

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 9 1976

DATE ENTERED APR 13 1977

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC *Capt. Samuel,*
**** Taylor-Glover-Vivian House**
AND/OR COMMON

(Bachelor's Barter)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *NE of Harrodsburg*

Route 4, Chatham Pike

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

06

STATE

Kentucky

CODE
021

COUNTY

Mercer

CODE

167

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, Inc.**

STREET & NUMBER

Route #4

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Mercer County Courthouse**

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Harrodsburg

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky**

DATE

1971

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS **Kentucky Heritage Commission**

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

(continued)

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Taylor-Glover-Vivian house, located several miles west of State Highway 33, or the Shakertown-Danville Road, is believed to have been built c. 1790 by Samuel Taylor. The stone house, with two early brick additions, is situated in a valley along the banks of the Shawnee Run Creek. Gently rolling hills, sowed in pastureland, rise around the house, seeming to shelter it.

The original portion of the handsome stone house consists of a three-bay, two-and-a-half-story structure with exterior stone chimneys. The stone is roughly shaped field stone, laid in irregular courses. The front entrance, in the central bay, is rather simple, with an incised stone block above. Centered above the keystone, is a circular stone with the initials "S. T." at the top and the date "1790" inscribed at the bottom. Tooled around the inside of the stone is the motto "Look to your laws rather than to your progenitors for your inheritance" (see photos 1 and 3).

The windows on the first floor have nine-over-six pane sash with keystone arches above, while the openings on the second floor have six-over-six pane sash. The wide wooden cornice, decorated with modillions, that extends across the front and back of the house, lies directly above the second-story windows. Wide rectangular louvered basement windows are placed at ground level below the first floor openings. Small lookout windows are located high in the gable end on the west on each side of the chimney. Immediately north of the chimney on the west end is a door, partially below ground level, with a jack arch above. The door originally connected the kitchen in the basement to the springhouse by means of a tunnel built of stone and covered with earth (see photos 2 and 4).

Between 1811 and 1836 two brick wings were added to the stone house. On the east side of the main block a one-bay, two-and-a-half-story brick wing on a stone foundation with an exterior brick end chimney was built. A two-room, one-story brick ell, with an interior brick chimney between the two rooms, was added on the east side of the north wall of the stone house. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the front of the east wing and common on the sides and in the north wing. The windows in the additions have nine-over-six-pane sash with jack arches above and stone sills below. The openings are framed by spaced reeded moldings and carved rosettes in the upper corner blocks. An unusual brick cornice, which is composed of a row of headers set at an angle, with a projecting course of stretchers below, and then another row of headers set diagonally opposite the top row, extends across the front and back of the east wing. This cornice is very similar to the one found on the early additions of Shawnee Springs,

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1790

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Set in a valley along the banks of Shawnee Run Creek, is the impressive stone house with an early brick addition, known as Bachelor's Barter. There is a great deal of controversy as to whether the house was built as Trigg's Station in 1780, by Colonel Stephen Trigg, an early settler who was killed in the Battle of Blue Licks (1782), or was built in 1790 by Samuel Taylor, another early settler involved in the formation of the State's government. Despite the ambiguous nature of its early history, the house is an excellent example of an early stone structure. The brick wing on the east side of the stone block is an early addition that has fine woodwork attributed to Mathew Lowery, a Harrodsburg cabinetmaker.

Colonel Stephen Trigg, a native of Virginia, who held several prominent government posts in that state, came to Kentucky in 1779 as a member of the Virginia Land Commission, which was formed to adjust conflicting land titles in the new territory. After completing his duties in this position Trigg decided to become a permanent resident of Kentucky. In 1780 he was selected to represent Kentucky in the Virginia legislature. Trigg was killed two years later in the disastrous Battle of Blue Licks (Whitsett, pp. 87-91).

In 1780 Trigg established a station and claimed approximately 4,000 acres of land in eastern Mercer County between Dix River and Harrodsburg. Richard Collins in his History of Kentucky (1874) describes the location of Trigg's Station: "In that year /1780/ he settled a station--called Trigg's Station, or Viney Grove (and sometimes called Haggin's Station because after Trigg's death, John Haggin lived there)--4 miles N. E. of Harrodsburg, on Cane Run 4 miles from its mouth at Dick's River" (Vol. II, p. 732). The location is again described in Wilson's The First Land Court of Kentucky 1779-1780 (1923): "He /Trigg/ fixed his home at what came to be known as Trigg's Station, otherwise called Viney Grove, 4 miles N. E. of Harrodsburg on Cane Run Creek" (p. 61).

The site of the stone house, sometimes called Trigg's Station, does not conform to this description. It is located on Shawnee Run Creek about seven miles northeast of

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Bachelor's Barter," The Harrodsburg Herald (Harrodsburg), May 1, 1970.

Collins, Richard. The History of Kentucky. Covington: Collins and Sons, 1874.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 9.5

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	6,9,6,8,9,0	4,1,8,5,6,0,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Cronan Oppel, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE

September 1976

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE

(502)564-3471

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Edward W. Mullett

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

11/3/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

4/12/77

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

3.18.77

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Historic American Buildings Survey
Federal 1940
Library of Congress
District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

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Mercer County (listed on the National Register July 19, 1976), which is located five miles northeast of the Taylor-Glover-Vivian House (see photos 6 and 7).

Sometime in the late 1800s the front entrance in the stone portion was moved from the center bay to the adjoining bay on the east. A one-bay, one-story porch, supported on four stout square posts, framed the entrance. The windows on the first floor in the stone and brick sections were changed from nine-over-six to two-over-two pane sash (see photo 5). In the 1960s when the house was restored, the front entrance was moved to its original location and the porch removed. The original size panes of glass were also restored. A slight alteration was made to the house at this time when the dormer windows were added to the front and back of the stone block to allow light and air into the room created from the attic.

Evidently the original floor plan of the stone house was based on the hall-and-parlor plan, with the front entrance opening onto a large room with a partition off center, dividing the first floor into two. Both rooms have a fireplace in the end walls and an enclosed staircase was probably located in the larger room. During the 1960s restoration, the partition was removed, creating one large room with a fireplace at each end. There is no longer a staircase in this room.

A door, north of the fireplace, in the east wall of the stone section, leads into the east brick wing, which consists of one room upstairs and one room down. An enclosed staircase rising to the second floor is immediately to the right as one enters the room. A second door, located in the east bay of the north wall of the stone block opens onto the dining room and the kitchen beyond, which were added at the same time as the east wing. The original woodwork, composed of carved rosettes and reeded moldings around the doors and windows is attributed to Matthew Lowery, a skilled local craftsman, who worked in the Harrodsburg area between 1800 and 1840. (Another house in the area with similar woodwork is Clay Hill, Harrodsburg, Mercer County, forwarded to Washington July 15, 1976.) The mantel in the dining room and in the east wing are in the Federal style, with plain raised corner blocks and center panel supported by reeded pilasters (see photo 8).

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Before the north wing was added, the kitchen was located in the basement of the stone section. There was a large fireplace for cooking and a dumbwaiter to raise the food from the kitchen directly to the dining room.

Located about 20 yards west of the house is a part-stone, part-log springhouse. Originally it was connected to the house by a tunnel that extended to the kitchen door in the basement (see photo 9). The springhouse is the only outbuilding that survives.

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Harrodsburg. The site indicated as Trigg's Station on John Filson's 1784 Map of Kentucky, is not located near a creek, but between Cane Run and Shawnee Run Creeks.

The confusion over the actual site of Trigg's Station and the builder of the stone house may have arisen because in December 1781, Trigg sold Captain Samuel Taylor 600 acres of land along Shawnee Run, which included the plot where the house sits. It is likely that the 600 acres that Trigg sold to Taylor was only a small portion of his original 4,000 acres and that it did not include the station that he had just completed a year earlier. In fact in the deed transfer, it states that Taylor is to deliver the payment for the land to Trigg's house in Lincoln (which refers to Lincoln County) (Kentucky Court of Appeals, Deed Book P, p. 203, Frankfort, Kentucky). This seems to be a clear indication that the stone house was not Trigg's Station.

Samuel Taylor, a native of Cumberland County, Virginia, first came to Kentucky in 1779 as an assistant surveyor to the same land commission to which Stephen Trigg belonged. During this time he acquired seven land warrants located throughout the central portion of the State that comprised more than 6,000 acres, including two 950-acre tracts along Shawnee Run. In 1781, however, Taylor bought 600 additional acres along Shawnee Run from Stephen Trigg, which included the site of the present house. Evidently, shortly after this purchase, Taylor returned to Virginia and came back to Kentucky with his family in 1783 (Williams, pp. 3-4).

Taylor immediately took an active role in the early affairs of Harrodsburg and the Commonwealth. He was a delegate to the First and Second Constitutional Conventions held before 1786 in Danville, Kentucky (see the Constitution Square Historic District, Danville, Boyle County, listed on the National Register April 2, 1976), and in 1785 when the town of Harrodsburg was established by the Virginia Assembly, Samuel Taylor was named as one of the trustees. Two years later he was named surveyor of Harrodsburg. In 1788-89, Taylor was elected to represent Mercer County in the Virginia Assembly, and he served again in 1792 when the Assembly decreed Kentucky's statehood. After Kentucky became a state, Taylor served three terms as a state representative, during the years between 1792 and 1798. As a representative, he served on a committee to draft the second state constitution which took effect in 1800 (Williams, 1932).

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According to a biographical sketch of Taylor in Sneed's History of the Kentucky Penitentiary (1860), Taylor was one of the largest contractors in the construction of the first statehouse in Frankfort in 1792. In 1806, Samuel Taylor was appointed Keeper of the penitentiary and held that post until 1810.

Instead of returning to Shawnee Run after he retired as warden of the penitentiary, Taylor moved to 413 acres in Washington County which he had purchased in 1798.

After having purchased 600 acres of land along Shawnee Run from Stephen Trigg, there is strong evidence to indicate that Taylor built the stone house in 1790. Embedded in the front entrance is a circular stone which has the date 1790, the initials "S.T." and the motto "Look to your laws rather than to your progenitors for your inheritance," inscribed in it. (Some architects, who have examined this stone, believe that it was added after the house was completed. Even if this were true, it seems possible since Taylor owned land as early as 1781, that a portion of the house was constructed at an earlier date and the stone with the date was added when an addition was made or as an afterthought.)

In 1811 Samuel Taylor sold the house and 454 acres of land to his son-in-law, John Glover. Glover, a native of Lincoln County, married Fannie Taylor in January 1808. In 1810 he was appointed Keeper of the penitentiary when Taylor resigned. He held this post until 1815. It was probably during Glover's ownership of the house that the brick wing was added to the stone portion to accommodate his growing family. In 1836 he sold the property to William B. Vivian and moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a prominent lawyer.

William B. Vivian, born in 1801 in Clark County, Kentucky, relocated in Mercer County in 1836, when he purchased the Taylor house. In 1823, Vivian married Elizabeth Christy of Clark County. In an 1887 biography, William Vivian is described as "a farmer having 328 acres of land in a good state of cultivation" (Perrin, p. 1032). The farm was sold out of the Vivian family in 1900.

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Over the years the stone house has undergone several alterations, as well as an extensive restoration in the 1960s. The original portion is a two-and-a-half-story stone structure, built on the hall-and-parlor plan, which was popular in early stone and brick houses built by Kentucky's first settlers. Several unusual features of the original house were the dumbwaiter that connected the basement kitchen to the dining room and a stone tunnel covered with earth that ran from the kitchen to the springhouse which is located west of the house.

The brick wing on the east side of the stone block was believed to have been built between 1811 and 1836. The woodwork in this section has finely carved woodwork which appears to be the work of the skilled craftsman, Mathew Lowery. Lowery worked in and around Harrodsburg between 1800 and 1840, turning out many artistic and stylish mantels, presses, cupboards, and other items of interior trim. His work was of the Federal style, following the precedent of the Adams brothers in England, yet with a flare of individuality. (Some of the other houses in the Harrodsburg area with fine woodwork attributed to Lowery are Clay Hill, forwarded to Washington July 15, 1976, and Millwood (Brewer House), Mercer County, listed on the National Register July 6, 1976.)

In 1963 the property was purchased by James L. Cogar. Cogar, a native of Midway, Kentucky, is the former curator of Colonial Williamsburg. In 1963 he was selected as the executive director of Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky (listed on the National Register February 1972). During Cogar's ownership, the house was restored by him, drawing on his thirty years of experience at Williamsburg. A few adaptations to meet contemporary needs, such as the addition of the dormers in the main block and the enclosed entrance in the north side of brick addition, were made. In 1974 Cogar deeded the house and 7-8 acres of land to Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, Inc.

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Filson, John. The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky. Wilmington: James Adams, 1784.

Historical Sketch of Mercer County, Kentucky. Harrodsburg: A. B. LaRue, 1904.

Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. G. Beer and Co., 1876.

Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Old Kentucky. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1953.

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Sneed, William C. A Report on the History and Mode of Management of the Kentucky Penitentiary from its Origin in 1798 to March 1, 1860. Frankfort: John B. Major, 1860.

Waters, Mary. "Worthy of Careful Preservation," The Courier-Journal Sunday Magazine (Louisville), April 2, 1961.

Whitsett, William H. The Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace. Louisville: John P. Morton and Co., 1888.

Williams, Neva L. "Samuel Taylor." Unpublished paper read before the Harrodsburg Historical Society, April 7, 1932.

Additional information from James Cheston Thomas, Executive Vice President and Curator at Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, Inc. and from James L. Cogar.

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Acreage: 5 acres

Verbal Boundary Description:

The five acres around the house which have been nominated include the springhouse and creek on the west and the stone fence which encompasses the site on the north, east, and south. The location of the house on a creek in a valley, sheltered by a hill on the east, contributes to the aesthetic quality of the setting.

Taylor-Glover-Vivian House
Harrodsburg
Mercer County
Kentucky

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Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties,
Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. G.
Beers & Co., 1876.
Map 2. Bachelor's Barter is
indicated in red.