NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1139

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

historic name Hills, Jonathan, House

other name/site number HD-E-4, Lasley House

2. Location

street & town 202 North Main Street NA not for publication

city or town Elizabethtown NA vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Hardin code 093 zip code 42701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title **Mark Dennen, SHPO** Date 11/2/09

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper for

Date of Action 12/23/2009

Jonathan Hills House
Name of Property

Hardin County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- x building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling: House

Current Function
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling: House

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter only categories from instructions)

Early Republic

Materials
(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation wood
walls wood
roof asphalt shingles
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Description

The Jonathan Hills House (HD-E-4) is located at 202 North Main Street, Elizabethtown, seat of Hardin County, Kentucky. It is a house built in 1824, occupying a small urban lot. This nomination proposes listing of the entire lot, which has no other features than the house. The primary aspect of the listing is the house's interior framework of mortise and tenon framing with brick nogging between the structural members.

Character and history of the lot

The dwelling is situated on a .097-acre level lot containing 2 large hardwood trees and a few small ornamental trees. There are walkways around the house and on the patio at the rear of the house made of historic bricks. The site contains no outbuildings and sits at the corner of Main and Poplar Streets. These streets contain a diverse mixture of housing, which includes several older homes in Federal (Adams) and Greek Revival styles. South across Poplar Street is the Brown-Pusey House (HD-E-3, National Register 1974).

Elizabethtown, Kentucky was established in 1797, and property boundaries conform to a plat by Major Benjamin Helm. The oldest recorded property deed for the nominated property was made in 1800, granting the property from the Trustees of Elizabethtown to Christopher Bush (Deed Book A, page 359). Bush died in 1813 (Winstead, p. A9), and his heirs sold the half-acre property, then known as lot number 28 on the west side of the Haycraft Line, to Dr. Richard Taylor in 1818 (McClure: 294). Dr. Taylor was one of the first physicians in Elizabethtown; Taylor moved to Green County in just a few years. Jonathan Hills, born in North Carolina and migrating to Kentucky from Virginia, purchased the property in 1824 from Dr. Richard Taylor (Deed Book J, page 353) for $500. It passed to Hills' widow, Lucy Lincoln Hills, upon his death in 1854, and to her daughter Lucy Jane Hills Lasley in 1878 when her mother died. Lucy Jane Hills Lasley's daughter Mary, born in 1877, came to own and occupy the house until her death in 1971. Local people have carried the knowledge that three generations of one family owned the property for nearly 150 years (Winstead, A-9; McClure, 294). The property was reduced from its half-acre size in 1911 when part of it was sold (Deed Book 53, page 544). The property was purchased in 1976 by Mrs. Louis Faurest, who spent a year in rehabilitating the property and placing antique furniture in it. Mrs. Faurest is the owner who revealed some of the house's framework by removing parts of two clapboards on the house's west side (Winstead, A-9).

The Jonathan Hills House is the second oldest structure in Elizabethtown which currently still stands in its original location. The house was built about 1824, though it is thought to have been modified from a preexisting structure built in 1815 by Christopher Bush. Many of Elizabethtown's other very old houses are of brick and more familiar Federal-era styling. The oldest known structure still standing in its original location in Elizabethtown is the brick Benjamin Helm House (HD-E-20, National Register 1988), built in 1816, and located on what later became Helm Street. Hills began construction the Brown-Pusey House, mentioned above, the year after he completed the nominated property. Two other houses were also begun in 1825: The John B. Helm House (HD-E-18, NR 1988), a one-story Adamesque design in brick, and the very similar McKinney-Helm House (HD-E-11, NR 1988) though changed by addition of a gable around 1900. The Hills House is a conspicuous instance of a wood frame house among Elizabethtown's earliest houses. Its heavy timber framing system has allowed it to survive better than other early local houses built out of wood, which were probably, for the most part, of horizontal log construction.

The House's exterior

The Jonathan Hills House is a dwelling with two stories of living space, a root cellar below, and attic. It contains approximately 2600 square feet with a 26' x 50' footprint. The house faces roughly southeast, toward North Main Street. For simplicity, the front of the house will be referred to as the east side. The historic portion of the house has a hipped roof with a chimney on the north wall. On the rear of the house is a shed-roofed 11' x 50' one-story addition of unknown construction date, with three rooms: Kitchen, Bath, and Office. These rooms have a very shallow attic, as well as a crawl space that connects with the root cellar. A small storage shed is appended onto the very rear of this addition, near the midpoint of the west side. The heavy timber foundation of the house is only visible from the inside, within the root cellar.

The front entrance occurs within a full-width one-story porch in the open space lying below two second-floor bedrooms that overhang the first floor façade by 7 feet. The steps which approach the front door are very wide and long. The wooden front door has 4 recessed panels that form a cross. The front door has a modest wood surround and a simple projecting cornice. A screen door is on the very exterior of the entryway.

The house's exterior has a diverse range of surface materials. On the front is wood clapboard on the first floor and vinyl siding on the second. Vinyl covers the entire south side. That vinyl was added in late winter of 2009, after an ice storm did heavy damage to the historic clapboards. The removal of the clapboards provided the greatest opportunity to observe and learn about the timber frame system below. On the north side, the second floor retains its historic wood siding, but the first floor has a composition board siding whose width is the same as the historic siding. The west side is the rear, which has vinyl siding on the upper level and the addition, which is covered in composition siding.

The fenestration of the house also displays a mixture of historic and non-historic treatments. The front entry has two banks of triple windows, one on each side of the door, on its lower level and three windows on the upper level, including a small window which was used to light the chamber pot/wash bowl area of the master bedroom. The rear of the house has two windows on the addition and four windows on the historic house's upper level. The front and back sides have double-hung windows, for the most part employing a 6-over-6 configuration. Among the windows of the front and back, it appears only the banks of triple windows on the first floor front are historic; those windows have a 6-over-1 light composition. The two sides, north and south, display greater variety of light arrangements, and conform less than the front and back to historic window styles. On the south side's first floor are a pair of sliding vinyl-clad windows which slide horizontally; these replaced two historic windows, each of which was a casement window comprised of paired 2-over-2-light sashes. On the second floor is single version of one of those windows, a historic 2-over-2-light casement window, as well as a vinyl-clad 1-over-1 replacement window nearer to the front. A single window lights the north side, a double-hung 1-over-1 replacement window on the second floor.

The house's interior

The Jonathan Hills House was originally built in a hall-parlor plan. The larger room is on the right side, used as a living room, and contains a fireplace and stairway. On the left is the dining room, with a wall partitioning it from a rearward room used as a warming kitchen. Because the front porch reduced the historic house's first floor dimensions, the interior of the historic house's first floor measures 18' front-to-back and 50' side-to-side.

The living room's three-level mahogany fireplace commands attention. It has a cast iron cover, an original lead-lined mirror above the first shelf, and 4 elegantly carved columns supporting the lower and middle sections of the mantle. Next to the stairs is a built-in telephone table, built when tabletop phones were first installed in the house. Next to the living room's door, the original cast iron heat grating remains in the floor. Crown molding tops the living room and dining room walls. An archway, beside the living room's staircase, separates the two rooms. A modillion circles the attachment of the dining room chandelier to the ceiling.

The flooring in the living room, dining room, and upstairs bedrooms are dark oak hardwood. The walls are plaster throughout the house, with two exceptions. The upstairs bathroom and breakfast nook, which was originally the small warming kitchen, show bead-board and hardwood.

The breakfast nook leads from the dining room to the kitchen, which was added in more modern times. Prior to that, meals were prepared in a kitchen separate from the house and brought into the warming kitchen before being served. That detached kitchen no longer exists. The breakfast nook still has the original icebox, coal chute, chimney for the warming stove, and built-in ironing board. A small office and full bathroom also were added to the rear of the living room decades after the original construction.

A continuous stairway connects all four levels. A stairway going from the first floor to the clay-floored root cellar is marked by a plank door; a nearby door indicates the location of the house's original indoor water closet, now used as a pantry. The living room contains a narrow staircase parallel to the basement stairs, which ascends to the second floor, stopping at a small landing halfway to the top. The stairway continues from the second floor to the attic.

At the top of the stairs on the second floor, the first door to the left is a small bedroom, likely used as a dressing room in the past. The next door to the left is a large bedroom which extends over one side of the front porch. The next door, straight ahead from the stairs, is the very spacious master bedroom, which extends over the other side of the front porch. This bedroom has an enclosed area with a small window, used for a chamber pot prior to the installation of the water closet. Both bedrooms have built-in closets. In the foyer next to master bedroom and at the rear of the house, is a built-in linen closet which abuts the upstairs bathroom, installed in the late 1800s. This bathroom has its original lion's claw bathtub and a small built-in linen closet. The toilet and sink were added later. The doors to the 3 bedrooms and upstairs bathroom are the original hardwood doors. The knobs appear original and use skeleton keys. Each upstairs door has a transom for ventilation, though not with glass, but with lattice was said to have been added in the early 1900s. In the middle bedroom is an original crystal chandelier from the early 1900s, added when the family installed the home's first electrical power.

The House's framing system

The internal construction is mortise and tenon framing with brick nogging between the posts. No other house in Elizabethtown is known to have been built using this method of construction. An owner in 1976 removed a small area of siding—two lap boards that extend less than 10 feet in length—revealing some of the house's framework and brick nogging. She finished this exposed area of the framing as one would a picture, where it could tell onlookers about the house's framing system. It appears from photographs taken during the vinyl siding project in 2009 that the majority of the brick noggin is intact today.

Many of the exterior walls are 18 inches thick, in keeping with the massive nature of timber framing. This wall thickness is most evident in the house's original back wall, which now houses an entrance to the office from the living room, and another entrance to the present kitchen from the breakfast nook.

The co-authors have attempted to observe the framing system in the root cellar and in the attic. The attic provides no evidence of the early-19th century identity of the house. For instance, the upright posts do not extend into the attic. The four sides of the hipped roof begin at the second-floor ceiling level. The rafters of the roof are circle-sawn dimensional studs placed on 24" centers, typical of late-19th- or early-20th-century construction in Kentucky. That time period also coincides with the other major changes to the house's interior, such as installation of plumbing, electricity, and phone. This leads to a question of the historic house's profile. Historically, the house may have not had a hipped roof, as none of the roofing material conforms to the 1824 construction date. As the interior utilities and amenities of the house had expanded by the early-20th century, it's conceivable that the house's profile was also enlarged at the same time.

Much more of the framing is visible in the root cellar. The root cellar still has its original door and upon entering, many of the immense log sills and joists which support the house are visible. The current owner has been told that these timbers are from the site's original dwelling, built for Dr. Taylor, possibly as early as 1815, then reused after Taylor's residence was dismantled and the current dwelling was constructed in 1824. The root cellar—not a traditional basement—occupies approximately 1/3 of the historic footprint of the house, at the center, and has about 4.5 feet of height from floor to joists. However, most of the space below the main floor, especially the space closer to the foundation, is more accurately termed a crawl space, with only 12"-18" of clearance.

The joists run from front to back, extending the entire 26 feet. Those closest to the north and south wall's foundation are difficult to observe due to the narrow crawl space they run above. The joists are roughly hewn, and have no great consistency in size or rhythm of spacing. The dimensions of accessible joists were measured. Their widths ranged from 6" to 10" and heights ranged from 6" to 8". The intervals between the joists were measured from center to center of the joists. The smallest gap between joists was 19", and the largest was 35", though gaps of 57" and 61" occurred, suggesting that two joists might have been removed. In all, 9 full joists were visible, with another half-joist present, one which had been cut after the original construction. Considering these gaps, it's possible that the house had 12 joists originally. The joists that were removed, either entirely or in part, were taken out to make room for later features added to the cellar, such as the heating system. The great structural strength delivered by this system of floor support withstood such removals without compromising the soundness of the overall flooring system, and suggests the possibility of a similar over-engineering applied to the vertical support, i.e., in the house's upright timber framing system.

A few photographs of the timber framework were made by the contractor who removed the clapboards to install the vinyl siding. These images do not conform to the National Register's current photo specifications, but are included as supplemental imagery on the photo disc. The siding work occurred in early 2009. The contractor undertook that project before the owner fully developed an interest in the nomination, so no measurement of the timbers' size and spacing were made. Estimates of the actual configuration of the house's historic structural system have been derived from the photography and by discussion with the workers.

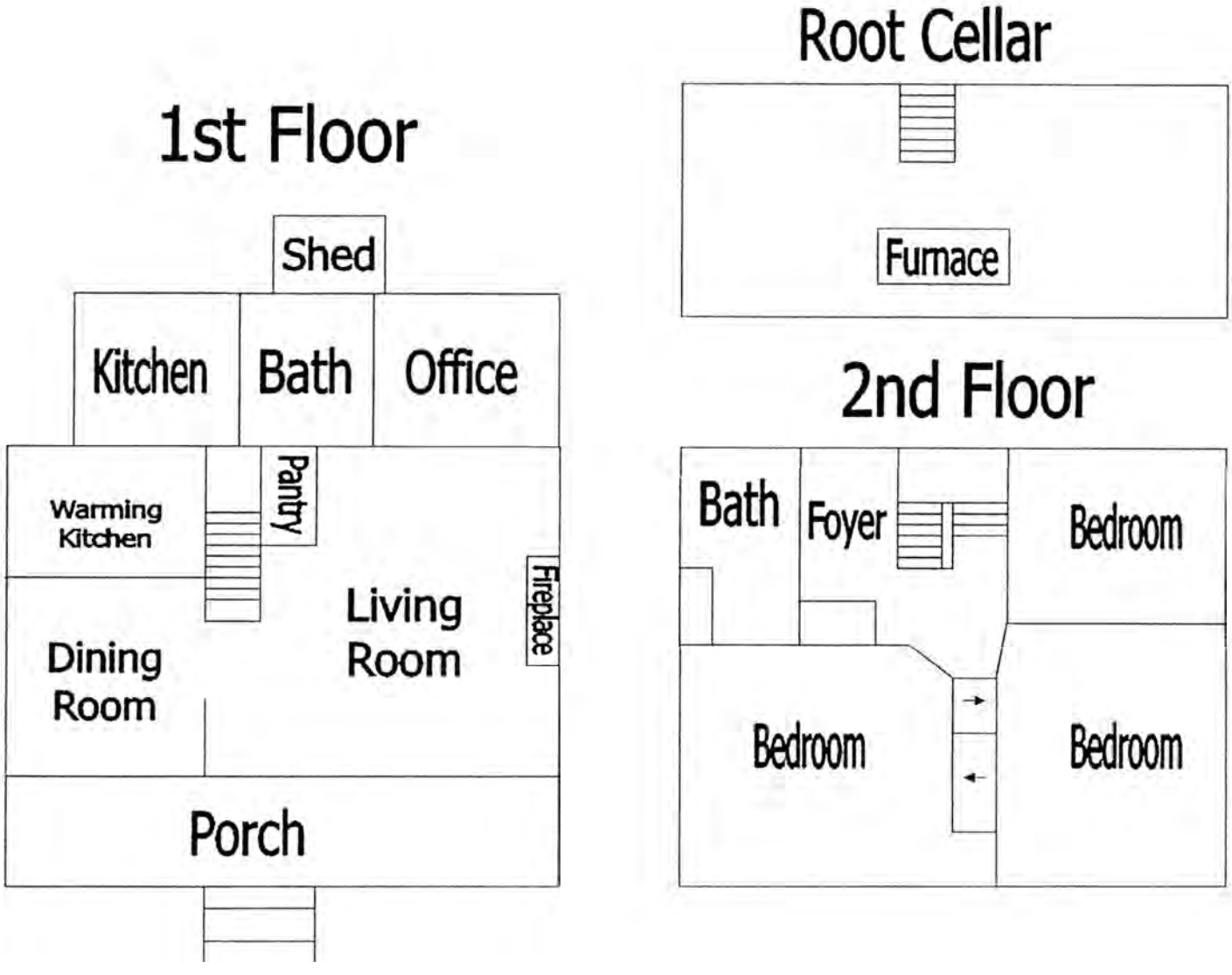
The photographic evidence confirms the timber framing system, yet presents another question: how far back did the original house extend from its front? The heavy timbers visible from the building's outside were revealed through the removal of 4 laps of clapboards on the house's south side, at about eye level. At least five heavy timber uprights can be seen between the front (east side) and a window lighting the room on the plan called the warming kitchen. Beyond that last heavy timber post, starting below the warming kitchen window and progressing toward what has been understood as the house's historic back (west side), rise a series of four 2" studs. The photographic evidence from these south side views lead to the question of whether the house was perhaps only 1 room deep historically, and expanded southward later, yet such a view disagrees with the length of the timbers in the cellar.

Further complicating this question is the interstitial material between posts and studs. On that south side, there are 10 spaces between posts and studs from front to back. In the 3 spaces closest to the front, the material clearly is a reddish brick, then there are 3 spaces void of interstitial material. Between the 4 remaining spaces, between what appear to be 2" studs, is a grayish material, which appear in the shape of bricks or blocks, but certainly differs from the interstitial material closer to the front.

The discussion in the Statement of Significance draws upon an extensive survey effort for timber frame construction in Mercer County, Kentucky (Gregory 1992), whose findings may help identify what is here. Gregory found many instances of timber frame houses whose back sides had been built onto with stud construction. With what was observed on the Jonathan Hills House's exterior, that possibility must not be rejected. The conclusion of the Statement of Significance for this property suggests that many issues will remain clouded about this type of structural system until more research takes place. This description has attempted to provide as full a record of this house to build that greater understanding of the context.

Additional Facts:
The Jonathan Hills House should not be confused with The Hills House, a hotel and boarding house located next door during the mid- to late-1800s and now known as the Brown-Pusey House. The nominated property was said to have been visited by many prominent figures of the time, including George Helm, the 24th Governor of Kentucky, General George A. Custer, Jenny Lind, P. T. Barnum, Carrie Nation, and Abraham Lincoln and some of his family, prior to his presidency.

The house was highly regarded by local folk for employing modern conveniences, though all of these amenities are understated by today's standards. However, even as remodeling has taken place in the house throughout its almost 200 year history, each alteration reflects a mark in history. As time progressed, the Hills family added wood burning stoves, a built-in ice box, a built-in ironing board, a coal chute, a built-in telephone table, a built-in rotating door bell, plaster walls, and built-in closets and pantries. Many of the added luxuries, as well as the original area provided for a chamber pot in the master bedroom, are intact. And though a restroom was eventually added on the second floor, with an original lion's-claw bathtub, the house's first water closet, a first-floor room of 2½' x 4', was one of the first in Elizabethtown. The second floor rooms still display their original doors, as well.


Root Cellar
Furnace
1st Floor
Shed
Kitchen
Bath
Office
Pantry
Warming Kitchen
Fireplace
Living Room
Dining Room
Porch
2nd Floor
Bath
Foyer
Bedroom
Bedroom
Bedroom

Not to Scale

Jonathan Hills House
Name of Property

Hardin County, KY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1824

Significant Dates
1824

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)
Unkown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other Name of repository:

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Statement of Significance

The Jonathan Hills House (HD-E-4) meets the first term of National Register Criterion C, it "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction," in this case, timber framing. Its significance is evaluated within the context "Timber Frame Construction in Kentucky, 1790-1850," and found significant on the local level, Hardin County, Kentucky. Timber framing has not been widely documented within Kentucky, though the weatherboards that often cover it obscure our efforts to track its historic rate of occurrence. By the time that Kentucky's settlement begins in the 1770s, timber framing is well known throughout Europe and in the states from which the Commonwealth's settlers emigrated. While a known wall support system from Kentucky's earliest days, it required a higher level of skill to employ than log wall construction needed. It has been thought of as a transitional structural system for houses, providing a lighter support for walls than log wall construction did, at least until stud wall construction, and particularly until balloon framing becomes popularized in the 1850s. Some of the Hills House's importance comes from its ability to validate these views, and provide at least one instance of the building technique in Hardin County. The house is well known locally for its structural system, as the owner in the 1970s removed a small part of the wood siding to reveal the house's timber frame and brick nogging for the public.

Historic Context: **Timber Frame Construction in Kentucky, 1790-1850**

Four basic materials and structural systems account for the majority of antebellum housing in Kentucky: log, stone, brick, and timber frame. The first three were readily evident on many of the houses where employed; the house's structural system and exterior materials were one in the same. By contrast, timber framing on houses was less evident, because owners most often covered it with clapboards rather than left it exposed. Because an antebellum Kentucky house with clapboard siding might have log walls, a timber framework, an early balloon frame, or even a box frame underneath, survey fieldworkers tend to refer to these different wood-based structural systems generically, citing early Kentucky houses as "wood frame." More intensive investigative techniques, such as removing materials to reveal the frame and inspection of attic spaces, would be needed to enable surveyors to give greater definition to this way of building.

The Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) survey database illustrates this problem. At this writing, the database contains a population of 83,589 entries (see table following page). A search for properties coded as having the structural fabric Heavy Timber Frame yields only 155 entries (0.18%), and another 17 entries with the code corresponding to Timber Frame with Nogging or Other Infill, which the Jonathan Hills House has. The database has a wealth of candidates which undoubtedly have timber framing, but field recorders have not chosen to indicate what they cannot see of this structural system. A heavy timber frame could be hidden within entries coded as Frame Construction, Type Unknown (30,484 entries: 36.4%), the 22,216 entries (26.5%) for which no structural system is indicated on the survey form, or the 125 entries (0.15%) of entries given as Undetermined. Curiously, survey forms indicate a much greater willingness to guess at other forms of support, such as the 3542 entries (4.2%) which select Balloon Framing as a structural fabric, which has no more visibility than timber frame does.

Factor searched in entire SPHO database	Number of entries	Percentage
Total population	83,589	100
sites coded as "Unknown" structural system	30,484	36.4
sites without code for structural system	22,216	26.5
Sites coded as "Balloon Frame" structure system	3,542	4.2
Sites coded as "Undetermined" structural system	125	.15
Sites coded as "Heavy Timber Frame"	155	.18
Sites coded as "Heavy Timber Frame with Nogging"	17	.02

The SHPO database contains a fair-sized population of properties built before 1850, (7,283 or 8.7% of the entire database) which coincides with the time that we'd expect the highest incidence of timber framing. Also, the database contains a relatively large number of pre-1850 properties that could have heavy timber frames, 2168 (29.7% of the pre-1850 population) coded as having one of these exterior siding treatments: Weatherboard, Shiplap, Horizontal Board, and Beaded Clapboard. Add to that another 208 properties (2.8% of the pre-1850 population) built pre-1850 that currently have Aluminum or Vinyl Siding, and we find nearly one-third of the database's antebellum population being good candidates for having a timber frame structural system. Despite this, field surveyors have been reluctant to indicate this factor which they can not as easily observe as the other aspects of a property which they can observe. Thus, our most beneficial use of the database comes from its ability to pinpoint a large number of locations where timber frame houses are likely to be found, provided, of course, the house has not disappeared. Until much more investigation of those locations occurs and findings make their way into the SHPO's database, that information source cannot give us strong data from which to understand the nuances of this type of construction, beyond some rudimentary information on geographical distribution.

SPHO database, pre-1850 properties	Number of entries	Percentage
Total population	7,283	100
A: sites coded with one form of wood exterior siding	2,168	29.7
B: sites coded with vinyl or aluminum exterior siding	208	2.8
Total of A + B (sites likely to have timber frame)	**2,376**	**32.6**

A few scholarly works have attempted to treat this hidden structural system as it occurs in Kentucky properties. Riesenweber (1992) defines timber framing and suggests the frequency of its use in antebellum Kentucky:

> Kentucky's frame architecture before 1860 employed posts and beams nearly the same size as logs. This type of structure is called timber frame because of the large size of the framing elements the timbers were joined by means of tongues shaped at the ends of the vertical posts that fit into pockets cut into horizontal beams. Before the Civil War, Kentuckians preferred log over timber frame for wooden houses because log was a simpler system of construction for which most had the necessary skills and tools. They used frame more often for large buildings such as mills and barns (p. 253).

A recent (2009) study of two outer Bluegrass counties provided some more documentation about this topic. "A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky" found 10 timber frame buildings with mortise and tenon joinery among the 954 frame houses investigated. In the report, Macintire reinforces Riesenweber's point, that timber framing required an immense amount of human labor and skill. Both authors characterize timber framing as a system that builders might have been all too happy to abandon. In the Marion and Washington County report, Macintire offers this view of timber framing:

> This early period in Kentucky history corresponds with the beginning of a revolution in the technique of framing buildings. At the opening of the nineteenth century, frames were still predominantly hand sawn or hewn, nails were mostly hand wrought and used sparingly, and timbers were joined by mortise and tenon. Eighteenth century houses were built with techniques which involved the use of hand labor at nearly every step of the process. Cutting and shaping timbers, digging builder's trenches, molding and firing bricks, fashioning hand wrought nails, erecting frames, applying plaster – nearly every piece of a building was fashioned by hand in some way. This began to change around 1800 with the spread of manufactured cut nails and the increased establishment of sawmills. Over the course of the nineteenth century, the manufacturing and distribution of construction materials changed radically. Factories and sawmills began to produce bricks, timber, doors, windows, roofing, drywall, and siding. It was shipped by train and later trucked by various distributors to contractors and finally shipped to the building site. By the late nineteenth- and increasingly in the early twentieth century, house kits and, later, whole houses or parts of houses began to be built in factories and shipped to the building site (pp. 27-28).

If the survey team in Marion and Washington County attempted to use the information about the 10 timber frame buildings to find out more about this construction approach, the report does not include those views. These two works present timber frame construction in Kentucky only generally, so that we must guess about factors that lead to significance evaluations, such as its frequency of use, when it fell into disuse, how it might have evolved during its employment, its geographical distribution, etc.

One study, Howard Gregory's, "Historical Timber-Frame Construction in Harrodsburg-Mercer County, Kentucky" (1992), attempts to confront many of these issues. Gregory found this construction method among 61 buildings built from the 1790s—1850s, documenting 27 of them intensively. He contrasted the frame work built by ethnic German speakers—the so-called "Low Dutch Settlers"—with the framework of English-speaking settlers. How directly applicable are his findings in understanding timber frame construction in Elizabethtown, and evaluating the significance of a building with a timber frame structure? His is the most thorough look at any builders in Kentucky using heavy timber as a framing system. Yet, Mercer County is separated from Elizabethtown and Hardin County by two counties, Nelson and Washington. Further, Hardin County lies within the Pennyrile Cultural Landscape and Mercer is within the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape; the cultural landscape concept supposes that cross-landscape comparisons should be made cautiously. His findings are offered here with some detail, not because they are definitive for analyzing an Elizabethtown house, but they provide a basis for building a similar understanding in Hardin County and the Pennyrile at large.

Gregory identifies three key factors for any investigation of timber framing: the dimension of framing members, the configuration by which those members are arranged into the frame, and the method of assembly and joinery. Framing timbers in Mercer County ranged in size from 4" x 6" to as large as 10" x 12". The main members of early frames were assembled with mortise and tenon joints, not with nails, though smaller members such as rafters, joists, and non-weight-bearing studs could be nailed to the basic frame.

These factors were common to both ethnic groups; each group, however, during the settlement period (1790-1820) had distinctive ways of setting up their house frames (p. 2-3). The Anglo group erected a box in 3-dimensions, where the German-speakers built with a series of 2-dimensional bents. Such are commonly seen in Kentucky barn construction. By the 1830s, Gregory sees the differences in framing systems between the ethnic groups disappearing, and a shift toward something close to balloon framing, with mainly the corner posts retaining the mortise and tenon joinery while the load-bearing studs between corner posts being attached to ceiling plates and ground-level sills with nails (p. 10-11).

Some of the characteristics of timber frame construction that Gregory found among English speaking builders:

- The earliest settlers of British origin in the American colonies used wattle and daub in the spaces between uprights on their houses. By the time that settlers came to Mercer County, they chose brick nogging as the preferred material (p. 30-31).
- All settlement-period houses with hall-parlor plans were more than a story-and-a-half in height (p. 44).
- Original clapboards on houses built from 1790-1820 were either removed or covered. Those boards were usually 8" in width, visible today within an attic or exposed under a later addition (p. 46).
- The earliest houses built by this group had stud walls made up of larger vertical timbers, with variable spacing, that could be as much as 38" between posts. Houses built in the transitional period (1820-1840) began using smaller-sized vertical timbers, as small as 3" x 5", and with more regular spacing, usually 24" on center (p. 46). This shows a movement to balloon framing.
- Transitional period houses (1820-1840) showed a greater use of sawn members. In the settlement period, only a few pieces, such as rafters, collar beams, and some ceiling joists, were of sawn wood. After the 1820s, Gregory found additional framing members of sawn wood: studs, floor joists, and braces. Before the 1840s, principal posts, girders, sills and plates remained hewn.

The German speaking timber frame builders in Mercer County were part of a movement of people who had migrated from southeast Holland to Long Island, and to central New Jersey. When they came to Kentucky, building in timber frame was a natural way to maintain their familiar cultural practices. Their special way of building provided one expression of their traditional ways. Construction differences between this group and the Anglo group in Mercer County are mentioned above, and will not be detailed here because they are not germane to the subject property, the Hills House. Gregory's study of the houses of these migrants and their offspring, however, showed a people who became absorbed into the general culture, eventually becoming English speakers themselves. Of the many things they retained that promoted a sense of their earlier culture, their distinct way of building was not one (68-69).

At any time, a builder has an array of construction methods to offer to clients or for his own house. Yet, settlers to the American colonies, and later to Kentucky, could only build with the financial and conceptual resources they possessed. The quality of some constructions was excellent; on others, just passable. Gregory and other students of timber frame construction found housing that was not built with the intent, or perhaps with the know-how, to last many generations (p. 59-60). These findings contradict sentimental notions that products made by craftsmen are always of high quality. Thus, we must regard the timber frame houses that survive today as a small group, the well-constructed among a larger population with varying quality levels. We cannot regard this small group of survivors as indicative of the norms of construction quality for houses with timber frame support systems. As with log construction, some timber frame houses were executed better than others.

Timber framing went from a viable system of construction in Mercer County to an obsolete form of building in a 70-year span. In the absence of rigid standards for construction approaches or craftsmanship quality, builders exercised a freedom to experiment with methods that might fall outside their building traditions. Gregory cites *convenience* as one impulse that led builders to select novel approaches, especially the convenience of nails, over the challenges inherent in wood joinery. Thus, one young man in, say 1815, might have apprenticed under a master builder, beginning his house-building career sculpting timbers to connect with each other, yet by the end of his career was erecting houses entirely with two-by-fours in stud wall construction. In the beginning, his hammer primarily drove chisels and trunnels (wooden pegs, or literally "tree nails"); later, his hammer primarily drove nails.

We frequently use terms such as "craftsmanship" and "vernacular" to connote quality, durability, and forces aimed at maintaining a status quo. In addition to the cultural forces that maintain stasis, Mercer County's community of builders also appears to have embraced strong forces that fostered cultural change. They experimented; they went outside traditional techniques. Craftsmanship not only maintains culturally significant forms, it also can lead to and support innovation.

Gregory cites 3 factors that conspired to encourage abandonment of older timber frame techniques in the early-19th century: the industrial revolution, prosperity, and the popularization of Greek Revival architectural style. The rise of sawmills for processing of timber allowed easier production and standard-sizing of building components; eventually this became balloon framing, consequently dooming the labor-intensive timber frame. At the same time that builders could begin taking advantage of sawn lumber, many farmers in central Kentucky began reaping financial rewards, and quickly embraced the new Greek Revival style as a vehicle for announcing their status. New building materials, new styles and tastes, new money—how could things possibly stay the same? Gregory says it this way:

> The upper middling agriculturist found himself in such a favorable conjunction that for the first time in the history of the county he was able to fully participate in the cultural mainstream of the new nation. In the more fertile zones of the county, this translated into the burgeoning of a type of farm residence whose architectural form was a relative newcomer to the area. Its chief characteristics were the center passage, two-story, single pile of three, or more often, five bays. Of the 24 timber-frame houses surveyed from the transitional period [ca. 1820-1840] and late period [ca. 1840-1860], 17 fit this description. All were of the Anglo-box type frame (p. 75-76).

From the limited investigations of the subject, timber framing appears to be an artifact of Kentucky's settlement era and its first era of agricultural prosperity. Mercer County's Low Dutch Colony, a group consciously trying to maintain their culture by continuing many of their customary practices, let go of their particular grasp of timber framing by the 1840s, and all builders in the county appear to have abandoned timber framing entirely by 1860. That method of construction was supplanted by new technologies, once rising incomes and changing tastes laid a foundation to employ those new construction technologies. After 1865, Kentuckians sought new ways to structure the economics of labor and farming; they also found new ways to erect their houses.

Evaluation of the Jonathan Hills House within Timber Frame Construction in Kentucky, 1790-1850

With so little known and written about this topic in Kentucky, one is tempted to say any house found with heavy timber framing receives the status of significant building. It is ironic that this method of building was so widespread through the Commonwealth, yet we know little about it beyond generalities. Each timber frame building we encounter has something to contribute to our developing understanding of that construction method. Further, each timber frame building provides a datum which can help us understand that county's and that cultural landscape's early social systems. Expressing significance in terms of research potential is to use the language of Criterion D. However, this form's co-author reached a similar conclusion with a property in Knott County, Kentucky, the Young Department Store and Hotel (1991), which the National Register rejected. The National Register does not yet consider intact buildings as viable properties for listing under Criterion D. So, how can we say the Hills House meets the first term of Criterion C, that the house, "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction," without overstating our understanding of the subject?

First, it fits the definition of Criterion C's first term due to the presence of the framing members found beneath its siding. This fact was literally uncovered by the owner in 1976, when she removed a portion of the house's siding and left that portion exposed, making public the house's structural system. A claim that this is the only extant timber framed house in the county is premature; at present, we must admit this is the only *known* timber framed house. As more investigation of the phenomena is undertaken in Hardin County, our knowledge of the topic will expand. What we think is important about the Hills House probably will only deepen as our understanding expands. Until then, it currently has an important role in demonstrating that the construction method existed locally, and so, in encouraging further investigations.

Second, the house's interior spaces reinforce our understanding of timber frame construction, and so contribute to our understanding and appreciation of that framing system. The Jonathan Hills House has a hall-parlor plan. The hall-parlor plan was one of the earliest ways on the Kentucky frontier to incorporate two rooms under a single roof. With the house's construction believed to have been completed by 1824, the house offers a useful date point in the evolution of house building technology in Hardin County. People in Kentucky's cities and more cosmopolitan rural spaces in the 1820s explored the use of Greek Revival styling on their houses. Two features, the central hall plan and the very formal and symmetrical exterior façade arrangement, signaled this new architectural turn. The Hills House did not gesture to the fashionable Greek Revival. Instead, it called attention to its heavy timber framing system as the house's accomplishment. The dominant feature of its front façade is the great amount of second-floor space which overhangs the front porch, demonstrating the strength of its framing system. In both plan and structural system, the Hills House significantly helps us understand persistence of settlement-era building patterns in Elizabethtown, even when later-antebellum house dynamics were beginning to press upon the local consciousness.

Third, the house would seem to be a high-quality instance of timber frame construction locally, not only by virtue of its physical framework, but also due to its age of nearly 200 years, as well as through the facts of its early ownership. It matches our general understanding of higher quality timber frame construction. The house was erected by 1824, either for Doctor Richard Taylor or for Hills. We can deduce that Hills was a man of social standing, as he entertained people of elite status in the home during his 30-year residency. Gregory's findings in Mercer County acknowledge a range of quality in timber frame construction, pointing to a relationship between the owner's financial status and the quality of the building which that owner could afford to have built. Two separate facts—the long life of the Jonathan Hills house which indicates high quality construction, and Hills' relatively high social status—together help reinforce the connection this nomination hypothesizes between higher economic-social standing and higher quality timber frame construction. It is a traditional response within users of the National Register to ascribe significance to higher quality constructions and to houses associated with high-status individuals.

Whichever properties in the future we select as significant instances of timber frame construction throughout either a locality or Kentucky, those nominations should consciously address a number of issues. The set of critical issues to examine and discuss in each nomination will shift as our understanding of timber frame construction evolves. It should be a goal that the nomination form's justification for nominating each new timber frame houses will somehow show how this new instance pushes forward our knowledge of the subject, so that the archaeologist's notion of data redundancy does not apply to the property.

Some of those issues that a nomination form should confront can be categorized as "identifying." Identifying questions will address the *facts* of the particular timber frame house. Those facts might relate to the particular house's construction or may yield general information about the practice of timber framing locally. Many of the issues of identification can be placed in the nomination form's Description narrative.

An additional group of questions should also be considered, which we might term "signifying." That is, what does the use of timber frame in the particular house tell us beyond the property and the construction method itself? These considerations seek to recognize timber frame construction as a *means* of understanding important dynamics in social history, ideas which are confined to the arena of fact. More powerful Statements of Significance tend to result from addressing the ways that a property's facts and qualities signify those larger—yet theoretical—social realities which we think are important understandings of the past.

Any author investigating a property, and writing a nomination from his/her investigation, will make the most compelling case for eligibility by addressing both identifying and signifying issues. Such an approach for eligibility ultimately delivers a stronger case for that property's preservation, at least stronger than would the nomination which considers only questions of fact about that property.

Following this thinking, some questions are offered to help direct that evolving understanding. Given that this nomination of the Jonathan Hills house comes early in our consideration of how to nominate a house with a timber frame structure, it seems responsible to provide some of the questions which pushed this project forward. As more sites are studied, finding from those investigations synthesized, and our understandings expand, additional questions should be added to those below.

Identifying questions:

- What sizes are the principal members (sill, post, plate, joists) in the house being documented?
- What sizes are intermediate studs and the distance intervals between them?
- In what way does the frame "work," meaning how does the frame provide its support?
- What methods of joinery are employed in the subject building? Where does mortise and tenon joinery occur? Where are nails used? Do the nails help date this particular building?
- What is the most credible documentary information about the subject house's construction date?
- Who does the documentary record suggest were the house's original owners?
- Is there anything in either the written record or on the framework itself that indicates the builder's identity?
- When did the first timber frame house appear in the county with the house under investigation?
- When did the last timber frame house appear in that county?
- What variation is seen in the county among its timber framed buildings?

Signifying questions

- Within the county under consideration, what is the proportion of frame buildings to log buildings from 1800-1824? From 1825-1849?
- What is the occupation and ethnic group of the likely original owner of the investigated timber framed building? Can we determine whether the use of timber framing in any place resulted more from owner desire or from builder competencies?
- Is there a distribution pattern, such as a concentration in a part of the county, which indicates some affinity for timber frame houses? What might such a concentration mean in this county?
- When do documents say that this county's first commercial sawmill began operation? If there is a correlation between the rise of local timber milling and the frequency of timber frame construction, can we use that correlation to suggest the speed with which local people would generally adopt new technologies and industrial processes?
- Do census records for this county any year from 1800-1850 indicate any people primarily employed as builders or carpenters? How many? Which names? Does the written record identifying the number of builders help us predict how prevalent well-constructed timber frame houses will occur locally?
- If enough timber frame houses in a county exist to set up a timeline for the structural system's demise, does the time in which it is abandoned coincide with any other major social shift in that county?
- Is timber frame construction that survives in the county employed on housing that would be classified more often to be low style (often termed "vernacular") or high style? Was timber frame construction a conservative choice among several possibilities?
- In the county where the investigated house is located, do any of the high style houses, particularly Greek Revival houses from 1825-1850, employ timber framing or appear to avoid timber framing?
- Does the nominated house's timber frame reinforce the cultural landscape concept? That is, can we see the particular house's structural system sharing similarities with timber framed houses in its cultural landscape region and differences from timber framed houses in the other regions?

Evaluation of the Jonathan Hills House's integrity

A house that is significant in the named historic context, "Timber Frame Construction in Kentucky, 1790-1850," will meet Criterion C if it possesses the following integrity factors: design, materials, and feeling. Properties that possess these three basic integrity factors will probably possess additional factors, but the essence of the claim for architectural significance depends upon the property's ability to meet the definition for these three factors.

A house in Hardin County Kentucky will be said to have **integrity of design** in timber frame construction if it can be demonstrated to have retained its historic timber frame. There are several points within and around a dwelling to verify the existence of that frame. Those interior places are in basements, attics, and the walls in living spaces where a covering, such as plaster and lath, has been removed. The exterior places include underneath the siding and in some spots where a later addition meets the historic building. At this early stage of the topic's study, the amount of information-gathering needed to reach this integrity threshold will be only enough to verify the existence of the timber frame work. As more candidates are brought to the awareness of scholars of this topic, then greater amounts of the framework's design will need to be obtained, because with the investigation of additional dwellings with this framing system, comparative analysis of the different houses' framing systems begins. Research designs for those later comparative studies will help define minimal level of data information required for those analyses; the specifications of those research designs will also serve to define design integrity. The Jonathan Hills House has demonstrated conclusively that it retains its timber frame, and so has integrity of design.

A house in Hardin County will be said to have **integrity of materials** if it possesses its historic heavy timber frame. At this early point in the ongoing state-wide investigation of this method of construction, little beyond a minimal exposing of the framework will be needed to qualify a house as having integrity of materials. As a deeper understanding of timber frame construction develops, a greater amount of the framework will need to be exposed. Further research will define critically important areas of the frame, such as the connection points, the bracing, the function of vertical members, etc. As those investigations deliver a better understanding of the construction system, then much higher amounts of a frame will need to be exposed for it to be said to evaluate its materials condition. This means that as our understanding of the construction system increases, there will be a comparable increase in the amount of materials exposed, and the amount of material retained, to conclude that the proprety has integrity of materials. At this early stage of investigation, in Hardin County, the Jonathan Hills House can be said to have integrity of materials.

A house in Hardin County Kentucky will be said to have **integrity of feeling** if it possesses integrity of design and materials. For the reasons discussed in the evaluation of significance section above, the Jonathan Hills House has not only its frame in evidence, but has interior and exterior features that allow us to see it as a product of early-19th-century design and construction. It "feels" as if it came from an earlier era. The house is an important piece of Elizabethtown's past, and so, is eligible.

The house is an important piece of Elizabethtown's past, and so, is eligible.

Bibliography

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1992 Historical Timber-Frame Construction in Harrodsburg-Mercer County, Kentucky. Unpublished manuscript in the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

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Jonathan Hills House
Name of Property

Hardin County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .097 acres

UTM References
(Coordinates come from NAD 27.)

1 16 600 770 4172 320
Zone Easting Northing

2 / ////// ///////
Zone Easting Northing

3 / ////// ///////
Zone Easting Northing

4 / ////// ///////
Zone Easting Northing

USGS Topographic Quad name _Elizabethtown__

Verbal Boundary Description (See Continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (See Continuation sheet.)

☒See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher M.H.R. Osborne, II Marty Perry

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date June 1, 2009

street & number 202 North Main Street 300 Washington St. telephone 270-766-1964

city or town Elizabethtown Frankfort KY 40601 state KY zip code 42701

email address ssoromeo@aol.com

Additional Documentation

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- ❑ Continuation Sheets for narrative
- ❑ A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- ❑ A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- ❑ A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- ❑ **black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- ❑ An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
- ❑ **Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- ❑ **Color slides** or **PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title Christopher M.H.R. Osborne, II

street & number 202 North Main Street telephone 270-766-1964

city or town Elizabethtown state KY zip code 42701

email address (if available) ssoromeo@aol.com

Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for listing includes the land and the structure, called here the Jonathan Hills House, located at 202 North Main Street, Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky. It is given account # 221-10-13-014 in the Hardin County Property Valuation Administrator's office. That account and its area is a .097 acre plot recorded in Deed Book 977, Page 311 in the office of the Clerk of the Hardin County Court.

Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing is the acreage that contains the significant resource, a timber-frame house, and the rest of the property surrounding it. The house is an urban house, and the small amount of land surrounding it is the appropriate setting for an urban resource.

Same information for all photos

Property: Jonathan Hills House
Location: Hardin County, KY
Photographer: L. Martin Perry
Date of Photograph: August 21, 2009
Location of Digital Media: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort KY and National Register offices

Official Photos (turned into black-and-white prints)
0001: south and east (front) side, camera facing to true north
0002: east (front) and north sides, camera facing southwest
0003: front of house, camera facing west
0004: rear side, camera facing east-southeast
0005: view of floor joists in root cellar, direction of camera unknown

Supplemental Photos (only viewable on data disc), shot at same time as the official photos
1: to west, detail of front porch
2: back and south side, camera facing to northeast
3: back and north side, camera facing to southeast
4: exterior shot of foundation on north side
5: back and north side, camera facing to southeast
6: view of floor joist and brick foundation in root cellar, inside of south wall
7: attic rafters, direction unknown
8: attic rafters, direction unknown
9: attic rafters, direction unknown

Supplemental Photos of Jonathan Hills House (only on disc), images provided by others
10: historic image of the Hills House's framing and brick nogging, image provided by house owner, unknown original source of image
11: image of south side during early 2009 siding replacement project, shot by contractor John Ober
12: image of south side during early 2009 siding replacement project, shot by contractor John Ober
13: image of south side during early 2009 siding replacement project, shot by contractor John Ober
14: image of south side during early 2009 siding replacement project, shot by contractor John Ober
15: shot of house at unknown date, estimated to be ca. 1900, image provided by house owner, unknown original source

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hills, Jonathan, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Hardin

DATE RECEIVED: 11/13/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/01/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/16/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/28/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001139

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	Y	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 12/23/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Johnathon Hills House is eligible under Criterion C as a representative example of Timber frame domestic architecture in Hardin County. The house is distinguished by its Timber frame and use of brick nogging. While the universe of Timber frame or Timber frame nogged buildings is unknown, it is known that this once-common building technique is limited in number. As identified, this building remains one of the few known examples and demonstrates construction methods often identified with specific ethnic groups

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J Gabbert DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ELIZABETHTOWN QUADRANGLE
KENTUCKY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 ELIZABETHTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE

3859 IV SW (VINE GROVE)
3859 IV SE (COLESBURG)
3859 I SW (LEBANON JUNCTION)
3859 III NW (CECILIA)
3859 II NW (NELSONVILLE)
3859 III SW (SONORA)
3859 II SW (HODGENVILLE)
3859 III SE (TONIEVILLE)

85°52'30" 37°45' 47'30" 85°45' 42'30" 40' 37°37'30"

600 000m E. 601 602 50' 603 604 605 1 990 000 FEET 607 608 609 610 000m E.

4178 000m N. 4178 4177 4176 4175 4174 4173 4172 4171 4170 4169 4168 4167 4166 4165 000m N.

510 000 FEET

480 000 FEET

1 970 000 FEET

Hills, Jonathan
House
Hardin Co, Ky
Elizabethtown
Quad
zone 16
Easting 600740
Northing 4172320

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1947. Field checked 1949. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1967

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN 0°44' 13 MILS 1½° 27 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1967 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

KENTUCKY
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.
NE/4 ELIZABETHTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE
N3737.5 —W8545/7.5

1967

AMS 3859 III NE—SERIES V853

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA— 1977

STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

RECEIVED 2280
NOV 13 2009
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 28, 2009

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the September 3, 2009 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

Brooks House, Bell County, Kentucky

Coe House, *Cumberland County, Kentucky*

Jonathan Hills House, *Hardin County, Kentucky*

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), *Larue County, Kentucky*

Bradfordsville Christian Church, *Marion County, Kentucky*

St. Joseph Church, *Marion County, Kentucky*

Caldwell House, *Taylor County, Kentucky*

Emerald Hill, *Taylor County, Kentucky*

Collins Residence, *Taylor County, Kentucky*

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer
MD/LMP/jvb