

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Marshall-Wallace House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historical & Architectural Resources of Boyle County, KY (NRIS #64500226)

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

2. Location

Street & number: 350 Harberson Lane

City or town: Danville State: Ky County: Boyle

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

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 :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Marshall – Wallace House

Name of Property

Boyle County, KY

County and State

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 Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: weatherboard

Walls: Timber Frame

Foundation: Limestone

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Chimney: Stone & brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Marshall-Wallace House (BO-226) is located at 350 Harberson Lane in western Boyle County, Kentucky, near the community of Parksville. The timber frame, two-story, center passage house was likely built between 1830 and 1840. The single pile pens measure approximately 19'x17' and the center passage measures 9'x 19'. The property is being interpreted for its architectural significance. The hewn posts and beams of the house's timber frame construction display unique and skilled craftsmanship before the advent of the balloon framing technique which came to dominate frame house construction. Many of the architectural elements in the original portion of the Marshall-Wallace House have been preserved and display important techniques, materials, and aesthetics. The nominated area contains about half an acre and one contributing building with a non-contributing addition.



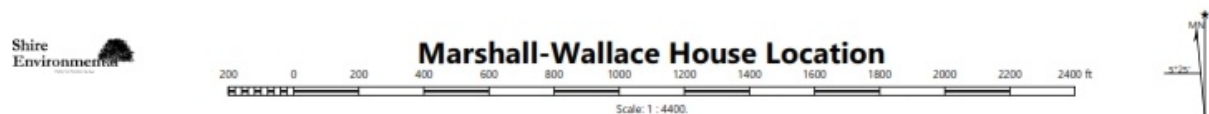
The Marshall-Wallace House.

Narrative Description

Property Setting

The Marshall-Wallace House faces due west, toward Harberson Lane which is about 450' from the house. The farm that includes the Marshall Wallace House has been known as Walnut Springs Farm for at least 40 years and is currently 30 acres. The house was likely sited to take advantage of a nearby spring that flows year-round and empties into the headwaters of the Chaplin River.

The approach to the Marshall-Wallace House from Harberson Lane is via a curvilinear driveway which bends gently around the front of the house to the north side. A buggy step is located just to the north of the walkway to the front door and is oriented to a curve in the current location of the driveway.



The Marshall-Wallace House sits at the center of a small basin with hills rising to the east and south, presenting a picturesque example of an outer bluegrass farm that helped settle this region in the first half of the nineteenth century. The historic appearance of the Marshall-Wallace House complements the character and appearance of this part of rural Boyle County and the Parkville area and other historic resources nearby, such as the Bower House (NRIS #97001367) which is only about ¼ mile south, other historic buildings in Parkville such as the Cozatt House, the Hazel Roberts House, and the Parkville School, as well as the James P. Mitchell House and

Farmstead (NRIS #97001349) between Parksville and Mitchellsburg, and the National Historic Landmark area of Perryville less than five miles away.

Exterior Description

The original portion of the Marshall-Wallace House is a two-story three-bay central passage single pile residence. The total height of the bays is 20 feet, and the peak of the end-gabled roof is 30 feet above the ground. Brick chimneys are located on each gable side, fully exposed outside the siding. The chimney on the north side is original and flares out to the north for several courses of brick and sits on a stone foundation at least 30" tall. The original portion of the house sits on a stone foundation. Wood siding covers the house and the roof consists of asphalt shingles.

The front door is located in the center of the first floor, with the threshold about 36 inches above ground level on the level of the concrete front porch. First-floor windows are located on both sides of the front door, and three second-floor windows are evenly spaced above. The second-floor double-hung windows are original. Each of the windows on the west (front) elevation has shutters that were built to match the originals which deteriorated beyond repair.



Front door with sidelights and transom.

The front porch, comprised of concrete slab atop concrete blocks, was added in the 1960s and includes decorative brackets and a tin roof. The entrance door is framed by sidelights and a rectangular transom. Sidelights have three glazed panes above a single solid panel at the bottom. The transom consists of four glazed panes measuring 13" x 42" and is original. Nine of the ten sidelight panes are original.

The north elevation features the original brick chimney built on top of a bulky stone foundation. No windows are on the north side of the original portion of the house. The north elevation features an ell consisting of a side entry above a concrete cistern that runs 28 feet from the back door of the central passage. This side entry has nine windows (installed since 2010) 4 feet above the ground, flanking a back door.



North elevation with original brick chimney and ell addition to left.

The south elevation of the original portion of the house features the brick chimney with straight vertical sides which is believed to date from the 1940s. A window is on the east side of the chimney on both the first floor and second floor of the original portion of the house. The south elevation is also dominated by a great room (added in 1995) extending from the south side of the kitchen and dining room, measuring 27' by 22'. This room has a single window on east and west ends, and six windows on the south side flanking a side door. The downstairs bathroom comprises the east end of the south elevation with two windows.

The rear of the house is built into the slope of the gentle incline rising to the east. Three windows are present in the east elevation of the original portion of the house: downstairs in the north bay, upstairs in the north bay, and upstairs in the landing room. The lack of a window in the upstairs south bay hints that an ell of some type was present – or contemplated – originally.



Rear (east) elevation, built into a slope. The window at the top right is original (upstairs landing); farthest left window upstairs was added when bathroom was added.

Interior Description

The original six rooms of the Marshall-Wallace House consist of two 19x17 rooms downstairs with the entry hall between, and two 19x17 rooms upstairs with the landing between. Original woodwork is present throughout the interior of this original part of the house, including baseboards, door jambs, and six original interior two-panel Greek Revival doors. The original poplar hardwood floors have been restored and enhance the historic appearance.

All baseboards downstairs are believed to be original. In the south bay, baseboards measure 10 inches in height and are accompanied by a chair rail 5 inches tall and 26.5 inches above the floor. Baseboards in the entry hall measure 16 inches tall, and those in the north bay measure 17 inches in height. There is no chair rail in the entry hall nor the north bay. Previous owners related their belief that these differences reflected that the downstairs south bay served as a dining room, common area, and room for entertaining guests. The north bay, by contrast, served as sleeping quarters. This intentional design harkens back to the hall-parlor house design which was only just being replaced by the center-passage house around the time of the construction of the Marshall-Wallace House.¹

¹ Historical & Architectural Resources of Boyle County, KY (NRIS #64500226)



Interior door from downstairs south bay to entry hall; also showing the baseboard and chair rail of the south bay room, and the restored original poplar floors.

The four original doors downstairs hint at the original uses and configuration of the house. Each of the two bays have original interior doors that open from the entry hall. An identical original

door opens into the entry hall from the rear of the house. This rear door from the entry hall now accesses the 'side entry' built above the concrete cistern around the 1960s. An original door also opens into the south bay from what is now the dining room. These two doors on the rear (east) of the house indicate distinct uses of the rooms and the passageways. It is presumed that the door on the south (rear) side of the central passage originally opened to the outside and allowed cooling cross ventilation through the house. It may have had a shed roof extended over it, common to back doors on farmhouses, which may be responsible for the good condition of this door today. It is believed that the original "summer kitchen" was located where the kitchen is now, and oral tradition indicated it was connected to the main part of the house by a breezeway of some sort. A door leading directly from the south bay of the original portion of the house directly opposite this supposed location of the summer kitchen supports the traditional explanation that the south bay served as more common quarters including a dining area and possibly winter kitchen.

The quarter-turn staircase is located in the entry hall and shows fine craftsmanship, with a starter step protruding into the entry hall. The staircase includes four winders, one of which has a maximum width of the board of 21 inches. A spandrel encloses the soffit with a closet opening toward the front door. The closet door measures only 58 inches in height and is of the same Greek Revival style as the other original interior doors.



Closet in Entry Hall under stairs.



Quarter turn staircase.

The upstairs landing features an original landing return balustrade, with a handrail measuring 3.5" wide and 3" tall. The two newel posts also measure 3" x 3.5" and are not adorned by a newel cap. Eighteen spindles measure 1" x 1" and comprise the east-west balustrade. Both original doors upstairs that open into the bedrooms from the landing are the same two vertical

panel Greek Revival style as their counterparts downstairs. The double-hung windows, one on the east side of the landing and one on the west side, are original.

Two cupboards are present in the landing and are believed to have been built at the time the house was constructed. Both cupboards measure 50 inches wide by 7 feet tall and include back panels that are over 20" wide. The eastern cupboard is in its original location. The cupboard now on the western side of the landing is also original construction, but it was moved to its present location when the bathroom was added to the southern bedroom in 1988.



Balustrade in upstairs landing.



Cupboard in its original location in upstairs landing area.



Original mantle in upstairs south bedroom.

The northern upstairs bedroom features an original mantle on the south wall measuring 56" wide at the base, with a shelf that is 64.5" wide and 50.5" above the floor. The legs are unadorned. Windows on the east and west walls of the upstairs north bay are both original. A small closet was added in 1978 in the southeast corner. Baseboards in both upstairs bedrooms are 8.5" tall.

The southern upstairs bedroom also features an original mantle on the south wall identical to the mantle in the north bedroom. An identical small closet is located in the southwest corner. A bathroom was added in 1988 to the northeast corner of the bedroom. The double-hung window on the west side of the south bay is original, but the window on the south side of the south bay and the window in the bathroom are not original.

Downstairs, a concrete side entry runs east from the back door of the center passage for 28 feet. This side entry was constructed above the concrete cistern, and features a small closet in the southwest corner, near the door from the entry hall.

The dining room is located south of the porch and east of the south bay of the original house. It is open to the great room to the south and the kitchen to the east. The downstairs bathroom is located east of the kitchen and features a laundry closet and two clothes closets.



Floorplan of Marshall-Wallace House.

Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance

The Marshall-Wallace House has undergone maintenance, restoration, and renovation projects over the years, and has had several additions built onto the rear of the structure, yet the historic appearance and contributing architectural elements remain largely intact and well-preserved.

The form of the front of the original portion of the house has been altered only by the addition of the concrete front porch in the 1960s. Other additions were made in several projects during the twentieth century, but only occurring to the rear of the original portion.

The history of the space between the south bay and the original summer kitchen is unknown and may have gone through many different iterations from the breezeway to the enclosed room over the early years of the house. The original disconnected kitchen is believed to have been in the same location as the current kitchen, and oral history suggests it was always connected with a breezeway or dogtrot of some manner. It is believed that in the late 1800s (as late as the early 1920s) this connecting breezeway was enclosed as a dining room, connecting the kitchen to the rear of the southern pen. The current dining room retains the same configuration as the original enclosure.

Around the turn of the century, the downstairs windows were replaced. Around that time a smokehouse was built above grade behind the house, with a root cellar built into the hill. These structures were later connected to the main house.

In the early 1930s a 'shed room' was built onto the south side of the dining room to serve as living space for a family member during the Great Depression. The construction of this addition was not high quality and it was completely removed during the 1990 renovation described below.

In the 1940s, it is believed that there was a fire in the south chimney, and the original chimney was subsequently torn down and replaced. It is also believed that the first-floor bathroom was added off the rear of the kitchen during the 1940s.

In the 1960s, the front porch was added. This is the only significant change to the front façade, and it is not known whether it replaced steps or an original porch of any kind. The cistern and side entry that adjoins the rear door of the center passage is believed to have been constructed during this same period of the 1960s.



Detail of decorative brackets adorning the front porch.

Closets were added to the interior of the upstairs bedrooms in 1978, and the second bathroom was added inside the southern upstairs bedroom in 1988. In 1989, the smokehouse and cellar were removed.

In 1990, the kitchen was remodeled and the 27x22 great room was added to the south side of the kitchen. Around this time the dining room floor collapsed and was replaced. In 1997 the downstairs bathroom was widened to the south a few feet, and rooflines were consolidated. The current asphalt shingle roof was added in 2006.



South elevation with the great room at left and the two-windowed bathroom at right; all added or remodeled in 1990.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack

☐

individual distinction.

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1830-1840

Significant Dates

1830-1840

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Marshall-Wallace House (BO-226) meets National Register Criterion C and is significant within the historic context “Domestic Architecture in Boyle County, Kentucky: 1821-1865.” The house was constructed using timber framing between 1830 and 1840 and is emblematic of the “Transitional Period” for timber frame houses in the region (Gregory, 1992). Skilled craftsmanship is exhibited throughout the original portion of the house, with many original features in excellent condition today. The house was built earlier than other nearby two-story three-bay central passage single pile houses, such as the Bower House (NRIS #97001367). The framing of the Marshall-Wallace House utilizes hewn twelve-inch posts, sills, girts, and plates revealing the culturally-based craftsmanship required of this building technique decades before the adoption of balloon framing later in the nineteenth century. Diagonal braces in the upper corners of the frame, between the post and the plate or girt, indicates a Dutch rather than Anglo influence of the builders (Gregory, 1992). This cultural heritage is further supported by the evidence that the Marshall-Wallace House was constructed by a family named Upthegrove, an Americanized version of a Dutch name. The use of cut nails indicates construction before the

stronger influences of the Industrial Revolution brought wire nails to the fore. Along with the timber framing and joists visible in the attic and from the crawlspace, the north chimney, five upstairs windows, six interior doors, two mantles, baseboards, and some weatherboards with original nails are all original and display important architectural history. The surviving architectural features of the Marshall-Wallace House reveal important influences and techniques from the period when the style and approach of house framers depended upon a deep knowledge of framing and building techniques passed down in distinct cultural traditions. This listing advances our understanding of the Dutch framers' skill and geographic influence, beyond the more well-known Old Mud Meeting House (NRIS #73000819) which is also of this framing tradition.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context: Domestic Architecture in Boyle County, Kentucky: 1821-1865

Settlement of Central Kentucky began with the arrival of James Harrod and his group in 1774, and the area that is now Boyle County includes the sites of some of the earliest permanent settlements in the state, including many men from James Harrod's group (Fackler, 1941). The earliest settlers built temporary log structures only meant to last a few years (Hustlar, 1986). Later, as settlements became more permanent, log houses on stone foundations were built. This period of log construction facilitated the settlement of the region and utilized an abundant resource – logs – which could be produced using only hand tools and joined without the scarce resource of nails (Jordan and Kaups, 1992).

By the early 1800s, log houses became undesirable “even on the rural landscape when the owner could afford something different” (Montell & Morse, 1976). The advent of water-powered mills that could produce lumber, as well as the early nail manufacturing, allowed for frame houses to be built across Central Kentucky. Early lumber mills were known to have existed as early as the 1790s in what is now Boyle County, including on the Hanging Fork². An ad in the Kentucky Gazette from 1793 indicates there was a mill capable of producing lumber only about 5 miles from the Marshall-Wallace House on the upper reaches of the Salt River (ibid).

The earliest frame buildings relied upon the use of large posts and beams commonly called timbers. These load-bearing timbers were hewn rather than sawed and require considerable skill to join the corners in joints such as the mortice and tenon joints which “were the basis of all traditional farming and ... collectively they stiffen the whole frame” (Harris, 1978). The joints held the frame of the house together which supported the gravitational forces of the load of the house's construction and its contents (ibid). Diagonal braces were placed in the corners of the framing to ensure the frame stayed plumb and did not sway, so that “timber-framing is sometimes referred to as braced framing” (Gregory, 1992). The studs within the walls, importantly, are not load-bearing.

The technique called balloon framing was invented in 1832 in Chicago and in the years after the Civil War came to become the uniform construction style for frame houses, so that “it would be

² Historical & Architectural Resources of Boyle County, KY (NRIS #64500226)

something of an anachronism to find a traditional timber-frame structure dating from 1880 in this area” (Gregory, 1992). Balloon framing utilizes many long studs to bear the weight of the structure without the larger timbers for support. In a two-story balloon framed house, these studs would reach from the sill to the plate, the entire height of the building. Traditional timber-framed buildings, then, show materials, techniques, and forms that transition from the early permanent log houses of the pioneer era to the later balloon frame houses that became uniform after the Civil War.

According to Gregory, two main cultural traditions inform the house framers that put up the timber frame dwellings in this region of Central Kentucky: the Anglo or English tradition and the Dutch or German tradition. “The choice of where to locate the braces, can provide a clue concerning the carpenter’s cultural identity. The pre-Industrial Age carpenter trained in the English tradition usually placed these braces down from the post to the sill. The Dutchman tended to place them in the upper corner, between the post and the plate or end girt” (Gregory, 1992). The diagonal braces in the Marshall-Wallace House are in the upper corners, from the post to the plate or girt, suggesting that the house framers that built it relied on knowledge from the Dutch cultural tradition. That the house was built by a man bearing a surname that was Americanized form of a Dutch name, Upthegrove, further supports the evidence that the house framers of the Marshall-Wallace House hailed from the Dutch cultural tradition.

The influence of Dutch settlers in Mercer and Boyle County is less prominent than some of the other groups that were centered around the major forts in Harrodsburg and Stanford, but “as early as 1781 a group of Dutch settlers had immigrated to Kentucky and settled on a bend of the Salt River” (Chinn, 1985). The Low Dutch settlers of Mercer County endured many hardships in the late eighteenth century and were ultimately not successful in their effort “to perpetuate on the Kentucky frontier an ethnic culture whose roots in the country dated back 150 years to New Amsterdam” (Akers, 1982). However, before the Low Dutch people and culture “were eventually absorbed by the dominant English cultural environment” (Gregory, 1992), they left their mark in the architectural history of the region. Most prominent in local history and architecture, the Low Dutch settlement constructed a church “in the center of the area settled by the Dutch” which “became known as the ‘Old Mud Meeting House’ because its heavy timber supports were chinked with dry clay” (Chinn, 1985). The Old Mud Meeting House, or “Dutch Reform Church” (NRIS #73000819), remains in existence today and also utilizes corner bracing in the top corners, from the post to the plate or girt.

History of the Marshall-Wallace House

The Marshall-Wallace House was likely constructed between 1830 and 1840 by Joseph and Mahala Upthegrove. In 1830, William Wade sold 133 acres on Chaplins Fork to Joseph and Mahala Upthegrove for \$720. Eleven years later, Joseph Upthegrove sold 136 acres on the “headwaters of the Chaplin” for \$2,000 to Madison Purdom, an increased property value that indicates major improvements such as a house.

Joseph Upthegrove was born about 1790 in Virginia and fought in the War of 1812. In 1813, Upthegrove fought in the Battle of Thames as part of the Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia (Young, 1903). In this consequential battle, Isaac Shelby, sitting Governor of Kentucky, led the

Kentucky militia and the mounted Kentuckians to great effect in an unusual attack plan because the “backwoodsmen did ride better in the woods than any other people” (Keller, 2000). In 1815, Joseph married Mahala Manning and they had at least six children. In the 1820 census, Joseph Upthegrove is listed in Lincoln County, and in 1830 he is listed in Mercer County. The Upthegrove surname is an Americanized version of an old Dutch name of Updegraff. Possibly Joseph Upthegrove or his family were part of the “low Dutch” migration to Mercer County that occurred in the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

Madison Purdom bought 136 acres from Joseph and Mahala Upthegrove in 1841, and he also bought other properties in the area during this period. In 1855, Madison Purdom sold 236 acres “on the headwaters of the Chaplin” to William J. Walker and his wife Chatherine B. Walker. Mr. Walker also bought and sold several properties in the region.

In 1861, Jacqueline Ambler Lewis acquired 215 acres near Parksville from W.J. Walker. The deed for this sale mentions that the property was known as the “Purdom Farm” at the time Lewis purchased it from Walker. Walker and Lewis were friends or business partners, as several deeds and land transfers between the two men occurred in the 1860s, including properties on the Rolling Fork.

Jacqueline Ambler Lewis was born in 1786 in Virginia to John Francis Penny Lewis and Nancy Davis. John Francis Penny Lewis and Nancy Davis immigrated to Kentucky before 1800, as they appear in the second census of Kentucky in 1800 and the 1801 tax list for Lincoln County. According to the inscription on their tombstone, John Francis Penny Lewis was one of the first physicians in Kentucky and Nancy Davis was a direct descendant of the Powhatan Chief Opechancanough. It appears that while still in Virginia, John Francis Penny Lewis was a friend of Jaqueline Ambler, the son of Chief Justice John Marshall and a prominent Virginian and Treasurer in the cabinet of Governor Thomas Jefferson in Virginia, and named his first son after his friend.

Jacqueline Ambler Lewis was a child when he immigrated with his parents to Kentucky and grew up to become a very prominent landowner in the region before his death in 1874. Jacqueline Ambler Lewis also fought in the War of 1812 as part of the Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia. In June of 1813, Jacqueline married Elizabeth Parks Hutchings in Casey County, Kentucky. Elizabeth’s parents were Thomas Hutchings and Talitha Blagrove, who owned property nearby on the Rolling Fork River. In 1820 Jacqueline Ambler and Elizabeth lived near the North Rolling Fork when a group of residents petitioned to be added to Mercer County rather than Casey County. Jacqueline Ambler Lewis is listed along with about 24 other residents who requested the county line be changed.

Jacqueline Ambler Lewis purchased the Marshall Wallace House in 1861 and owned it in 1862 when the Battle of Perryville took place on October 8. The Battle of Perryville was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War in Kentucky and took place about 6 miles from the Marshall-Wallace House. The battle would have been audible to the residents of the house at that time (the Battle of Perryville Reenactment is audible each year in modern times). The gory days after the battle in 1862 affected all residents, as “county beds were turned down ready for disabled occupants; and carriages stood on the outskirts of the battlefield ready for the wounded, while deft fingered

women were making lint and bandages at home” (Daviess, 1924). It is likely the Marshall-Wallace House served as a field hospital along with “nearly all private homes within a ten-mile radius” (Noe, 2001). Numerous oral traditions around Parksville relate that local buildings standing at the time of the battle did indeed serve as hospitals or quarters for recovering wounded soldiers.

Jacqueline Ambler Lewis owned the Marshall-Wallace House with his wife Elizabeth Parks Hutchings Lewis until December 1863, when they deeded the property to their two daughters: Ellen T. Marshall and Francis Fowler Marshall. Four years later, Francis Fowler Marshall and Ellen Marshall split several properties that they had been deeded from their parents, including the 215 acre “Purdom Farm” where it appears Ellen Marshall and her husband Williamson Marshall lived at that time. In that split, Ellen and Williamson Marshall received 115 acres of the old “Purdom Farm” which included the Marshall-Wallace House.

Ellen T. Lewis was born in 1818 in Kentucky, the first child born to Jacqueline and Elizabeth Lewis. Ellen married Lewis Snapp in 1835, but Snapp passed away and made her a widow before 1850 when she was listed as Ellen Snapp and domiciled with her parents. In 1852, Ellen married Williamson Marshall. They lived nearby in Mitchellsburg for a time, but a deed for the property mentions that Williamson provided some of the money that Jacqueline Ambler Lewis used to purchase the “Purdom Farm” from Walker. At some point, probably near the time of the gift of the land from Jacqueline Lewis to his daughters, Ellen and Williamson moved into the Marshall-Wallace House. Williamson and Ellen Marshall owned the property for 32 years until the turn of the century. Within a year after selling it, both of them were deceased.



Detail from the 1876 D.G. Beers & Co. “Map of Boyle & Mercer Counties, Kentucky,” showing “W. Marshall” living in the Marshall-Wallace House in that year.

After the Marshalls, the property passed to Samuel Moore for less than a year, then it passed into the hands of H.H. Bourne. For the next 17 years, the property would be owned by Bourne, J.L. Preston, and/or George Preston. The ownership structure changed hands several times with all three of these parties involved. George and J.L. Preston became prominent citizens in the region and founded Preston-Pruitt Funeral Home (still in operation in Danville today).

In 1915, J.L. Preston sold the property to L.O. Tucker, who owned it with a brother C.E. Tucker for eight years. The Wallace Family began their tenure as owners when James Wallace Sr. bought the property from L.O. Tucker in October 1923. In 1947, James Wallace Sr. transferred the property to his son, James Wallace Jr., who owned the property for 11 years until 1958. James Walker Jr. lived in the house for a total of 35 years.

In 1958, Lorn Atwood and William Stafford purchased the property from James Wallace Jr. William Stafford passed away in 1966 and the property passed to Lorn Atwood and his wife Beatrice. The Atwoods made several changes to the house, adding the front porch and likely the cistern and side entry. In 1973, the Atwoods sold the property to Fritz and Leonna Riley, who owned it for 14 years until they sold it to the current owners, Kathy Lashbrook Miles and Dr. John Preston Miles III, in October 1987.

Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Marshall-Wallace House within the context of Domestic Architecture in Boyle County, Kentucky: 1821-1865

The detailed study by Gregory of timber frame resources in Mercer County concluded that the timber frame structures of the region are significant as representations of culturally based construction techniques. A 1991 study by Worsham identified only 10 frame dwellings in Boyle County built between 1790 and 1850, but the Marshall-Wallace House is not among those identified. Gregory specifically recommends the nomination of individual representative examples of timber frame construction in the region to further the knowledge of this important construction technique and the evolution of these techniques over time (Gregory, 1992).

In the Multiple Property Listing for Boyle County (1997), the authors state that “some of the least understood homes built in Boyle County during the settlement and early antebellum years – from a structural point of view – are those built of timber frame construction” (NRIS #64500226). This nomination advances the understanding of timber frame techniques and construction in the area by documenting the many intact features of the Marshall-Wallace House and placing it in the cultural tradition of Dutch house framers at work in the region in the first third of the nineteenth century.

The nearby Bower House (NRIS #97001367), located only ¼ mile from the Marshall-Wallace House in Parksville was built later (ca. 1867) and likely utilized more modern balloon framing techniques to enlarge the original structure into the form it exhibits today. The Vermillion House (NRIS # 97001373) was built in 1837 near the time of construction of the Marshall-Wallace House and also reflects the Dutch framing tradition, however, it is no longer existent. The Vermillion House was located less than four miles from the Marshall-Wallace House, nearly the midpoint in a straight line between the Old Mud Meeting House and the Marshall-Wallace House, suggesting the kind of “cultural diffusion” of the framing style to nearby areas, perhaps reflecting the “cultural heritage” of some of the same framers in building the houses (Kniffen, 1965). The evidence that the house was built by someone with the surname Upthegrove, which derives from a Dutch surname, further suggests that it was built in this Dutch framing tradition.

The Old Mud Meeting House, or Old Dutch Meeting House, is located less than 9 miles from the Marshall Wallace House and also utilizes timber frame construction with diagonal braces at the top of the frame. The influence of Dutch framers in the region is undeniable but not well understood. Aside from the Old Mud Meeting House and the Vermillion House (NRIS #97001373), few other similar timber frame structures have been definitively documented in the area. This nomination of the Marshall-Wallace House advances our understanding of this unique cultural building tradition and expertise. The Dutch framing influence of the Marshall-Wallace House further demonstrates that while “by the turn of the nineteenth century, most of the Dutch colonists had acclimated to Kentucky” (Klotter and Friend, 2018), their cultural traditions persisted in some individuals practicing their framing craft using the deep knowledge base required to construct timber frame buildings.

Timber framing techniques were “part of the cultural heritage of most Europeans in America at the time of the Revolution,” and any “significant method of wood construction employed in

America before 1850” derived from one of the European cultural hearths (Kniffen & Glassie, 1973). Gregory divides the timber framing tradition into three periods: ca 1785-1820, the Transitional Period from 1820 – 1840, and the Late Period from 1840 until balloon framing techniques supplanted timber framing around the time of the Civil War (Gregory, 1992). Most of the timber-framed buildings from the Dutch tradition identified by Gregory were from the initial period (ibid), so this later example in the Marshall-Wallace House expands our understanding of this tradition.

The Marshall-Wallace House was built during the Transitional Period and exhibits many of the characteristics identified as indicative of this period. In particular, while the timbers of the framing were hewn, many other components of the house were sawn in mills. The studs in the walls were milled, as well as flooring and interior details. The large hewn floor joists measure 9” tall by 3” wide and are on 24” centers. The roof joists have the same 9”x3” measurements. These large joists further demonstrate the transition from earlier larger building components to the later milled joists that are generally much smaller.



Sill timbers at corner, as seen from crawlspace in northwest corner of house.



Large milled floor joists as seen from crawlspace.

In addition to the framing, some of the interior woodwork of the Marshall-Wallace House shows the early influence of the Greek Revival architectural tradition. The interior doors with two vertical panels, the simple appearance of the upstairs original mantles, and the upstairs balustrade all give indications of the Greek Revival. As the Greek Revival became popular in America around 1820, these characteristics of the Marshall-Wallace House show early adoption of this style in Kentucky.

Integrity Considerations

The significance of the Marshall-Wallace House is interpreted according to the terms of Criterion C, and the site demonstrates a high level of integrity related to design, workmanship, material, location, association, and feeling.

The structural **design** of the timber framing shows the **integrity** of this framing style and reveals important details of this approach including dimensions of hewn lumber. The diagonal braces at the top of the frame, and the mortice and tenon joinery required for this construction technique, reveals the **workmanship** of a house joiner trained in the Dutch cultural tradition. The large 12” posts and beams hint at the bountiful timber resources present at the time of construction, **materials** that came to be scarcer as old-growth forests disappeared. The **location** of the house within a rural farm at the edge of the knobs, close to a dependable spring, shows a setting of a prosperous farming family at the edge of the outer Bluegrass region during the first decades after the initial settlement of the region. The **association** of the house with important events of the nineteenth century, such as the culturally distinct settlement patterns and the Battle of Perryville, make this house an important and illustrative component of our cultural landscape. The many original features and elements in the historic cultural landscape elicit a strong **feeling** of the historic rural farmstead.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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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): BO-226

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.601104 | Longitude: 84.898090 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property contains only a portion 30-acre farm known as Walnut Springs Farm. The nominated area consists of a rectangle that encloses about half an acre and the Marshall Wallace House. The driveway forms most of the northern boundary of the nominated area. The north and south sides of the rectangle measure about 180 feet, and the east and west sides measure about 120 feet. The nominated property is about 400 feet due east from Harberson Lane.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the architecturally significant residence and the limited area of domestic yard that contributes to the property's setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ben Miles, Consultant
organization: Shire Environmental
street & number: P.O. Box 1706
city or town: Danville state: KY zip code: 40422
e-mail ben@shire-environmental.com
telephone: 859-516-4908
date: July 31, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

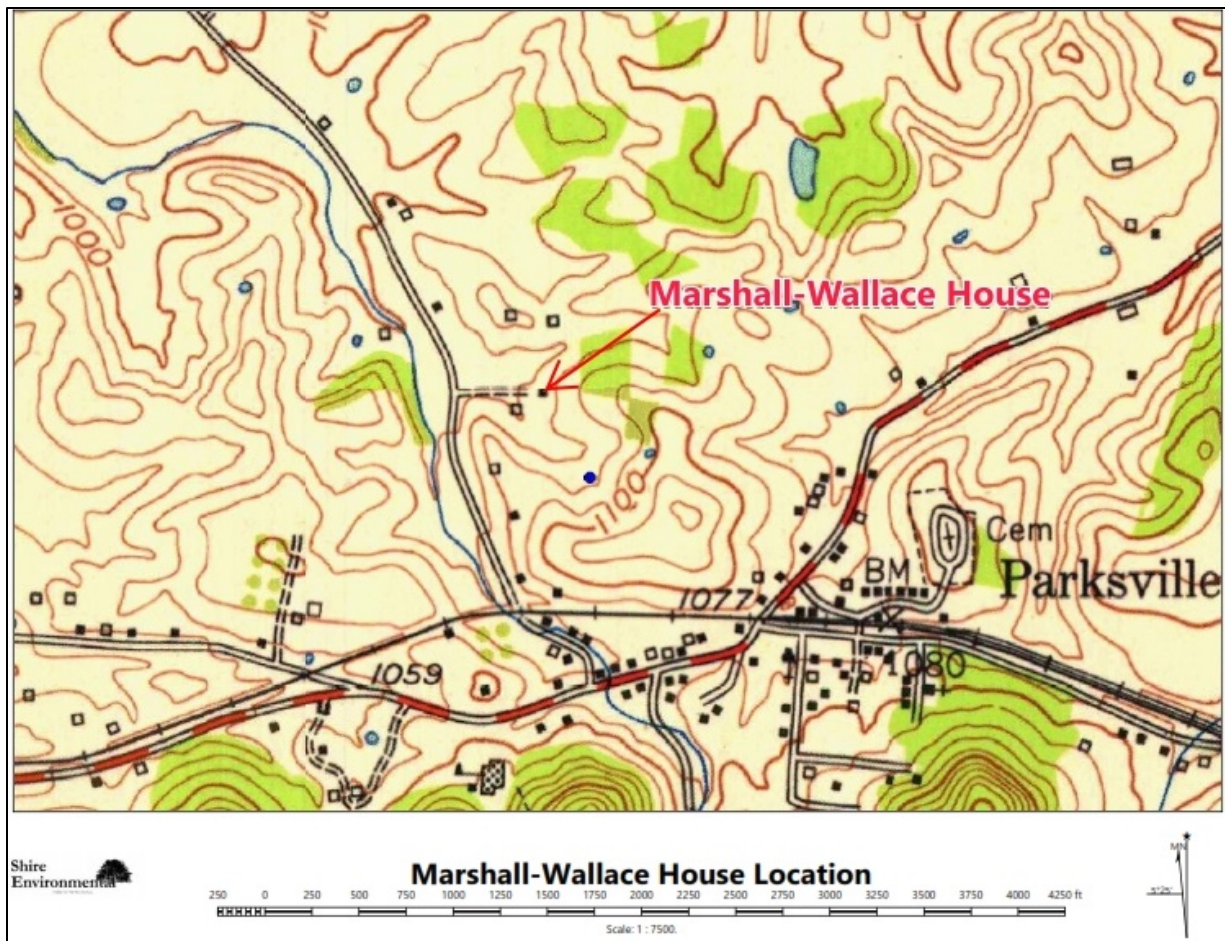


Figure 1. Topographic Map.

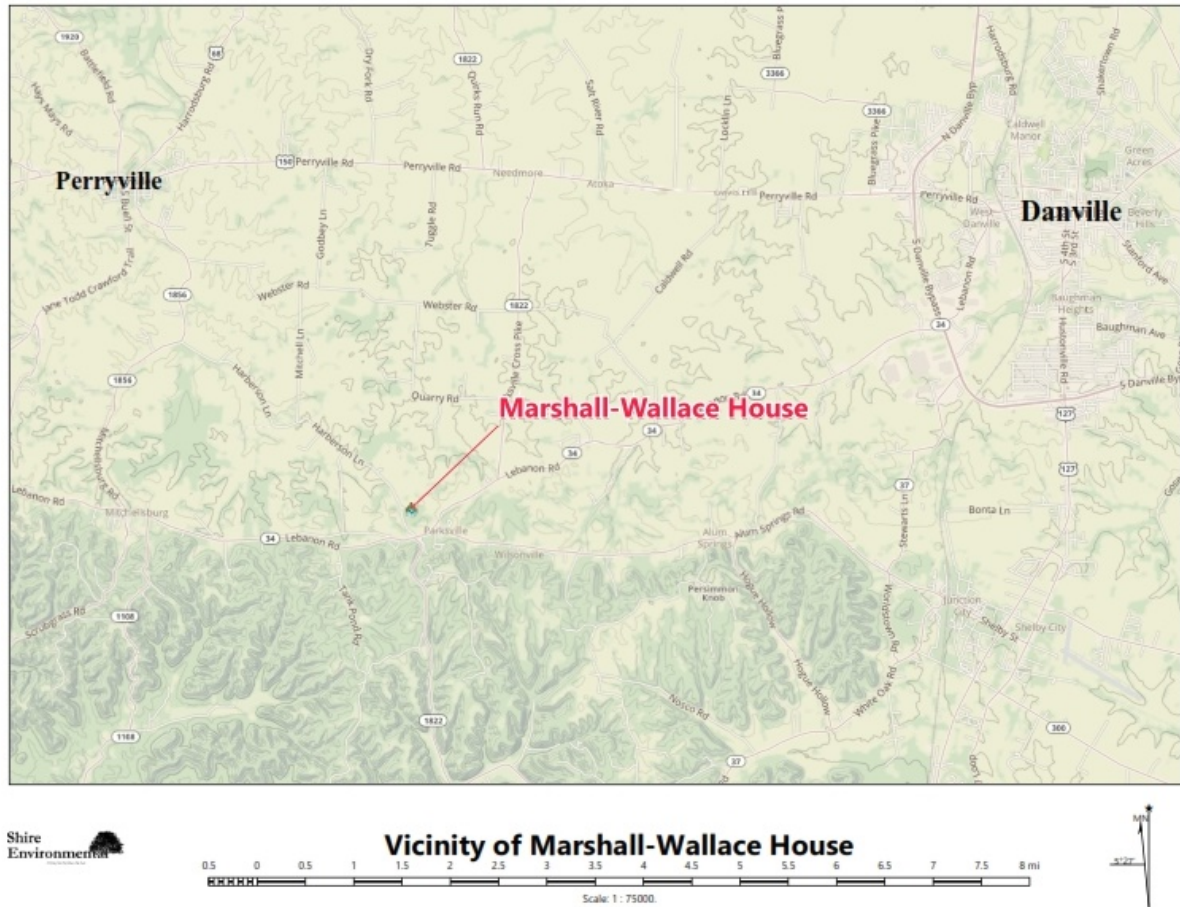


Figure 2. Location of Marshall-Wallace House in relation to Danville and Perryville.

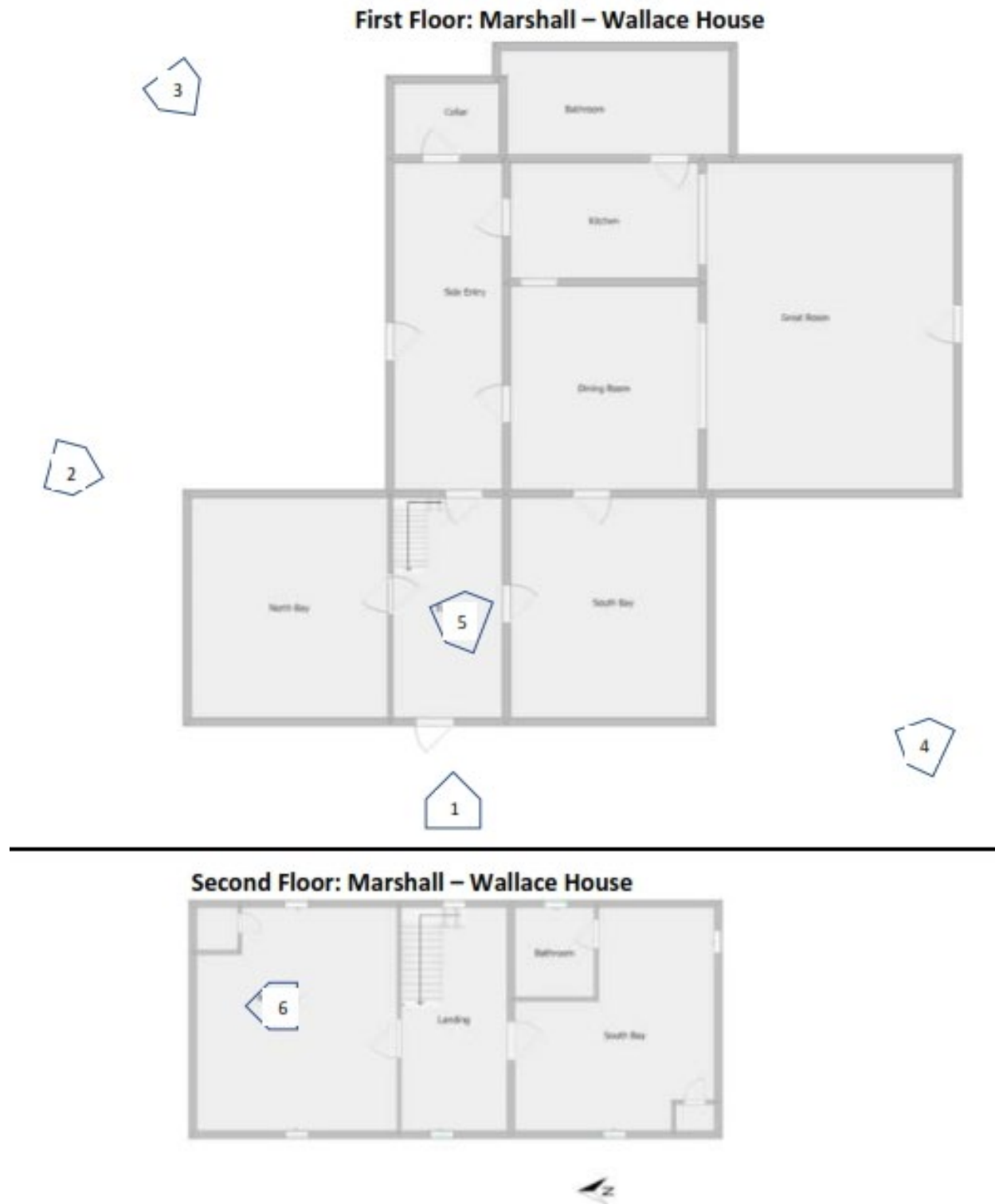


Figure 3. Sketch map showing locations of photographs.

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: Marshall Wallace House

City or Vicinity: Parksville

County: Boyle

State: Kentucky

Photographer: Ben Miles

Date Photographed: May 3, 2020

1 of 6.

Facing front (west elevation) of Marshall Wallace House.



2 of 6.

Facing north elevation of the Marshall Wallace House and original brick chimney.



3 of 6.

Facing rear (east elevation) of original portion of Marshall Wallace House at right, with the north elevation of the ell addition at left.



4 of 6.

Facing front (west elevation) of Marshall Wallace House at left, and south elevation at right.



5 of 6.

Facing small closet under stairs in entry hall of the Marshall Wallace House.



6 of 6.

Facing mantle in north bay second floor bedroom.



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.