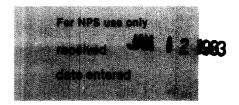
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Nam	1 e			
historic Jac	cob, Hiestand, Hom	F House		
and/or common				
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	, wol campbe	ells ville off	KY 2 10	not for publication
city, town Can	mpbellsville	X vicinity of	congressional districts	
state Kentuc	cky cod	e 021 county	Taylor	code
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/Ain process N/Abeing considered	Status occupied _X_ unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted _X_ no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other: ruins
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name Harle	ey E. Gilmore est	tate, c/o Clyde	Williams, Attor	ney
street & number	Rt. 4			
city, town Can	mpbellsville	vicinity of	state	Kentucky
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description		
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc. Taylo	or County Courth	nouse	
street & number	Court Street			
city, town Can	mpbellsville		state	Kentucky
	resentation	in Existing		
	of Historic Sites		perty been determined el	igible? yes _X no
date 1982		Jan Ly . Had the pro		
	Wentuc	cky Heritage Cour		te county loca
depository for su	ankfort	on, norrouge coun		Kentucky
city, town Fra	VIII - V		state	nontucky

7. Description

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Jacob Hiestand home contains a 3 bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, central hall, single pile, coursed limestone house with internal end chimneys (see Photos 1, 2, 3 and 4). Built about 1823-1825, the house uses the dry construction method of clay sealed with lime mortar (see Photo 5). The house measures approximately 24' X 52' with a cellar, two rooms and hall on the first floor and, in the original, two rooms on the second floor. Each room has its own arched stone fireplace (see Photos 6 and 7).

Transomed doorways opened into the central hall on the east and west facades (see Photo 8). An open stringer stairway with winders and decorative brackets led from the first floor hallway to the second floor (see Photos 9 and 10), but only one of the upstairs rooms was accessible off the hallway. A second set of stairs led from the dining room (on the south end) to the second floor bedroom above. Turned spindles and newel posts decorated the stairs.

Interior walls were plastered and contained chairrails throughout (see Photo 11). According to earlier information the woodwork was walnut except for the ash flooring. Cupboards flanked the fireplace in the north downstairs room. Window casings were paneled (see Photo 12).

Existing dependencies to the house include an unconnected 12' X 14' stone kitchen (see Photos 13, 14, 15 and 16) and a stone still/springhouse some 100 yards to the northeast. Family tradition locates stables and slave quarters as a part of the complex. Adjacent to the kitchen is a dug well.

Finally, an approximately ½ acre cemetery lies about 100 yards to the southeast of the house.

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Quadrangle name Campbellsville Quadrangle scale 1: UMT References A 1,6 6 4,4 6,0 0 4 1 3,4 0,8 0 Zone Easting Northing C	
Zone Easting Northing C	240000
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code 11. Form Prepared By Tame/title Joseph Y. DeSpain, Preservation Planner Organization Green County Historical Society, Incadate November, 1982 State & number Box 276 telephone State Historic Preservation Officer Certific The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	
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State Historic Preservation Officer signature Many Monum Jepel	
itle State Staterie Preservation Officio date 1-3-23	
For HPB use only Thereby certify that this property is included in the National Register External in the Buttons 1 Register Copper of the National Register	193 193

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1823-1825	Builder/Architect J	acob Hiestand	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jacob Hiestand House is significant as a historic archeological site because it contains unique information about the cultural adaptation of a Pacifist, non-slave owning, member of a subcultural ethnic group to the larger English-Scotch-Irish dominated culture of the Upland South. The Hiestand House ruins provide material evidence of the cultural changes experienced by Hiestand and the as yet unexplored below ground features of this site are likely to yield additional information about the cultural adaptation process in frontier Kentucky.

Jacob Hiestand, of Swiss German Protestant descent, moved to Taylor County, Ky. in the early 1800s. Jacob was born in 1787 in Pennsylvania, moved to Virginia where he married Evy Landis, also of German descent and who spoke very little English (according to family tradition), then finally to Campbellsville. His name first appeared on the Green County, Ky. tax list (Taylor's parent county) in 1818 with two slaves and 120 acres of land. Bringing with him his skills as a tanner, distiller, and stonemason, Hiestand was apparently an industrious and excellent businessman as he amassed an estate of over 800 acres before his death.

According to family tradition, confirmed by known architectural details, the Hiestand home was built 1823-1825. As an historic site the house exhibits basic Federal style, but the stone construction is a rare method in Kentucky beyond the Inner Bluegrass around Lexington. As such, the home and its environs take on a special significance in this immediate area. With the abundant outcroppings of limestone in the region, one might expect more limestone buildings. Indeed, a stone courthouse, county clerk's office, and inn were constructed in Greensburg, eleven miles from the Hiestand home, but the master mason for the courthouse (built 1802-1803) was imported from Lexington. The majority of other area buildings, both domestic and commercial, were constructed of brick or log. Stone was used for chimneys. Consequently, Jacob Hiestand exhibited a unique skill and construction when he built his limestone home and outbuildings.

Further, the Hiestand cultural background varied greatly from the predominant religious and ethnic backgrounds prevalent in Taylor County. From a Mennonite family, Hiestand would have been a rare breed in an area dominated by Methodists and Baptists and a sprinkling of Scots Presbyterians. In addition, his ethnic and cultural experiences would contrast with the basic Scotch-Irish or English influence in the region. Of course, some adaptation would already have taken place as Hiestand was raised in Pennsylvania. The house construction with its internal end chimneys and Federal plan indicate the Scottish influence as opposed to the central chimney usually

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

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Jacob Hiestand Home

CONTINUATION SHEET Taylor Co., Ky | TEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2 of 2

JACOB HIESTAND HOME--SIGNIFICANCE AS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (cont.)

found in German stone houses. However, the Hiestand family heritage was unique in Taylor County. Therefore, the site provides an excellent opportunity to study the homelife of this unique background and perhaps determine what kinds of alterations or adaptations were made. In effect, one might begin to determine just what frontier life did to alter Hiestand's lifestyle.

Without question some dramatic changes occurred, if one looks at the known Mennonite family background and the facts of Hiestand's life in Taylor County. As already noted, he acquired a significant quantity of land prior to his death, and he increased his slave-holdings as his will indicates. He was a distiller, and although his father was known to be a pacifist, Jacob became a Colonel in the State militia. These facts suggest a dramatic change in lifestyle for Hiestand. In addition, such cultural adaptation continued with his children as some became doctors, one a sheriff, and all married into landed families of Taylor County. The preservation and study of the Hiestand home site could provide information on how this German family lived and began assimilating itself into the culture of South Central Kentucky.

Given the wide range of skills Hiestand displayed, and apparently used in his adopted home, the site presents further importance for study of these skills in a compact space. Not only can domestic and outbuilding construction be viewed, but the area may shed light on the arts of tanning and distilling in this region. No known historic archeological sites exist in Taylor County with such a compact significance. Further, the site is undisturbed by artifact seekers and "potholers" because of its remoteness. As a result, the site provides a base for a wide ranging study collection.

In summary, the Jacob Hiestand home site presents an undisturbed complex of buildings unique to the area. Preservation and study of this site could bring valuable information regarding the homelife of a culturally distinct area family who, in essence, forged a new identity for themselves in Taylor County, Ky.

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Jacob Hiestand Home continuation sheet Taylor Co., KY. ITEM NUMBER 10

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JACOB HIESTAND HOME--VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the SW corner of the cemetery; thence due E to a stream (approximately 50 yards); thence up the stream to its source (approximately 300 yards); thence W to a point 10 feet from the NW corner of the Jacob Hiestand home site; thence in a straight line SE to the beginning.