1. Name of Property
Historic name:The Taylor, Edward, House
Other names/site number: MUG-77
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>
2. Location
Street & number:215 East Main Cross Street
City or town: <u>Greenville</u> State: <u>KY</u> County: <u>Muhlenberg</u>
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>request for determination of eligibility meets</u> 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 _X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
<u>national</u> <u>statewide</u> <u>X</u> local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
$\underline{A} \underline{B} \underline{X} C \underline{D}$
Signature of certifying official/Title: Craig Potts/SHPO Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : Craig Potts/SHPO Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ____ entered in the National Register
- ____ determined eligible for the National Register
- ____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register
- ____ other (explain:) ______

Signature of the F	Keeper	Da	te of Action	
5. Classification				
Ownership of Prope	erty			
Private:	Х			
Public – Local				
Public – State				
Public – Federal				
Category of Propert	ty			
Building(s)	X			
District				
Site				
Structure				
Object				
Number of Resources within Property				
Contributing	×	Noncontributing		
1			buildings sites	
			structures	
			objects	
<u> 1 </u>			Total	

Name of Property

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ____0

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6. Function or Use Historic Functions DOMESTIC/single Dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification Neo-Classical Revival

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: _Wood_____ Foundation: Limestone, Concrete Walls: frame Roof: asphalt shingle Columns: wood

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Taylor House (MUG-77) is located at 215 East Main Cross Street in Greenville, seat of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. The Taylor House is located a few blocks east of the Greenville Commercial Historic District, North Main Street Historic District, and South Cherry Street Historic District. The nominated area consists of the entire legal parcel, a 0.61 acre lot with one contributing resource, the house.



Edward Taylor House, Muhlenberg County, KY Latitude: 37.204102° Longitude: -87.173286°

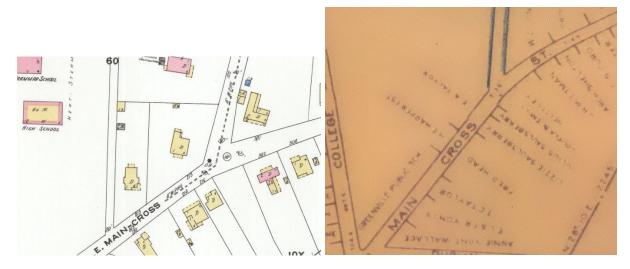
Property Setting

The Taylor House is located on the eastern edge of the town of Greenville, approximately ¹/₄ mile from the historic courthouse (MUG 1) at the center of downtown. The property is bordered by East Main Cross Street and Paradise Street to the South and East, respectively. Greenville Elementary School is located along the western side of the property. The property to the north is the J.A. Gilman Residence (MUG-33), this Mission Revival-style residence was originally built around 1855 and is the sole remaining property from the Greenville Female Academy, the first higher educational institution for women in Muhlenberg County.

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The Taylor House was built in 1911 as the residence for local attorney E. A. Taylor and his wife, Annie Taylor. Relatively few changes have occurred to the property since its construction in 1911. The house was constructed on a double lot which was sub-divided for private residences after the 1897 purchase of the former Greenville Female Academy by the Greenville Common School District.¹ Mid-20th Century photographs of the Taylor House show a garage on the northwest corner of the property that has now been demolished. An early 20th Century residence was located to the west of the Taylor House and was demolished in the mid-to-late 20th Century to make way for expansion of the school next door.



1923 Sanborn Map of Greenville

1920 Property Owner Map

Construction of the House

Greenville's newspaper reports the construction of the Taylor House. The March 23, 1911 edition of *The Record* states "*Mr. E.A. Taylor is planning to build a handsome and modern residence on his lot near the college....It is an ideal location, and the new home promises to be an ornament to the neighborhood.*"² A postcard dated January 1912 shows Mr. Edward Taylor, a local attorney and his wife, Annie, standing on the front porch of their new home. The back of the postcard reads "*This is a view of our new home, with* <u>us</u> occupying a very prominent position."

¹ Rothert, Otto (1913). A History of Muhlenberg Couty. Louisville: Standard Printing Company.

² The Record (Greenville, KY), March 23, 1911.

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Description of the Exterior

The one-and-one-half story frame house with clapboard siding rests on a continuous stone, concrete, and masonry block foundation with a partial basement. The house faces south, and has a square plan with an addition projecting from the northwest corner of the square. The house has corner boards and a foundation skirt board. The front façade is dominated by a Neoclassical Revival-style gabled porch roof supported by four Doric-style columns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and is hipped with dormers on the long sides whose gabled roof ridges intersect the hipped slopes. The entry porch is full height, but less than full width, and has large symmetrical columns supporting a prominent triangular gable and symmetrically balanced windows and a central door. The central door is framed by a pair of side light windows and is topped by a glass transom. The windows of the living areas are very narrow, having one-overone light, double-hung sashes, and are grouped into a bank of four windows, one bank on either side of the front door. The attic windows, visible on the side elevations, are square casement windows.



Southern Elevation

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The western side of the house has a bay window beneath a gabled dormer that extends out beyond the hipped roof. The triangular gable has a pair of original wooden windows that open to the attic. The western side has many windows to light that side of the house: a tripartite window in the front room, three bay windows at the midpoint of the side, and French doors and two windows toward the rear.



Western Elevation



Eastern Elevation

The eastern side of the building has a gabled dormer with two windows that open to the attic. Unlike the western dormer, the eastern dormer does not extend beyond the hipped roofline of the

The Taylor, Edward, House Name of Property building. The eastern elevation has fewer windows the Muhlenberg County, Kentucky County and State

building. The eastern elevation has fewer windows that the western side, and the windows themselves are rather narrow. The air conditioner compressor is on the eastern side.

There is a small room addition on the northeast corner of the building. The exterior is clad in wooden clapboards and had wooden box gutters in similar fashion to the remainder of the house. The historic photographs suggest this addition was created early in the building's history.

The north side of the building has an early-to-mid 20th century room addition. The room addition projects outward from beneath a gabled dormer on the northern face of the building. The roof of the room addition is flat and the room addition rests on a concrete block base. The exterior is clad in wooden clapboards in similar fashion to the remainder of the house. The room addition includes a brick chimney and fireplace.



Postcard from 1920 showing the Taylor House without the northeastern room addition



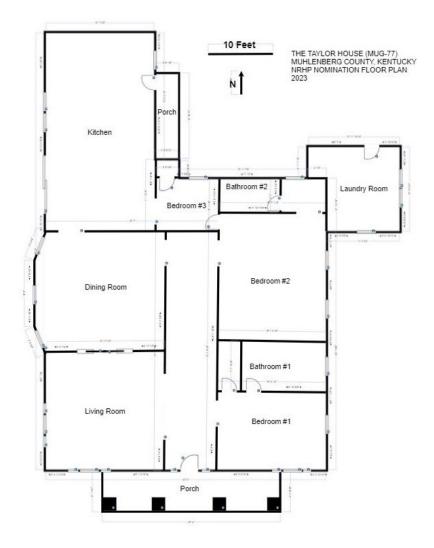
Rear views of house. Looking southwest

Looking south southeast

Muhlenberg County, Kentucky County and State

Description of the Interior

The interior of the Taylor House is dominated by a wide central hallway that extends toward the center of the house. A fireplace with a carved wooden mantle is located at the end of the hallway. Two doorways on the eastern side of the hallway open to bedrooms, each of them containing a bathroom. The western side of the hallway is bordered by a pair of elaborate wooden bookcases that open to both sides. Both sides of the bookcases are enclosed by doors with leaded glass panels. The tops of the bookcases are adorned with pairs of ionic columns on square bases. To the west of the central hallway, the living room is separated from the larger dining room by a set of wooden pocket doors. The dining room has doorways opening to a third bedroom to the east, and to the kitchen to the north.



The central hallway, the living room, and the dining room currently have a thin layer of fauxwood laminate flooring covering the original walnut floors that are visible in the bedrooms of the house. The interior woodwork, including baseboards, casings, and interior doors, all appear to be original to the home.

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The kitchen has mid 20th-century cabinetry with some recent renovations, including metal backsplashes and tile flooring. The flooring extends throughout the kitchen and includes the northernmost room addition. The fireplace associated with the chimney visible on the northern side of the Taylor House was at some point covered with drywall and is not visible on the

interior of the house at this time.



Changes to the Taylor House since the Period of Significance

The house remains in an excellent state of preservation. The major change to the exterior of the building has been the replacement of the first-floor windows in the early 2000s and two small room additions along the north and east sides of the building early in the building's history. In addition, the house's original wooden box gutters have been covered by roofing materials and replaced with hanging metal gutters.

A small room addition on the northeast corner of the building appears to have occurred quite early in the building's history, given the presence of wooden box-gutters, stone and masonry foundation and wooden clapboards in the same style as the original building. The room addition on the northern gabled end of the building appears to have been added sometime later in the mid-20th Century, based on the masonry block foundation and slightly wider wooden clapboard siding.

For several decades, the entire exterior was clad in a layer of aluminum siding, which was removed less than a year ago, revealing the original wooden clapboard siding in an excellent state of preservation.

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Western Elevation bay window with aluminum siding remnants shown

Interior changes include faux-wood laminate flooring in the central hallway, dining room, and living room, and ceramic tile flooring in the kitchen and northern room addition. The kitchen was modernized in the mid-20th Century with new cabinets. The larger of the house's two bathrooms has a sink, medicine cabinet, and shelving that appears original to the house, while the smaller bathroom appears to date to the late 20th Century. Other than these kitchen, bathroom, and flooring modifications, the interior is intact.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
 - B. Removed from its original location

Х

- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
 - F. A commemorative property
 - G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance Architecture

Period of Significance 1911

The Taylor, Edward, House Name of Property

Significant Dates

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation

<u>N/A</u>

Architect/Builder Unknown

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Taylor House (MUG-77) meets National Register Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of architecture: Neoclassical Revival style architecture. Its significance is considered within the historic context "Neoclassical Revival Architecture in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky." The building's full length porch with Doric-style columns supporting a pedimented gable porch are hallmarks of the Neoclassical Revival style.³ The Taylor House is significant locally as a well-preserved surviving example of a once-popular local style.

Historic Context: Neoclassical Revival Architecture in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

According to the files of the Kentucky Heritage Council, many properties in Muhlenberg County have been recorded and entered into the Kentucky Heritage Council's Survey Database. At present 146 properties have been documented in the County outside of two cities, with another 77 properties in Greenville, and 23 properties recorded in Cerulean. The Taylor House was documented on a survey form in 2022.

The earliest systematic historic preservation survey in the county was undertaken 1984 by Thomason and Associates, a Historic Preservation Consulting firm. This resulted in the identification of three historic districts and four individually eligible properties. The North Main Street Historic District, the South Cherry Street Historic District, and the Greenville Commercial District were listed on the National Register later in 1984 and in 1985 as part of the Greenville MRA (NRIS: 64000224).

³ McAlester, Virginia and Lee (2003). A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf

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To evaluate the architectural significance of the Taylor House, a comparison of its design with other buildings built in Muhlenberg County during the first 2 decades of the 20th century was made. The database was searched for properties in the county with Classical Revival and Beaux Arts, the two popular styles from 1900-1920 throughout Kentucky. In the search, 10 comparison properties were found, 8 with a Classical Revival style and 2 with Beaux Arts style. Those are displayed in the table below.

Under the Inventory # column, the prefix MUG refers to properties in Greenville, MUC refers to properties in Central City, and MU is a property in the county outside of those two cities. As is the case with many Kentucky counties, the concentration of academically-styled buildings occurs in the county seat:

Inventory #	Property Name	Address	Constructed
MUG 39	First National Bank	102 E. Main Cross	1894 (demolished)
MUG 40	Green Building	123-125 S. Main	1901
MUG 33	Commercial Building	121-123 N. Main	1901
MUG 30	Greenville United Methodist Church	144 N. Main	1921
MUG 26	Eaves-Kirkpatrick House	108 Hopkinsville Rd	Ca. 1900
	_	_	(demolished)
MUG 22	Wickliff House	112 Hopkinsville Rd	1911
MUG 7	Wickliffe House	127 S. Cherry	1927
MUG 1	Muhlenburg County Courthouse	Courthouse Square	1907
MUC 2	US Post Office	201 W. Broad, Central City	1931
MU 77	House	KY 62, Greenville Vic	1925-1949

Much of American residential design during the 19th century was an attempt to find an antecedent from classical Rome or Greece, and adapt the building to it. Some house designers attempted to copy a particular temple from antiquity; others simply assembled stock elements—columns, pediments, symmetrical facades, pilasters, etc.—applying them to the façade in a new way. Builders during Italian Renaissance had done the same, and architects of nineteenth century revival styling repeated their copying, with some 19th century buildings copying some Renaissance buildings which themselves had become iconic over time.

Beginning two decades prior to the American Civil War, designers began to experiment with asymmetrical façade arrangements and a departure from revival styling. For the rest of the 19th century, many architects explored the freedom of eclectic stylistic treatments, more on houses than on commercial buildings. Freed from the confinement of the rules of formal design that governed revivalism, house designers could select from a wide range of massing, textures, and materials. In urban areas, where wealth accumulated and social status ranking motivated greater displays of accomplishment, the most elaborate expression of house design arrived in the Queen Anne styling by the 1880s. By the 1890s, in smaller towns, the so-called Princess Anne style made its debut, an attempt to mimic those exuberant designs found in much larger cities.

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The Chicago World's Fair in 1893 had a celebration of Christopher Columbus' arrival in the new world 400 years before. The Columbian Exposition was populated by neoclassical buildings that seemed such a departure from the previous generations of architectural aesthetics, that they seemed radically fresh to many observers. The "White City" as the press referred to the collection of faux temples, The buildings in the Columbian Exposition initiated a return to popularity for the revival styles of classicism and its familiar vocabulary.

In Greenville, the earliest examples of the local use of features from the classical lexicon appeared in the downtown area. The commercial buildings were hardly Greek Temple-like but gave a nod toward classical design features in the placement of pilasters or half-columns as their second floor window frames. Both the Green Building (MUG 40) and 121-123 North Main (MUG 33) use this device on their second floor; both buildings emphasize their cornice levels, which is also a feature of the language of the classical temple. The Green Building and MUG 33 are earlier instances of the style; the county's most monumental property showing the design is the Muhlenberg County Courthouse, in Greenville's public square.



MUG 1, County Courthouse

MUG 40, Green Bldg.

MUG 33, Commercial Bldg.

Interestingly, it took about a decade before architects began to adapt the style to houses in Muhlenberg County. The one that appears to be the earliest residence showing the style has an estimated date of 1900, when a double columned portico was attached to a house that had already been standing since around 1870, the Eaves-Kirkpatrick House (MUG 26). By the 1980s, when it was surveyed, its owners had wrapped the house in aluminum siding, another attempt to make an older building look newer. This house has since been demolished, so there is not a current photo of the property. A Frankfort-area example of this house updating with Classical Revival style is Weehawken (NRIS 07000283; available at https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123850145). Weehawken was erected in the 1860s with Italianate styling, partial-arched windows, cornice brackets—all the hallmarks of the style. By the first decade of the twentieth century its owners desired a new look for their building. They adapted the Classical Revival style, most noticeably in the large columned portico with dentiled cornice, as well as two one-story wings on either side, that were placed on the front of the building.

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Weehawken, side showing Italianate elements

Weehawken, front portico and wings.

In Greenville, two houses relate to the Taylor House stylistically, but are much larger. The property built at about the same time as the Taylor House is the Wickliff House (MUG 22), also completed in 1911. It was not until 1927 that Wickliffe House (MUG 7) joined them. On all three houses, the front porch becomes the focal point of the front façade. Two other public buildings in the 1920s, the Central City Post Office (MUC 2, next page) and the United Methodist Church in Greenville (MUG 30, next page) become the last instances of the style locally with confident construction dates. A house two miles outside of Greenville, MU 77 (next page), whose surveyor estimated to have been built between 1925-1949, is the only instance of the style found in Muhlenberg County and located outside of an incorporated area. Without its two-story front porch, it looks very similar to any five-bay central passage house found in Kentucky from the 1830s.

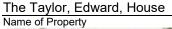


MUG 22, Wickliff House

MUG 7, Wickliffe House

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> Muhlenberg County, Kentucky County and State





MU 77, House



MUC 2, Central City Post Office

MUG 30, United Methodist Ch.

Historical Development of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

Muhlenberg County was settled in 1795 and formed in 1798, named in honor of Brigadier General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg who fought with Washington during the Revolutionary War. The area that would become Greenville was selected as the county seat due to its level ground and proximity to trails and natural springs. Greenville may have been selected as the name of the county seat in honor of General Nathaniel Green, or possibly because of the lush vegetation in the area⁴.

The earliest settlers were of English, Scotch-Irish, and German ancestry, and these early settlers were primarily small-scale farmers. In the early decades of the 19th century the population remained small, with around 25 residents in 1820. In the 1830s tobacco production began to increase and the population began to grow. By the 1840s the success of the county's tobacco production was reflected in the construction of large homes by William Martin and George Short, both early tobacco merchants in Muhlenberg County. The George Short house (MUG 3) is a Greek Revival building that built in 1851 and is the oldest residence in the city of Greenville.

In the 1850s Professor William Green established the Greenville Female Academy on a large parcel of land on the east side of Greenville; a portion of this property would later be sold and eventually become the site of the Taylor House.

⁴ Rothert, Otto (1913). <u>A History of Muhlenberg County</u>. Louisville: Standard Printing Company.

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By 1860 Greenville's population grew to several hundred residents. Many of the residences of the period were built in Greek Revival and vernacular I-House styles along Cherry Street, Main Street and East Main Cross Street.

During the Civil War, most of the residents who fought in the war fought on the side of the Union, rather than the Confederacy. No major battles occurred in Greenville, but the town was briefly occupied by confederate soldiers on several occasions.

After the Civil War, coal mining operations began to grow throughout the county. New railroads constructed in the post-war era made transportation of coal much more profitable, and the town continued to grow. By the 1870s Greenville was home to five churches, thirteen sores, three hotels, and four tobacco factories. Residences and businesses of the era were constructed in Italianate, Queen Anne, and other Victorian styles.

In the late 1800s, coal mining continued to grow in the county and some of the earliest coal mine operators became quite wealthy Andrew Duncan established one of the largest coal companies in the county, and his family later built prominent homes along South Cherry Street (MUG 11, MUG 21). Another prominent coal operator was William Wickliffe, who also built a notable house nearby on Hopkinsville Street (MUG 22).

By the early 1900s Greenville's growth and development continued, and the courthouse was replaced with a large Classical Revival-style building (MUG 1) that remains in use today. New brick commercial buildings and churches were also erected during the early decades of the century, including the Neoclassical Revival-style Greenville Methodist Church on North Main Street.⁵

The Taylor Families

Edward Alfonzo Taylor was born in 1868 near the town of Rochester, in eastern Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Mr. Taylor graduated from Greenville High School, worked as a teacher for ten years, and in 1901, graduated from law school at the age of 33. He practiced law in Greenville by himself for a few years, eventually joining with two other local attorneys in the firm of Taylor, Eaves, and Sparks, which continued until 1921. Afterward, Mr. Taylor joined Judge Doyle Willis in the firm of Willis and Taylor, and continued in that firm until 1925. Mr. Taylor then practiced on his own from 1925 until his death in 1933.⁶

⁵ Greenville, Kentucky Multiple Resource Area (1985). National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. National Park Service, US Department of the Interior.

⁶ An American Taylor Family Descendants of Richard Taylor (d. 1679), of North Farnham Parish in the Northern Neck of Virginia, for Seven Generations by Nathaniel Lane Taylor

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Portrait of EA Taylor

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor raised their two boys, Charles and John, in the house. The local newspaper mentions on October 24, 1912 that "*Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor have a fine ten-pound boy, their first born, arriving Tuesday night.*"⁷ In 1927, the boys apparently used paint brushes to write their names on the rafters in the attic. The boys also wrote the 1911 construction date of the house.



Charles Taylor's name and the date he painted his name on the attic rafters



John H. Taylor's name and the house's construction date painted on attic rafters.

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⁷ The Record (Greenville, KY) October 24, 1912.

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Charles E. Taylor and John H. Taylor as boys in their backyard, the JA Gilman House (MUG-31) can be seen to the north in the background.

Annie Taylor and her sons continued to live in the home after EA Taylor's death in 1933. A photograph of Charles E Taylor standing in front of the house as a young man, perhaps in the 1930s or 1940s. The house remained in the possession of Annie Taylor and her sons until 1954, when it was purchased by an unrelated family in 1954 also with the surname Taylor. The new owner was Charles W. Taylor, and he lived in the house with his family for the rest of his life, and the house was sold after his death by his children in 2005. During the second Taylor family's ownership during the second half of the 20th Century, the house underwent significant modifications, including remodeling of the kitchen, a room addition on the northern end of the house, and new aluminum siding on top of the original wooden clapboard siding.



Charles E. Taylor as a young man in front of the Taylor House

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Charles W. Taylor's name and dates of ownership painted on the rafter of the attic.



Photograph of the Taylor House in the 1970's with aluminum siding and shutters on exterior

After its sale in 2005, the Taylor House was used as a residence and a rental property, and by 2021 the home had fallen into disrepair. The home was purchased by its current owners in 2021 and in 2022 the new owners removed all of the aluminum siding on the building's exterior, repaired and replaced rotten and missing original wood elements beneath the siding, and had the entire exterior scraped and repainted.

NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018

The Taylor, Edward, House

Name of Property

The Taylor House after siding removal in 2022



The Taylor House after repainting in 2022

Evaluation of the Significance of the Bell House within its Architectural Context

The Taylor House is locally significant as a well-preserved example of early 20th Century Neoclassical Revival style domestic architecture. The house testifies to the enduring appeal of house forms in Kentucky that are symmetrical on their front, have classical features, and a rational arrangement of rooms flanking a central hall. Many versions of this house are still being built in rural and urban areas of Kentucky. In comparison with other instances of the style locally, the Taylor House will be seen as smaller, less solid (for its wood siding as opposed to brick), and perhaps less impressive. Our architectural judgments tend to favor massive designs, never questioning whether bigger is always better. The scale of the Taylor House makes its parts fit in relation to each other. The house has survived where others of its era and its design have not, in part, because it appears to have been thoughtfully designed and well-constructed. Its solid

Sections 9-end page 22

Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

County and State

Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

Name of Property County and State composition has enabled it to survive a number of exterior changes with its simple grace still intact to enjoy.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Architectural Significance of the Taylor House

A house in Muhlenberg County evaluated to meet Criterion C will need to have integrity of feeling so that it can be thought to be a good example of its type of construction, in this case, a good example of Neoclassical style. It will be a good example of the style and will be eligible for the National Register if it retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. If it possesses those integrity factors, it will have integrity of feeling. All seven integrity factors of the Taylor House are discussed here.

The Taylor House retains a high level of integrity of **location**. The dwelling has not been relocated and it retains its general relationship with the road.

The Taylor House retains a high level of integrity of **setting**. The proposed boundary is the same as the boundaries of the domestic yard. The local surroundings remain residential and educational.

The house retains integrity of **design, workmanship,** and **materials**. Changes since 1911 to the dwelling's original materials, floor plan, shape, and form are minimal. The triangular pedimented gable supported by doric porch columns, and the interior bookshelves with ionic columns are hallmarks of neoclassical revival style and dominate the interior and exterior experience of the house. The late 20th century replacement windows on the main floor of the dwelling are close enough to the original windows to enable it to retain its overall Neoclassical design.

Because the Taylor House retains these integrity factors, it retains integrity of **feeling**. The colorful touches of Taylor family members on the inside of the house, as well as research completed by this author, help the property retain its integrity of **association**. It is possible to enter the house and experience it as the home of a successful local attorney of the first half of the twentieth century who had it constructed as the place he and his wife would raise their family. The Taylor House is clearly still associated with the Neoclassical Revical Style as interpreted in Kentucky during the early 20th Century.

The historic Taylor House and its historic acreage are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a well-preserved, example of Neoclassical Revival architecture in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky.

9. Major Bibliographical References

An American Taylor Family Descendants of Richard Taylor (d. 1679), of North Farnham Parish in the Northern Neck of Virginia, for Seven Generations by Nathaniel Lane Taylor

NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Muhlenberg County, Kentucky County and State

An American Taylor Family Descendants of Richard Taylor (d. 1679), of North Farnham Parish in the Northern Neck of Virginia, for Seven Generations by Nathaniel Lane Taylor

Greenville Kentucky Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination (1985). National Park Service: U.S. Department of the Interior.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee (2003). A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf

Rothert, Otto (1913). <u>A History of Muhlenberg County</u>. Louisville: Standard Printing Company.

South Cherry Street Historic District. National Register Nomination (1985). National Park Service: U.S. Department of the Interior. https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/85001905 text

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 #_____
- _____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- _____ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- _____ Federal agency
- ____ Local government
- _____ University
- ____ Other
 - Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __(MUG-77)_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____0.61_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

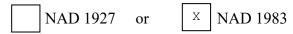
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:______(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 37.204102°

Longitude: -87.173286°

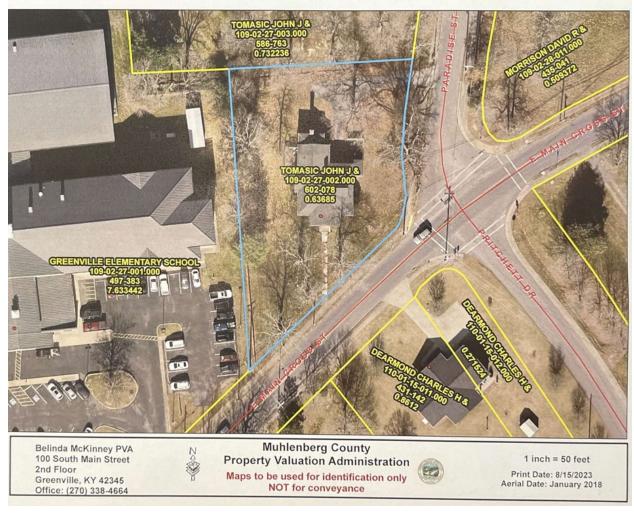
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS map):



Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries extend from Paradise Street west to the boundary with the Greenville Elementary School's property, and from East Main Cross Street north to the boundary with the J.A. Gilman residence (MUG-31) to the north. The boundaries encompass an area of 0.61 acres. That area is mapped in the Muhlenberg County Property Valuation Administrator office as 109-02-27-002.000 and under account 602-078. See below:

Muhlenberg County, Kentucky County and State



Boundary Justification

The property proposed for inclusion on the National Register by the current nomination includes the entire 0.61 acre parcel historically associated with the Taylor House. The proposed boundaries provide an appropriate and intact setting for understanding the significance of the design and construction of this house within its historic context in Muhlenberg County. The boundary includes the domestic yard and maintains the historic setting in which the dwelling was constructed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Tomasic	
organization:	
street & number: 105 Paradise Street	
city or town: Greenville	state: KY zip code: 42345
e-mailjjtomasic@gmail.com	

Sections 9-end page 26

Name of Property telephone: <u>270-754-0092</u> date: <u>09/01/2023</u> NPS Form 10-900 OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Muhlenberg County, Kentucky County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	The Edward Taylor House
City or Vicinity:	Greenville
County:	Muhlenberg
State:	Kentucky
Photographer:	John Tomasic
Date Photographed:	August 30, 2023

Photograph 1 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0001 Southern elevation of the residence, looking north.

Photograph 2 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0002 Southeastern elevation of the residence, looking northwest.

Photograph 3 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0003 Eastern elevation of the residence, looking west

Photograph 4 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0004 Northeastern elevation of the residence, looking southwest

Photograph 5 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0005 Northeastern elevation of the residence, looking southwest

Photograph 6 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0006 Northern elevation of the residence, looking south.

The Taylor, Edward, House Name of Property

> Photograph 7 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0007 Western elevation of the residence, looking east.

Photograph 8 of 8. KY_MuhlenbergCounty_EdwardTaylorHouse_0008 Southwestern elevation of the residence, looking northeast.