



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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**From Cabinet Makers to Funeral Directors:
A Brief History of Covington's Funeral Trade Prior to 1900**

**Delving into Daniel — Myth and Memory
Daniel Boone**

From Cabinet Makers to Funeral Directors: A Brief History of Covington's Funeral Trade Prior to 1900

Travis Brown

The ceremonious grieving for deceased loved ones started with pre-historic Neanderthals and advanced with evolving cultures throughout history. The idea of preserving departed persons for the purposes of extended mourning periods began with the ancient Egyptians. Around 2600 B.C., members of the Egyptian elite went through a seventy-day mummification process after their death. Skilled priests practiced preservation methods including primitive embalming with Natron salt, the removing of vital organs, and the drying and wrapping of the skin.¹

Romans engaged in methods of body preservation which included "...evisceration, immersion of the body in alcohol, insertion of preservative herbs into incisions previously made in the flesh parts of the body, and wrapping the body in tarred or waxed sheets."²

Preservation procedures improved greatly during the United States Civil War. Families of soldiers killed in the war wanted their loved ones returned home for burial. Often times, the trek home took weeks. Answering the challenge of long-term body preservation, Dr. Thomas Holmes developed an arsenic-based embalming fluid that effectively slowed bacteria formation which caused decomposition.³ Effectively, this new embalming process preserved President Abraham Lincoln's body during the twenty-day train journey from Washington D.C. to Springfield, Illinois.⁴

Prior to the late 1800s in the United States, funeral homes were nonexistent. When a loved one passed away, families often paid a local furniture maker or livery stable owner to handle funeral arrangements by staging a visitation at the family's home. The cabinet and furniture makers crafted coffins while livery stable owners possessed coaches and horses used to transport the deceased to the burial

grounds. These craftsmen and stable owners billed themselves as "funeral undertakers." Eventually, the title shortened to just "undertaker." By the 1830s, undertakers became synonymous with anyone who handled funerals, regardless of their main business.

As of 1831, the Cincinnati city business directory had no listings for undertakers. In 1834, the directory listed three: Samuel Cobb, Stephen Combs, and R. Seckerson.⁵ In 1836, D. A. Lippincott's advertisement in the business directory stated that the firm, "...keeps ready made (sic) coffins of all kinds, and is ready at all hours to give personal attendance at funerals. All funeral appendages furnished if required, also any number of horses and carriages at short notice, Livery Stable, north east corner of Broadway and Lower Market Street, Sign of Sam Patch."⁶ In 1842, Christopher Smith ran an advertisement in the Cincinnati business directory stating he was a "...cabinet maker and undertaker" and "is prepared to attend to funerals in the most satisfactory manner, and on the shortest notice."⁷

One of Covington's earliest advertisements for undertakers appeared in November, 1847 when V.T. Perkins, located at the corner of 6th and Madison in Covington, marketed services as a cabinet maker and undertaker in the *Licking Valley Register*. Perkins promised, "...coffins ready made (sic), of every size and quality which can be had at a moment's notice. A splendid two horse hearse in readiness at all hours - decidedly the most beautiful in the city. Carriages furnished at the shortest notice on reasonable terms."⁸

The Allison and Rose Funeral Home, which still remains in business today, traces its origins to its founder, Abraham Rose, who in 1833 started a cabinet making business in Covington.⁹ In 1856, a listing in the Covington directory listed him as a cabinet

maker and undertaker with a business on Scott Street between 4th and 5th streets.¹⁰ By 1860, Rose moved the business to Madison Avenue between 4th and 5th streets.¹¹

Also in the 1856 directory, Thomas Reed listed his cabinet making and undertaking operation at Market Space between Scott and Market, near modern day Park Place.¹² By 1861, Reed moved the business to Madison between 5th and 6th.¹³

The early 1860s marked a growth in the number of undertakers working in Covington. In addition to Rose and Reed, at least two additional undertakers began working in town. William Willen opened a stable and undertaking business on 6th Street opposite Washington.¹⁴ William Estep sold furniture and chairs but also marketed undertaking at his shop on Lexington Pike [Pike Street] between Madison and Washington.¹⁵ By 1869, Estep, now partnered with John Ewing, moved the business to 529 Madison.¹⁶

In 1872, other new undertakers appeared in the Covington business listings: Donnelly, Middendorf, and Lubbers. In 1872, Charles Donnelly operated a livery stable and undertaking business at 9th and Madison. Charles Donnelly immigrated to Covington from London, Ontario, and started working for Hemingray's Glass Works in 1857. In 1870, he opened his undertaking business with a partner, Patrick Tallon, who "retired" from the business within a year. Donnelly, apparently doing well alone, constructed a new building at 809 and 811 Madison (which still stands today) that housed horses, buggies, coffins, and seventy-five tons of hay. The article (really more of a business advertisement) claimed Donnelly had the biggest undertaking business in Covington in 1877, serving as many as ten funerals in one day.¹⁷ That year also saw the first advertisement for Middendorf and Lubbers (names still recognizable today) who operated at 82 Pike Street.

During the post-Civil War period, some undertakers added the title of "embalmer" to their business. The first advertised embalmer in the Cincinnati directory appeared in 1866 for J. Epply and Company. Epply boasted an inventory of metallic and wooden burial cases, rosewood linings and the promise

that, "We are also prepared to Embalm Bodies perfect, producing no dis-coloration, and obviating the use of Ice entirely."¹⁸ Prior to embalming, undertakers commonly used ice to preserve bodies for display until burial. The practice of icing the deceased for visitation ended with the preferred practice of embalming during the following years.

The early 1880s brought a movement toward making the undertaking business a profession, rather than a side job for craftsmen. First, Dr. Joseph Clark, who studied medicine during the Civil War, sought to teach one standard method of embalming. He founded the Cincinnati School of Embalming along with Dr. C.M. Lukens in 1882, holding classes in the Pulte Medical College amphitheater. Enrollment grew and the school eventually moved to its permanent location at Cincinnati's General Hospital (now University Hospital) in 1915.¹⁹

The 1880s also ushered in the first professional association of funeral directors. Alan Durfee, a funeral director from Grand Rapids, Michigan,²⁰ organized the first state convention of fellow directors in 1880. The success of the convention led to a national convention of directors in Rochester, New York, in 1882. Attendees at the convention formed the National Funeral Directors' Association.²¹ Results from this professional movement presumably led to changes in titles and business practices.

Evidence of a more professional approach to the funeral business showed quickly in the way directors in Covington advertised. Thomas Reed removed the title of "undertaker" from his business' name by 1884, changing his title to "Funeral Director and Embalmer."²² That same year, Abraham Rose chose to keep the title of "Undertaker" but also added "Funeral Director."²³ Donnelly's was unchanged, still advertising as an "undertaker."²⁴ Interestingly, neither Donnelly nor Rose offered embalming in their 1884 newspaper advertisements.

During their yearly meeting in 1895, the Funeral Directors' Association of Kentucky voted to abolish the terms "Undertaker and Embalmer." The association choose instead to favor the title of "Mortician" to describe someone who plans funerals and preforms embalming. Apparently, this implied

the person performing body preservation was a certified embalmer.²² Some of the Covington funeral homes adopted this label, now advertising as “morticians” and “funeral directors” rather than “undertakers.” This new title was not universally accepted, however, as some of the funeral homes remained “Undertakers” well into the early 1900s.

Williams and Company’s Covington Business Directory for 1900-1901 listed the following funeral and undertaker businesses:²⁶

Gus Menninger who, “Has Cut the Price for Funeral Work One-Third. 66 Pike St., Covington \$3.00 for Hacks. \$6.00 for Hearse.” He had a second office at 94 Elm St, Ludlow.



Courtesy: the author

GUS. W. MENNINGER,
 (SUCCESSOR TO SWETNAM & SCOTT,)
UNDERTAKER
 — AND —
EMBALMER,
LIVERY & BOARDING
STABLE,
 Nos. 66 & 68 Pike Street,
COVINGTON, KY.
 Independent of the Under-
 takers’ Union.

Is prepared to furnish Wood and
 Metallic Burial Cases, Hearses
 and Carriages, Shrouds and
 Shrouding Material of
 Every Kind.

Also, Burial Cases prepared for
 transportation to any part of the
 Union, on immediate notice. Ev-
 ery department of the Under-
 taking business promptly attend-
 ed to at very Moderate Charges.

Open Day and Night.
Telephone 4027.

Courtesy Kenton County Public Library

Opposite page: 717 Madison was the home of Linnemann and Moore in 1800, before they moved the business to 11th Street. Shown is a newspaper advertisement from the late 1800 and a view of the same building today.

Below: Two pictures of 809 and 811 Madison Avenue. The first is a newspaper advertisement from 1882. The second if present day.

On the cover: The Middendorf brothers purchased this location, 917 Main Street, in 1929



Courtesy: the author

Reed, J. & T (John & Thomas) Under-takers and Funeral Directors; Office, Warerooms and Stables. 16, 18, 20 and 22 E. 6th; Telephone 4387

Rose & Rich (A. P. R. & R. R. R.), Funeral Directors and Undertakers; Free Ambulance, Rubber Tire- Vehicles, Fine Funeral Furniture; Open Day and Night, 411 Madison Av.; Telephone 4392

Willen & Hugenberg, (John B. W. & Fred, H. H.) Funeral Directors and Embalmers, 46, 48 and 50 W. 6th; Telephone 4292

Cooney, Michael, Undertaker and Livery Stable, n.w.c. 4th & Madison; Residence, 528 Scott Taylor, Jerry, Undertaker and Em-balmer; also, Livery and Boarding Stable, n.e.c, 8th and Washington; Resi-dence same

Wilke, L. L., Undertaker, Livery, Boarding and Sale Stable, 1534 and 1536 Scott; Residence, 1557 Greenup

Middendorf, John N., Undertaker and Embalm-er; Livery and Boarding Stable, 153 Pike and 12 and 14 Riddle Residence, 819 Greer Av.;

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.,

Undertakers,

MADISON STREET

Livery Stable

Nos. 809 & 811 Madison St.,

Covington, Ky.

Also, BURIAL CASES prepared for transportation to any part of the Union, on immediate notice. Every department of the Undertaking business promptly attended to.

Office Open Day and Night.

Telephone Communication.

Courtesy Kenton County Public Library

Telephone 4171

Linnemann & Moore, (Henry L. & Edward J. M.)
Undertakers; Livery and Boarding Stable 717
and 719 Madison Av.; Telephone 4125

Gus Menninger, certainly one of the most interesting people living in Covington during this period, started undertaking after serving as a clerk in his father's tinning business at 716 Madison.²⁷ In 1890, Menninger promoted himself as an "undertaker and embalmer" in Thomas Gideon's business directory advertisement.²⁴ Menninger soon set out on his own, running a funeral home under his name until 1907. During his years as an undertaker, Menninger wore many hats. He served as a Covington City Alderman, elected in 1895.²⁹ In 1904, he received a commission as Tax Collector in Campbell County.³⁰ In 1906, he served as treasurer and secretary of the newly-formed Union Mutual Benefit Company.³¹

Menninger sold his funeral business to Allison and Yates in 1907.³² As part of the sales contract, Menninger agreed not to work in the funeral business within 50 miles of Covington. Apparently, he missed the business so he began working as a funeral director at Linnemann and Moore's establishment. Allison and Yates sued Menninger and he was eventually enjoined from undertaking in the area for good by the Kenton County Circuit Court on October 21, 1908.³³ Linnemann and Moore continued operations without Menninger, moving to a new facility at 31 and 33 E. 11th Street by 1909.³⁴



Linnemann and Moore moved here, 31 East Eleventh Street, in 1909

Abraham Rose died in 1877, but his sons Theodore and Abraham, Jr. continued the undertaking business. Their sister Rose married T.M. Swindler and brought him into the operation. In 1914, Swindler started his own funeral home in Latonia which is still in operation. In 1925, the Rose family joined forces with John Allison, forming Allison and Rose.³⁵ In 1933, Allison and Rose moved to their current location at 1021 Madison.³¹

In 1872, Wilhelm Middendorf and George Lubbers ran a livery stable and undertaking business located at 82 Pike Street. By 1882, the two men operated competing livery stables on the same street. Lubbers remained at 82 Pike Street while Middendorf moved to 153 Pike, now operating under the name "Middendorf Brothers."³⁷ By 1900, Wilhelm's son, John N. Middendorf, operated the business at 153 Pike, but Lubbers no longer displayed a listing.³⁸ In 1929, John Middendorf purchased the current location at 917 Main Street in Covington.³⁹

End Notes

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Continued on page 10

Delving into Daniel — Myth and Memory

Karl Lietzenmayer

Of the myriad of subjects, incidents, and historical characters this author has researched in his lifetime, Daniel Boone is certainly the most difficult I have ever tried to follow and understand. All of the lengthy treatises list the essential trail of his life, but all of them either leave out or add items, some of which are borderline legend.

In spite of the legends, some promoted by Hollywood and TV, the real Boone is bigger than life as he was. Of course, had it not been for John Filson's efforts to publish his book, interviewing frontiersmen (along with his famous map), posterity may not have even noticed Daniel Boone at all.

Daniel Boone turned 50 in 1783, a transition year for the Boone family. He and his wife, Rebecca Bryan Boone, would move their family to the Ohio River settlement of Limestone [Maysville], a most important port of entry for settlers. Here they set up as trader and tavern keeper.

Boone's 50th year would mark the moment when his reputation leaped from local to national and international proportions. The man responsible for this was John Filson, a 30-year-old school teacher. After spending the Revolutionary War teaching in Wilmington, Delaware, Filson caught the fever about the West and after purchasing land warrants with his father's inheritance, booked a flatboat to Kentucky in 1783. Like everyone else in early Kentucky, including Boone, Filson was speculating on land. He possessed no talent for improving his holdings (12,000 acres!), but with his pen he hoped to produce a book that would publicize the country and increase his investment.

Filson went from settlement to settlement seeking out prominent men to interview. He was so exceedingly persistent, the only way for one to get rid of him was to tell him all they knew. Most were actually happy to talk, as Filson found them polite and



hospitable. Over the next few months, Filson completed a manuscript divided into two major sections. He first described Kentucky's geography, referring readers to a detailed map prepared with the close advice of Boone and other experienced surveyors and explorers.

In the second and more enduring, Filson attempted something grand, transforming Boone's personal stories into "The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon." Filson wrote in epic form including all the adventures of discovery, Indian capture, Long Hunts, etc.

In May 1784, Filson left Kentucky to arrange for publication of his manuscript. The book, with map attached and folded as a frontispiece, was issued by a printer in Wilmington, and 1500 copies were quickly sold. The title was, *The Discovery, Settlement*

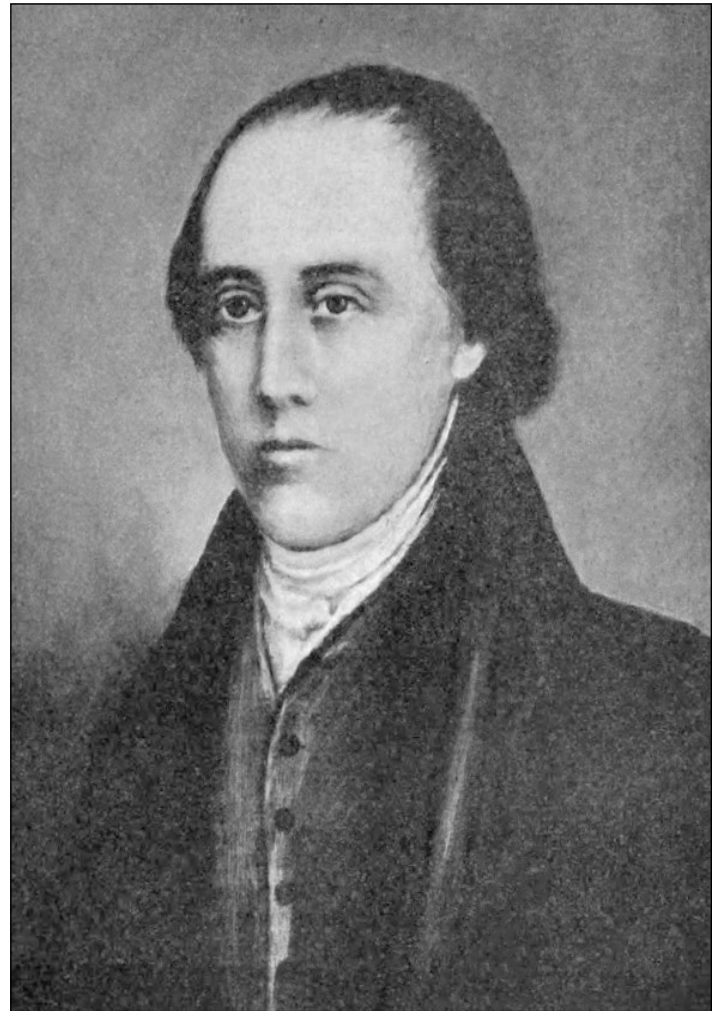
and Present State of Kentucke . . . to which is added An Appendix, Containing The Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon.

Filson returned to Kentucky, tried fur trading, school teaching, and land speculation. He was killed by Indians in 1788 while surveying. Meanwhile, his book became a minor sensation in Europe where the text was translated into French and German and reprinted in Britain. Boone thus achieved international fame within his lifetime.

Of the myriad of Boone biographers, the first, after Filson, was John Trumbull, who summarized Filson into a short pamphlet. Boone ignored the excesses in Filson's narrative and signed an endorsement of Filson's book, along with fellow Kentuckians Levi Todd and James Harrod.

One could make a long list of biographers and commentators and 20th century film makers on Boone, some of whom injected enduring legends to his story. One of the more fascinating is the origin of Boone being depicted in coonskin cap, which he personally totally disdained. It seems by the mid-1820s, Noah Ludlow, an actor performing in New Orleans, sought to incorporate a new song called "The Hunters of Kentucky" into his performance. Ludlow was familiar with the authentic images of Boone, so he donned fringed buckskins and moccasins but was unable to locate a hat in Boone's preferred style, so he used a coonskin cap. This image has prevailed through the years, most popularly with the Fess Parker TV series.

One of the more important chroniclers is Lyman Draper. Draper was a student at Granville Literary and Theological Institution in Ohio during the 1830s. He devoured American History and by 1838 at age 23 began writing the history of the American frontier. Supported by a wealthy relative until the early 1850s, he was serving as secretary to the Wisconsin Historical Society. Draper was the foremost collector of frontier history. Over 50 years, Draper traveled at least 50,000 miles on research trips, usually on horseback, collecting material and interviewing hundreds of people. He collected and copied hundreds of documents. Draper's efforts almost certainly saved many from destruction during the Civil War.



John Filson

During his travels in the 1840s, he familiarized himself with Boone sites, took notes, and made sketches. In 1843, he made his first important contact with the Boone family when he began to correspond with Daniel Boone Bryan of Lexington. Bryan was determined to set the record straight and sat down for a long conversation with Draper in 1844. Draper added material from three surviving sons of Squire Boone, Jr. and Boone's last surviving son, Nathan.

The Boone family soon appointed him to write an authorized biography. But Draper never published his life of Boone. Draper didn't say he loved the "delving and rummaging," but writing petrified him. During his long career, Draper succeeded in producing only one substantial book – an account of the Battle of King's Mountain, a backwoods battle of the Revolution. Draper, however, left several hundred pages of hand-written notes that never was pub-

lished. His life's work was far from a waste for his research was considerably more powerful than his writing and provides abundant evidence making it possible to disentangle the real Boone from legend.

Draper became increasingly proprietary with his material and after his death in 1891, Reuben Gold Thwaites inaugurated the era of modern Boone biography. Thwaites was a former journalist whom Draper trained to be his successor at the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Boone has been swept up in several movements in time. The first was during the Jackson era, when Indian removal made it impossible to speak of Native Americans as anything but troublesome and in the way of progress. Depiction of Boone during that time and later were mixed with characters such as Davey Crockett.

Finally, a quick look at the efforts of Archibald Henderson is typical of the changing views. In 1914, Henderson became a Boone scholar while a professor of mathematics at the University of North Carolina. He authored an influential series of articles on Boone. Henderson was a lineal descendant of Richard Henderson of the Transylvania land development which involved Boone. Henderson stated his basic argument clearly in a piece published in 1910,

“Daniel Boone Only the Agent.” Archibald proposed that Boone was only the agent of commercial enterprise and colonial promotion – typified by the debunked Transylvania Enterprise of his forbearer. Aside from Henderson’s unsupported statements, there is no evidence that Boone owed Richard Henderson one cent or that he was employed by him.

Surveying Boone biographers through the centuries is a fascinating study all its own. A more detailed review of the many Boone researchers is discussed in detail in John Mack Faragher’s book “Daniel Boone: The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer.”



We Need Your Help!

The Society has recently launched a GoFundMe page to solicit donations so we can install new Kentucky Historical Highway Markers in Kenton County. The first of these new markers will commemorate the importance of the unusually-named 3-L Highway. The second will highlight ancient civilizations who were once in the region.

If you are able, please enter the link below in your browser to make a donation. You may also send a check (for any amount) to the address below. Just write “GoFundMe” on the memo line.

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

<https://charity.gofundme.com/o/en/campaign/kenton-county-historical-markers>

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

Mammoth Cave

Questions

1. Mammoth Cave is the nation's second-oldest tourist attraction behind this famous destination.
2. Stephen Bishop, a freed slave, is credited with doing much of this type of work at Mammoth Cave in the 1800s.
3. What mineral, useful for making gunpowder, was mined by slaves at Mammoth Cave in the early 1800s?
4. In what year did Mammoth Cave become a National Park?
5. What makes a tour of Lost River Cave, which is part of Mammoth Cave, so unique?"
6. Legend has it that Robert Houchins discovered this at Mammoth Cave in 1797.
7. Who made world news in 1925 when he became trapped in a cave while searching for a hidden entrance into Mammoth Cave.
8. Mammoth Cave is home to three types of creatures that are on the endangered species list. Name one.
9. Mammoth Cave, along with Niagara Falls, Crater Lake, Hawaii Volcano Natural Park, Old Faithful, Devil's Tower, & Death Valley, is included in this exclusive group.
10. What is the temperature inside Mammoth Cave throughout the entire year?

Answers

1. Niagara Falls
2. Mapping it, and serving as a guide. He is buried near the entrance of the cave in the Old Guide's Cemetery.
3. Saltpeter
4. 1926, although its status was not fully established until 1941
5. It takes place on water and is an underground boat tour
6. The Main Entrance (or Historic entrance). It is believed he followed a bear into the cave while hunting.
7. Floyd Collins. His story has been the subject of books, movies, songs, and even a musical.
8. The Kentucky Cave Shrimp, Gray Bat, or Indiana Bat
9. The Seven Natural Wonders of the United States
10. 54 degrees

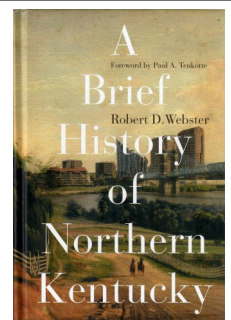
Undertakers — continued

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ON SALE NOW

Bob Webster's narrative history of Northern Kentucky is a MUST for anyone interested in the history of this region.

Over 300 pages with photos, maps, and index... the book covers from before the Ohio River existed to the building of the Ark in Williamstown. See our "Online Store" at www.kentoncountyhistoricalsociety.org to order.



Then and Now



Two views of the courthouse in Independence, Kentucky. Left is pre 1910 and right is 2020.
Both images courtesy of the Kenton County Public Library

Mystery Photo

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



Answer:

Kenton County Justice center, Third and Madison Avenue, Covington.

Kenton County Historical Society

May/June 2020

ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

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The Kenton County Historical Society
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I Bet You Didn't Know

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

May 2, 1954: Against a field of 17 horses, *Determine* became the first Kentucky Derby winner to net over \$100,000.

May 3, 1954: John Patrick, the Louisville-born dramatist, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his play "Teahouse of the August Moon."

May 7, 1777: The first census was conducted at Harrodsburg.

May 15, 1884: The Filson club of Louisville was founded by ten prominent citizens concerned with preserving Kentucky's past.

May 17, 1982: Jennie Walker, the first woman elected sheriff in the nation, died in Barbourville, Kentucky at the age of 93.

May 25, 1976: The first Presidential Primary election ever held in Kentucky was on this date.

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

Programs and Notices

Kenton County Historical Society

Before the Coronavirus caused the ban on group gatherings, the KCHS had scheduled two speakers for September and October. If these presentations occur, the Kenton County Public Library would have to be reopened, public assembly in some form allowed, and the speakers willing to proceed. With the prediction that the virus will threaten throughout the summer, however, they might be cancelled. Stay tuned. The present schedule of programs (still months away) are as follows:

Dr. David Moore, on the 1862 Cincinnati Riots and Civil War defenses of NKY, September 12, 2020, 10:30, KCPL Covington branch.

Charles Bogart on the "Covington & Lexington Railroad – a Pawn Fought over by the L&N and C&O." October 10, 2020, place to be determined.

KCHS annual election in September or October: Four officers, and two of its six directors will be elected or reelected. Before the election, KCHS members are asked to submit nominations for the offices of President, Vice-president and Secretary, and two openings for directors.

The Kentucky Historical Society has approved applications for installation of two historical highway markers in our county. The Kenton County Historical Society is fundraising to help pay the cost for their fabrication and erection. We have set up a GoFundMe page for donations. At the top of the KCHS website main page, click "Donate Now" to help fund these important Historical Highway Markers. Also, you can press "Click Here" to explore through GIS mapping the existing highway markers in the county including text about, and images of, their respective historical subjects.

One marker approved would commemorate "ancient American Indian civilizations" with a location at Pioneer Park. Another marker approved will commemorate the 3-L highway (Louisville, Lexington and Latonia). In the 1920s and 1930s, it promoted three nationally-known Kentucky race courses. Possibly, it would be located near the intersection of Latonia Street (the street that approached the public entrance to the racetrack) and the Madison Pike.

Behringer Crawford Museum

Quoted from BCM social media: As we all shelter in place during the Coronavirus crisis, your friends at Behringer-Crawford Museum are continuing our mission of sharing and celebrating the history and culture of our region. Working from our homes, our staff has been creating online resources that you can use to continue learning: an amazing virtual tour of the museum, video chats with our curator about intriguing artifacts in our collections, and "kids'-eye" educational videos. Education Director Kim Gehring-Cook has been working hard to create materials for families to learn at home together. Click links of the BCM website to discover how mountains formed some of the amazing landscapes of Kentucky. Subscribe to our YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/bcmuseum and get updates on our latest videos. Stroll through the galleries and exhibits at the Museum without ever leaving home. BCM's 3D virtual tour is an immersive, user-controlled site visit that is available 24/7. All you need is a screen and a mouse to visit every room, every floor at your pace. Explore. Experiment. Experience. There's always something exciting going on at Behringer-Crawford Museum! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Pinterest and LinkedIn for the latest. For information on membership levels or to order a gift membership, call (859) 491-4003 or email us.