



Bulletin of the Kenton County Historical Society

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September / October

2007

I Bet You Didn't Know

Tidbits of Northern Kentucky History

This small town was first called Fourth Lock, for the lock and dam whose construction had begun in 1837 in an unsuccessful attempt to make the Licking River navigable. A post office was established in 1857 under the name Clayton, for reasons unknown.

In about 1852, the Covington-Lexington RR (later the L&N) was built through the area and a new town was established. Suggested by Joel Ham, a local contractor on the earlier dam project, the town took its name after a US Congressman from that district, William Butler and was called Butler Station for a brief time. The post office was changed to Butler in 1860 and the town, located along Route 177 near its intersection with Route 27, was officially incorporated in 1868.

Kentucky Place Names, Robert M. Rennick

Upcoming Programs

September 8, 2007 1:00 PM to 10:30 PM

The Crescent Springs 50th Anniversary will be held at Community Park in Crescent Springs. Historic pictures and other nostalgic items will be displayed; older businesses and residents honored; and newer Crescent Springs businesses showcased, including restaurants that will be serving food. Our Society will host a booth with historical materials. Between 3:30 and 5:00 p. m., at the "awards ceremonies," John Boh and former *Post* columnist, Jim Reis, will each make a brief presentations. A "kid's area" will have games. Music all day. For more information call 341-3017.

September 11, 2007 7:00 PM

The Kenton County Historical Society will hold its Annual Meeting for election of officers by Society members. Nominations will be taken up to the time of the election for a President, Vice-president, Secretary and two directors. All members are encouraged to attend and participate in the nominations and the election. The public also is invited to the election and to the special program. John Boh, long-time officer and charter member of the Society, will recall highlights of the 30-year history of this great organization.

October 13, 2007 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Antique Appraisals – Bring your antique (no larger than a wagon) to the Community Faith Presbyterian Church, Highland Avenue, in Fort Wright. The event will be hosted by the Battery Hooper Museum with a charge of \$5.00. Tim Dwight from Motch Jewelers and Randall Burnett will be on hand to do the appraisals.

October 14, 2007 2:00 PM

Northern Kentucky Art and Lecture Series – John Hunt Morgan—Folk Hero of the Confederacy—Morgan's Raiders
Held at Baker-Hunt, 640 Greenup Street, in Covington.

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The Kenton County Historical Society

President.....Ronnin Einhaus
Vice-President..... Donald Fowler
Treasurer..... W. Terry Averbeck
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Robert Webster (Bulletin Editor)

ARTICLES FROM BACK ISSUES ARE INDEXED ON OUR WEBSITE!

Carlsbad Springs Hotel

Adapted from an article by Jim Kelly

In today's world, a 'watering place' refers to a bar, saloon or other drinking establishment. In the early 1800s, the same term described a mineral spring or spa and Kentucky certainly had its share of these.¹ Possibly the most famous of all was right here in our Northern Kentucky region, located in Dry Ridge, Grant County.

Like many now-famous early discoveries, the benefits of certain water lying deep beneath the town of Dry Ridge was also discovered by accident.²

In the late 1800s, the Dry Ridge Creamery Company was in operation in tiny Dry Ridge and its daily need of fresh water brought the necessity to drill deep into the solid rock outside the plant. After several weeks of drilling, as well as a great amount of money, the company was successful in reaching water at a depth of 1,107 feet.³ However, what they hoped was fresh water turned about to be mineral water, dark in color, but plentiful just the same. The water was pumped from the ground and piped into the nearby dairy where it was filtered and used in its various processes.

The dairy later gave way to a gristmill, the Dry Ridge Roller Mills, and it was under the management of that business that the accidental discovery of the water's benefits took place. The owner of the mill employed a manager who just happened to suffer terribly from rheumatism and, while working in the mill, drank the mineral water on a daily basis. The water contained the substances so lacking in his own body that in only a short length of time his painful rheumatism had left him completely. Word of this miracle water spread quickly and others wanted to try to reap its wonderful benefits.

By the early 1900s, the gristmill was struggling and in 1909 the property was sold at public auction. J. B. Sanders was the highest bidder and was able to

purchase the mill from then-owners, Robert and Addie Taylor, for just over \$2000.³ Also purchased at the time was a lot and stable on the eastern side of the Covington-Lexington Turnpike (now Dixie Highway), just north and across the street from the two-story First National Bank building. The mill itself bordered on the Turnpike, Broadway, and the railroad right-of-way. Sanders main business was a company dealing in farm implements, buggies, blacksmithing, furniture and undertaking. The business sat on the Turnpike (also known as Main Street), just south of the Farmer's Bank.

In 1911, Sanders built the Carlsbad Hotel on the site and began his plans for marketing the mineral water. The town's trustees adopted an ordinance the same year, changing the city's name to Carlsbad. However, the name change was never approved by the state legislature or accepted by the Post Office Department. The move did, however, succeed in adding "Carlsbad Springs" to the railroad timetables, showing one stop for both Dry Ridge and Carlsbad Springs.⁴

In April 1912, J. B. Sanders, Nina Sanders and George E. McAtee formed The Carlsbad Springs Hotel Company, a corporation to... "operate a hotel, sanitarium, bath houses... and buying and selling real estate; bottling and selling mineral waters; goods, wares and merchandise; conducting a livery; establishing and operating an electric plant; cold storage and conducting such games of amusement as is permitted by law".⁵

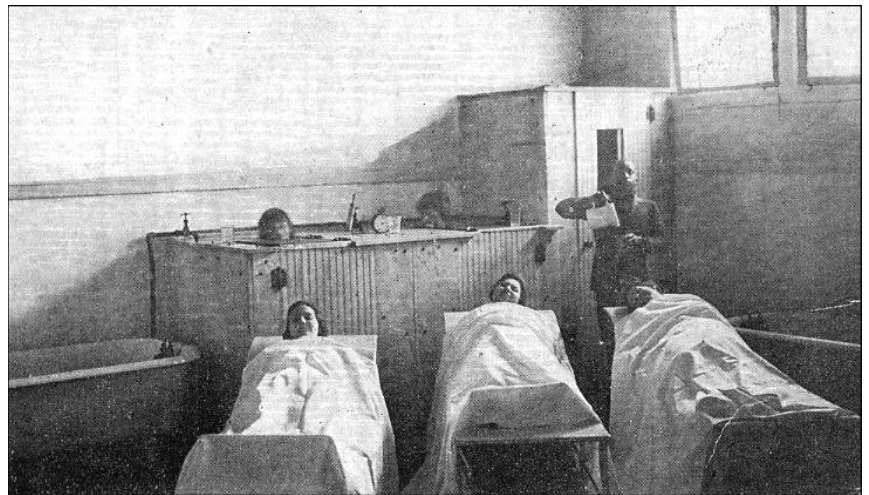
The name 'Carlsbad' was adopted to bask in the favorable light cast by the healthful waters at Carlsbad, Germany. The word 'Springs' is a misnomer where the Dry Ridge mineral water is concerned. There were no springs to go dry, as some writers have claimed. The water had to be pumped from deep wells, none of which ever went dry. The pumps were



Above: Dry Ridge's famous Carlsbad Springs Hotel—circa 1915.

Right: Female guests enjoy hot mineral water baths.

Courtesy the Kenton County Public Library



stopped when there was no longer a market for the water.⁶ The corporation was initially capitalized at \$50,000 and Sanders deeded the hotel, land, and the pump house and well to the corporation in consideration... “of the sum of one dollar cash in hand and other good and valuable considerations... and that the corporation will assume, take up and pay off a mortgage to the Farmer’s bank for \$12,500...” Records show that the mortgage was paid in full in November 1915.

The mineral water was pumped into the hotel and hot mineral water baths were given to hotel guests. Fresh water was available from cisterns and from shallow wells on the property. All of this water added to a gigantic sewage problem for the hotel, as

the septic tanks and drainage field occupied much of the open land between the hotel and the railroad. To accommodate the excess sewage, the hotel secured drain lines under the railroad to a nine-acre tract on the eastern side of the rails.⁷

In November 1915, the Kentucky Carlsbad Springs Hotel Company, as it was officially known, was sold to the Lake View Sanitarium and Hotel of Lexington. One of the largest investors in the buy was J. W. Glover, who had just married Rowena



Dinning Room of the Carlsbad

Steers, daughter of W. H. and Elizabeth Conrad Steers of Dry Ridge. The Lake View Company had recently drilled a well and installed a pump, intending to build a hotel – but those plans were scrapped with the acquisition of the Carlsbad property.

By 1917, other so-called ‘springs’ were being drilled in the Dry Ridge area, hoping to reap some of the success of the Carlsbad. Perry and Fannie Simpson opened the Dry Ridge Sanitarium and Hotel in the recently purchased G. W. Tucker home. This hotel was in a perfect position to accept overflow from the Carlsbad. During the hotel’s heyday, hundreds flocked to the resort by train and on stretchers to bathe in the hot mineral water, or to drink the water, or both. There were many testimonials given about the benefits obtained by bathing in it if suffering from arthritis or rheumatism. Drinking the waters was said to improve digestive and kidney disorders.

Other wells in the area included W. T. S. Blackburn’s on the lake property he owned in the vicinity of present day Church Street. This well was capped and never pumped. John Conrad drilled two wells and constructed a large pump house facing Main Street between Warsaw and Michigan Avenues.

In the early 1920s, the Dry Ridge Sanitarium and Hotel fell on hard times and investors reincorporated as the Avon-More Sanitarium and Hotel. The property was deeded back to Perry and Fannie Simpson, who held the mortgage. The Simpson family leased the hotel which continued operations under



Shipments of Carlsbad mineral water, circa 1930

the name Avonmore Sanitarium and Hotel.

In May 1923, J. W. and Rowena Glover sold the Carlsbad Hotel property to Dr. W. W. Scott. The sale included the pump house and well, all furnishings, supplies, baths, machinery, sewage rights, trademarks and copyrights.

On February 25, 1927, the Carlsbad Hotel on Main Street, several other businesses and two residences were totally destroyed by fire. The original pump house was not affected. The Avonmore was just out of the fire zone and was not damaged.

Sometime prior to 1929, at least the pump house and well were sold to John L. and Edna West. In October of that year, they sold the well and pump house as well as the Carlsbad name and trademarks back to J. W. Glover. In turn, Glover granted to W. F. Schmudee of Lexington exclusive rights to the sale and distribution of water from the Carlsbad well. Schmudee would own the well, pump house and Carlsbad name outright after paying Glover \$10,000 and future royalties of one-eighth of the profits.⁹

Meanwhile, the Kentucky Healing Springs Hotel and Mineral Water Company was incorporated in March, 1931, with offices and modern bottling equipment set up at 39 North Main Street. Water was pumped from the old Conrad well and sold throughout the United States, though in far less quantities than was needed to sustain the business. In three years, the operation was halted and that was the last time the Conrad well was used commercially. It was operated from time to time, however, just to

The New and Modern Carlsbad Mineral Well and Hotel
IS AT YOUR SERVICE

- Relief from • RHEUMATISM • ARTHRITIS • KIDNEY
• DIABETES • STOMACH • LIVER TROUBLES
• BRIGHT'S DISEASE • CONSTIPATION and NERVOUS FATIGUE

Dining room open to the Public

SERVING REGULAR DINNERS • BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH OR BANQUETS

- SERVING SEA FOODS • HOME FRIED CHICKEN
• STEAKS AND OLD KENTUCKY HAM

PREPARED BY OUTSTANDING CHEFS

In the pleasant atmosphere of OLD KENTUCKY

Rates for regular guests taking baths, treatments, etc. —
average about \$7.50 per day, including room, meals and baths.

Carlsbad Mineral Well and Hotel

LOCATED ON ROUTE U. S. 25

37 MILES SOUTH OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

47 MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, KY.

R. M. LUCAS, Pres.

MRS. R. M. LUCAS, Ass't Manager

B. C. COTTON, Sec. and Treas.

DRY RIDGE 377 — 378



Left: Advertisement postcard for the Carlsbad Mineral Water and Hotel, Circa 1946. Above: The Carlsbad Hotel, circa 1952.

art Realty Company.

In 1956, the Avonmore property, including the old Tucker home, was sold to Eric and Doris McBee. The pub house was torn down and doctor's offices were constructed on the site. In 1957, the site of the Carlsbad well was sold to Ray Bates, who relocated his Southern States business to the site. In 1961, Stewart Realty sold the Carlsbad Hotel and in 1963 it operated as a convalescent home from 1963 to 1974. In the late 1970s and 1980s the historic building was used once again as a hotel.

Today, the Carlsbad has become the Pine-wood Inn, a hotel and boarding house. The original well can still be located underneath the Southern States building across the street. Water from the once-famous well is pumped out into the parking lot about once a week through a garden hose, just so it doesn't back up into the business. An historic plaque marks the location of the old Conrad well, about a block away and behind a towing business. It is very unlikely that these healthy mineral waters will ever be bottled and marketed again, nor will ailing customers ever be able to bathe their pains away.

1. *Old Kentucky Watering Places, Northern Kentucky Heritage Vol. VIII #. 2,* Page 54, Jim Kelly
2. *Health Spa is Raised on Milk Bottle,* nkyviews.com/grant/text/car;sbad, J. Campbell Breckenridge
3. *Carlsbad Springs Hotel, The History of Grant County,* John B. Conrad
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Old Kentucky Watering Places, Northern Kentucky Heritage Vol. VIII #. 2,* Page 54, Jim Kelly
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*

keep it in good working condition.

The Carlsbad well and the Avonmore Hotel also changed hands during the 1940s. The Carlsbad was sold to Ralph Taylor and the Avonmore Hotel to A. H. and Bernice Hall. The Avonmore was sold again in 1946, to Asa Taylor, and the Carlsbad, with a nearly-completed modern hotel, was sold in 1947 to Robert Lucas. Lucas, a Grant County resident and operator of an auction house and real estate company in Cincinnati, became the full-time manager of the new Carlsbad Hotel. Guests again began coming in droves for the mineral water and baths. Lucas was also successful in enlarging the dining room menu for local residents. During this time, the Avonmore did very little mineral water and bath business, instead becoming more of a 'residential' hotel.

In 1955, the Carlsbad Mineral Well and Sanitarium sold the Carlsbad Hotel site on Main Street, with its 40 rooms, furniture, fixtures and equipment, to Nell Tully Bradford, a Grant County native and descendant of William Arnold (founder of Williams-town). She had managed the hotel for many years prior. She sold the property within two years to Stew-

A History of Crescent Springs

By: John Boh

After 1877, the tiny community of Crescent Springs emerged as a small railroad town at the intersection of Buttermilk Pike and Anderson Road. An 1864 Civil War map shows a road connecting the Covington–Lexington Turnpike to the plateau of farmland that eventually overlooks the Ohio River to the north. By 1883, it was called the Buttermilk Turnpike. Anderson Road, along the Pleasant Run Creek, crossed present-day Buttermilk. The road continues today to the west of that intersection under the name Erlanger–Crescent Springs Road.

A farmhouse, used in 1862 for “Camp Lew Wallace” to oversee local defenses against the Confederates, after 1900 became the convent and school operated by the Benedictine Sisters. Colonel J. G. Anderson’s barn stood near the site of the Speakeasy Bar and Grill.

The end of slavery spurred the selling off of some big landholdings. The opening of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad in July 1877 facilitated settlement by smaller farmers. The Thirs Brothers Dairy ceased operations only in recent years—the farm becoming a subdivision. The farm was started around 1883 by grandparents when the area counted an estimated 35 families.

Much later than 1877, in the 1890s, Crescent Springs finally got its own depot and scheduled passenger stops. Developers were platting lots and streets and lots were for sale by 1893.¹ In 1905, the railroad installed a second track, then saw the construction of a wooden bridge above the rails. The first post office operated south of the tracks on the west side of Buttermilk Pike.

In 1898, Crescent Spring Presbyterian Church opened at its present site, 710 Western Reserve, as did in 1913 the Baptist Church at 627 Buttermilk; and in 1916 St. Joseph Catholic Church at



Crescent Springs Depot, circa 1913

2470 Lorraine Court. The Church of God, however, has relocated to 2500 High Street. Bus service started before WWI. With the opening of the Ft. Mitchell streetcar line, buses connected Crescent Springs with the “end of the line” in Fort Mitchell. The railroad passenger depot closed before many years.²

In 1918, John R. Bullock sold lots on the west side of Western Reserve Road. After WWI electricity, the telephone and city water came to the growing town.³

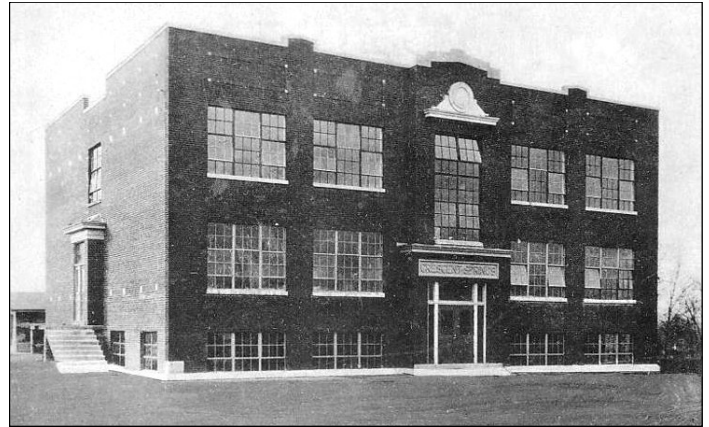
In 1923, Joseph Kolar, its first chief, led the formation of the volunteer fire department. The first apparatus was a wagon hauling a tank pulled by borrowed horses. Through the WPA, unemployed and volunteer workers built the first firehouse at the intersection of Swan Street and Crescent Avenue.

Noteworthy in the 1940s was the housing construction on the eastern side of Western Reserve near the churches.

In the 1960s, improvements included the relocation of Buttermilk Pike. A concrete bridge replaced the wooden structure. In 1968, construction



J. A. Smith Store at Western Reserve and Annison Streets



Crescent Springs Consolidated School, circa 1925

of the city's sewer lines was completed. In the mid 1960s, a nice trailer park opened on the eastern side of Buttermilk and Anderson Road.

In Northern Kentucky, a new era of development transpired. The Florence Mall opened. Major development of the Airport brought employees relocating to new residences. The international airport attracted new businesses and business expansion.

Meadowview Apartments and Hillcrest Village opened on Western Reserve. County Squire Estates was developed on the eastern side of new Buttermilk. On the western side, Toebben replaced old sites including the Crescent Springs School with an office building and the old Deglow family residence with strip-shopping now featuring LaRosa's and a Bank of Kentucky branch. At the current Chipolte's, development replaced politician Tate Hageman's residence.

Crescent Springs annexed a large section of the eastern side of the new Buttermilk Pike extending along Pleasant Run Creek almost to Bromley. Between 1970 and 1979, the population doubled to over 3,400. In 1975, citizens dedicated the new firehouse to a former chief, Joe Kallmeyer, and leaders organized the Crescent-Villa Fire Authority.

In the 1980s, R. A. Jones, a nationally known manufacturer, relocated from Covington to Erlanger-Crescent Springs Road. Commercial growth included the Crescent Springs Industrial Park area. In the last five years, a new shopping center featuring a Home Depot, and Remke grocery replaced the earlier trailer park.

Venerable People and Businesses

"Old" Buttermilk Pike crossed the wooden bridge near Scott Street. Of course, local activity concentrated near the wooden bridge and railroad yards. Around 1890, J. A. Seissiger opened a grocery store which he sold in 1922. In the 1931-32 directory, J.W. Marsh was the barber; Herbert Ferguson the physician; the Fedders sisters sold dry goods; the Eubanks brothers, Feldman and Anten, Hagemen and Thirs sold "general merchandise." Once closed, the old depot building was relocated and enlarged for other commercial use. Next to it is Irene's Bar, known in the 1930s as Shorty and Jim's.

In the 1960s, Fedders Market, since closed, did business in a new building at the site of the old Seissiger Store. Older active businesses now include Ken Kallmeyer's Towing, Bob Lusby's Sunoco Station, Crestville Drugs and the Crescent Springs Hardware, which opened in 1957. Older recent families include Seissiger, Eubanks, Nordmeyer, Deglow, Foltz, Thirs, Kallmeyer, Kremer, Heist, Krumpelman, Voskuhl and Otten.

In 1957, Crescent Springs incorporated and listed its city officials: Trustees George Hahn, Neal Grady, Rex Stevenson, Lyle Bolton and Harry Crail; the Police Judge, J. E. Stith; the Marshall, E. J. Niewahner; and the Assessor, Frank Agricola.⁴

The "face" of Crescent Springs today, north of Anderson along Buttermilk Pike, includes a new city building, 739 Buttermilk; the fire house, 777 Overlook Drive; Kremer's Market, 755 Buttermilk; the Lit-



Early Crescent Springs Public School

the Red School House, 805 Buttermilk; and on the other side of the road, Community Park.

Additional Information

According to city's website, the origin of the name "Buttermilk Pike is as follows: Prior to the 1890s, several dairies were located in and around Crescent Springs. Colonel J. G. Anderson operated one of two dairies right in town, the other was known as the List Dairy. Others nearby were the Echo Dairy, run by Joseph Cleveland, another run by Amos Collins, and one known as the Thirs Dairy.

Each of these dairies, on a nearly daily basis, utilized the narrow dirt road that extended from the Covington—Lexington Turnpike through the flatland that would become Crescent Springs. As the farmers transported their milk products along the bumpy road on high humidity days, the milk would begin to thicken from all the 'churning' along the way. As a result, buttermilk would sometimes form in the horse drawn wagons.

1. "Tomorrow-Third Grand Sale, Crescent Springs," *Kentucky Post*, 26 May 1893, page 2
2. Mike Cunningham and others, *The Bicentennial Celebration 1776-1976, The Crescent-Villa Community*
3. During the War, Crescent Springs residents Howard Marx and Tom Coyle were killed overseas.
4. Filed September 30, 1857, John A. Herold, Clerk

Dick von Hoene

By: Chris Meiman

Dick von Hoene was one of the most versatile radio and television personalities in the Greater Cincinnati area. Though he grew up in Cincinnati and spent much of his life in Price Hill, he made his mark on Northern Kentucky by focusing the last years of his career here.



Von Hoene graduate from Purcell High School in 1958 before earning a Bachelor's Degree in History from the University of Cincinnati. He also achieved a Master's Degree in Theater.

Von Hoene began his 40-year career as a copywriter for WCPO radio and later on Bob Smith's *Monster Mash* in 1961. He moved to broadcast television at WXIX-TV Channel 19 in 1969 where he came up with a perfect costume for his new character, The Cool Ghoul, to go with his trademark "Bleeeh, Bleeeh, Bleeehahaha" vocalization. The Cool Ghoul became a regular weekend feature, hosting horror movie presentations on "Scream-In during the 1970s and parts of the 1980s. He also released an album titled, *The Cool Ghoul's Phantasmagorical Funny Fonograf Record*.

In 1973, Von Hoene worked as a disc jockey for WUBE-FM and in 1983 was a news announcer for WFKB in Florence. In 1986, Von Hoene became Northern Kentucky's Storer Cable's nightly news anchor and news director. His last job was as host of "Northern Kentucky Magazine," a weekday morning public affairs show on Insight Communications Channel ICN6. 63-year-old Von Hoene died unexpectedly while out shopping in February of 2004.

Larry Smith, *In Memory of the "Cool Ghoul"*, February 9, 2004
Jim Knippenberg, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, February 8, 2004.
Chris Mayhew, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, February 5, 2004

Covington Neighborhoods

Folklife and Tradition

The Kenton County Public Library will host the exhibit *Covington Neighborhoods: Folklife and Tradition* September 6 – October 6, 2007. A reception will be held on Thursday, September 6, 2007, from 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. in the meeting room. Local community scholars who helped develop the exhibit will be on hand along with Bob Gates, Director of the Kentucky Folklife Program, who will discuss the next Community Scholars Training Program.

The Community Scholars Training Program is an educational opportunity for individuals interested in the documentation and promotion of community culture, folklife, and traditional arts. It is administered by the Kentucky Folklife Program of the Kentucky Arts Council and the Kentucky Historical Society, in partnership with the Folk Studies Graduate Program of Western Kentucky University and communities across the state.

The Center for Great Neighborhoods and the Kenton County Public Library hosted a training program in 2003 and will host a second training program in 2009. The exhibit *Covington Neighborhoods: Folklife and Tradition* is the result of that first session. The graduates gathered oral histories and archival photographs to discover how neighborhoods in Covington share traditions that bring them together. Six neighborhoods: Austinburg, Wallace Woods, Eastside, Westside, Mainstrasse and Latonia are repre-

sented in the exhibit. Community scholars researched and documented traditions found in neighborhood schools, at church bingos, in music traditions, and at local festivals.

The Mainstrasse panel features Mick Noll, a local restaurant owner well known for selling his brats in the traditional lederhosen costume at the Maifest and Oktoberfest Festivals. Austinburg features the yearly St. Benedict Day at St. Benedict's Church. The Latonia panel features community scholar, Lisa Gillham, and her family's relationship with the trains that criss-cross the neighborhood. Jessica Perkins' panel explores the music traditions that were once nurtured at the Lincoln Grant High School, which was the last segregated high school in Northern Kentucky. Her husband's father was trumpeter, C.W. Perkins, who played at the Cincinnati Cotton Club.

Jean St. John, director of community arts initiatives at the Center for Great Neighborhoods and project director for the exhibit, hopes more residents will be interested in the 2009 training program and becoming "cultural tour guides" for Covington. The next session will focus on developing more ways for visitors to learn about the history of Covington and its extensive historic architecture, as well as adding to the collection of panels about Covington. After the Covington debut, the exhibit will be offered to other libraries across the state.

Alfred Jacob Spiry, Sr., Genealogist

Al Spiry, who was born April 5, 1917, in Germersheim, Germany, passed away June 10, 2007. His family came to the United States in 1927. He spent his early years in St Louis and graduated from Washington University. In WW II, he served in Burma Theater. After the War, he attended graduate school and also joined the Air Force Reserves. When he retired as a Lieutenant Colonel, he had recorded over 34 years of military service. In 1992, Spiry became a Kentucky Colonel in recognition for genealogical and records preservation work. Residents of Hyde Park for 37 years, he and wife, Margaret Cotton Spiry, once wrote genealogy columns for the Madison (Ind.) Courier and other papers. (The Enquirer, June 20, 2007.)

A Look Back at The Headlines

*An on-going feature reliving local headlines
from the Kentucky Post.*

This issue features: September 11, 1957.

Teddy Bear Gets 35-Day Suspension

The Teddy Bear Lounge, a controversial night-spot on Kenton County's Sleepy Hollow Road, has lost its liquor license for 35 days after being found guilty of allowing gambling and gambling devices on the property. State troopers swooped down on the club during a 2:30AM raid on July 21st of this year. The owners had claimed it was just a friendly game of "beat the dealer."

Dixie Parking Meeting

The Erlanger—Elsmere Business Association gathered to discuss the growing problem of parking in their communities in a special meeting Wednesday night. Most concerns focused around the dozens of businesses located along Dixie Highway. Currently, a few private off-street parking lots exists, but local merchants want the cities to provide additional lots. Adding to the already congested highway was the season opening of the Kentucky Raceway in Florence.

Drive-Ins Booming

The Florence Drive-In is featuring Bob Hope and Katherine Hepburn in *The Iron Petticoat*, while the Dixie Gardens Drive-In has Henry Fonda in *War and Peace*. The Pike 27 is showing *Flying Leathernecks* with John Wayne.

Advertisements

Rockcastle Motor Sales, 2300 Madison Avenue in Covington is offering the brand-new 1957 Cadillac for \$5,183. Acra's Markets, 229 West Pike and 36th and DeCoursey, are featuring rib steak at 59¢ lb., whole fryers at 35¢ lb., and 2 loafs of bread for only 35¢.

New Website on Preservation

Our Society has been made aware of a new website devoted to historic preservation. The site, preservationdirectory.com, has information on a national level, but includes various "blogs" or bulletin boards on which people can place items of local interest. Blog categories include: architecture and design, building restoration and revitalization, educational seminars and workshops, employment opportunities, endangered sites and structures, available funding and grants, historic tours, exhibitions and museum news, and National Park Service news.

**For more information, email:
info@preservationdirectory.com**

Website: <http://www.PreservationDirectory.com>

A special thanks to Doris Gottschalk, formerly of Covington and now living in Des Moines, Iowa, for her donation of the picture-postcard of Linden Grove Cemetery featured in the previous issue of the Bulletin.

Would You Like To Be Published In The KCHS Bulletin!

The Kenton County Historical Society is always looking for stories for its Bulletin. To submit an article, either send a paper copy by mail or email it as a Word document attachment. Articles should have at least two references.

nkyheritage.kchs@juno.com.

P.O. Box 641, Covington, KY 41012
(859) 431-2666

Then and Now



Views of Covington's Madison Avenue (looking northwest and standing at the intersection with Pike Street).
"Then" is circa 1920 and is courtesy of the Kenton County Public Library Archives.
"Now" photo is courtesy of Ron Einhaus.

Mystery Photo

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



ANSWER:

Construction of the Carroll Chimes and Tower in Covington

Kenton County Historical Society
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Dedicated to preserving our heritage as the “Gateway to the South”

KENTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

September/October 2007



Feature Story:

Carlshad Hotel — Mineral Water

Other Stories Inside:

A History of Crescent Springs

Dick von Hoene

Covington Neighborhoods Exhibit