

PH 007 701A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>Kentucky</b>
COUNTY: <b>Bracken</b>
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE <b>DEC 30 1974</b>

1. NAME

COMMON:  
**Wine Cellar**

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
**Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar**

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**R. F. D. #1 (Ky. Highway #19)**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Augusta**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**07**

STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **021** COUNTY: **Bracken** CODE: **023**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
**Mrs. George (Ruth) White**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**R. F. D. #1**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Augusta**

STATE:  
**Kentucky**

CODE:  
**021**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Bracken County Courthouse**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Brooksville**

STATE:  
**Kentucky**

CODE:  
**021**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1971**  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Kentucky Heritage Commission**

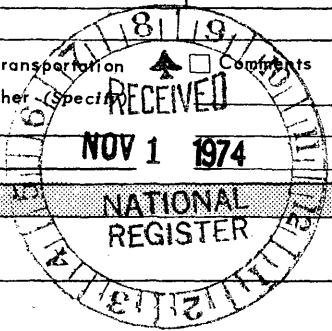
STREET AND NUMBER:  
**401 Wapping Street**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Frankfort**

STATE:  
**Kentucky**

CODE:  
**021**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DEC 30 1974

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

When German immigrants arrived in the rolling hills of the Ohio River Valley they foresaw large vineyards, like the ones they had left in Germany, dotting the countryside. According to the American Vine-Dresser's Guide (1826) the temperature of a wine cellar should remain a constant 55° F the entire year for best results. The wine cellar must be eighteen feet deep, walled and arched with stone or brick, the abutments of the vault must be below the surface of the ground, the entrance to the north with shutters. The Wine Cellar at Augusta, built in the 1850s by Abraham Baker, meets these requirements. The entire structure (living quarters and wine cellar) is of native limestone. Large structural beams support the roof of the living quarters. The cellar is vaulted and 104 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 37 feet high. The walls are approximately 30 inches thick and the timbered beams are 12 x 12. The door to the cellar is built facing a northeasterly direction and two strong shutters cover the opening to the cellar. It also has two small cellars built over the vault. A small doorway on the south side of the building leads to one of the cellars. The cellar still maintains its cool temperature as vegetables are now stored there.

The living quarters up over the cellar were built shortly after the cellar. The living quarters originally had arched entranceways to a central, open passageway (running north and south) which separated the living quarters on the east from the area on the western end (which was probably used for storage). The arch on the north side has been removed. There is a connecting hallway between the front and back doors of the living quarters. The door on the south side is used to enter the structure while the northern door is not in use. The actual living quarters are composed of two rooms. The ceilings in the living quarters are very high and large double doors separate the two rooms.

The cellar is built with many small stones while the living quarters are built with large stones.

The only noticeable wear or age of the structure is the disrepair of the stones of the southeast corner.



**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |                                        |                                       |                                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

**Circa 1850**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |                                                  |                                                 |                                              |                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |                                              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |                                                 |                                              | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The picturesque town of Augusta, located on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, is one of the oldest towns in Bracken County. Bracken County was formed in 1796. Many German immigrants found their way to Bracken County and Augusta on flatboats via the Ohio River. The rolling hills around Augusta served as a reminder to the Germans of their homeland. The Ulericks, Sliefnatsins, Switzers, Heines, Dlfiners, and Bakers brought their wine-making expertise with them. In the 1850s the Germans started their wine-industry in the Ohio Valley. They planted vineyards, built wine cellars and transported their wines down the Ohio River by flatboat as far as New Orleans.

Abraham Baker began his vineyard at Augusta in the 1850s. The cellar was a very important part of the wine-making process. It is reported that wooden troughs led down the hill from the vineyard to huge vats above the cellar. More troughs and pipes carried juice from the crushed grapes to casks for storage in the cellar. The Wine Cellar was built by German masons who also helped in the actual production of grapes.

The Bracken County wine industry of 1850-70s was brisk: 36,009 gallons of wine were manufactured in 1862 and 31,030 gallons in 1863. (Collins, History of Kentucky, Vol. I). In 1865 one vintner, Joshua T. Bradford of Augusta, sold 10,000 gallons of his own wine to William P. Anderson's "Longworth's Wine House" in Cincinnati for \$2.36 and \$2.50 per gallon. (Collins, History of Kentucky, Vol. I). Bracken County provided half of the entire national production of wine, producing 30,000 gallons annually in the 1870s. (Kentucky Historical Marker # 1213).



(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Augusta Times. "The Winery: A Look in the Past. . ." November 29, 1972.

Collins, Lewis. Collins History of Kentucky. Maysville, Ky.: Lewis Collins, 1874.

Craig, Ruth Moore. The Courier Journal. "Housekeeping Over a Wine Cellar" Louisville, Ky.: April, 1956.

(continued)

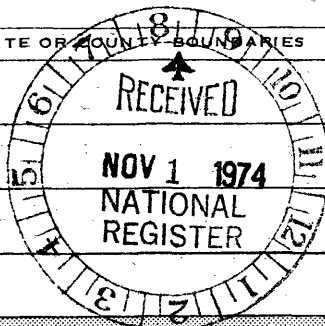
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	38°	46'	05"	83°	59'	37"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"						
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"						
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



UTM  
17/239900  
4295060  
CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Kathryn Burke**

ORGANIZATION: **Kentucky Heritage Commission** DATE: **Aug. 29, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **401 Wapping Street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Frankfort** STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **021**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name Cedric W. Melton

Title State Liaison Officer

Date 10 26 - 74

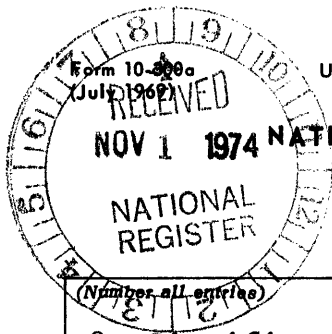
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 12/30/74

ATTEST: [Signature]  
Keeper of The National Register

Date DEC 27 1974



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Kentucky	
COUNTY Bracken	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 30 1974

Wine Cellar/Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar

8. Significance (continued)

Page Two

When the Civil War came to Augusta in September 1862 Baker's Wine Cellar was used as a place of safety by many citizens. John Hunt Morgan's forces, led by General Basil Duke, entered Augusta from the south. The Confederate troops met resistance from the Home Guard, led by vintner Joshua Bradford. The houses from which the Home Guard were shooting were set afire by the Confederate troops. The action was fierce for a short time. The following account by a young boy describes the action and the part Baker's Wine Cellar played; his father was stationed at the Fourth Street and Dutch Ridge Road as an inside picket: "About 11 o'clock a passer-by brought a message from father to mother, to bring the children and noon lunch, and come at once to him at where he was stationed. I can never forget his words, "Go quickly to Baker's Wine Cellar, I want to get you out of town before I am released; I am afraid of the Rebels coming today." We hurried out to the Wine Cellar. He came with us and we all ate lunch together. He then went up the hill to gather grapes. I had been instructed by him to go to our small barn, near the junction of Dutch Ridge Road and Fourth Street, and ride the 'old black mare' (followed by the mule colt) to water. As I rode into the river above the wharf boat, I noticed Dr. Bradford's water wagon, with two barrels of water, drawn by a mule, which was driven by a small Negro man, whom I believe was named Dan. He was just ready to leave the river when Dr. Bradford appeared at the corner of Front and Upper Streets and called him "Dan, turn loose your water barrels and get the mule back to the barn quick! The Rebels are coming." You may know that I do not know whether my mount drank or not but I do know that I was scared. I rushed back near the barn where I saw my father coming over the hill shouting, 'Leave the mare and colt in the road, throw the bridle over the fence into the weed and make for the Wine Cellar.' He beat me across the point of the hill, shouting to the folks about the wine press, warning them to take to shelter." (Rankin, p. 312). It would be safe to assume that the cellar was full of wine and people during this day in September, 1862.

After the Civil War the wine industry reached its peak, but declined after the 1870s. A blight set in and the wine harvests were never as productive as they had once been. Today few, if any, vineyards can be seen around the town of Augusta.

(Continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kentucky	
COUNTY	Bracken	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
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(Number all entries)

Wine Cellar/Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar

8. Significance (continued)

Page Three

The Wine Cellar is one of the last remaining sites associated with the wine industry of Bracken County and Kentucky. The Wine Cellar is an example of Germans' masonry and their expertise in construction. Others have shown interest in growing grapes along the Ohio River but none have been as successful as those first Germans who settled this land. Others, like the Germans found it impossible to continue the industry owing to the blight and other problems. Others also did not build such large cellars which helped produce excellent wines.

Architecturally, the few remaining mid-19th-century wine cellars such as this one are examples of specialized functional requirements producing impressive structures. All the environmental factors--slope, runoff, temperature, ventilation, agricultural and industrial processes--are integrated into a substantial yet unself-conscious entity.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kentucky	
COUNTY	Bracken	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		DEC 30 1974

(Number all entries)

Wine Cellar/Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued) Page Two

Crumbaugh, J. W. History of Augusta, written at the request of Miss Louceil O'Neil and G. R. Harrod., 1941-42.

Dufour, John James. The American Vine Dresser's Guide. Cincinnati: S. J. Browne, 1826.

Duke, Basil W. A History of Morgan's Calvary. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1960.

Rankin, Walter. "Morgan's Calvary and the Home Guard at Augusta, Kentucky. September 27, 1862." The Filson Club History Quarterly, XXVII (1953), p. 312.

Bracken County, Kentucky. 1860 Census.



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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Kentucky
COUNTY:	Bracken
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	DEC 30 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:  
**Wine Cellar**

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
**Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar**

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**R. F. D. #1 (Ky. Highway #19)**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Augusta**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**07**

STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **021** COUNTY: **Bracken** CODE: **023**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
**Mrs. George (Ruth) White**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**R. F. D. #1**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Augusta**

STATE:  
**Kentucky**

CODE:  
**021**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Bracken County Courthouse**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Brooksville**

STATE:  
**Kentucky**

CODE:  
**021**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1971**  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Kentucky Heritage Commission**

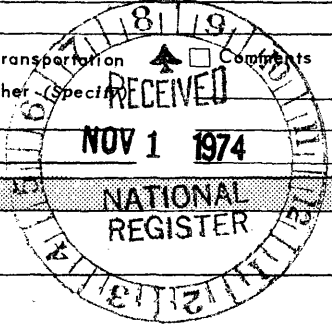
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CITY OR TOWN:  
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STATE:  
**Kentucky**

CODE:  
**021**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DEC 30 1974



7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

When German immigrants arrived in the rolling hills of the Ohio River Valley they foresaw large vineyards, like the ones they had left in Germany, dotting the countryside. According to the American Vine-Dresser's Guide (1826) the temperature of a wine cellar should remain a constant 55° F the entire year for best results. The wine cellar must be eighteen feet deep, walled and arched with stone or brick, the abutments of the vault must be below the surface of the ground, the entrance to the north with shutters. The Wine Cellar at Augusta, built in the 1850s by Abraham Baker, meets these requirements. The entire structure (living quarters and wine cellar) is of native limestone. Large structural beams support the roof of the living quarters. The cellar is vaulted and 104 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 37 feet high. The walls are approximately 30 inches thick and the timbered beams are 12 x 12. The door to the cellar is built facing a northeasterly direction and two strong shutters cover the opening to the cellar. It also has two small cellars built over the vault. A small doorway on the south side of the building leads to one of the cellars. The cellar still maintains its cool temperature as vegetables are now stored there.

The living quarters up over the cellar were built shortly after the cellar. The living quarters originally had arched entranceways to a central, open passageway (running north and south) which separated the living quarters on the east from the area on the western end (which was probably used for storage). The arch on the north side has been removed. There is a connecting hallway between the front and back doors of the living quarters. The door on the south side is used to enter the structure while the northern door is not in use. The actual living quarters are composed of two rooms. The ceilings in the living quarters are very high and large double doors separate the two rooms.

The cellar is built with many small stones while the living quarters are built with large stones.

The only noticeable wear or age of the structure is the disrepair of the stones of the southeast corner.



**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |                                        |                                       |                                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

**Circa 1850**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |                                                  |                                                 |                                              |                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military    | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |                                              | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |                                                 |                                              | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The picturesque town of Augusta, located on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, is one of the oldest towns in Bracken County. Bracken County was formed in 1796. Many German immigrants found their way to Bracken County and Augusta on flatboats via the Ohio River. The rolling hills around Augusta served as a reminder to the Germans of their homeland. The Ulericks, Sliefnatsins, Switzers, Heines, Dlfiners, and Bakers brought their wine-making expertise with them. In the 1850s the Germans started their wine-industry in the Ohio Valley. They planted vineyards, built wine cellars and transported their wines down the Ohio River by flatboat as far as New Orleans.

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(continued)

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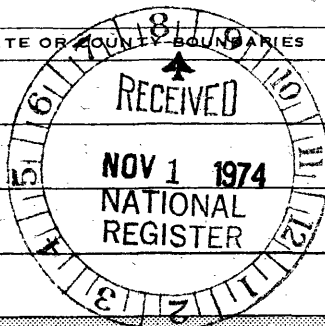
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	38°	46'	05"	83°	59'	37"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"						
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"						
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



UTM  
17/239900  
4295060  
CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Kathryn Burke**

ORGANIZATION: **Kentucky Heritage Commission** DATE: **Aug. 29, 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER: **401 Wapping Street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Frankfort** STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **021**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name Claude W. Melton

Title State Liaison Officer

Date 10 26 74

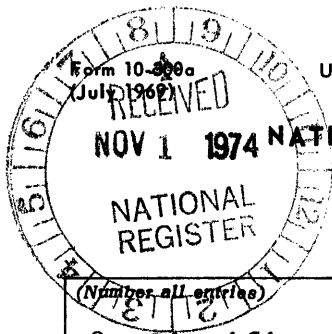
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 12/30/74

ATTEST: [Signature]  
Keeper of The National Register

Date DEC 27 1974



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Kentucky	
COUNTY	Bracken	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		DEC 30 1974

Wine Cellar/Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar

8. Significance (continued)

Page Two

When the Civil War came to Augusta in September 1862 Baker's Wine Cellar was used as a place of safety by many citizens. John Hunt Morgan's forces, led by General Basil Duke, entered Augusta from the south. The Confederate troops met resistance from the Home Guard, led by vintner Joshua Bradford. The houses from which the Home Guard were shooting were set afire by the Confederate troops. The action was fierce for a short time. The following account by a young boy describes the action and the part Baker's Wine Cellar played; his father was stationed at the Fourth Street and Dutch Ridge Road as an inside picket: "About 11 o'clock a passer-by brought a message from father to mother, to bring the children and noon lunch, and come at once to him at where he was stationed. I can never forget his words, "Go quickly to Baker's Wine Cellar, I want to get you out of town before I am released; I am afraid of the Rebels coming today." We hurried out to the Wine Cellar. He came with us and we all ate lunch together. He then went up the hill to gather grapes. I had been instructed by him to go to our small barn, near the junction of Dutch Ridge Road and Fourth Street, and ride the 'old black mare' (followed by the mule colt) to water. As I rode into the river above the wharf boat, I noticed Dr. Bradford's water wagon, with two barrels of water, drawn by a mule, which was driven by a small Negro man, whom I believe was named Dan. He was just ready to leave the river when Dr. Bradford appeared at the corner of Front and Upper Streets and called him "Dan, turn loose your water barrels and get the mule back to the barn quick! The Rebels are coming." You may know that I do not know whether my mount drank or not but I do know that I was scared. I rushed back near the barn where I saw my father coming over the hill shouting, 'Leave the mare and colt in the road, throw the bridle over the fence into the weed and make for the Wine Cellar.' He beat me across the point of the hill, shouting to the folks about the wine press, warning them to take to shelter." (Rankin, p. 312). It would be safe to assume that the cellar was full of wine and people during this day in September, 1862.

After the Civil War the wine industry reached its peak, but declined after the 1870s. A blight set in and the wine harvests were never as productive as they had once been. Today few, if any, vineyards can be seen around the town of Augusta.

(Continued)

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Wine Cellar/Abraham Baker's Wine Cellar

8. Significance (continued)

Page Three

The Wine Cellar is one of the last remaining sites associated with the wine industry of Bracken County and Kentucky. The Wine Cellar is an example of Germans' masonry and their expertise in construction. Others have shown interest in growing grapes along the Ohio River but none have been as successful as those first Germans who settled this land. Others, like the Germans found it impossible to continue the industry owing to the blight and other problems. Others also did not build such large cellars which helped produce excellent wines.

Architecturally, the few remaining mid-19th-century wine cellars such as this one are examples of specialized functional requirements producing impressive structures. All the environmental factors--slope, runoff, temperature, ventilation, agricultural and industrial processes--are integrated into a substantial yet unself-conscious entity.



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