

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 4 1976
DATE ENTERED AUG 11 1976

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hunter's Bottom Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
Hunter's Bottom

2 LOCATION

w of Carrollton
STREET & NUMBER Boundaries as shown on the U.S.G.S. Map

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 7
COUNTY **Carroll Trimble** CODE 041 223

CITY, TOWN ~~Between Milton and Carrollton~~ *vic.* VICINITY OF
STATE Kentucky CODE 021

3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE | PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Cemetery |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple private ownership (see list attached)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Carroll County Courthouse; Trimble County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Carrollton; Bedford STATE Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of Historic sites in Kentucky

DATE 1971 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN Frankfort STATE Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| CONDITION SRR | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | SRR | SRR |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The proposed Hunter's Bottom Historic District is composed of approximately seven miles of bottom land along the Ohio River stretching from just east of the small town of Milton in Trimble County to three miles west of Carrollton in Carroll County, Kentucky. The valley is bounded by the Ohio River on the north and hills to the south, a mile to a half-mile wide, and the land is gently rolling with rich silty soil. Included in the district are at least fifteen sites which were constructed in the first half of the 19th century when the area was a prosperous farming community which shipped produce to markets in the lower South. All of these structures, ranging from modest farmhouses to virtual mansions, were built on the south side of the road (now State Route 36) facing north with unobstructed views of the river. Although a number of small frame, brick, and Bedford stone houses have been built in the 20th century, the north side of the road remains largely undeveloped, thus preserving the views and the integrity of most of the original sites. Those houses included in the district are:

- # 5 c. 1834 - Giltner-Conway House
- # 7 c. 1830 - Oakey Hoagland House
- #14 c. 1845 - Cornelius Deweese House
- #16 c. mid-1800s - Daniel-Pate House
- #21 c. 1850 - David Giltner House
- #22 c. 1837 - William White House
- #24 c. 1838 - Moses Hoagland House
- #28 c. 1825 - Owen -Miller House
- #29 c. 1840 - George Fern (or Fearn) House
- #30 c. 1825 - George Barker House
- #30A unknown-Fern House
- #31 c. 1825 - Samuel Fern, Sr. House
- #34 c. 1865 - frame Victorian House
- #37 c. 1865 - Richwood Plantation (Fern House)
- #38 c. 1913 - Richwood Distillery

Description of Boundaries of Hunter's Bottom Historic District (see U.S.G.S. Map)

Bounded on the north by the Ohio River, the south by the base of the hills forming the approximate rear property lines of the structures within the district, on the east by the Locust Creek in Carroll County, and on the west by Canip Creek in Trimble County.

For a description of individual structures see #8.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hunter's Bottom is composed of the fertile bottom lands located between the Ohio River on the north and steep hills to the south, stretching from Milton in Trimble County to Locust Creek in Carroll County, Kentucky. The sense of enclosure is increased by the hills that run steeply down into the river along most of the Indiana shore opposite. The rich low land is said to have been named for a Mr. Hunter who was one of the first white men to camp in the area.

The Indian forerunners of the European explorers and settlers had apparently also found the bottomland suitable for visitation and settlement. One early house, the Giltner-Conway House (#5), for instance, is located directly atop a low mound traditionally said to have been an Indian burial mound. The discovery of many artifacts in the area lends credibility to this tradition, although an archeological survey of the area is not known to have been conducted in modern times.

Up until around 1794, when Carrollton (originally Port William) was founded at the mouth of the Kentucky River three miles east of the bottom, the area had been a collecting and radiating point for trappers and traders. In 1799, Cornelius Hoagland, a Revolutionary War veteran, surveyed a large tract of land in the bottom. In 1801 he moved his family here, becoming the first permanent settler. Hoagland, son of Martin and Phoebe Hoagland, was born in New Jersey in 1750. He married Mary Tuttle, daughter of Captain Moses and Jane Ford Tuttle. Hoagland served as a captain in the Revolutionary War and was later made a major in the Kentucky regiment under James Garrard, second Governor of Kentucky (1796-1804). Many of the houses in Hunter's Bottom were built by Hoagland's children, other descendants, and relatives. The names of other families who settled in the Bottom, building impressive frame and brick homes, included the Conways, Giltners, Deweeses, Synders, and the Whites.

A number of the settlers in the mid-19th century in the area were of German origin and their community maintained a focal point in Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church (see 1883 Atlas) originally located west of the Deweese House (#14) on land donated by Cornelius Deweese. It is interesting that these rural German immigrants seem to have been predominantly Protestant, in contrast to the German Catholics who populated the cities along the river. German influence in the early settlement has been reflected in more recent years by the founding of St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#19), located approximately in the center of the district.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Atlas of Carroll and Gallatin Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D.J. Lake Co., 1883.
 Collins, Lewis. History of Kentucky. Maysville: by the author, 1847.
 Perrin, W.H. and J.H. Battle and G.C. Kniften. Kentucky. A History of the State. Louisville, Chicago: F.A. Battey and Co., 1883.
 "Early Settlers in Hunter's Bottom." Paper read by Ella K. Hampton before the Carroll County Historical Society, Carrollton, Kentucky. (continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY
 UTM REFERENCES

2810 SRR
 360

- B E) 16/652780/4286800 C F) 16/652240/4286550
 D G) 16/651450/4287180 E H) 16/650020/4287640
 I) 16/648070/4287680 J) 16/647500/4287240
 H K) 16/642710/4286940

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|---|---------|-----|----|----------|-----|-----|------|------|---------|---------|-----|----------|----------|-----|
| JA | 16 | 6 | 42 | 3 | 10 | 42 | 87 | 700 | JB | 16 | 6 | 46 | 340 | 42 | 88 | 510 |
| | ZONE | | EASTING | | | NORTHING | | | | ZONE | | EASTING | | | NORTHING | |
| KC | 16 | 6 | 48 | 690 | 42 | 88 | 990 | AD | 16 | 6 | 51 | 040 | 42 | 88 | 610 | |
| | ZONE | | EASTING | | | NORTHING | | | ZONE | | EASTING | | | NORTHING | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the south by the base of the hills within the district, on the east by the Locust Creek in Carroll County, and on the west by Canip Creek in Trimble County.

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

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Walter Langsam, Architectural Historian
 Mary Cronan, Historian

ORGANIZATION Kentucky Heritage Commission DATE March 8, 1976
 STREET & NUMBER 104 Bridge Street TELEPHONE (502)564-3741
 CITY OR TOWN Frankfort STATE Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Eldred W. Miller*

TITLE *State Historic Preservation Officer* DATE 3/11/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE 4/11/76
 ATTEST *Charles Adams* DATE 8-5-76
 ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Hunter's Bottom Historic District

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- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| #1 | Frank Long R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #13 | Mr. Grover Wright R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 |
| #2 | Frank Long R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #14 | Mr. John Rand Mr. Wallace Wright Bedford, Kentucky |
| #3 | Mrs. Martha Young R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #15 | |
| #4 | Mrs. Martha Young R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #16 | Martin-Marietta Sand Co. R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 |
| #5 | Mrs. Elizabeth Tandy R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #17 | |
| #6 | Mrs. George Conway R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #18 | Mr. Thomas Parker Milton, Kentucky 40045 |
| #7 | Mrs. John I. Buster Apt. 209 333 the Esplanade Venice Florida 33595 | #19 | |
| #8 | Miss Florence Thieman Franklin Thieman R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #20 | Mr. John Perkins R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 |
| #9 | Mrs. Mae Supplee R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #21 | C.S. Tandy Estate 314 Seventh St. Carrollton, Ky. 41008 |
| #10 | Mr. Laus Banks R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #22 | Bill Hotfil R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 |
| #11 | Mr. Grover Wright R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #23 | Bill Hotfil R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 |
| #12 | Mr. Grover Wright R.R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #24 | Mrs. Jack Hampton Milton, Kentucky 40045 |

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|-----|---|-----|--|
| #25 | Harvey Hampton Milton, Kentucky 40045 | #38 | Mr. Johnson Madison, Indiana |
| #26 | | #39 | Paul White Madison, Indiana |
| #27 | Russell Banks R. R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | #40 | Norvin Banks R. R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 |
| #28 | Leslie Miller R. R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | | |
| #29 | Mr. Richard Smith Mr. John Kunkel 321 Riverside Drive Covington, Ky. 41011 | | |
| #30 | Mrs. Mary Moore R. R. #3 Milton Ky. 40045 | | |
| #31 | C. B. Kendall 5750 East #8th St. Indianapolis, Indiana | | |
| #32 | Coutland Raker R. R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | | |
| #33 | Mrs. Dora Schwerts R. R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | | |
| #34 | | | |
| #35 | Ernest Thieman R. R. #3 Milton, Ky. 40045 | | |
| #36 | | | |
| #37 | | | |

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The area soon developed into a thriving agricultural district with easy access to the Ohio River for shipment of farm produce to the lower South, although today none of the original river landings remain. Tobacco, corn, and wheat were among the staples produced abundantly in the area.

It was not until 1836 that Trimble County was formed from parts of Henry, Gallatin, and Oldham counties. Carroll County was created in 1838 from Gallatin. Collins describes Trimble County in his History of Kentucky (1847) as follows: "The vallies [sic] on the Ohio are unsurpassed in fertility; and the up-lands, though hilly and broken, are quite productive" (p. 538).

On the whole, Hunter's Bottom continues to retain its agrarian identity, although a number of houses have been built along Highway 36 in the 20th century as well as some summer trailer camps and a few clusters of mobile homes. One of the major farms, the Deweese Plantation (#14), moreover, has been largely dug out as a gravel pit and the house allowed to deteriorate into ruins, although a nearby residence (#16) has been well maintained as the offices of the gravel company. Furthermore, the entire area is threatened by the possible location of a power plant on the site, as has already occurred in so many rich and historic bottoms along the Ohio. A major plant has co-existed for over a decade just west of Madison, Indiana, on the opposite side of the river from Milton. There are several other industrial plants (at least one of them nuclear) projected or already situated on both sides of the Ohio in neighboring counties. Options have already been acquired on some crucial properties in Hunter's Bottom for the proposed plant. The ever-present threat has caused the abandonment or at least the lack of maintenance of other properties in the area, in spite of the superb condition of some of the remaining residences and the continuing productivity of the farms.

From the architectural standpoint these seven miles of rich river-oriented farmland contain an extraordinary concentration of individual, yet related examples of 19th-century types - "styles" is not the word, as few, if any, of these conform wholly to the usual period designations. They all face the river itself (undeterred by the northern exposure) and most bear some recognition of this dominant visual and mercantile fact, if only in the richness of trim. Yet they function also as farmhouses, set among a diversity of specialized outbuildings that include (or included) slave/servants' quarters, stables, smokehouses, icehouses, privies; as well as many agricultural barns and sheds (not yet all surveyed as they ought to be); and even two outchambers intended to house Methodist circuit-riders.

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Few aspects of river life, other than the agricultural and residential, are directly represented in the Bottom, although one church and its cemetery (as well as a number of family cemeteries) reflects the inner and social life of the inhabitants. A reused early 20th-century distillery, on an older mill site, still represents a later stage in the cycle of economic production. But the other phases of 19th-century life and the architecture that housed them are admirably represented in the major river towns that mark the ends of the district: on the east, Carrollton, at the mouth of the Kentucky River, long a gathering point for river traffic from Central Bluegrass Kentucky and on the west, the small town of Milton. Located directly opposite the river from Milton is Madison, Indiana, one of the largest cities of Indiana and of the West in the mid-19th century, now a veritable museum of rivertown architecture -- a mecca for tourists and preservationists alike and a renewed economic center.

In these towns there may be larger, more sophisticated (and architect-designed), more elaborate residences, as well as examples of public, religious, institutional, commercial, and industrial structures. Yet Hunter's Bottom is unique in preserving a range of residential-agricultural complexes that reflect the 19th-century dependence on both the river and the land. Within this range the permutations seem endless: each dwelling shares features with its neighbors, yet has unique features of its own.

Considering "style" and scale, the gamut of construction runs from the small frame house (#5) (possibly log); through the larger frame farmhouse; through the asymmetrical early 19th-century Georgian or Federal brick box (#7, with the characteristic Ohio River single chambers flanking a recessed porch);* through the Federal one-story pavilioned type with a two-story center (#31, unfortunately vacant and marred by a recent aborted colossal portico); through the one-story hipped and gabled Federal brick

*There is a more developed example at the west end of nearby Bedford in Trimble County, Kentucky; a more compact version in Bethlehem in Clark County, Indiana (see the Metropolitan Preservation Plan published by the Falls of the Ohio Metropolitan Council of Governments in 1973); and an impressive, if ruinous, Greek Revival variant in the "cottage" at Piatt's Landing in Boone County, Kentucky which is also the designated site of a power plant (see the National Register nomination form approved July 18, 1974).

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blocks (#22 and #24); to the two-story Grecian house (#29) with its double recessed portico with "correct" classical orders on both stories; ** through the plain ante-bellum Grecian block with Doric porches and probably somewhat later enriched cornice and exquisite cast iron "New Orleans" porch (#14; The ironwork was probably manufactured in nearby Louisville, Kentucky, or New Albany or Madison, Indiana, as were so many Ohio and perhaps Mississippi River examples); to outright Italianate dwellings with lavish cornices, iron porches, and bays (#28 and #37-- the huge Richwood Plantation with its symmetrical two-story bays). There are variants in between, some more stolid, such as (#34), a tiny cottage with "gothic" trim like that on the retardataire but charming rear porches of the Owen-Miller House (#28). Of course, some additions and alterations were made, including a number of what seem like versions in wood of mid-century cast iron filigree porches (#5 and #30) and shingled gables (#13 and #24). Other changes have been less sympathetic, such as the only too frequent and insensitive replacement of wood weatherboarding with aluminum siding.

There are also distinctive features that seem to have received special attention in this area, like the brick dentillated cornice (#21) and the amazing number of surviving polychrome Victorian slate roofs especially vivid as seen from one to another along the shoreline (#28-- the Owen-Miller House even has two separate patterns: virtuoso wavy lines on the house and its back gallery, and lozenges of hexagonal slate on the stables). One is tempted to see in the latter a traditional (and ultimately medieval) German influence.

**By an amazing coincidence or good fortune, the present owners of this Fern House also own a brick Ohio River mansion with strikingly similar composition, the famous so-called Carneal-Rothier house in the Ohio Riverside Historic District in Covington, Kentucky (see National Register form for the district, approved November 23, 1971, although further research has been and still needs to be done on the history of this important building). Although the Covington house is larger and more sophisticated in design and detail and Federal style, both have almost unique recessed two-story porticos with classical orders and both have Italianate trim, perhaps original in the Fern House. Moreover, both share with another splendid "Carneal" house-- "Elmwood Hall" in Ludlow, on the Ohio River just west of Covington (see National Register form approved August 7, 1972) a composition and plan in which squares or cubes of open and enclosed space seem to be consciously alternated by the designers. See the description of the Fern House below.

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The variations in treatment of the rear ell with its mandatory gallery would also be a study in itself (see for examples photos 23 and 24).

Interior features of the houses in the Bottom have not yet been explored except for the tragic case of the Dewese mansion whose unique treasury of primitive, yet architectonic, murals are now open to the elements. These frescoes, perhaps added by an itinerant German artist, as local tradition avers, range from the extremely subtle white-on-white "marble" blocks of the double parlors to the almost garish Romanesque-inspired arcade of the stair hall and all are probably now irretrievable, even by photograph (see photo 12).

Thus, it is not mere contiguity or the accidents of survival (nevertheless, a very high proportion of the 19th-century residences does still exist, as a comparison of the 1883 Atlas with the present map attests) that distinguishes the architecture of Hunter's Bottom, but a sense of interrelationship from one to another which is perhaps the result of family connections as well as a hint of rivalry.

The following list combines #7 and #8, including a description and, where possible, a history of the outstanding houses and other buildings in the district beginning at Locust Creek in Carroll County and following Highway 36 west to Canip Creek in Trimble County.

#1 Bedford stone house ca. 1950.

#2 Small frame house (modern).

#3 Two-story frame house, probably late 19th-century with Victorian gable trim (photo 3).

#4 Small one-story frame house (modern).

#5 The Giltner-Conway House (photos 1 and 2), located several hundred yards south of Highway 36 on a knoll in the midst of trees, is a two-story frame house with a one-story ell. An interior brick chimney is located in the center of the west wall. The proportions suggest original log construction. The bay window on the east side, the front porch, and the tiled roof were probably added before the turn of the century. Possibly the projecting eaves with brackets on the east and west sides were also added

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at that time. The first-floor rooms in the main block have unusual rounded corners rather than square ones.

The house was built about 1834 by members of the Giltner family. Originally from Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the Giltners first settled in Carroll County around 1817. R. Conway is listed as the owner on the 1883 Atlas. (There are three original Giltner houses located in the proposed district). The actual site of the house is atop an Indian burial mound, approximately 100' in diameter and 30' high. Many Indian artifacts have been found in the area.

#6 Two-story frame house with hipped roof, probably turn-of-the-century or earlier (photo 4). It is unusually located for the area against the southern hillside with interesting old stone walls in front and behind.

#7 The Oakey Hoagland House (photos 5 and 6), ca. 1826, is located on a rise less than 50 feet south of Highway 36. It is an asymmetrical two-story three-bay brick structure built on a stone foundation. A porch supported by delicate round posts with square pedestals and connected by railing is located on the north side between one-room, one-story wings which give an appearance of symmetry to the whole house. These end chambers, believed to have been built for and used by early Methodist circuit-riders, and the recessed porch-summer room between them, are characteristic of Ohio River Valley houses. Located in each end of the main block and wings are interior brick chimneys with corbelled tops. On the north side there are two front entrances with transoms, placed off center, and doors also lead off the porch into each wing. The fenestration consists of six-over-six-pane sash. A frame loom house is located behind the house and there are brick "slave quarters" on field-stone foundations on the ridge east of the house.

The house was built around 1826 by Oakey Hoagland, the eldest son of Cornelius Hoagland, one of the first permanent settlers of Hunter's Bottom. B.G. Hoagland is listed as the owner on the 1883 Atlas.

#8 Two-story frame house ca. 1900.

#9 One-story frame house (modern).

#10 Two-story frame house ca. 1900.

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#11 One-story frame house ca. 1920.

#12 One-story frame structure (modern).

#13 Bedford stone house (modern).

#14 The Cornelius Deweese House (photos 7 - 13), ca. 1845, is located on a ridge one hundred feet south of Highway 36. The house was at one time the grandest one in the area, but has recently fallen into an advanced state of deterioration. It is a two-story five-bay brick structure on a stone foundation with two two-story ells off the west of the rear. The front entrance, located in the center of the north side facing the river, has a seven-light transom with five-pane sidelights. The fenestration of the main block and ell consists of large six-over-six-pane sash with plain stone lintels and sills. The first-floor windows extend down to the floor. There is a central gable with a small arched window in the center. A boldly bracketed and paneled cornice is on the front of the house. (A change in the tone of the brick as well as stylistic considerations suggest that the gable and cornice may have been early additions.) Interior double chimneys are located at each end of the main block, as well as interior chimneys in the west and south walls of the ell, all with corbelled tops. On the east side of the ell is a double gallery with a partially enclosed exterior staircase.

Both severed columns of the double gallery on the east (photo 11) and those of the one-story porch over an entrance on the west side between the main block and the service wing (photo 10) are very handsome and correct wooden Doric or Tuscan columns. This, and the severity of the exterior lintels and the interior wood trim, corroborates the pre-1850 construction date. However, the exquisite cast iron north porch (photos 7 and 8) which is both geometric and lazy and has both sinuous, naturalistic foliate filigree and Greek key motifs and the spectacular wall paintings inside (photo 12) may date from just before or after the Civil War.

The north porch steps are flanked by S-curved volutes with a suggestion of classical detail executed in the same superbly fine grained stone as the foundations and flat water table (photo 9).

The main block of the Deweese house is built on the four-room, central-hall plan. Staircases are located on the southwest side of the central hall and in the hall off the main block in the north portion of the ell (perhaps once an open or partly open

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passage). On the east side of the central hall is a double parlor with extensive traces of subtle white marbling lined in "blocks" remaining on the walls. Other rooms have indications, despite peeling plaster and layers of wallpaper, of even more spectacular murals, said to have been painted by an itinerant German artist. The dining room had bold yellow and maroon panels but the stairhall apparently had the most elaborate treatment: gaudy blue marbled columns with crude "Romanesque" capitals supporting round arches which appear to march up the staircase. What survives of the scheme is not only vigorous and imaginative but also, as far as is known, unique in Kentucky. The loss of it will be both inevitable and great unless heroic efforts are made to save it. The exterior wall of both stories for the front northwest rooms has completely caved in, and most of the woodwork, including the stair railing, has been stripped from the house.

A "six seater" frame outhouse and brick slave quarters (see photo 13) remain behind the house. To the east of the house is a slate-roofed stable and carriage house which has recently collapsed. West and south of the complex, the gravel pit has made close and deep inroads.

The house was built about 1845 by the prominent farmer and stock raiser, Cornelius Deweese, born in 1809 in Mercer County, Kentucky, son of Matthew and Susannah Newton Deweese. Cornelius Deweese first started working as a clerk in a Louisville store. For a year in 1833 he entered the clothing business with Forster & Co. and then operated a hotel called the "Wall Street House" on 4th Street in downtown Louisville until 1839. In 1839 Deweese became a commission merchant and experienced great success. After six years, he retired from business and bought 909 acres in Hunter's Bottom. It was at this time that he began construction on the house. In addition to his large acreage in Carroll County, Deweese also owned the Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse and the Arlington Hotel in Louisville. His son continued the operation of his father's plantation. Deweese is listed as the owner on the 1883 Atlas.

#15 A truck stop.

#16 The Daniel-Pate House is a five-bay two-story brick house built on a stone foundation. A three-bay porch with a balustrade is supported by stout square piers. The front entrance has a six-light transom with four-pane sidelights. A double door

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is directly above the entrance on the second floor. The windows have six-over-six-pane sash with stone sills and lintels. A two-story ell three rooms

deep extends south of the main block. Interior chimneys with projecting top courses are located at the east and west ends of the main block and in the center and end walls south of the ell.

The house was built in the mid-1800s by Captain Daniel, a steamboat pilot. William Pate is listed as the owner on the 1883 Atlas.

#17 One-story frame house (modern).

#18 One-and-a-half-story frame house.

#19 St. Peter Lutheran Church and Cemetery (photo 15) symbolizes the role of the German community in the Bottom. It is a clapboarded frame rectangle with a fairly steep roof. A square cupola with a short slate roofed octagonal spire crowns the roof. The windows are pointed, although the small entrance porch and doors are not. A large modern parish hall extends south of the church which faces west. The cemetery is on top of the ridge south of the building. It contains the stones of many early settlers in the area, although there are also smaller family cemeteries scattered throughout the Bottom.

#20 Two-story brick house (rectory) ca. 1950.

#21 The David Giltner House (photos 16, 17, and 18) ca. 1850, located on a rise south of Highway 36, is a five-bay two-story brick structure built on a stone foundation. A two-room two-story ell extends to the rear of the west side south of the main block. A shed porch supported by stout square posts extends across three bays. The brick on the facade is laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the ends while the sides are laid in common. A narrow dentillated brick cornice runs across the facade. The original front entrance had a transom which has been removed. Centered above the door is a double window created by a center window stile. The windows have six-over-six panes with stone lintels below and brick jack arches above the first-floor openings. A small lookout window is located high in the east and west end of the main block. Interior chimneys with projecting top courses are situated in the east and west end of the main block, as well as in the center and end wall(south) of the ell.

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This substantial building is intact but in poor condition. The house has a particularly lively tri-color slate roof.

The house was built by David Giltner. The Giltner family, natives of Pennsylvania, first settled in Carroll County in 1817 (see #5 above).

#22 The William White House (photo 19), ca. 1837, located on a rise on the south side of Highway 36, is a five-bay one-story brick structure. An ornate frame Victorian porch spans three bays. The front entrance is round-arched with a fanlight above. Located in the central gable above the door is elliptical fan work reflecting the fanlight. The windows have splayed jack arches but late Victorian four-pane sash, perhaps contemporary with the porch. Centered in the east and west ends are interior chimneys with projecting top courses.

The house, which was probably originally late Federal in architectural style, was built by William White, whose mother was reported to have been the first white child born in Cincinnati. White married Jane Hoagland, the daughter of Cornelius Hoagland, the first settler in Hunter's Bottom.

#23 Two-story frame house.

#24 The Moses T. Hoagland House (photo 20), ca. 1838, is a five-bay one-and-a-half-story brick structure. A three-bay portico with an ellipse in the central gable was added at a somewhat later date. The facade is laid in Flemish bond with common bond on the sides. The front entrance has a transom and sidelights. Later single-pane double-sash windows with stone lintels and sills compose the fenestration. There are double interior chimneys on the east and west ends. The Hoagland house was built on the four-room, central-hall plan. The hall is 10' x 34' and the rooms are 18' x 18' and 18' x 16'.

The house was built by Moses T. Hoagland, the eldest son of Cornelius Hoagland, who was the first settler in Hunter's Bottom. Moses Hoagland fought in the War of 1812. His wife, Sarah Payne of Lexington, was a descendant of Robert Payne who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

#25 Two-story frame house.

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#26 House trailer.

#27 Frame house.

#28 The Owen-Miller House (photos 22-26), probably ca. 1870, is a three-bay two-story brick house built on a stone foundation with a two-room two-story ell extending off the rear. The center bay projects forward a single course. A one-story cast iron porch with balustrade extends across the facade. Although supported on more slender posts, the upper trim resembles that of the Deweese front porch. The front entrance has sidelights and a transom. Narrow double windows compose the fenestration in front, while single windows are located on the side of the main block and six-over-six-pane sash in the ell. The first-floor windows in the facade have stone lintels, while the second floor has hooded moldings. On the west side of the main block is a projecting two-story bay. A deep but graceful cornice with curved brackets suggesting modillions runs along the main block, while the ell has a small dentillated one. Interior chimneys with corbelled tops are located on the east and west ends of the main block and in the center and end wall (south) of the ell. A porch, supported by small square posts and primitive "Gothic" gutterboards extend all around the ell (photo 24). A long one-story outbuilding with shallow segmental-arched openings like those on the sides of the house (photo 25) is located southwest of the residence. Both house and stable have most impressive patterns in their polychrome slate roofs: wavy on the house, lozenges of hexagonal tiles on the stable. The property is exceptionally well maintained and intact. It is listed as belonging to P. H. Owen on the 1883 Atlas.

#29 The George Fern House (photos 28-31) is a five-bay two-story structure built on a stone foundation. A one-story wing extends south, off the east side of the main block, and a shed roof connects it to the brick slave quarters behind the house. The low hipped roof is surmounted by fine (later) cast iron cresting. It has a restrained pattern of polychrome and shaped roof-slates. On the facade, the central bay is recessed and enclosed by a porch and balcony supported by columns connected by a balustrade. There is a pediment over the recessed portion. The front entrance in the recessed bay has an eight-light transom and four-pane sidelights. An identical door, opening onto the balcony, is located directly above the front door. The cornice, which extends around the main block, is composed of modillions spaced between paired brackets. The windows have six-over-six-pane sash with stone lintels and sills.

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Interior chimneys with corbelled tops are located in the center of the east and west ends of the main block. The central recess on the north side of the George Fern house is matched on the south side by recessed porches at the corners. In other words, the front porch leads into an almost square entrance hall lit by a rear door in the center of the wall; whereas the large square parlors on either side are set forward to the north wall, but originally had corresponding porches behind (south) of them, creating a syncopated relation of spaces (observable on the exterior in the placement of the chimneys, which are centered on the interior but not the overall exterior of the block). Diagonal visual axes, as well as one from east to west through the house, create a sense of greater space and more variety of room-shape than is actually the case. The same layout creates similar effects upstairs. Probably in the 1850s or just after the Civil War, the main staircase was altered and the south-east corner porches enclosed with brick to match the solid portions of the house. The upper gallery at the southwest corner was enclosed later, so that only the lower southwest porch, although partially enclosed with louvers and panels, retains a semblance of its original appearance. The owners are actively in the process of restoring the house as nearly as possible to its 19th-century condition, however. A brick smokehouse is also located behind (south) the house, and west of the slave quarters. These outbuildings appear to be somewhat older than the main house.

George Fern, a bachelor, member of a prominent local family, constructed the house in 1840. Fern planted the yard around the house in exotic trees. He still owned the property in 1883, according to the Atlas.

#30 The George Baker House (photo 32), which faces north overlooking the Ohio River, is located 100 feet from the south side of Highway 36. The house is a five-bay two-story brick structure, built on a stone foundation. The main block is two rooms deep with a two-room one-story ell extending off the rear (south). A one-story frame Victorian porch spans three bays. The fenestration consists of six-over-six panes with stone sills. On the facade is a regular boxed cornice with brick dentils. Interior chimneys with corbelled tops are located in the east, west, and south walls of the main block.

George Barker is thought to have constructed the house in 1824, although it appears somewhat later. William Barker, his son, is listed as the owner on the 1883 Atlas.

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#30a The Fern-Detraz House (photos 33 and 34) is located on Schafer Lane, a road that runs south from Highway 36 toward the center of the Bottom. It is on a low rise beside the road in the midst of farmland. The cubic proportions of the two-story brick structure are emphasized by the low hipped roof. A two-story two-bay porch in the center of the facade is supported by square posts with delicate openwork spandrels. There are two front entrances side by side, with identical doors directly above on the second floor opening onto the porch balcony. The windows are long and narrow and have two-over-two pane sash with stone lintels and sills. In the center of the west side is a similar small one-story entrance porch with a balustrade. There is a side entrance with a door above it on the second floor. A one-story frame addition is located on the east side. Double interior chimneys are situated on the east and west sides.

The exact construction date of the house is not known, but it is believed to have been built by the Fern family. Joseph Detraz is listed as the owner on the 1883 Atlas. Born in Indiana in 1848, he was the son of Lewis and Melinda Detraz. Detraz was raised and later farmed in Indiana until in 1883 he bought 137 acres in Hunter's Bottom where he raised horses.

#31 The Samuel Fern, Sr., House (photos 36-38) is a five-bay brick structure. The central three bays have two-stories with a forward gable (a circular window or ventilator is still visible inside the present unfortunate colossal portico that was partially applied in front of the house during a recent abortive attempt at renovation). The flanking portions are one-and-a-half stories high with fairly steep roofs forming gables at the east and west ends. Although barely wider than the side wings, the central unit has three closely-spaced bays — doors flanked by windows — and the pavilions have only single windows set in blank walls on the front. Thus, the side chambers are clearly subordinated to the central unit. Tall chimneys are set flush with the end walls (additional chimneys are at the rear of the central block and the one-story ell that extends southward from the west chambers).

Rare original pedimented dormers are set on the front slopes of the side wings. The original treatment of the central unit is unclear; at some time there was a two-story porch and the central upper door frame appears to be original. The outer door frames and inner window frames are finely reeded. The fronts of the wings have rich cornices returned before the corners, whereas the side gables and rear ell have only flat eave-boards or gutters. The openings (those on the front seem to

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have been elongated at a fairly early date) have brick jack arches.

The interior of the house is remarkably well preserved considering its abandonment. Two closed staircases with beaded boards lead to separate upper chambers. Federal mantels, chair-railing, original floors and other features are still intact.

This is one of the finest and most characteristic relatively small Federal style houses in Kentucky and deserves adequate protection and authentic restoration. (Fairly old farm buildings survive near the house; a modern farmhouse and barns are located on a rise southwest of the Fern house.)

Samuel Fern, Sr., progenitor of the family that built several other fine houses in the bottom, constructed the house in 1825.

#32 Two-story frame house.

#33 Frame house .

#34 A one-story Victorian frame cottage (photo 39), ca. 1865, is located on a slight rise south of Highway 36. The northeast corner of the house is recessed, with an entrance with a two-light transom in the west wall and south wall. The windows are single-pane, double-sash with stone sills. On the north side of the house is a vernacular Gothic barge board. Three tall, narrow chimneys are spaced along the west side of the house.

#35 Brick (modern).

#36 One-story frame (modern).

#37 Richwood Plantation (photo 40), set back a considerable distance off Highway 36 amid well-kept lawns, is an imposing two-story brick house with a central three-bay unit and two two-story symmetrical bays at each end. A delicate one-story cast iron porch similar to that of the Owen-Miller House (#28) extends across the center three bays. The front entrance is centered and has a similar door located directly above. The fenestration consists of two-over-two large sash windows with stone sills with cast iron hoodmolds above. The three upper hoodmolds in the center have small pediments as if to compensate for their location on a flat rather than angled wall.

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There is a steep-sided central gable with a small circular window located in the center. The cornice, which extends around the house, has paired brackets with dentils spaced between. Interior chimneys are located at each end. The prominent roof has many slopes and elaborate polychroming. The original brick slave quarters and other early outbuildings are located west and south of the house.*

The house was built by Samuel Fern's son, Samuel, Jr., who owned and operated a flour mill in Milton, a mile west of the house. Also located on the property was the original Richwood Distillery. The huge residence and extensive grounds have also served a horse-riding school and other semi-institutional purposes.

#38 The present Richwood Distillery (photo 41) was built in 1913 on the site of an earlier distillery. It is located several hundred yards southwest of the Fern plantation house. The distillery has two stories plus a narrower frame clear-story. The foundations are of stone, probably dating from the earlier building, the second and third stories are of concrete block. A one-story wing on the east is made of cinder block. The first-floor windows are small, square, and deeply set; the other openings have six-over-six panes.

#39 House trailers.

#40 Two-story frame ca. 1900.

#41 House trailers.

*The main house, probably built just after the Civil War, may incorporate an earlier structure contemporary in date with the outbuildings.

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"Historic Houses in Carroll County." File in the Kentucky Historical Society Society,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Additional Information from Mrs. B. L. Banks, Carrollton, Kentucky.