

Paper read by Mrs. Vincent Reuscher, of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, at the monthly meeting of The Christopher Gist Historical Society, Tuesday, night, February 28, 1956, at the Covington YMCA, Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. Reuscher is the Librarian of the Christopher Gist Historical Society.

Subject: "A Glimpse at Newport, Kentucky, during the period of 1875."

Some of you may wonder why I have chosen the subject and the date that I have, "The Period of Newport at 1875", rather than some other year during the 161 years of the history of Newport. However, I shall try and tell you of a number of events that occurred, as well as distinguished personages, that lived during the period of the Eightieth birthday of the City of Newport, for in 1875 Newport was then eighty years old, while on last December 15, it was 161 years old, the town having been chartered by a special act of the Kentucky General Assembly, and approved by Issac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky, on December 15, 1795, or three years after Kentucky was chartered as a Commonwealth. Kentucky became a Commonwealth on June 1, 1792. Newport was chartered as a town one year after Campbell County was created into a county from parts of Mason, Harrison and Scott Counties, by the Kentucky General Assembly.

Besides telling you of many distinguished personages I will also give data on the Commercial, educational, industrial, political, religious and transportation development of Newport during the period of 1875.

James B. McCreary was serving his first term as Governor of Kentucky in 1875, he served two terms the first 1875 until 1879, the second term 1911 until 1915. Governor McCreary was a progressive statesman and during his second term as Governor, the last of the 120 counties in the State was created from parts of Pulaski, Whitley and Wayne by the General Assembly and was named McCreary in his honor.

In 1875 the Thoroughbred Record Weekly made its first appearance in Lexington. In 1830, the venerable Jefferson Davis served as a Lieutenant at the Old Newport Barracks. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, having resigned as a member of

Congress to enter the Army. It was during 1875, ten years after the conclusion of the War between the States he addressed more than 5,000 persons assembled at the Christian County Fair, and while in Kentucky visited his old home at Fairview, Jefferson Davis served as President of the Southern Confederacy during the War between the States.

The State Senator from Campbell County in 1875, was General George B. Hodge of Newport, who raised a company of troops in Newport during the War between the States for the Confederate cause. Later he served as Secretary of War during the administration of President Jefferson Davis.

Attorney R. W. Nelson, who served as Mayor of Newport at one time represented the Newport District in the House of Representatives in 1875, and Mr. J. B. Otten, California, represented the rural district of Campbell County in the same capacity in 1875.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals was represented by the following justices during the period 1874-1876. Judge Bellvard J. Peters, Chief Justice of Mt. Sterling; Judge William Lindsey of Clinton; Judge William S. Pryor of Newcastle; and Judge Martin H. Cofer of Elizabethtown. Judge Pryor served numerous counties including Campbell and Kenton on the Court.

In 1875 Newport and Campbell County were represented in Congress by two distinguished lawyers and legislators, Congressman William E. Arthur of Covington, who served in the 43rd Congress from March 4, 1873 until March 3, 1875, and Congressman Thomas L. Jones of Newport, who served in the 44th Congress from March 4, 1875, until March 3, 1877.

Because of the prominence of both of these men we shall give more data concerning their activities. William E. Arthur known as Judge Arthur was born March 3, 1825 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and his family moved to Covington shortly thereafter. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as Commonwealth Attorney of the 9th Judicial District from 1856 until 1862. He was

elected as a Democrat to the 42nd and 43rd Congresses and served from March 4, 1871 until March 3, 1875. He was not a candidate for re-election. In 1886 he<sup>be</sup>came Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial District and served until 1893 when he resigned. He died May 18, 1897 and is buried in Linden Grove Cemetery, Covington, Kentucky.

The Honorable Thomas Laurens Hones was a son-in-law of General James Taylor one of the founders of Newport. He was born January 22, 1819 in White Oak, North Carolina. He was a graduate of Princeton College of Law and the Department of Law of Harvard. He was admitted to the bar in 1846 in Columbia, South Carolina., and practiced in New York City in 1847. In 1849 he moved to Newport and immediately became interested in politics. He was a member of the State House of Representatives from Campbell County from 1853 to 1855. He was elected as a Democrat to the 40th and 41st Congresses and served from March 4, 1867 until March 3, 1871. He was not a candidate for re-election, however, he was elected in 1874 and served as a member of the 44th Congress, from March 4, 1875 until March 3, 1877. He died June 20, 1877 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Southgate, Kentucky.

It has been written of Colonel Jones and his bride that while on a honeymoon in England they noted a beautiful castle which they photographed, on their return General Taylor built a replica of the castle on the hilltop overlooking Newport as a wedding gift. It is now known as Mount Saint Martin and is owned by the Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Covington.

Two prominent Kentuckians died in 1875, one John C. Breckenridge, a Kentucky statesman and soldier, who was born in 1821 near Lexington, and is known in history as John Cabell Breckenridge. In 1851 he entered Congress, and in 1856 was elected Vice President of the United States under Buchanan. In 1860 he was the presidential candidate of the pro-slavery Democrats, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He denounced Lincoln's address as a declaration of war and was expelled from the House of Representatives. He was immediately elected United States



but resigned to accept a command in the Confederate Army, where he rose to the rank of Major General. In 1865, he was the Confederate Secretary of War. He died on May 17, 1875 at Lexington, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery.

The other prominent Kentuckian who died in 1875 was former Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, who had served as Governor from September, 1863 until 1867, and who died January 12, 1875, at Louisville, at the rate age of 58 years. Governor Bramlette was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky.

Governor John White Stevenson of Covington, of whom we have heard and honored by unveiling an historical marker on December 9, 1955 at the site of the Governor Stevenson Mansion at Fourth and Garrard Streets in Covington was a prominent statesman who served as Lieutenant Governor, Governor and United States Senator during the 1875 period.

Governor Stevenson became Governor upon the death of Governor John L. Helm, he later was elected to the United States Senate. Preston H. Leslie was Governor of Kentucky from 1871 until 1875. James B. McCreary served his first term as Governor from 1875 to 1879. John G. Carlisle of Covington served as Lieutenant Governor from 1871 to 1875.

The Honorable T. C. McCreary served twice in the United States Senate; his first term from 1868 until 1871, and his second term from 1873 until 1879, while John White Stevenson served as a member of the United States Senate from 1871 until 1877, therefore, during the 1876 period Kentucky was represented in the United States Senate by John White Stevenson and T. C. McCreary.

The year 1875 opened the way for numerous advances and much progress in Newport and throughout Kentucky. School Authorities in conjunction with city officials began to educate the people to the needs for more revenue for educational purposes, and at the 1875-1876 session of the General Assembly such a measure was passed and is now known as Volume 2, Chapter 707, page 458, of that session, which provided for the levying of a tax not exceeding \$1.75 on each \$100.00

of property valuation, twenty cents of this amount was to be applied for school purposes or the cause of education. This act was approved April 14, 1876 by Governor James B. McCreary, and since that date at almost every session of the General Assembly legislation has been enacted which provided for a better school system in Newport; in fact, all second class cities in the State.

Coupled with this progressive move to advance the cause of education, was another bill enacted at the 1875-1876 session of the General Assembly, which authorized the encouragement of manufacturing plants in the City, and known today as Chapter 781, page 568, which provided that the Mayor and Council be authorized to exempt buildings used for manufacturing purposes, machinery, raw and manufactured articles from the corporation tax in all cases where the minimum capital invested in the same amounted to \$10,000.00, and that they employ regularly not less than 25 hands or employees; also to furnish water to the same at a rate not to exceed 1,000 gallons, for the purpose of encouraging the location of such establishments in the City of Newport. There was an emergency clause attached to the bill which made it effective from and after its passage and approval. This act was approved on March 17, 1876 by Governor James B. McCreary.

On February 5, 1866, or eleven years previous to 1875, the Newport Cemetery Company was chartered by the Kentucky General Assembly, and the act was approved by the Governor on February 5, 1866, the act authorized the following commissioners to organize the cemetery company- Dr. N. B. Shaler, Charles Buchanan and R. F. Caldwell. The Newport Cemetery Company grounds were located on Columbia Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets and west of Putnam Street. As civilization advanced in Newport, small business and residential houses and industries began to be built in the neighborhood of the cemetery grounds, and also, the old Newport Academy building facilities were entirely inadequate, the Newport school and city officials were preparing to move numerous classes at the Academy to a new structure to be erected on Eighth Street between Putnam and Columbia Streets, when this became known to the cemetery officials they had to find a larger acreage as burying

grounds and moved to what is now known as Evergreen Cemetery. At the 1879-1880 session of the General Assembly an act was passed, found in Volume 1, Chapter 217 and page 166, wherein the name of the Newport Cemetery was changed to Evergreen Cemetery. This act was approved by the Governor on February 12, 1880.

During this period much legislation was enacted to improve the government of the City of Newport, and at the request of the Newport officials, the General Assembly at its 1873-1874 session, enacted Chapter 48, found on page 124, which provided for the consolidation of the offices of Marshall and chief of Police and specifically outlined the duties of this law enforcement officer. This bill was approved by the Governor on January 9, 1874.

The old Newport and Covington Bridge Company, chartered by an act and approved on January 1, 1852, had become financially weakened, as the original appropriation was becoming exhausted, so at the 1873-1874 session of the General Assembly, at the request of officials of both cities, there was enacted Chapter 198, found on Page 240, in which the City of Newport was authorized to issue bonds in the amount of \$15,000.00 to reconstruct the bridge across the Licking River, which is now known as the Fourth Street or World War Memorial Bridge. The old Covington Gas Light Company also joined in this movement as it was anxious to furnish additional gas to the City of Newport and its small gas main crossed this bridge from Covington to Newport, which will be referred to later in this paper. Then too, the bonds issued in 1852 when the bridge was built had elapsed. The measure was passed and approved by the Governor on February 5, 1874, which was another progressive movement during the 1875 period. There was some friction existing continually between the cities of Newport and Covington in the management of the bridge, and as late as 1881 there had been little done to reconstruct or rebuild the old structure, and we find at the 1881-1882 session of the General Assembly, found on Page 182, that another act was passed which amended the act of January 1, 1852, which

chartered the bridge company, and authorized the City of Newport to issue an additional \$15,000.00 in bonds for the purpose of making "such needed improvements to the bridge which was in bad shape" and this act was approved by the Government on December 14, 1881.

During 1875 the City of Newport had but one sewer and that was known as the "Mill Street Sewer" which carried most of the water from what was then known as the "Clifton Hill" now South Newport, into the Licking River and near the old Swift Iron and Steel Works, now the Newport Rolling Mill, or the Newport Steel Corporation. Although Newport City officials were unsuccessful in procuring the enactment of a bill to provide for an adequate sewer system in the city and kept promoting the issue, until at the 1881-1882 session of the General Assembly, Chapter 1157, found in Volume 2, and on page 656, an act was passed amending the charter of the City, which placed a lien on the property of abutting owners of land along streets where it was desired to construct a sewer. However, no sewer could be constructed on any square without the authority of the majority of the abutting property owners. So necessary was the passage of this bill and that work start immediately, on securing a modern and up-to-date sewer system in Newport, that an emergency clause was attached to the bill making it effective from and after its passage and approval of the Governor. The bill was approved on December 14, 1881, or six years after the agitation had started in 1875.

Such progressive moves caused the General Assembly at its 1873-1874 session to enact a measure providing for the entire reorganization of Newport city government. This act was passed in 1874 and is known as Chapter 306, and is found on Page 326 and contains 48 printed pages. It completely reorganized the city government, in its legislative, executive and judicial branches. It made the office of Mayor elective, provided for the holding of

a Mayor's Court; the disposition of court fees; the tax law of the city was modified so that manufacturers would be encouraged to enter the city; it completely reorganized the police and fire departments; education in the city was also provided for by the levying of additional taxes to maintain the school system; it also provided for the construction of modern sidewalks, streets and public ways; it also granted greater powers and more money to the water works commissioners created under an act of 1871 who were engaged in building a new city water works plant with reservoirs in the District of Highlands, now the City of Fort Thomas, and for the laying of water mains throughout the city, so that the old city well and pump located at the southwest corner of Fifth and York Streets could be abandoned; it also provided for the creation of wharves along the Ohio and Licking Rivers to provide better means of transportation and recreated the office of wharfmaster; it also provided for the enlargement of the six wards in the city so that more property could be incorporated in the city, however, the act explicitly states that the United States Arsenal and Barracks owned by the United States Government consisting of five acres and six square poles within said boundary and provided for in an act creating the arsenal and garrison passed and approved on December 26, 1803 by the Kentucky General Assembly should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the city as long as same shall be held and occupied by the Federal Government. At the 1879-1880 session of the General Assembly under provisions of Chapter 808, on Page 62, this act was amended giving the state and federal governments concurrent jurisdiction over the barracks grounds in civil and criminal proceedings, this act was approved on April 1, 1880. In this connection during the 1880-1881 Captain W. M. Waterbury was the commanding officer at the Newport Barracks.

Also, at the 1873-1874 session of the General Assembly two other acts were passed which benefited the City of Newport- the first, known as Chapter 307, found on Page 364, provided for the increase of



After an act had been approved by the Kentucky General Assembly on February 21, 1874, which authorized Newport to issue bonds in the amount of \$100,000.00 to refund the bonds and covering the cost of the bonded indebtedness of the new water works plant in the District of Highlands, including the pumping plant on the Ohio River, and the reservoir, as well as the laying of many water mains in the city proper, at \$100,000.00 with 20 year bonds to be issued; that act became effective on February 16, 1874, while the second act is found on Page 442 and created this office of street commissioner in Newport, which became effective on February 21, 1874.

The City of Newport adopted another progressive measure when, at the 1881-1882 session of the General Assembly, the city was instrumental in having passed an act found on Page 531, Volume 1 authorizing the city to issue refunding bonds for the redemption of certain other bonds amounting to \$37,000.00, bearing five percent interest and payable within 20 years. This act was approved by the Governor on February 27, 1882.

In our sister city of Covington under the leadership of several of the leading business men of that city the Covington Gas light Company was chartered when an act was passed by the Kentucky General Assembly and approved by the Governor on January 14, 1854 with the following incorporators: James Southgate, Robert Simmons, Sr., John W. Finnell, John W. Menzies, Sr., Alex Jeffry, Francis Smith and T. G. Gaylor.

Five years later, on June 11, 1857, the Mayor and City Council of Newport adopted an ordinance providing for the lighting of Newport with gas and granting the Covington Gas Light Company the exclusive privilege of laying pipes and conduits in the streets of the City for that purpose, and also providing for the protection of the gas lamps and other property connected with the Gas lights Company.

This manufactured gas was piped over the Licking River by way of the old Newport and Covington Bridge, but not much progress was made in lighting the City of Newport for several years and only a few homes and industries located in the extreme northwestern part of the city took advantage of this new system of lighting their homes and streets.

After an act had been approved by the Kentucky General Assembly on February 5, 1875, which authorized Newport to issue bonds in the amount of \$15,000.00 to reconstruct the Newport and Covington Bridge, and work was started immediately on the project, better manufactured gas pressure was provided in Newport by the Covington Gas Light Company and the service extended from the northwestern section of the city to the business section of the central part, such as York and Monmouth Streets, and the east and west streets connecting these two principal arteries of traffic, so during 1875 a great celebration was held in Newport, owing to the fact that the city was then being supplied throughout all the western section and most of the commercial and industrial area of the central part of the city with manufactured gas. (See Cincinnati Commercial Gazette for story about this celebration in 1875.)

This service continued until 1880 when it was greatly supplemented by the incorporation of the Newport Light Company, which was accomplished at the 1879-1880 session of the General Assembly, the act is found under Volume 1, Page 631 of the acts of that session, and provided that John W. Kirk, L. R. Hawthorn, F. H. Reno and Frank Stein be authorized to organize the company and to furnish gas or other lights to the City of Newport. The company was capitalized at \$100,000.00 and divided into shares of \$50.00 each. It could hold and dispose of real estate, adopt by-laws and have a board of directors of not less than three nor more than seven members. It could borrow money not to exceed the capital stock of the company at any time upon the notes of the stock holders with interest not to exceed 10 percent per annum and was permitted to mortgage or pledge any or part of its property. The principal office of the company was to be in Newport. This act was approved March 27, 1880 and with an emergency clause attached, which made it effective from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

Mr. John Kirk was a son-in-law of Mr. John W. Williamson, and the latter was also instrumental in developing many of the major industries in Newport, especially transportation companies. Mr. Williamson also became president of the Newport Light Company with Mr. Frank Stein as secretary and treasurer. Other personages who served as president of the company in later years were G. R. Harms and F. B. Cross, Mr. James

Hearn succeeded Mr. Stein as Secretary-Treasurer and served as such for a number of years.

In 1890, when electricity slowly started to take the place of manufactured gas for lighting purposes, both in home and on the streets, The Edison Electric Illuminating, Heating and Power Company of Newport became incorporated, the act passed by the General Assembly becoming effective on April 9, 1890, and the same year the name was changed from "Edison" to that of "Suburban". Finally in 1901 the Union Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated under Kentucky laws and this company slowly came into ownership of the old Newport Light Company and the Suburban company.

Let us now learn who were the city officials, as well as those heading the school system of the city, in 1875. Municipal elections were held on the first Saturday in October. Council meetings were held on the second floor in the steam first engine house, on the south side of Bellevue Street between York and Monmouth Sts. The City Building was located on the Public Square at the northeast corner of York and Bellevue Streets.

Louis Constans was Mayor in 1875, however his term of office expired in October of <sup>that</sup> year. David R. Lock was the city marshal and had his office at 63 York Street, his term expired in January, 1877. Joseph C. Taylor and John P. Jackson were his deputies. L. R. Hawthorn was the city clerk, with an office in the City Building, His term expired in January, 1877.

Members of the City Council were Louis Constans, President' L. R. Hawthorn, clerk; Jonathon Horsfall, sergeant at arms; Jacob Hawthorn and William H. Harton, first ward; Edward O'Hara and William H. Jones, second ward; Matt Betz and Henry Schulte, third ward; John Phillips and George Tippenhauer, fourth ward; J. M. Boyd and Ada Ebert, fifth ward; James Pagan and M. Carr, sixth ward. The standing committee of the City Council were: Hawthorn, Jones and Ebert, ways and means; Schulte, Hawton and Cam, law; Ebert, Hawthorn, O'Hara, Schulte, Tippenhauer and Pagan, improvements; Pagan, Ebert and Tippenhauer, public buildings; Boys, Carr and Betz, propositions and grievances; Betz, O'Hara

and Phillips, markets; Phillips, Schulte and Boyd, public landings; Tippenhauer, Harton and Betz, fire department; Carr, Phillips and Boyd, licenses; Jones, Pagan and Ebert, claims; Harton, Jones and Hawthorn, Gas; O'Hara, Jones and Phillips, railroad and bridges.

Samuel Geisler was the City Judge, with offices at 53 Bellevue, and his term expired in August, 1878; William Boden was the city attorney, with offices at 184 Bellevue, his term expired in January, 1877; E. E. Bowers was city treasurer, with offices in the City Building, and whose term expired in January, 1877; Bruce R. Morton was city engineer, with offices at the northwest corner of York and Southgate, and his term expired in January, 1876; Henry Weber, Jr., was wharf-master, his term expired in January, 1877; J. H. Smith was city weigher and measurer, his term expired in January, 1876 his office was at 162 Monmouth Street; Jonathon Horsfall was city jailer, his term expired in January, 1877; Henry Braun was market-master, his term expired in January 1877; Dr. R. H. Thornton, was the City physician office 201 Madison term expired January, 1877; Louis Constans, President, W. H. Wiebe, William Holt and H. M. Healy, Board of Police Commissioners; which met the last Wednesday in each month in the City Clerk's office.

POLICE-- David R. Lock, marshal and chief of police; J. C. Taylor and J. P. Jackson, deputies; Charles Smith, Lieutenant; M. Connolly, Michael Smith, Thomas Cottingham, H. F. Speckman, William Hays, Alleg Boyd, D. Conklin, D. J. Porter, George Crigton, Dennis Flynn, and Chris Alberts, Patrolmen; William H. Poulson, Regular substitute.

WATER WORKS -- Board of Trustees; Louis Constans, President; William Robson, member, term expired in January, 1877; M. J. King, Member, term expired January 1879; T. J. Widrig, member, term expired in January 1881, George Hornung, engineer and superintendent.

TARIFF OF WATER RATES-- a sliding scale for families occupying a house containing one or two rooms, \$4.00 to \$14.00 per annum; houses occupying more than one family, same as above with \$2.50 additional for each family; boarding houses, same as above for each room with fifty cent additional for each room.



Public baths, warm water, \$12.00 per annum; cold water, \$6.00 per annum; private baths with warm water, \$6.00; cold \$3.00; water closets in public houses, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per annum; closets in private houses, \$3.00 per annum.

Special rates for the following places- stationary wash stands with hydrant attachment; plug or hose hydrants for washing sidewalks; barbers wash stands, plugs for gardens and other purposes, livery stables; special schedule for cows, horses, buggies, wagons, etc., bakery shps, flour mills and coffee houses, restaurants and blacksmith shops.

All manufacturers and larger consumers to be estimated according to business done. For using water named for other purposes than in bill, such as permitting leaks, permitting water to run unnecessarily will be followed by a stoppage of water from hydrants where such is permitted, and also the infliction of penalties prescribed by law.

No person shall be permitted, without the consent of the water works office, to turn on any private or public stop-cock.

The Newport Water Works Pumping Plant located on the Ohio River in the District of Highlands, and the reservoir, also located in the District of Highlands, was started in 1871, and previous to that date and for many years thereafter the revenue from the sale of water was essential to assist in paying off the indebtedness of the new ater plar

**FIRE DEPARTMENT--** Thomas W. Williams was the chief engineer, the city of Newport did not have a Chief of the Fire Department at that time. Newport Steam Fire Company No. 1, formerly known as the Washington Fire Company, with engine house located on the south side of Bellevue Street between York and Monmouth Street. John Link, engineer; James Woodside, fireman; Charles Solar, pipeman; Chris Speck, driver of engine, and John Hugle, driver of hose reel.

There were 16 fire alarm and police telegraph signal stations in the City of Newport in 1875, located as follows: engine house, Front and Saratoga, Saratoga and Mayo, Isabella, near Bellevue; Central Avenue, near Ringgold; Walnut and Brighton Streets and Monmouth and Tibbetts Streets and others.

**KEYS** - Each policeman carried keys for the different boxes, and the key to each box always was found at the place.

**SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.** The Board of Education met the fourth Monday of each month in the Council Chamber; Members were: Clement Olhaber, president, term expired in October, 1876; Richard Walsh, clerk, residence 131 Madison, term expired in January, 1876; J. B. Lock, Sr., treasurer, office, west side of Monmouth near Ringgold; R. B. Hewitson and Waddy Thompson, first ward; Peter Britt and James Thomas, second ward; W. C. Dunkhorst and Charles Theis, third ward; Henry Fisher and W. K. West, fourth ward; A. Waldenmeyer and Henry Ebert, fifth ward; John Devers and Charles H. Claussen, sixth ward.

William H. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, office in Third District Building, Southeast corner of Ringgold and Columbia Streets.

Board of Examiners- A. S. Berry, J. H. Bromwell, J. W. Henley, S. D. Shepard and Dr. C. N. Sorg.

Location of the school buildings-- Seminary Building, north-side of Bellevue between Monmouth and Saratoga; Central Avenue building, east side of Central Avenue between Madison and Walnut; Ringgold Street Building, southeast corner of Ringgold and Columbia; York Street Building head of York Street; and Negro School Building, north side of Southgate between Saratoga and Washington.

Names of Teachers-- William H. Jones, Principal of the High School ; Christiana McConnell and Abby E. Hamilton, teachers in the High school; James McGinniss, Principal of the Seminary Building; F. J. Sutton, Principal of the Central Avenue Building; Helena Klinger, Richard Van Bernwitz and Joseph Wolf, teachers in German; Lavina Hainsworth, teacher of penmanship; Bessie Gardner, teacher of drawing, and Sara Ginn, teacher in the intermediate department, Grade A.

Teachers in the Primary Department- Amanda J. Craig and Anna M. Neale, Grade A; Hester B. Hoyt and Kate White, Grade B; Hannah Purser, Anna L. Ryder, Katie Hawthorn, Louisa M. Park, Cornelia Payne, Emma Gerhard, Grade C.; Loretta M. Quarry, Jennie Waterhouse, Katie Perry, Alice L. Nealands and Nettie Andrew, Grade D.; Jennie

T. Walsh and Villa Bratt, Upper Grade E.; Sallie Sumers, Louise Wendt, Sallie M. Siewers and Edith M. Witherspoon, Lower Grade E.; Fannie Striker, Ella M. Waterhouse, Julis Kountz, Emma W. Newhouse, Emma L. Winson, Alice M. Case and Jennie Payne, Lower Grade F; and Emma Hudson, teacher in the Negro School.

Custodians- P. Hickey, Seminary Building; R. Marlin, Central Avenue Building; William Olumer, Ringgold Street Building; Mrs. Pursell, York Street Building, and Burril Lampkin, Negro School Building.

COURTS IN CAMPBELL COUNTY. Hon John W. Menzies, Judge of Chancery Courts, residence, Irving Station, on Kentucky Central Railroad in Pendleton County; in Newport the third Monday in January, May and September; at Alexandria the third Monday in March and October.

Hon. John S. Boyd, Judge of the Circuit Courts; residence, Harrison County; at Newport the first Monday in February, June and October; at Alexandria, the first Monday in March and July.

Hon. George G. Perkins, Judge of the Criminal Court; residence Covington, Kentucky; at Newport the first Monday in January April and October; at Alexandria, second Monday in March and the first Monday in October.

(Notation-- Altho the Constitution of 1850-1851 provided that a Circuit Court be held in each county of the state, none of the three judges heretofore named lived in Campbell County, persons still living today who are versed in the science of politics say the better politicians lived in the counties of Kenton, Pendleton and Harrison and they would pool their votes for the judicial candidates and would outvote those from Campbell County.

County Courts -- Quarterly Courts.

Hon. W. J. Berry, Judge of the County and Quarterly courts presided at Newport the thirty Monday of each month for the County Court, and presided at Alexandria the first Monday of each month. He presided at the Quarterly Court at Newport, the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December; at Alexandria, the second Monday in January, April, July and October.

The term of Judge Menzies expired in September, 1880; Judge

Boyd's term expired in August, 1880, and Judge Perkins, in August 1878. The term of Judge Berry expired in August 1878. Judge Berry was a native of Campbell County and maintained an office at York and Southgate Streets.

John C. Schroll was the Clerk of the Circuit Court; his office was in the Court House Square; term expired in September 1880, Julius Schweitzer was a deputy at Newport, Edward Beal a deputy at Alexandria; Gus Artsman the Master Commissioner, by appointment; Edward Air, County Clerk; John S. Ducker, County Attorney with an office in the Smalley Building, his term expired in 1878; John Tocher the County assessor's term expired in 1878; Thomas Jones, the sheriff had offices at the northside of Bellevue near York; his term expired in January 1877; U. Clary and John J. Stevens were deputies; Walter W. Cleary was the Commonwealth Attorney with his office and residence in Covington, Kentucky. His term expired in 1880; B. Boyer the County surveyor's residence was in Alexandria and his term expired in August 1878; Dr. M. Winston the County coroner had his office and residence in Newport; his term expired in August, 1878; John Greenwood the county jailer had his residence in Alexandria, his term expired in August, 1878; and Henry Hamilton the keeper of the Poor-house had his residence at Alexandria.

#### Justices of the Peace in Campbell County

C. P. Buchanan and Henry Buchanan were justices from the First District; Joseph Hoff, Jr., and T. P. Bodkin, second district; T. J. Hazelwood and J. T. Maphet, third district all from the Newport District; J. W. Fourdray and Reuben Redrow, Dayton District; H. T. Youtsey and W. C. Davis, the Cold Spring District; A. E. Hutcheon, Highlands District; W. Howard and Peter Enzweiler, Indian Spring District; Frank Spillman and Stephen McVain, Alexandria District; John W. Flora, Cabthage District, and George Young, Gubser Mill District.

There were twenty-six lawyers or law offices operating in Newport in 1878, all offices in proximity of the Newport Court House. They were Jesse Arthur, Berry and Hounshell, William Boden, K. Creutz, John S. Ducker, Frank Edgar, Faber and Cotter, George H. Fearons, George R. Fearons, Samuel Geisler, James R. Hallam, E. W.



Hawkins, H. D. Helm, George B. Hodge, Thomas L. Jones, C. W. Kavanaugh-William McNamara, Nelson and Nelson, Albert T. Root, Oliver W. Root, A. D. Smalley, B. D. Smalley, James Taylor and F. M. Webster.

There were seventeen physicians or doctors of medicine in Newport in 1875, as follows: S. L. Bennett, J. W. Dailey, B. A. Dameron, F. A. Davis, Henry Gunkel, J. A. Jeanson, E. W. Keeney, F. J. Lock, J. L. Phythian, Sr., N. B. Shaley, W. O. Smith, Charles N. Sorg, Waddy Thompson, George W. Thornton, R. H. Thornton, Thomas Turpin and E. S. Walker, all their offices were in the downtown area.

There were but two dentists and eight druggists registered and operating in Newport in 1875, the dentists were: Dr. E. P. Dameron and B. Jones; the druggists were Joseph G. Feth, G. Holzhauer, G. M. Miller, Louis Rademacher, Emil Schwarz, Henry Wertheimer, Joseph Wolf and J. R. Yungblut.

There were two engineers and surveyors in Newport in 1875; James Lindsey and Bruce R. Morton.

There were fifteen churches of various denominations in the City of Newport in 1875 the First Baptist was located on the southside of Bellevue, between Washington and Saratoga, Reverend J. A. Kirkpatrick was the Pastor; The First German Baptist on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Columbia; Corpus Christi a Catholic Church, on the northside of Chestnut between Patterson and Isabella, Rev. H. Thien, Pastor; St. Stephen Catholic Church on the northeast corner of Harris and Saratoga Streets with Rev. E. Schulte, Pastor; Church of the Immaculate Conception on southside of Madison between Central Avenue and Columbia Streets, Rev. Thomas G. Moote, DD, Pastor; the Rev. Leon Lambert, Assistant Pastor; the Christian Mission Church, worshiped in Hayman's Hall on the southeast corner of Monmouth and Madison, with Elder T. B. Knowles, Pastor; Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, south side of Ringgold between York and Monmouth, with Rev. Charles E. Claiborne, Pastor; Saint John's Lutheran Church, southeast corner of Mayo and Columbia, Rev. Gustav Schultz, Pastor; United Brethern Church, southside Mayo between Central and German, Rev. George Becker, Pastor; First

Presbyterian, west side of Columbia between Madison and Jefferson, Rev. H. W. Taylor, Pastor; Second Presbyterian, southeast corner York and Ringgold, Rev. F. H. Hamilton, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal-Grace Methodist Episcopal, northside of Jefferson between Monmouth and Saratoga, Rev. N. W. Darlington, Presiding Elder; German Methodist Episcopal, southeast corner of Mayo and Orchard Streets, Rev. C. G. Fritsche, Pastor; Taylor Street Methodist Church (South) southside of Taylor between Monmouth and Saratoga Streets; Rev. Morris Evans, Presiding Elder; Rev. H. R. Coleman, Pastor; Saint John's Protestant Episcopal (Independent) northeast corner of Central Avenue and Mayo, Rev. P. H. Jeffries, Rector; Saint Paul's Episcopal, Southgate between York and Columbia, Rev. Foster Ely, Rector; Union Bethel- this was a mission church located at the southeast corner of Madison and Washington, with no pastor listed in 1875.

There were two banks operating in Newport in 1875 and listed as follows: The James Taylor and Sons Bank, northwest corner of Bellevue and Monmouth. This was an independent state bank which took over the assets of the old Newport Independent State Bank which was chartered by the General Assembly in 1818 and was located on York Street between Bellevue and Madison. When the German National Bank was organized it took over the property of the James Taylor and Sons Bank and for several years operated in the building at the northwest corner of Bellevue and Monmouth Streets; later it moved to the southwest corner of Bellevue and York Streets and while functioning there its name was changed to the American National Bank. During recent years the bank moved its operations to the northwest corner of Seventh and Monmouth Streets. The other Bank was the First National Bank of Newport and was organized on April 22, 1875, with a capital of \$100,000.00. However, this bank went into the hands of a receiver and the last two years of its life was operated by a receiver, finally it closed its doors.

In 1875, the F. & M. Insurance Company was operating in Newport with offices at 195 Bellevue Street with a capital of \$500,000.00. Its officers were D. Wolff, president; E. H. Morin, Secretary, and the following directors; William Robson, G. F.

Hayman, Morin, Thomas Bardsley, John Cline, Samuel Cummins, W. C. Bardsley, Thomas W. Gideon and Wolff. There were also eight insurance agencies in the city that year.

There were 14 barbers or bar shops in operation in 1875, they were Henry Abel, Jacob Boltz, Alois Grau, William Guedon, Louis Hartleb, John McDonald, Adam Meisenheimer, A. Poehner, William Rippleton, Christ Rohrer, Henry Viehmann, William C. Webster, Edward Wentz, and George Wolf.

During this period blacksmithing was a prosperous business in the city, as the city boasted of having six of the largest shops of their kind in the local area, the owners were John Cook, John Purser, Henry Schulte, B. Wagner, Winkler and Bon Hayo and William F. Woelfle,

There were only two hotels in Newport during the 1875 period, but there were numerous boarding houses, there were 15 such houses that year which were registered, all were considered of the highest type, there were owned by Joseph Beck, C. B. Brasher, Margaret Butsche, Joseph Hagemann, Charles Heitz, Joseph Hermann, Val Heitzman, G. P. Huber, Bridget Kearns, Samuel T. Miles, Frank Nunning, Michael Ohmer, Michael Schraffenberger, Adam Schwitzer, and Mrs. W. H. Thomas, and while many of them were classed as "boarding houses" in reality they were considered hotels by many people in that day and age.

There were five funeral directors or undertakers as they were called in that day. They were: Matthew Betz, John F. Bunning, E. A. Miller, Robert Pye and George Tippenhauer.

One of the main transportation industries in Newport that year (1875) was the Newport Ferry Company, operated by William N. Air, Superintendent. This ferry was owned at the time by the Hon. Albert S. Berry.

The Iron and Steel Industry was one of the major industries of Newport in 1875 - there was also brick yards, a box manufacturing company, shoe stores and numerous other manufacturers.

There was little activity at the old Newport Barracks during the year of 1875 and the War Department announced that the Narracks would be abandoned. However, through the efforts of the

Honorable Albert S. Berry and other patriotic citizens the command was soon restored.

It is not possible to secure the exact population of Newport and Campbell County and the same is true of Covington and Kenton County as the Census was not taken that year, however thru the efforts of A. Ross Eckler, Acting Director of the Bureau of the Census, which was secured thru the efforts of Congressman Brent Spence we have the census for 1870 and 1880.

	Population	
1870		1880
City of Newport,	15,087	20,433
City of Covington,	24,505	29,720
Campbell County,	27,406	37,440
Kenton County,	36,096	43,983

Let us learn the names of the streets at that time and what great personages, battles or events in history that a number of the streets were names-

Ann Street, from Mayo to the south corporation line,  
Barry Avenue, from Washington Avenue to the east corporation line.  
Bellevue, from the Licking River to the east corporation line, and now  
Fourth Street, was named in recognition of Bellevue, the name of  
General James Taylor's farm in Newport, which derived its original  
name from the farm owned by General Taylor's father, Colonel James  
Taylor, in Virginia, this James Taylor was never a resident of  
Kentucky.  
Brighton, from Madison to the south Corporation line.  
Central Avenue, from Front Street to the south corporation line, was  
named because it was situated in what was considered the central  
part of the city.  
Chestnut, from the Licking River to Isabella Street.  
Columbia Street, from Front Street to south corporation line, was named  
in recognition of that great American song, "Columbia, the Gem of  
the Ocean, the Home of the Brave and the Free."  
Dayton, (formerly Riskey, south from Jefferson to Harris, between Monmouth  
and Saratoga.  
East Row from the Ohio River south to Williamson was later named  
Washington Avenue, in 1875 it was considered the eastern part of  
Newport and was named in honor of Georgial George Washington.  
Eglantine (Now Second Street) was from the Licking River to Washington  
Avenue, was named in honor or an early Newport citizen.  
Elm, from the Licking River to Isabella Street, named because of the  
large number of Elm trees on the street at an early period.  
Forest, east from Saratoga, next south of Tibbatts.  
Front, from Licking River to Taylor's Creek.  
German, from Todd to Tibbatts, named because many Germans once lived here.  
Goodman, from the Licking River to Isabella, between seventh and Eighth,  
named in honor of an early Newport citizen.  
Harris, from Licking River to east corporation line (now Ninth Street)  
named in honor of a close relative of General James Taylor.  
Hamlet, from Barry Avenue to the east corporation line.  
Hodge, west from Isabella, next south of Tibbatts, named in honor  
of General George Hodge an American officer in the war with  
Mexico, he also formed a company of Confederate troops in Newport  
~~and~~ during the war between the States, and commanded a company  
of Confederate troops during that war.  
Hubbard, from Madison to the Licking river, was named for an early



executive of the Newport Rolling Mill.  
 Isabella, from Taylor to the south corporation line, named in honor of Queen Isabella.  
 Jefferson, from Columbia to east corporation line (now Sixth Street) named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson.  
 Keturah, west from Isabella, next south of Goodman, named in honor of Mrs. Keturah Moss Leitch Taylor, widow of Major David Leitch and also the widow of General James Taylor.  
 Kilgour, from Front to corporation line.  
 Lewis, from Central Avenue to Isabella.  
 Lindsey, west from Isabella, south next to Harris, named in memory of James Lindsey, and early official of Newport.  
 Locust, from Licking River to Isabella.  
 Lowell, from Goodman to south corporation line.  
 McArthur, from Columbia to Isabella; later part of Mayo, now 7th Street.  
 Madison, from Licking River to east corporation line; now 5th Street, named in honor of President James Madison.  
 Mayo, from Isabella to east corporation line; now 7th Street, named in honor of Daniel Mayo, who was the first postmaster of Newport and also the second Postmaster of Cincinnati.  
 Mill, south from Powell, next west of Brighton, named because the Swift Iron Works was once located nearby.  
 Monmouth, from Ohio River to south corporation line named in honor of the Battle of Monmouth.  
 Moss, from Taylor to Madison, next west of Isabella, named in recognition of a family by that name in west Newport.  
 Orchard, from Jefferson to south corporation line.  
 Overton, from Madison to Harris, next east of Washington.  
 Patterson, from Goodman to Madison, named by an early Newport Councilman in honor of a relative.  
 Powell, west from Brighton to Lowell, next south of Goodman.  
 Putnam, from Mayo to Liberty, named in honor of the wife of Newport's first Mayor who was a descendant of General Putnam.  
 Rickey, from Jefferson to Harris, now Dayton.  
 Ringgold, from Isabella to east corporation line; now 8th Street, named in honor of Professor Ringgold of the Newport Academy.  
 Robert, from Jefferson to Harris.  
 Saratoga, from Ohio River to south Corporation line, named in honor of the Battle of Saratoga.  
 Short, from Monmouth to Washington.  
 Southgate, from the Licking River to Washington Avenue, named in honor of the Southgate family, early settlers in Newport.  
 Taylor, from the Licking River to Washington Avenue (Now Third ~~Third~~ Street), named in honor of General James Taylor, one of the founders of Newport.  
 Thornton, west from Isabella, next south of Harris, named in honor of the Thornton family, early settlers in the west end of Newport.  
 Tibbatts, from the Licking River to east corporation line; (now 19th Street), named in honor of General Tibbatts, a General in the United States Army.  
 Todd, from Columbia to Isabella, later Walnut Street, named in honor of Colonel John Todd, an early Kentucky Pioneer.  
 Washington Avenue, south from Front, east of Saratoga, formerly known as East Row.  
 Williamson, from the Licking River to east corporation line; formerly Eleventh Street, named in honor of Colonel John Williamson, one of the leading business men of Newport at an early period, who did much to develop the city from a commercial and industrial point of view.  
 York, from Front to south corporation line, named in honor of the Duke of York, England.

In glimpsing over the contents of this paper you will readily note that the period of 1875, with a year or two previous and a year or two after that date, was in the whole an era of progress from a commercial, educational, industrial, political, religious and transporta-

tion point of view, and even from an agricultural point of view for the city of Newport promoted two large markets during that period, which was very advantageous to the farmers and those living in the rural areas of Campbell County.

When a complete and full history of the city of Newport is written it cannot help but be noted that the 1875/<sup>year</sup>period opened the way for the continued progress of this municipality from that year to the present time, and will continue to progress in the years yet to come, yes, although Newport is now 161 years old it is still a city of the future.

(The compiler of this paper recognizes indebtedness to the following persons and organizations for information furnished in the compilation of "A Glimpse at Newport, Kentucky, During the Period of 1875" Mr. C. B. Truesdell; Mr. Joseph B. Muehlenkamp, Newport; Mr. John J. Meagher, Newport; Mr. Samuel B. Harton, Fort Thomas; Professor William Fitzgerald, Florence; History of the Newport Water Works-1943" by C. B. Truesdell, Newport; old Cincinnati Commercial Gazette in files of the Cincinnati Public Library; old directories of Newport in the files of the Covington Public Library; Directories in the files of the Newport Public Library; J. Bailie Morlidge, former City Manager of Newport; old Newport Ordinances on file at the Newport Court House; and old Acts of Kentucky, passed by the Kentucky General Assembly a decade ago, in the files of the Library of the United States Court of Appeals, Federal Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Bayless E. Hardin, Frankfort, Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky Historical Society; Congressman Brent Spence, of the 5th Congressional District of Kentucky; The Kentucky Directory, 1938 issue published by Frank E. Kavanaugh, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1910-1952; the Kentucky Retrospect, of Noteworthy Personages and Events in Kentucky History, 1793-1942, published in connection with the sesquicentennial Celebration of Kentucky's founding and history in 1942 by Mrs William Preston Drake, Judge Samuel N. Wilson, Mrs. William Breckenridge Ardery, with Mrs. Ardery and Mr. Harry V. McChesney, Editors; Biographical Director of American Congress, 1774-1949, by Harrison).