

Northern Kentucky Views Presents:

---

# Campbell County, Kentucky

from

A Series Covering All Counties.  
Published by the Kentucky  
Opportunities Department of  
Associated Industries

---

c. 1928

---

[www.nkyviews.com](http://www.nkyviews.com)

# CAMPBELL COUNTY

# KENTUCKY

RESOURCES

ATTRACTIONS

OPPORTUNITIES

Series covering all counties, issued in alphabetical order. Published by the Kentucky Opportunities Department of *Associated Industries of Kentucky* (Incorporated), 76-77 Kenyon Building, Louisville. Series mailed free on request.

**General Description.** Campbell County ranks a close second to Boone in the claims for being the northernmost county of the state. It is triangular-shaped, with the Ohio River separating it from the state of Ohio on the east and north, and the Licking River forming its western boundary. Only two Kentucky counties touch its borders. While to-day it is one of the smallest political subdivisions in the state, it was of great area at the time of its creation in 1794 out of parts of Mason, Scott, and Harrison counties. It was named for John Campbell, a native of Ireland, who received from the Commonwealth of Virginia a grant of 4,000 acres of land near the present city of Louisville. The area of the county is 92,800 acres. Much of the surface is hilly, elevations ranging from about 450 to 850 feet above sea level.

**Population.** The estimated number of inhabitants is nearly 70,000, the county ranking third among those of Kentucky in population. Foreign-born inhabitants constitute 6.2% of the total number. In 1920, when the number of inhabitants was 61,868, there were 13,590 males between 18 and 44 years of age. The number of females of like ages was 13,925.

**Mineral Resources\*.** The hard surface rocks of this county consist of limestones, shaly limestones, and shales of the Upper Ordovician series. Restricted areas of Recent and Pleistocene alluviums are found on the flood plains of both the Ohio and Licking rivers. Located structurally on the crest of the Cincinnati Arch, on the north flank of the Lexington dome, this county exhibits generally a northeast dip. It is not faulted so far as is known.

The mineral resources of Campbell County are confined to limestones suitable for general rural building and highway and railroad-bed construction purposes. Some of the Ordovician limestones of Campbell County may be used to advantage with proper clays for cement manufacture. Sands and gravels in the Ohio River constitute an inexhaustible supply for purposes of general construction and highway building. A geographical map (scale: 1 inch equals 1 mile) of Campbell County is available.

**Bonded Indebtedness.** Bonds in the sum

\*Prepared by Willard R. Jilison, Director Kentucky Geological Survey.

of \$1,000,000 for road improvement were authorized by the voters in 1922, a previous issue of \$100,000 having been voted. Various cities of the county have bonds outstanding because of increasing educational needs. Among the most recent issues for school buildings and equipment are \$325,000 in Newport, \$175,000 in Fort Thomas, and \$100,000 in Dayton.

**Surface and Soil.** The soil generally is productive and responds readily to scientific treatment. Crop lands harvested in 1924 totaled 28,524 acres. There were 39,330 acres in pasture land.

**Water Supply.** Small tributaries of the Ohio and Licking rivers—already described as well-nigh encircling the county—provide water supply and drainage for the interior sections. The county at its widest point is only about 12 miles across on an east and west line.

**Industries.** Campbell County ranks third in importance among the manufacturing counties of the state. The Department of Commerce manufactures' census for 1925 gives the following figures for the county:

Number of establishments.....	68
Average number of wage earners.....	4,371
Annual wages.....	\$6,288,561
Value of products.....	\$29,408,771

Wares of a wide variety come from the factories, several of the industries shipping their products to all parts of the United States, and some enjoying limited export trade. Among the outstanding manufactured products are steel and castings, wire screens and metal weather strips, decorative tiles, book-manufacturing machinery, watch cases and belt buckles, automobile tags, automobile parts and accessories, sheet music, lithographic posters and lithographic stationery, water power motors, metal and wooden novelties, varnish, flour, overalls, and steel culverts. Molding sand of exceptional quality is found in abundance and shipped over a wide area.

Dairying, truck raising, and fruit growing are the three main phases of the agricultural industry. Soils, geographical location, and climate combine to add to the importance of the industry in a territory generally regarded as being devoted in the main to manufacturing and commercial

pursuits. During the last ten years, it is said, development in all the farming sections has been pronounced. Soils in the Ohio and Licking lowlands are particularly adapted to truck growing for the early market, while the upland districts give a distinctive flavor and value to the fruits they are yielding in increasing quantities. Poultry raising and dairying are included among the rapidly growing industries of the county. One of Campbell's unique industries is a black silver fox ranch, said to be one of the largest south of the Ohio River, and representing an investment estimated at half a million dollars.

**Crops.** Among the leading farm products harvested in 1924 were: Corn, 160,436 bushels; oats, 40,463 bushels; hay, 15,174 tons; tobacco, 484,295 pounds; white potatoes, 53,005 bushels; apples, 56,981 bushels; peaches, 12,815 bushels. The estimated milk production in 1924 was 2,656,082 gallons, dairy products that year having a total value of \$486,254. Whole milk sales amounted to 1,404,614 gallons. Eggs and chickens the same year brought their producers over \$226,000. The increase in value of dairy and poultry products has grown rapidly, it is claimed, since the last census reports were compiled.

**Transportation.** Newport and other cities in the thickly-populated northern end of the county are served directly by the Louisville & Nashville and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroads, with all lines of the Cincinnati rail center, just across the Ohio River, contributing indirectly to the transportation facilities of the district. Packet lines on the Ohio River serve the same urban district, with the Licking contributing its aid to river transportation advantages enjoyed in like degree by few other communities. Street railway service is maintained through and between all cities in the northern district, connecting them with Cincinnati on the north. The territory enjoys the unique distinction of being one of the very few urban districts where five-cent street car fare still prevails.

**Highways.** Main roads of the county are generally well surfaced, with the L. L. L. Highway probably the most widely known. Road improvement is being carried forward steadily. Every farm in the county, it is claimed, is either now located on a surfaced road or within short distance of one.

**Tourist Attractions.** Hilltop views, the panorama unfolded before the motorist on the Licking pike, and the breast works of Fort Shaler, on the Alexandria pike, are some of the things well worth the attention of the tourist. Many travelers regard the scenic grandeur along the banks of the Ohio in this county as unexcelled in attractiveness.

Fort Thomas, for which one of the cities is named, is a Government reservation overlooking the Ohio, and the mecca for hundreds of visitors each year. It is a garrison for recruits and at present is the home station of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army, with 2 battalions, a headquarters company, and a service company. A bronze memorial tablet is a reminder that from this station went the famous Sixth Regiment, so many of whose members fell, with their leader, Colonel Egbert, in the battle of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American war.

**Educational.** Campbell County has 14 white high schools with 53 teachers. There are also 31 elementary white schools in the county employing 36 teachers. The Fort Thomas High School is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, as is also the Newport High School. The Corpus Christi High School, at Newport, is a private secondary school. Another is the Immaculata Academy at Newport, with an enrollment of 74 students. The Sacred Heart Academy, Bellevue, also a private secondary school, has an average enrollment of 28. Notre Dame of Providence, and St. Stephens School, both of Newport, complete the list of private secondary educational institutions.

**Cities and Towns.** Principal cities and towns, with the estimated population of each in 1927, are: Newport, 30,000; Fort Thomas, 12,000; Dayton, 9,000; Bellevue, 8,000; Clifton, 2,500; Southgate, 1,200; Cold Spring, 800. Alexandria, the county seat, is a village of some 400 inhabitants.

Newport, the chief city, occupies an area of one square mile, several of its neighboring municipalities approaching practically to its corporate limits, so that a great urban community marks the northern extremity of the county. Many of the county's manufacturing enterprises are located in Newport. Out of the county totals recorded under a preceding heading of "Industries," the census of 1925 gave the following figures for Newport:

Number of manufacturing establishments	50
Average number of wage earners	2,283
Annual wages	\$3,226,700
Value of products	\$17,703,006

Dayton and Bellevue have noteworthy manufacturing industries. Fort Thomas is distinguished as a residential city. The cities named, together with Alexandria and Cold Springs, are banking towns. The 13 banks of the county had in the fall of 1927 combined resources amounting to \$14,474,156.

**Opportunities.** Manufacturing enterprises large and small are invited to study the numerous advantages offered by Newport and its sister cities. Proximity to Cincinnati and the metropolitan district of something like three-quarters of a million inhabitants, of which that city is the center, is cited as a conspicuous attraction from the standpoint of market, raw-material source, and shipping facilities. Two bridges span the Ohio River at this point, caring for railroad and vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Four bridges connect Newport with its neighboring city of Covington, on the west banks of the Licking River. Factory sites are available, it is declared, at attractive figures. The labor market is reported to be excellent for those requiring either male or female operatives. Coal and natural gas are supplied at prices commanding the interest of industrial users. Few communities afford equal banking facilities. Five-year exemption from local taxation is one of the advantages offered to new industries.

Champions of Campbell County claim that no section of the state offers more substantial opportunities to those interested in agricultural investment. As indicated previously, possibilities in truck growing, dairying, orcharding, and poultry-raising lines are particularly capable of profitable development. A market, easily reached from every section of the county, is right at hand, it is pointed out. Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys are the leading breeds among the dairy cattle. The progressiveness of those now engaged in this industry is indicated by the fact there are only ten unregistered bulls in the county. The Campbell County Poultry Association is assisting the producers of chickens and eggs in the attainment of greater profits and volume. At Mentor is located one of the state's first hatcheries operated on a bacillary white-diarrhea-free basis. The Campbell County Agricultural Society conducts an annual fair in the interest of livestock improvement.

**References.** Inquiries for specific information regarding the county may be addressed to:

*Kentucky Times-Star*, Newport  
*Kentucky Post*, Newport  
 W. M. Howat, County Agent, Alexandria