

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JAN 24 1983
date entered 3/9/83

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic German Settlement Properties in the Four Mile Creek Area of Campbell County, Ky.
and/or common

2. Location

street & number Immediate vicinity of Four Mile Creek not for publication
city, town Alexandria Vicinity vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~
state Kentucky code 021 county Campbell code

3. Classification

THEMATIC GROUP

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership: See Inventory Forms
street & number
city, town vicinity of state Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office, Campbell County Courthouse
street & number Fourth and York Streets
city, town Newport state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1979 federal state county local
depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council, Capital Plaza Tower
city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Campbell County is located in the extreme northernmost section of Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati and southwestern Ohio. Generally urban on the north and rural to the south, Campbell County has a hilly, often rugged terrain, well drained by numerous creeks that empty into the Ohio and Licking Rivers, the county's two largest watersheds. Most of Campbell County lies within a broad physiographic zone that geologists and soil scientists have classified as the Eden Shale belt. Characterized by thin limestone soils, deep ravines and rocky outcroppings, the Eden Shale belt is considerably less fertile and productive than the Inner and Outer Bluegrass regions of Kentucky. Hazard of erosion is generally too severe for cultivation of row crops and where hills are too steep to plow the land is left to scrub forest or pasture.

Four Mile Creek, a tributary of the Ohio River and so named for its location upstream from the Little Miami River, is the largest watershed in the northeastern section of Campbell County. It is situated between the Licking River divide to the west and the relatively narrow Ohio River Valley immediately to the north and east. With the exception of the broad valley through which it flows at Camp Springs, the area around Four Mile Creek is generally hilly and unsuited for intensive agriculture. Like most of the Eden Shale region, Four Mile¹ is a rural area, dominated by small owner-occupied farms. But unlike other exurban areas, the pastoral landscapes and historic built environment remain largely unaltered, a remarkable if somewhat fortuitous fact when one considers Four Mile Creek's close proximity to Cincinnati and Newport.

Four Mile Creek's natural beauty and quiet, isolated setting near the Ohio River and Cincinnati helped attract the influx of German settlers (Photo #1). The nature of the landscape, the character of its farms, and the architectural detailing of its structures all reflect a development quite different from the rest of the region. The population, and by extension the social customs and material culture of the immediate area, was overwhelmingly German in character by 1870. All twenty nine properties included in this thematic nomination have significant architectural and/or historical associations with the German settlement along Four Mile Creek. The most visible expression of this German material culture is contained in the arrangement and stylistic qualities of their vernacular architecture. Ethnic association and the distinctive character of the German architectural landscape are the unifying themes of the Four Mile Creek area.

Since agriculture constituted the basis of the local economy, it held a vital role in the development of the area. Twenty-two of the twenty-nine properties were constructed as farms or have historical associations with farm production. Five properties are defined as historic mixed commercial/residential structures and two are included for the religious context within the theme of German settlement. Except for St. John's Lutheran Cemetery (CP-74), all of the non-farm related properties are clustered along Four Mile Pike in the small community of Camp Springs. The most intensive period of development occurred during the period from 1850-1880, with some spillover into the first decade of the twentieth century.

¹The commonplace name given to the immediate area. Camp Springs is the present day focus of Four Mile Creek.

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An important visual and structural characteristic that links a substantial proportion of the structures in Four Mile is the emphasis on hillside construction. Farmhouses and taverns, as well as detached outbuildings were customarily built along and into the steep Campbell County hillsides. Bank construction afforded the efficient German with ground level access on two elevations while separating farm and domestic activities. Examples of residential bank construction include the Leick House (CP-91), a double-pile stone house; the John Faha House (CP-79), built c.1865; and the Nicholas Reitman House (CP-60), an imposing 2 1/2 story stone inn and tavern.

The bank arrangement is clearly articulated in the alignment of the German built barns, with the upper loft for hay and implements and the lower compartment for livestock. The most exceptional example is located on the Andrew Ritter farm (CP-92). Built by Ritter c.1890, this bank barn is the only stone barn still standing in the Four Mile Creek area.

Another distinctive trait of the bank type structures in Four Mile is the manner in which they incorporated a storage space or cellar within the structure itself. Two notable instances are the Andrew Ritter wine cellar (CP-92), which originally was built as a detached structure, and the Gubser-Schuchter vaulted cellar (CP-81), built underneath a smokehouse. The enduring utility of these spaces is reflected in the fact that in 1982 two local retailers used them for storing beverages.

In contrast to the dominant Anglo-American environment, German settlers along Four Mile Creek relied on stone as their primary building material. Traditionally acceptable and inexpensive, stone remained the favorite type of construction from the early stage of settlement in the 1850s up until the 1880s. Twenty-one of the twenty-eight primary buildings nominated were constructed of uncut limestone, in addition to over 15 major dependencies and outbuildings. Stone fences and retaining walls also enhance the area and reinforce the cohesive character of the farm settings. A significant number of the dwellings, including the John Uebel House (CP-76) and the Frederick Kremer House (CP-80) have period one and two story stone service ells. Even the two log houses that survive are distinguished by stone additions and outbuildings (CP-81 and CP-109).

Given the relative smallness of the farms in the Eden Shale belt, it is not surprising that most of the stone farmhouses are stylistically unpretentious and exhibit a preference for the informal hall parlor or three room plans. Because of the local variations in detailing and form, the use of style labels is not appropriate. Collectively, the buildings are representative of the German vernacular building tradition. All of the log and frame and five of the stone houses are one and one-half stories in height while nearly half feature a three-bay front facade. In this regard the German farmhouses do not depart from the larger historic built environment. Two houses, the John Sauser House (CP-73), and the Charles Walter (CP-56) have five bay I plans and are more typical of the indigenous architecture found along the Ohio Valley. Fireplaces were seldom incorporated into the houses, instead rooms were commonly heated by cast iron stoves vented by openings in the walls or exterior flus.

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Aside from these latter two structures, the more formal center passage, large double pile structures were reserved for higher density and mixed commercial/residential buildings. This, along with the impact of Four Mile Pike is a transmitter of commerce, is manifested in the large massing of Uthe's Camp Springs House (CP-71), the Reitman House (CP-60), and Blau's Four Mile House (CP-61). Together, these buildings demonstrate the engineering ability of the German builders.

An important subgroup which is quite different from the German vernacular stone house is found along the south bank of the Ohio River east of Four Mile Creek. Although four dwellings can be classified within this group, only two buildings, the Heinrich Trutschell House and the Tiemeyer House (CP-88 and CP-89), retain their original architectural integrity. These houses, clustered in linear arrangement along Kentucky Route 8, are atypical to the region and period, and will be discussed in more detail below.

Stylistically, the single most distinctive feature employed by the local German builders in the Four Mile Creek area was the use of the segmental arch lintel. Thirteen of the twenty-one primary stone buildings and a substantial number of outbuildings carry this regionally unusual and distinctive variation. The segmental arch is fully developed on the facade of the Ort-Heeb House (CP-51), a side passage structure built by Joseph Ort c.1885. Possibly because of its late construction date, the Ort House is the only German built house to have an ashlar limestone facade.

Whatever the reason, it is interesting that the segmental arch lintel was not employed by many of the earliest Germans to settle Four Mile Creek. All of the eight dwellings which retain the more domestic flat arch lintel, were built before 1870, and the two earliest buildings, the Reitman House (CP-78) and the Bauman House (CP-52) employ the flat arch. An intriguing variation appears on both the Trutschell and John Faha Houses (CP-87, CP-79). These two structures are unique in the way they incorporate both the flat and arched lintel on the same bay.

As stated earlier, the prototypical German house was almost exclusively built of rubble limestone. Wall surfaces are customarily rough textured and occasionally crude. Patternwork that is often seen on stone houses in central Kentucky was apparently not practiced by the local German population. Aside from the arched lintel, the most noteworthy design feature is the observance of stone cutters marks on the corner sections of many of the buildings. Pitted in appearance, these crude stone hammer markings accentuate the corners and suggest a common builder.

A notable instance of German workmanship appears on the John Braun House (CP-64). Built ca.1863 by John Braun, this two story stone I house is distinguished by its highly unique bush hammered window enframements and crandalled stone corner pilasters. The Braun House is the only structure observed in the area to have this distinctive variation.

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Within the brick house subgroup on Highway 8 exists a lintel variation similar in pattern to the German stone houses but unlike other vernacular buildings in Kentucky. The two representative houses nominated for their integrity of design exhibit arched segmental brick lintels in relief (see photo # 93). Moreover, the houses all have stretcher bond wall treatments instead of the customary common bond surfaces. Though subtle, these traits are anachronistic and reflect the preferences of their German owners.

The Four Mile Creek area is also distinguished by an important collection of masonry outbuildings and dependencies. Their nuclear arrangement around the primary structure is an important component of the Four Mile cultural landscape. Collectively there are eleven stone smokehouses and three stone poultry structures of significance. The most distinctive example is the round smokehouse, of which there are three remaining in the area of Four Mile Creek (CP-58, CP-60, CP-65). In addition to the round structures there exists numerous rectangular plan stone and brick outbuildings. A particularly stylistic example is the Peter Barth stone storage building (CP-109).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The historic sites survey of Four Mile Creek and Campbell County, Kentucky, was initiated and conducted by the staff of the Kentucky Heritage Commission during the Spring of 1979. Edward Chappell, architectural historian, supervised the field survey phase of the county. Carolyn Torma, senior historian, provided the mapping and background research. Mr. Chappell received a Masters Degree in Architectural History from the University of Virginia and now serves as Director of Archival Research at Colonial Williamsburg. Ms. Torma was graduated from Emory University with a Masters in American Studies and is presently the Survey Director of the State Historic Preservation Office in South Dakota. Both Mr. Chappell and Ms. Torma had accumulated extensive field experience before engaging in the survey of Campbell County.

National Register criteria were applied to all German settlement properties in the Four Mile Creek area. Those meeting the National Register criteria are included in the nomination and those not meeting the criteria are omitted. Many properties known to have been built by German immigrants and still standing were excluded because of their extreme structural and architectural alterations. Others thought to have been built by Germans were excluded for lack of supporting documentation or conjectural evidence. All of the information collected during the survey was recorded on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms.

The manuscript U.S. Census ranked among the most important primary sources used in compiling the background research. They provided statistics on population and agriculture, as well as information on nativity and wealth. Though of lesser importance, the Campbell County tax lists yielded supplemental data on property ownership and commerce.

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Regrettably, secondary sources, of which there are extremely few available, yielded little information on German settlement in rural Campbell County. Discussion of Four Mile Creek and Camp Springs was conspicuously absent from the standard state and local histories. Background information on Campbell County was provided by the census and Collins' definitive History of Kentucky. The 1883 historical atlas map of Campbell County was the single most important source for determining historical ownership and building location.

Local informants were consulted as part of the background research. These individuals, many of whom owned the German properties are descendents of the original owner, provided oral information on the Four Mile Creek area. Margaret Kopp Knable, whose forebears settled Tug Fork in the 1840s, was the single greatest source of historical research and oral information. Mrs. Knable was instrumental in having the records of St. John Lutheran Church copied for translation.

During the Fall of 1982 additional field survey and historical research was conducted by Stephen Gordon, Kentucky Heritage Council staff member. Analysis of the sites was supervised by Robert M. Polsgrove, Historice Sites Program Manager.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		Ethnic History

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The German settlement properties in the Four Mile Creek area of Campbell County are significant for their historical context within the cultural development of Kentucky and as a manifestation of nineteenth and early twentieth century German settlement in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley. Settling the area during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the German immigrants introduced several distinctive traditions into the area, among which was a form of architecture that can be distinguished from the predominantly Anglo-American environment. In almost all cases stone was the favored building material and from 1850 until 1890 it was widely employed in the construction of their dwellings, commercial buildings and dependencies. The method of hillside siting, with relatively direct access on two floors, is another distinctive feature of the Four Mile Creek German settlement properties. Agriculture occupied an important position in the local economy and is reflected in the arrangement and form of the built environment. Collectively, the German settlement properties represent a significant deviation from the dominant expressions of material culture in northern Kentucky and the Ohio Valley.

Created as Kentucky's nineteenth county in 1794, Campbell County was originally settled by people of Anglo-American extraction, many of whom migrated westward from Virginia. Growth occurred slowly, though, as other, more agriculturally productive and commercially prosperous areas along the Ohio River and central Kentucky dominated the regional economy. By 1830, Campbell County's population was still less than 10,000 and it wasn't until 1840 that the state legislature partitioned the western half of Campbell and created Kenton County.¹

Beginning in the 1840s, areas along the mid-Ohio Valley received their first substantial influx of German immigrants. Ethnic migration into the region was due in large measure to the influence of the Ohio River as a transmitter of culture and Cincinnati's emerging status as an ethnic port of entry. This, coupled with the political unrest in Germany during the late 1840s, helped increase dramatically the German migration into the Ohio Valley. Campbell County's population increased almost three-fold during the 1840s and by 1850 one fourth of its population was foreign born. In 1860, with 30 percent of its population composed of immigrants, Campbell County ranked second behind Jefferson County [Louisville] in the number of non-Americans. This compared to a 6.4 percent foreign population living in all Kentucky counties in 1860. Approximately 85 percent of all the state's German immigrants lived in Mason, Jefferson, Kenton, and Campbell Counties, all of which border the Ohio River. Moreover, Kentucky's three largest cities, Louisville, Covington, and Newport, were located in the latter three counties.²

By 1860, the German immigrants had replaced their Anglo-American predecessors as the dominant population group in the Four Mile Creek area. Yet, the rural nature of the Four Mile settlement represented an important deviation from the urban concentrations that characterized most incoming Germans. Census records show a substantial number of the rural Germans were from Prussia, Bavaria, and Rhenish Germany, and had journeyed to Kentucky by way of New Orleans during the 1848 political crisis. Since large tracts of prime farmland around Cincinnati had already been claimed by 1840, German farmers were

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left to locate on hillier, less fertile ground. As a result, a small population of German farmers settled within a narrow band of hills along the Ohio River in Ohio and Campbell and Bracken Counties in Kentucky.

Admittedly, the Four Mile settlement was a comparatively small one; the 1880 census recorded only 827 persons in the Indian Springs magisterial district.³ Of the approximately 130 heads of households listed in the Indian Springs district in 1880, roughly two-thirds were German immigrants. Yet by this time Germans had dropped to less than one-fifth of Campbell's total population, while only 2% of all Kentuckians were born in Germany.⁴

The historical dominance of the German population in Four Mile is best embodied in the historic architecture of the area. The large proportion of buildings constructed during the 1860-1870 period, almost all of which are stone, reflect the peak stage of German immigration, while their middle and late nineteenth century provenance suggests a strong adherence to traditional enclaving at this relatively late period. Such a close concentration of stone buildings is anachronistic to the region, as are the architectural variations that distinguish many of the structures. Several of the individual buildings are of exceptional significance. William Uthe's Camp Springs Tavern (CP-71), with its three story, five bay stone construction; the Reitman House (CP-60), with its hillside setting and double-pile plan; and the Ort-Heeb House (CP-51), with its side passage plan and ashlar facade all reflect a distinctive type German craftsmanship and design. Equally significant by virtue of their rarity and ethnic associations are the round smokehouses, the vaulted stone storage cellars, and the subsidiary collections of bank barns and outbuildings. Although the fenestration and stone construction suggest a common builder, local informants recall that a number of Germans, including Nicholas Reitman and John Braun, were instrumental in erecting structures along Four Mile Creek. The Peter Barth House (CP-109) is significant as an example of log construction in the area and for its early association with German immigration. One of the few surviving German built stone barns in Kentucky still stands on the Andrew Ritter farm (CP-92), while two houses (CP-88 and CP-89) represent a departure from the traditional form of stone construction. Although both houses adhere to the use of the segmental arch lintels, the formal, two story I plan and brick construction indicate greater acculturative pressures from the dominant built environment. This same fenestration & unusually late date of construction are also found on a group of German built I houses in Mercer County, Ohio.⁵

Since most of the earliest German immigrants were Roman Catholics and Lutherans, the establishment of churches were early orders of business. St. Joseph Church (CP-62), founded by local Germans in the early 1850s, is Campbell County's oldest rural Catholic Church. The interior sanctuary is an exceptional product of local German artisans, and demonstrates the importance of the church within the German community. Many of its stained glass windows were donated and carry the names of local German families. St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery (CP-74), located on land owned by John Sauser, is significant as a place of interment for local German Protestants. It also contains a unique instance of German funerary folk art. St. John's Lutheran Church was established in 1860 and also served as a place of worship for German Lutherans living in southern Ohio.⁶

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Agriculture, and how it manifested itself in the built environment, is a major component of the Four Mile German settlement. With its immigrant German population and close proximity to the Cincinnati market, Campbell County developed an agricultural economy quite different from the remainder of the state. In 1850 Campbell County ranked as Kentucky's fourth largest producer of vegetable products and was the state's largest producer of wine. Building on the achievements of Cincinnati's Nicholas Longworth, the Ohio Valley had by mid-century emerged as the nation's premier wine producing region. In 1860, Kentucky was the third largest producer behind Ohio and California, and Campbell County accounted for two-fifths of the state's total output. Campbell and the three southwestern Ohio counties of Hamilton, Clermont, and Brown accounted for one-third of the nation's entire wine output in 1860.⁷

The wine producing region followed the exact lines of the Ohio Valley German settlements, and it is widely known that many of them, including the Four Mile Creek Germans, tended the grapes and processed wine. According to a government report issued in 1860:

For forty years succeeding the introduction of the Catawba grape, the large emigration of Germans into the Valley, many of them from the wine districts on the Rhine, furnished practiced and willing vine-dressers, who were glad to have the opportunity of trying their skill in this new country with the grape so promising.⁸

While only a few of the existing structures in Four Mile are believed to have been associated with the wine industry, it seems more likely that the original wine cellars were either in an adjacent area or have been lost to demolition. It is conceivable that the local Germans merely tended the vines while any processing was done at nearby river towns such as Cincinnati, Ripley, and Augusta.⁹ An important vestige of the wine industry can be found on the Andrew Ritter farm (CP-92, Photo # 49), where a limestone wine cellar was attached to the main dwelling.

As a result of an uncontrollable blight, the Ohio Valley wine industry was practically abandoned by 1880. The enterprising German farmers along Four Mile Creek subsequently raised a wide variety of root crops, vegetables, and orchard products, a good portion of which was sold in the Cincinnati market.¹⁰ Pork was reserved for home consumption as reflected in the wide distribution of smokehouses. In more recent years vinegar was processed on the farms and sold by the Sandfos Grocery (CP-63).

During the mid-twentieth century Campbell County assumed an increasingly metropolitan stature; by 1980 it had grown to become Kentucky's sixth largest county. Recently two interstate highways were completed through the county, and a third major artery, the Alexandria-Ashland (AA) Highway, is scheduled to begin construction in early 1983. With Route 27 now four-laned to Alexandria, it is clear the Four Mile Creek area is no longer immune to urban encroachment. Listing in the National Register will help give recognition to an area unique in all Kentucky.

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- Footnotes -

¹ Rich. Collins, History of Kentucky (By the Author, 1874), pp. 110-112.

² J.D.B.DeBow, Statistical View of the United States; Being a Compendium of the Seventh Census. (Washington: Beverley Tucker, 1854), pp. 236-247; U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Population, Vol. 1, pp. 183-185; Mary K. Jones, History of Campbell County, as Read at the Centennial Celebration of 4th July, 1876. (Newport, 1876), p.12.

³ Until the late nineteenth century the small settlement presently known as Camp Springs was called Indian Springs.

⁴ U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Population, pp. 507-508.

⁵ Ohio Historic Inventory forms MER 132; 633-638; 642-647.

⁶ Margaret Kopp Knable, Comp., Record's of St. John's Lutheran Church, Tugfork Road, Melbourne, Kentucky, 1981.

⁷ Seventh and Eighth Census of the United States, 1850, 1860; Only six miles from Four Mile Creek, along Ten Mile Creek in Clermont County, Ohio, exists a large stone house and winery. The 1860 and 1870 censuses listed a group of Germans living there and along the creek, all were described as "tending the vineyards." See National Register nomination, Roas-Ilhardt Farm and Winery.

⁸ "Vineyards and Wine Making in the U.S." Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Agriculture, 2:clx.

⁹ See National Register nomination. Wine Cellar, Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky.

¹⁰ Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Agriculture, vol. 3, pp. 279-280. In 1880 Campbell County ranked first in the value of orchard products sold or consumed.

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D. J. Lake and Company, 1883.

Higgins, William J., "Stone Finishing Marks" Bulletin for the Association for Preservation Technology. 11 (Fall 1979): 11-34.

Kentucky Historical Society. Microfilm Census and Tax Records, Campbell County, 1850-1880.

Knable, Margaret Kopp., Comp., Records of St. John's Lutheran Church, Tugfork Road, Melbourne, Kentucky. 1981.

_____. Private research and oral interviews, May 1979; October 1982.

Soil Survey of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties. United States Department of Agriculture, 1973.

United States. Department of Interior. Bureau of the Census. Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Census of the United States, 1850 - 1880.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name German Settlement, Four Mile Creek Area Thematic Resources
State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
1. Braun, John, House Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
2. Reitman House Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
3. Gubser-Schuchter Farm Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
4. Tiemeyer House Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
5. Heiert Farm Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
6. St. Joseph's Catholic Church and Cemetery Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda M. Clelland</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrews 5/16/83</u> accept Patrick Andrews 3/9/83
7. Barth, Peter, Farm Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
8. Uebel House Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
9. Leick House Entered in the National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____
10. Blenke House National Register	Keeper <u>3/9/83 Nelson Byers</u> Attest _____

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State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
21. Bishoff House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
22. Trutschell House (Roth House) Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
23. Kremer, Nicholas, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
24. Ritter, Andrew, Farm Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
25. Blau's Four Mile House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
26. Hilbert Farm Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 3/9/83</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrews 3/17/83</u>
27. Sauser Farm Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
28. Kort Grocery Entered in the National Register	for Keeper 3/9/83 <u>Delores Byen</u> Attest _____
29. Walter House Substantive Review DAE/OWNER OBJECTION	Determined Eligible Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 3/9/83</u> Attest <u>Eligible Patrick Andrews 3/17/83</u>
30.	Keeper _____ Attest _____

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State Kentucky

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Roth Farm

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

12. Baumann House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

13. Ort-Heeb Farm

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

14. Faha, John, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

15. St. John's Lutheran Cemetery

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

16. Kremer, Matthias, House

~~Entered in the~~ Substantive Review

Keeper

Judith McClelland 3/9/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 3/7/83

17. Trutschell House (DeMoss House)

Substantive Review

Keeper

Judith McClelland 3/9/83

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

Eligible Patrick Andrus 3/7/83

18. Reitman's St. Joseph House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

19. Camp Spring House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest

20. Kremer, Frederick, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

3/9/83 Delores Byers

Attest