members for ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The place and date of the 2021 annual election will be announced in the next (September/October) Bulletin. Thanks.

Behringer Crawford Museum Summer Exhibits

BEHRINGER CRAWFORD MUSEUM SUMMER EXHIBITS This summer features three particular exhibits: On the late U. S. Senator and Hall of Fame pitcher Jim Bunning; on the Cuban and Negro baseball leagues; and another again of Harlan Hubbard's paintings. The Jim Bunning display has innumerable baseball cards and photos of Bunning in uniform; spikes; baseball caps; a panoramic image of the old Detroit Tigers stadium; family photos; plaques and images honoring his Xavier high School and college sports achievements; and, about his lengthy political career, some memorabilia and images. The best Negro League players are shown on 36 miniature plaques. The exhibit shows Covington-born Don Johnson, Kentucky-born Clint Thomas, country singer Charlie Pride and the few Negro League players who made it to the Major Leagues. Plaques, hundreds of cards, lapel pins and signed baseballs amplify the exhibit. About the Cuban League, Blacks and Whites had revolted against Spanish Rule and by 1900 the Cuban league was integrated. It was referred to as the "winter league" as American ballplayers further developed skills playing during Cuba's sub-tropical months between Major League seasons. One display case includes black and white players from the 1961 Reds pennant winning team, another has images of Jackie Robinson's heroic story and of other black stars.

The BEHRINGER CRAWFORD MUSEUM HISTORY HOUR CONTINUES (ZOOM) Wednesdays, 6:30. NOTE THAT THE "HISTORY HOUR" SCHEDULE IS REDUCED FROM WEEKLY TO ONCE EVERY OTHER WEEK.