

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 21 1976
DATE ENTERED	OCT 21 1976

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

** Harlan's Station (James Harlan Stone House)

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Salt River Road

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

5 miles west of Danville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

06

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Boyle

CODE

021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

___ DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

___ STRUCTURE

___ SITE

___ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

___ PUBLIC

PRIVATE

___ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

___ IN PROCESS

___ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

___ OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

___ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

___ YES: UNRESTRICTED

___ NO

PRESENT USE

___ AGRICULTURE

___ COMMERCIAL

___ EDUCATIONAL

___ ENTERTAINMENT

___ GOVERNMENT

___ INDUSTRIAL

___ MILITARY

___ MUSEUM

___ PARK

___ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

___ RELIGIOUS

___ SCIENTIFIC

___ TRANSPORTATION

OTHER: Ruins

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

J. E. Stockton

STREET & NUMBER

Salt River Road

CITY, TOWN

Danville

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Boyle County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Danville

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)

DATE

1976

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission, 104 Bridge Street

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input 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

Dramatically situated on a rise above the Salt River is the stone ruin known as Harlan's Station. Located seven miles south of Harrodsburg (the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, 1774) and five miles west of Danville, the main block of the house, which still exists in ruins, was built circa 1785 by James Harlan. On or near the present site of the house was a log station built in 1778 by James Harlan and his brother, Silas; future archaeological investigation may well shed light on its exact location.

Originally the stone house was composed of a two-story, three-bay symmetrical block that faced east. Shortly after the completion of the first portion, either one or two additions were made to the north side. The overall effect created was that of two, two-story, three-bay blocks with interior end chimneys, connected by a two-story stone link. A log ell extended off the north section to the west.

A photograph taken in 1910 shows the house intact (see photo 1). The original portion on the left has small windows, while the addition on the right has longer and wider openings. A definite joint, indicating an addition, can be seen left of the center of the house. Interior chimneys with a projecting top course are located at the north and south ends, in addition to two spaced in the center. A one-story shed porch spans four bays of the structure.

A later photograph taken in 1954 shows the house with the north end in an advanced state of deterioration (see photo 2). The porch has been removed, exposing more clearly the joint in the center wall. From this picture it seems evident that two additions took place to the north of the original block, rather than one.

The original three-bay, two-story, southern section is all that remains present today as a ruin. Although this was severely damaged in a 1974 tornado, it retains early architectural features unusual for a Kentucky stone house (see photo 3).

The stone is roughly-shaped field stone laid in random courses with headers inter-spaced. A water table, formed by a thin layer of projecting stone, extends around the main block about two feet above the ground line. Lookout windows are located on each side of the chimneys at each end (see photos 4 and 6).

The interior floor plan of the original section is apparently based on Penn's three-room plan, also known as the Quaker plan. William Penn's advice to settlers was to build "a house of thirty foot long and eighteen broad with a partition near the middle and another to divide one end of the house into two small rooms." 1

Harlan's Station closely follows this suggested plan. The front entrance opened into a large room with a fireplace in the north wall. To the left of center was a frame partition, which remains in place. In the center of this was a door that leads to the south end of the house which has been partitioned into two small parlors. Each parlor has a corner fireplace, back-to-back, using one chimney. The room in the southwest corner of the house is smaller to allow for the enclosed stairs, accessible only from a door in the hall (see photo 7 and sketch 1). This placement of corner fireplaces has not been seen in any other early Kentucky stone house.

(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 checked="" 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 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. 1785

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Harlan's Station, situated above the banks of the Salt River, was built circa 1785 by James Harlan (1755-1816), a member of James Harrod's company who established Harrodsburg, the first permanent settlement in Kentucky in 1774. Located on or near the site of the house was a log station, built in 1778 by Silas Harlan (1753-1782) with the assistance of his brother, James. Succeeding members of the Harlan family became prominent in the law and politics at the local, state, and national levels. James Harlan's son, James Harlan, Jr., (1800-1863), a noted lawyer and codifier of Kentucky civil law, U. S. Congressman (1835-1839), Secretary of State under Governor Robert P. Letcher (1840), and U.S. District Attorney for Kentucky (1862), was born and raised at Harlan's Station. Several rooms in the house were used as his law office in his early years of practice. The son of James Harlan, Jr., John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1877), was born in the house in 1833. Although the house itself is now a virtual ruin, evidence exists that it had a very early and unusual floor plan for a Kentucky stone house.

James Harlan and his brother Silas are listed among the party of thirty men who accompanied James Harrod in 1773 down the Ohio River to Kentucky, where they surveyed new lands.¹ After establishing a site for a settlement on the Salt River (which was to become Harrodsburg), the group returned to Virginia. A year later the men returned to establish a permanent settlement. At this time the men in Harrod's party moved south of Harrodsburg to stake their own land claims. Some men settled near the present site of Danville, while others established claims along the Salt River because of the numerous springs which surfaced near it. Silas Harlan was among those who selected lands on this river.

Silas Harlan, born in March 1753 in Berkeley County, Virginia, was the son of George Harlan and Ann Hunt Harlan. George Harlan, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was a Quaker and a farmer. In the History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family (1914) the following account is given of Silas:

In the month of May 1774, James Harlan, then aged 19 years, and his brother Silas, two years his senior, joined a company of adventurers from Virginia and Pennsylvania, then being raised by Captain James Harrod. He (Silas) at once took an active part in the battles and skirmishes with the Indians. He commanded a company under George Rogers Clark, in the Illinois campaigns in 1779, and proved himself

¹Richard Collins, The History of Kentucky (Covington: Collins and Company, 1874), P.517.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky of the Dead and Living Men of the Nineteenth Century. Cincinnati: J.M. Armstrong and Co., 1878. (Silas Harlan, James Harlan, Jr., and John Marshall Harlan).

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

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(Continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	6	6	8	7	6	3	0	4	1	7	1	4	0	0
ZONE			EASTING					NORTHING						

B

ZONE			EASTING					NORTHING						

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, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort

DATE

May 1976

TELEPHONE

(502) 564-3741

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

Cedra W. Melton

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6/17/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

10/21/96

DATE

10-20-76

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Much of the original woodwork around the doors and windows remains, if not intact, at least on the site. These wooden members are pegged together and have the characteristic property of the earliest known construction in Kentucky.

James Harlan and his wife Sarah Caldwell Harlan are buried in a grove of trees several hundred yards southeast of the house.

There is another house located 1/2 mile south of Harlan's Station that is associated with the Harlan family. At this time, however, its relationship to the Station is unknown.

¹Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), p. 505.

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a most active, energetic, and effective officer. General Clark said of him: "He was one of the bravest and most accomplished soldiers that ever fought by my side."

About the year 1778, assisted by his brother James, he built a [log] stockade fort on Salt River, seven miles above the present town of Harrodsburg, which they called "Harlan's Station" (p. 106).

In October 1779 the first land court in Kentucky was held and the next month Silas Harlan's land claim for "400 acres by virtue of a Certificate for Settlement lying on both sides of Salt River about three miles from the boiling spring nearly a west course" was entered into the deed books.² The next year, having become a land owner, Silas wrote a will and left his lands along the Salt River, which included the station, to his brother James.

In August 1782, Silas Harlan served as a major in the Battle of Blue Licks and was killed in the skirmish. The Battle of Blue Licks is considered the last battle of the Revolutionary War. Many prominent early settlers were killed in the battle. At the time of his death he was engaged to be married to Sarah Caldwell.

James Harlan, Jr., the younger brother of Silas, was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, in September 1755. Little is known about James between the period of 1778 and 1785. After coming to Kentucky in 1774 and helping Silas build Harlan's Station, it is believed that he practiced farming. Upon the death of Silas in 1782, he inherited the land along the Salt River and the Station. Around 1785 James married Sarah Caldwell (Silas' former fiance'), a native of Virginia. Sarah Caldwell was the daughter of Henry and Martha Caldwell who settled near Harlan's Station around 1780 (see Caldwell Station, map 2). It is believed that James Harlan constructed the existing stone house, which took on the name of Harlan's Station, around 1785. It is possible, however, that construction of the house was begun several years earlier, while Silas was still living. The Station appears on John Filson's 1784 map of Kentucky (see map 2).

Harlan practiced farming and with the outbreak of the War of 1812, served as a captain of infantry. He died in 1816 and was buried south of the stone house.

²James Green, Silas Harlan (Cleveland: The Gates Legal Publishing Company, 1964), p. 36.

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James and Sarah Harlan had nine children. The seventh child was James Harlan, Jr., who was born in June 1800 in "the old stone house" at Harlan's Station, and was raised on the "old farm."³ After receiving an elementary school education, Harlan worked in a mercantile store for five years. He began the study of law and upon his admission to the bar in 1823, he began practice in Harrodsburg. According to family tradition the two small parlors in the south section of the house were used as his law office. The year before passing the bar, Harlan married Eliza Shannon Davenport of Boyle County, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Davenport.

The public career of James Harlan, Jr., began in 1829 when he was appointed Commonwealth Attorney. In 1835 Harlan was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and served two terms. By the end of his second term, Harlan had become a leader of the Whig party in Kentucky, a predominantly Whig state. On his return to Kentucky in 1840, he was chosen Secretary of State under Governor Robert P. Letcher (see the Robert P. Letcher House, Garrard County, listed on the National Register January 14, 1975). He was also a delegate to the National Convention which nominated William Henry Harrison.

Immediately after the expiration of his term as secretary of state in 1845, Harlan was elected to the State House of Representatives. In 1851 he was selected Attorney General of Kentucky. While at this post Harlan was appointed by Governor John J. Crittenden to chair a committee to simplify the rules of practice in the state courts. This study resulted in his publishing The Code of Practice in Civil and Criminal Cases in 1854.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, James Harlan, Jr., became a staunch Unionist and strongly opposed secession. Because of his support of the Union and his legal expertise, President Lincoln appointed Harlan as the District Attorney of Kentucky in 1861. Harlan died in office in February 1863.

Two of Harlan's children reached prominence in the law profession: James Harlan, III (1831-1897), who was a prominent Louisville lawyer and ultimately became the vice chancellor of the chancery court in Louisville, and John Marshall (1833-1911), who was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1877.

³Alpheus Harlan, Harlan Family Genealogy (Baltimore: The Lord Baltimore Press, 1914), p. 274.

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John Marshall Harlan was born in June 1833 at Harlan's Station. After attending the county schools, Harlan was enrolled in Centre College in Danville and graduated in 1850. Upon graduation he studied law at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. Harlan completed his law studies in Frankfort in his father's law office and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Five years later Harlan was elected Judge of Franklin County, Kentucky, which post he held for one year. At the expiration of his term, Harlan ran against the Democrats for a Congressional seat from the Ashland, Kentucky, district. Although he was defeated by a small margin, the election drew national attention. In 1861, Harlan relocated in Louisville, where he established a law firm with William F. Bullock.

John Marshall Harlan's background as a slave holder and a "true Southern gentleman" made him reluctant to follow the majority of the Whig party into the Republican party. Thus, in the important 1860 campaign he supported the Constitutional Union party, headed by John Bell and Edward Everett, which sought to maintain the status quo. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Harlan recruited an infantry regiment in the division under the Union general, George H. Thomas. He served as a colonel and participated in many skirmishes. Upon the death of his father in 1863, he resigned from the army to attend to personal affairs. At the time of his resignation his name was before the Senate for promotion to a brigadier generalship.

After retiring from the army John Marshall Harlan ran for State Attorney General on the Union ticket and was elected. He held this office until 1867 when he returned to his private practice. During this time Harlan continued his staunch support of the Union, but nonetheless became a severe critic of President Lincoln. Therefore in the 1864 election, he supported the candidacy of General George B. McClellan. Harlan also violently opposed the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, believing it violated the right of self-government and the promises that had been made to Kentucky slave holders. Harlan changed his opinion, however, a few years later, when he recognized that the war amendments were necessary for Reconstruction.

At the end of the War, Harlan was among the leaders of the conservative Republicans in Kentucky. In the state elections of 1866 the Republicans were badly defeated; as a result, many members of the party returned to the Democratic party. Harlan, with a few others joined the radical Republicans. In 1871 Harlan was persuaded by his party to run for governor. Although he was defeated by a large margin, his candidacy brought significant strength to the Republican party. A year later he was mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate with the Grant ticket. In 1875 Harlan again ran for governor and was defeated.

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The next year, 1876, Harlan lead the Kentucky delegation at the Republican National Convention, which was pledged to B. H. Bristow, Blaine's strongest competitor. When the Bristow cause seemed pointless, Harlan threw the support of Kentucky to Rutherford B. Hayes, who was nominated a few ballots later. As a token of his deep gratitude, Hayes wanted to offer Harlan the attorney generalship, but found that it would be politically inexpedient to do so. In October 1877 Harlan was nominated to an Associate Justiceship on the Supreme Court of the United States. His nomination was opposed by Southern conservatives on the grounds that he did not have enough regard for states' rights, and by the Northern Republicans because of his opposition to Lincoln in 1864, as well as his attacks on the war amendments. It was also pointed out that he had little or no previous judicial experience. Nonetheless, the Senate confirmed the appointment and he took office in December 1877.

John Marshall Harlan served on the Court for thirty-four years. During his tenure his legal philosophy upon which his decisions were based was that of utmost reverence for the constitution, which lead to a strict interpretation of it. He maintained a balance between strong nationalism and states' rights. (For a detailed discussion of Harlan's decisions see "John Marshall Harlan," D.A.B., p. 271.)

In 1892 Harlan was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison to serve as an American representative in the arbitration of the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain. During the period 1889-1910, Harlan also lectured on constitutional law at Columbia University (now George Washington) in Washington, D.C.

In October 1911, Harlan died after a brief illness. According to contemporary accounts, he was beloved and respected by all his colleagues on the bench.⁴

Architecture

Carolyn Murray Wooley has shown that most of Kentucky's stone houses were built between the late 1780s and 1820s by the Scotch-Irish, who first settled in Pennsylvania and then moved into Kentucky. These early immigrants constructed the same type of structures they had built in their native land, where timber was scarce. When the settlers first arrived in Kentucky, they usually built temporary structures of log until a more substantial house of stone could be built. These stone houses were characterized by their "block-like shape, gable ends, end chimneys, a center door, and evenly spaced windows. There were usually two rooms of unequal size per floor [known as the hall and parlor on the first floor]; two-story houses had an enclosed corner stair usually built into the wall separating the two rooms. Penn's three-room floor plan was used in the deeper houses."⁵

⁴Robert Cushman, "John Marshall Harlan," Dictionary of American Biography, VIII, pp. 269-272.

⁵Carolyn Wooley, "Kentucky's Early Stone Houses," The Magazine Antiques, March, 1974, pp. 592-602.

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The surviving portion of Harlan's Station has all the qualities of a stone house listed above, including Penns' three-room plan. (This plan was also known as the Quaker plan. The Harlan family were originally Quakers.) (A house with a similar plan is the Andrew Bogle House, Madison County, described in a National Register nomination form forwarded to Washington on May 10, 1976.) The surviving south block of Harlan's Station, however, is one of the few, if not the only house known in Kentucky having this plan that has the fireplace in the small parlors set diagonally in the corner, back to back, using the same chimney (see sketch plan).

The north wing of the house is known through two photographs taken prior to its destruction about 1960 and archaeological investigation may yield further evidence as to its layout and construction. Because of the similarity between the north and south sections, it appears that the additions were made at an early date. The ruined condition of the southern section, of which most of the walls remain standing, although the sides of the larger north hall and rooms above have caved in, taking with them much of the plaster and woodwork, provides a laboratory for the study of what may have been among the earliest stone construction on a large scale in Kentucky.

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2

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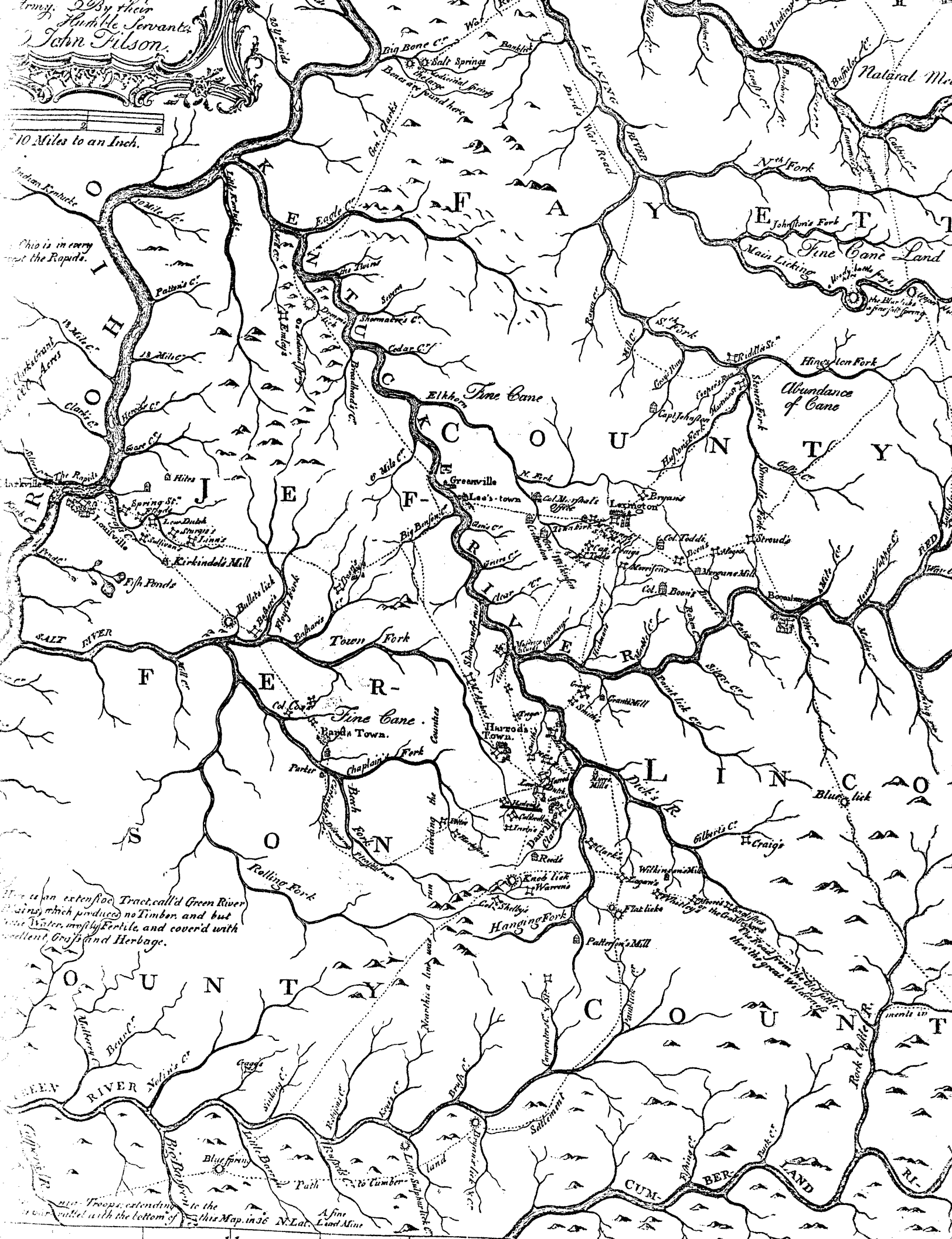
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(March 1974), pp.592-602

By their
Humble Servants
John Filson.

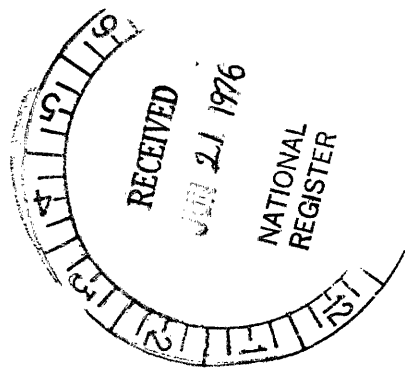
10 Miles to an Inch.



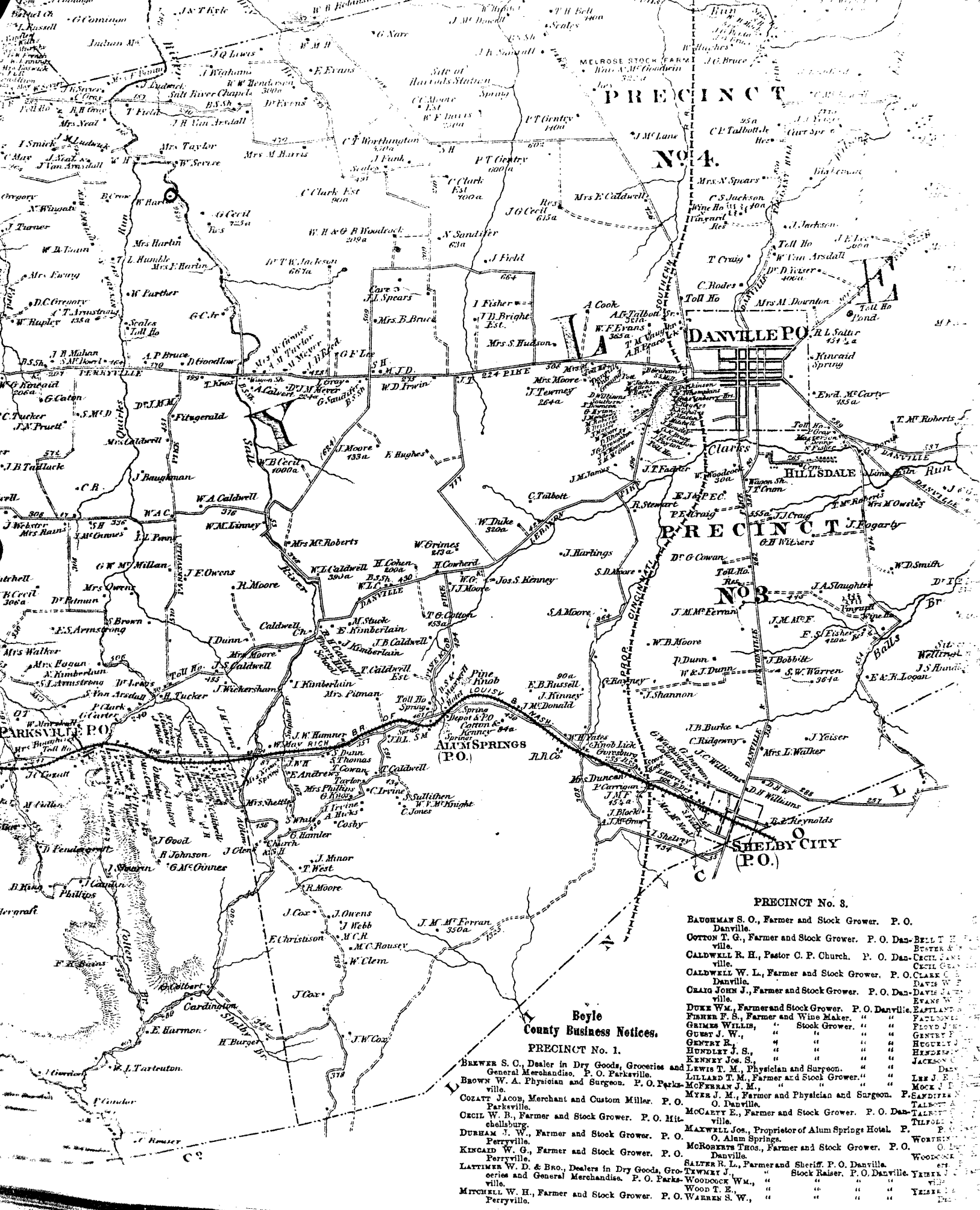
Harlan's Station (~~James~~ Harlan Stone House), Danville, Boyle County, Ky.
John Filson's 1784 map of Kentucky.
The Station is indicated in red.

Notice it is spelled the old way
with a "d" at the end. Map 2

OCT 21 1976



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Boyle County Business Notices.
PRECINCT No. 1.

- BREWER S. O., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise. P. O. Parksville.
- BROWN W. A., Physician and Surgeon. P. O. Parksville.
- COZATT JACOB, Merchant and Custom Miller. P. O. Parksville.
- CECIL W. B., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Mitchellsville.
- DURHAM J. W., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Parksville.
- KINCAID W. G., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Parksville.
- LATTIMER W. D. & Bro., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise. P. O. Parksville.
- MITCHELL W. H., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Warrensville.
- LEWIS T. M., Physician and Surgeon. " "
- LILLIARD T. M., Farmer and Stock Grower. " "
- MCFERRAN J. M., " " " "
- MYER J. M., Farmer and Physician and Surgeon. P. O. Danville.
- MCCARTY E., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- MAXWELL JOS., Proprietor of Alum Springs Hotel. P. O. Alum Springs.
- MORRIS TOS., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- SALTER R. L., Farmer and Sheriff. P. O. Danville.
- WOODOCK WM., " " " " " "
- WOODOCK WM., " " " " " "
- WARREN S. W., " " " " " "

PRECINCT No. 3.

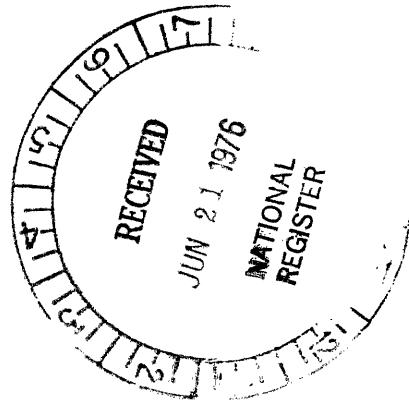
- BAUGHMAN S. O., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- COTTON T. G., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- CALDWELL R. H., Pastor C. P. Church. P. O. Danville.
- CALDWELL W. L., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- CRAIG JOHN J., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- DUKE WM., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- FISHER F. S., Farmer and Wine Maker. " "
- GRIMES WILLS, " Stock Grower. " "
- GUEST J. W., " " " "
- GUSTAY B., " " " "
- HUNTLEY J. S., " " " "
- KENNEY JOS. S., " " " "
- LEWIS T. M., Physician and Surgeon. " "
- LILLIARD T. M., Farmer and Stock Grower. " "
- MCFERRAN J. M., " " " "
- MYER J. M., Farmer and Physician and Surgeon. P. O. Danville.
- MCCARTY E., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- MAXWELL JOS., Proprietor of Alum Springs Hotel. P. O. Alum Springs.
- MORRIS TOS., Farmer and Stock Grower. P. O. Danville.
- SALTER R. L., Farmer and Sheriff. P. O. Danville.
- WOODOCK WM., " " " " " "
- WOODOCK WM., " " " " " "
- WARREN S. W., " " " " " "

Harlan's Station (James Harlan Stone House), Danville, Boyle County, Ky.
Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. G.

Beers and Co., 1876. The Harlan House is circled in red.

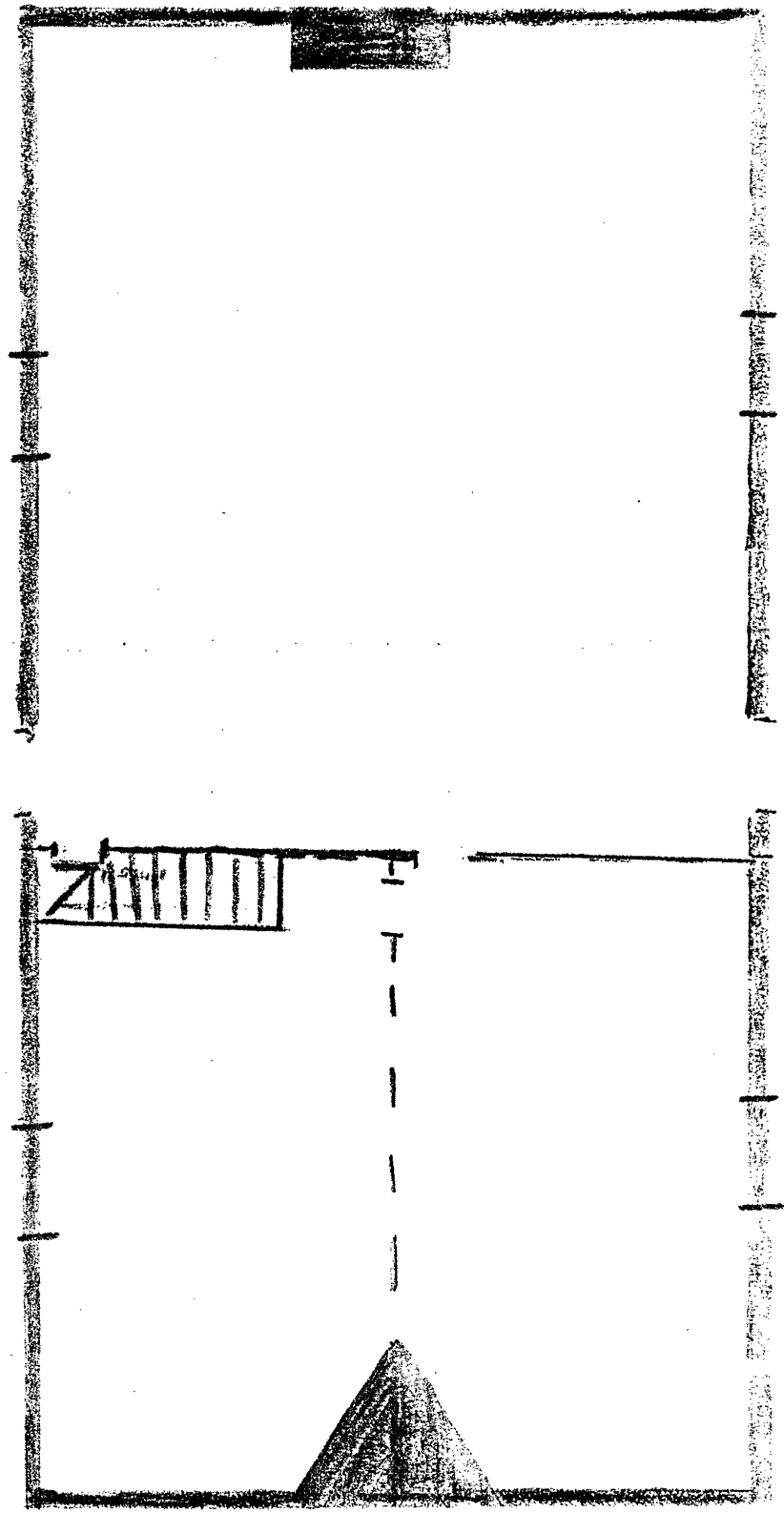
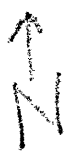
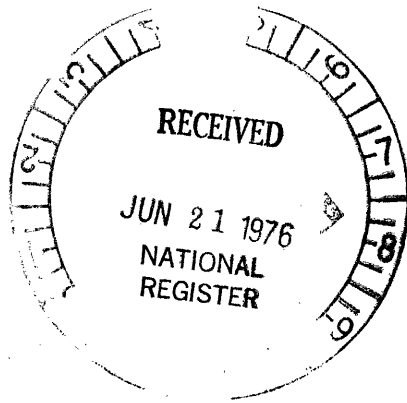
Map 3

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Harlan's Station
Sketch of Floor Plan
No Scale



Harlan's Station (James Harlan
Stone House), Danville, Kentucky
Harlan's Station sketch of floor
plan.
No Scale
Map 4.

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