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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DEC 29 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Buck Pond

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Paynes Mill Road

NA [] not for publication

city, town Versailles

[x] vicinity

state Kentucky

code KY

county Woodford

code 239

zip code 40383

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- [x] private
[] public-local
[] public-State
[] public-Federal

Category of Property

- [x] building(s)
[] district
[] site
[] structure
[] object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: Pisgah Area of Woodford County, Kentucky

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] 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 [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Kentucky Heritage Council Date 12-22-88

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. [] See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official NA Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- [x] entered in the National Register.
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register. [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Melores Byers Date of Action 2/10/89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)DOMESTIC/ single dwelling, secondary
structureEDUCATION/ private school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification**(enter categories from instructions)**Early Republic, vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)foundation stonewalls weatherboardroof asphalt shingleother brick chimneys

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The original Buck Pond followed tradition in setting, plan, and details, inside and out. The two and one-half story house is approached by a long, tree-lined lane, and sits surrounded by the property's acreage. The five bay facade was symmetrically divided with the central entry bay projected slightly from the wall plane. Double, shouldered end chimneys flank the side walls. Reserved exterior detail included mitered architraves, nine-over-nine and six-over-six sash windows, and a paneled entry with multi-paned side and transom lights. A late 19th century modification by Lewis Marshall included a flat roofed, one story porch, fronting the center three bays and surmounted by a barrel vaulted, gabled second story porch (see attached). This porch was removed in the 20th century and replaced by the present two-storied, gabled portico with fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. A dentiled architrave was applied beneath the eave. One room, single-story wings were added to each side of the house at the same time. The wings, set back from the original mass, scaled to the original building, and of similar design and materials do not greatly compromise the overall integrity of the house.

The large, main rooms measure approximately 18 feet square at Buck Pond. Interior details include: rare wainscoting of cherry with ash panels; ash flooring, a central stairway of walnut and ash; cherry six-panel doors; mitered architraves; small brass and iron locksets; 18th century H and L iron hinges (reported to have been brought from Virginia); a wide entry hall with paneled, walnut stair; elaborate mantles with reeded diamond and sunburst medallions in the east parlor and dining room; and dentiled crown molding.

The only remaining out building associated with the residence at Buck Pond is the ice house, probably built during Thomas Marshall's tenure at the farm. Located within the domestic yard area to the east of the house, the dry-laid, stone-lined pit measures approximately 8' in diameter, and perhaps 20' deep with walls reaching to grade. A gable

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

architecture, education,
exploration and settlement

Period of Significance

1785-1830

Significant Dates

1785

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

Col. Thomas Marshall

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Probably the most sophisticated example of residential architecture built during the settlement period in the Pisgah study area is that of Buck Pond, the home of Thomas Marshall. Marshall was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia in 1730 and immigrated to this section of Woodford County, Kentucky in the early 1780's. Marshall distinguished himself as a Revolutionary officer during the Revolution and tradition holds that he accompanied his boyhood friend, General George Washington at the crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night in 1776. Marshall was a member of Virginia's "planter" class, those of wealth who owned significant tracts of land, several slaves, had professional occupations and held governmental positions. He represented Faquier County in the Virginia House of Burgesses, served as sheriff of that county, and was a member of both the Second and Third Virginia conventions before immigrating to Kentucky before 1782. Washington appointed him Survey General of Fayette County, Virginia, about one-third of present Kentucky, in 1781. Marshall surveyed all lands that were to be assigned to Virginia's Revolutionary soldiers in the area. Having the chance to choose from thousands of acres, Marshall chose the Buck Pond tract, built his surveying office on the site, and according to tradition, had the two story, timber frame, center passage house built between 1783 and 1785 for his wife, Mary Randolph Keith and six of their fifteen children. In Kentucky, Marshall was appointed a trustee of the town of Frankfort, served as a delegate from Fayette County to the Virginia General Assembly, was strongly Federalist and spoke out against the Separatist movement in Kentucky. Marshall resided at Buck Pond from 1785 to about 1800, when he gave the estate to his youngest son, Louis. Both Thomas and wife Mary died in Washington, Mason County, Kentucky at the home of their son Captain Thomas Marshall. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall, who never resided at Buck Pond,

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Railey, William E. History of Woodford County. Frankfort, Kentucky: Woodford Improvement League, 1968. 177-181 (reprint).

Woodford Sun clipping file: "Marshall / Buck Pond".
"A Country Editor's Thoughts", n.d., n.a.
"The Marshalls of Buck Pond" Samuel M. Wilson, 1-25-25

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:
Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

116	702925	4215550
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

--	--	--

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

D

--	--	--

See continuation sheet 10.1

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property begins at point a on the site map at a point at the southeast corner of the board fence that defines the domestic yard area. From point a follow the fence approximately 85 yards west to point b, on the north-south board fence. Follow the fenceline north about 210 yards to point c, 10 feet beyond the north edge of the rear driveway. Then go east 85 yards to point d, then south 210 yards to the point of origin.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the immediate domestic yard area that surrounds the house and ice house. The planned drive and landscaped area contribute to the overall integrity of the property's setting.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Amos
organization Pisgah Community Historic Association date September 12, 1988
street & number Route 5 Box 365 telephone 502-633-5530
city or town Shelbyville state Kentucky zip code 40065

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7. Description (continued)

roof with more recent sawn lumber rafter frame and standing seam metal roof covers the pit. Boards and battens enclose the gable ends. The ice house contributes as the only remaining out building in either domestic or farm areas.

The two contributing buildings within the boundaries of the Buck Pond property are the house and ice house. A modern swimming pool in the front yard area is a non-contributing site.

8. Significance (continued)

tributed his father in saying, "My father, on more than one occasion, was a far abler man than any of his sons."
(Railey 177-181, Woodford Sun files; 1-25-25)

Son Louis Marshall, inheritor of Buck Pond, established a thirty year tradition of education at the farm by conducting a private academy. Public schooling was not supported in Kentucky during the settlement and antebellum eras and all formal education was obtained at private schools and academies. Among notable Kentuckians tutored by Marshall were Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, George B. Crittenden, Gen. Basil W. Duke, Charles, Abraham, and Basil Buford, and many others. Marshall served as president pro-tem of Transylvania College between 1838-40 and also in 1855.

Many from Virginia and Maryland migrated to the Bluegrass region of western Virginia (now Kentucky) following the Revolution, hoping to establish a similar way of life in the fertile new lands. Thomas Marshall was one of the more prominent members of that assembly. His Virginia fortunes allowed him to transplant a gentry way of life on the Kentucky frontier. Marshall held 32 Black slaves, 15 horses, 62 cattle and Buck Pond encompassed 1525 acres by 1792. He owned more slaves than most men of the county, and ranked high in amount of acreage. (Woodford Co. Tax Assessments; 1792)

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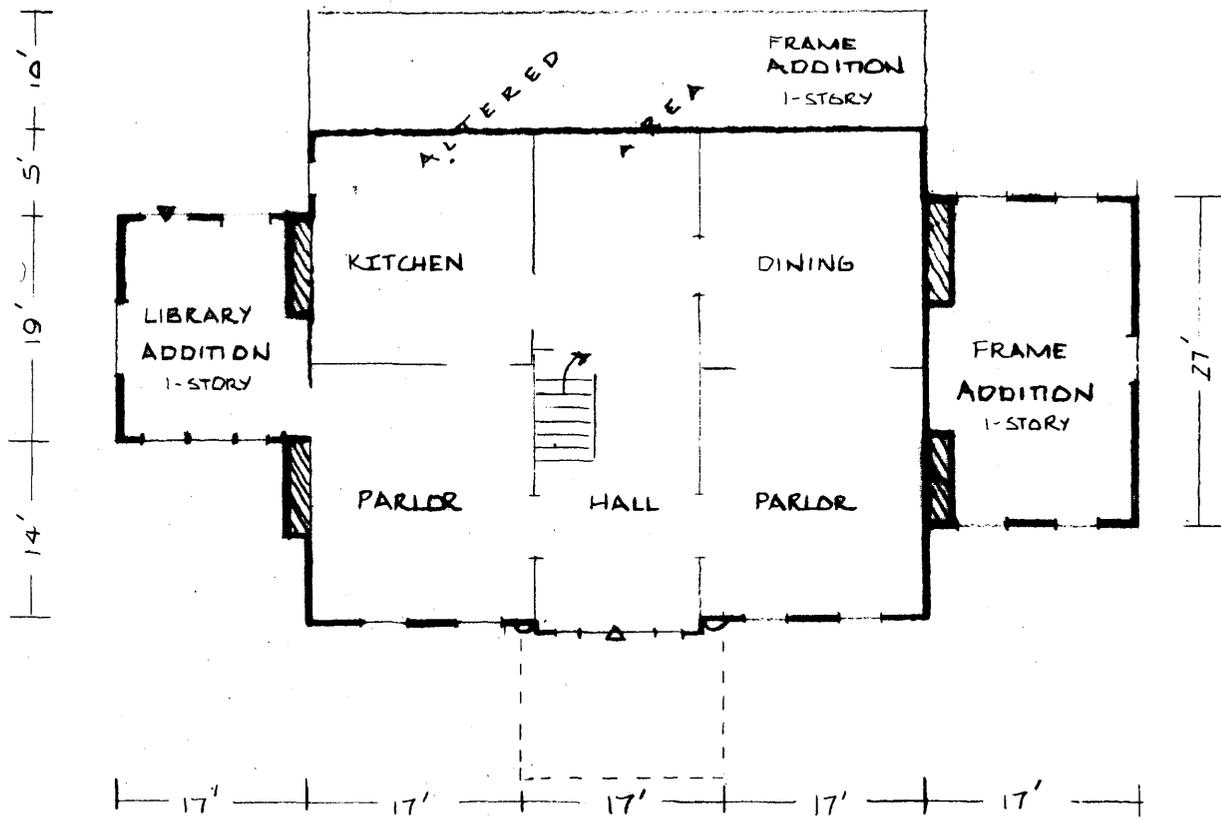
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Marshall did not follow the common area practice of building first a modest home and adding on or building a more imposing residence later. Instead, he budgeted two years and an unknown sum to state architecturally his social and political position. The center passage plan enjoyed wide acceptance with the Virginia planter class by 1790, but was less commonly built by the late 18th century Kentucky middling farmer. Marshall's choice of the formal, double-pile, center-passage plan for this very early dwelling conveys a sophisticated familiarity with contemporary dwelling plan options and a willingness to invest ample time and funds in its construction.

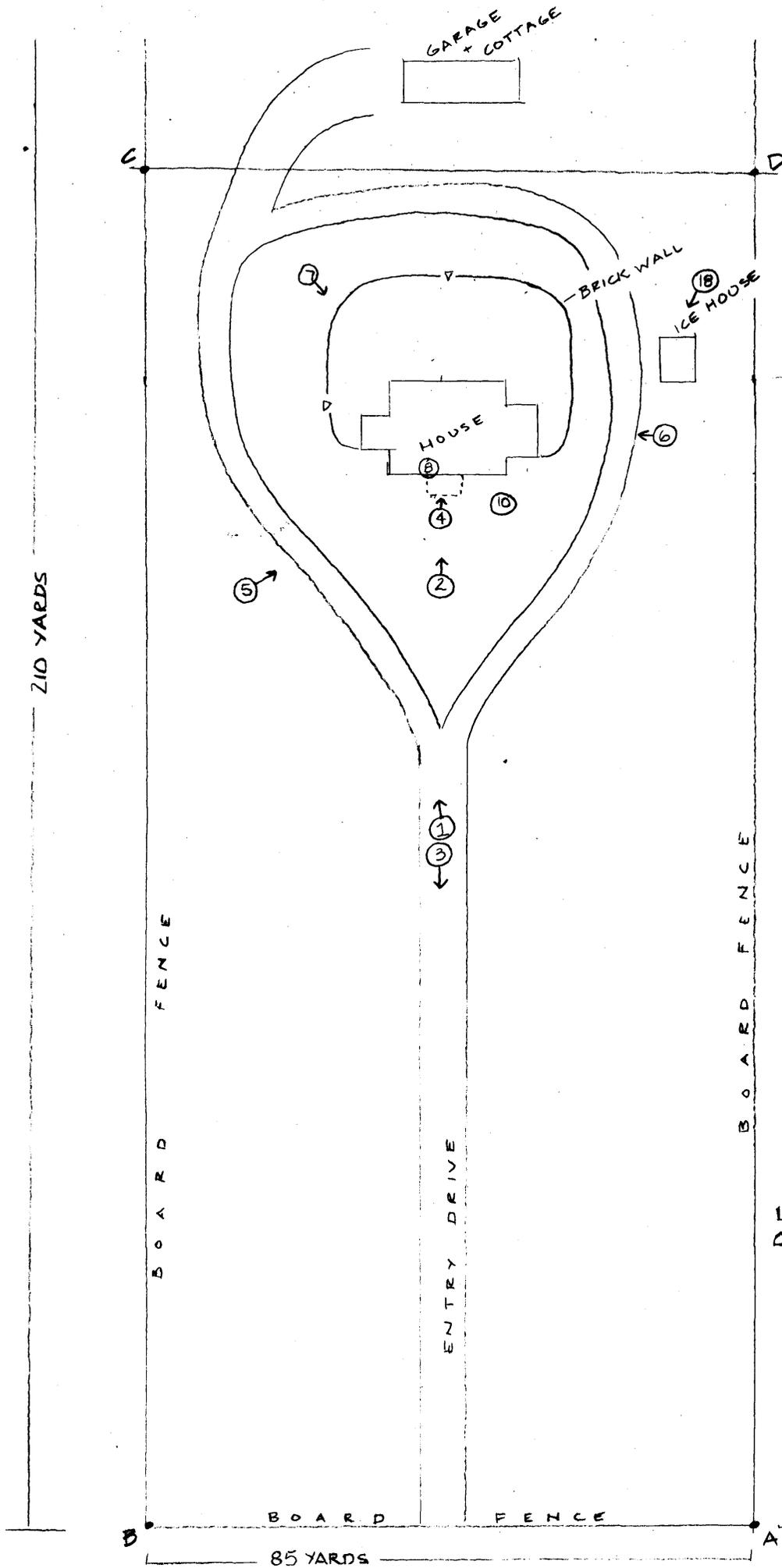
The house at Buck Pond is significant on a state level under criterion A, for its association with early education in functioning as a private school in the settlement Bluegrass; under criterion B, for its associations with Col. Thomas Marshall, Revolutionary War officer, first surveyor of Kentucky lands, prominent political figure of Virginia and Kentucky, and early settler in the Pisgah area of Woodford County; and under criterion C, as a rare surviving example of a braced timber frame, double-pile, center passage house from the late 18th century and as an example of masterful architectural design and workmanship within traditional guidelines.

The historic contexts and property types represented at Buck Pond that correspond to those identified in the Pisgah Area Multiple Property Form include: architecture, agriculture, and education during the settlement period, 1780-1820; and domestic architecture and agricultural properties, sub-type icehouse. Although the residence has been somewhat altered by the application of a 20th century portico and side wings, these additions consider the scale, materials and design of the original mass and do not overwhelm the integrity of the original dwelling.



WD 104
 BUCK POND
 HOUSE PLAN.
 SCALE APPROXIMATE

N↑



NORTH BOUNDARY

210 YARDS

BOARD FENCE

BOARD FENCE

ENTRY DRIVE

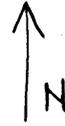
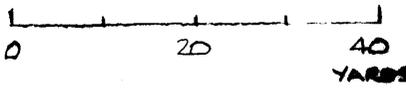
GARAGE + COTTAGE

HOUSE

BEICK WALL

ICE HOUSE

WD 104
BLCK POND
SITE PLAN / BOUNDARY
SCALE APPROXIMATE



85 YARDS

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

- 1 Name of property: Buck Pond
- 2 Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky
- 3 Photographer: Christine Amos
- 4 Date: June, 1988
- 5 Location of negative: Kentucky Heritage Council,
Frankfort

Number	Description of view
1	Looking north to front of house
2	Looking north to front of house
3	Looking south along drive. Board fence in distance marks the south boundary of nominated property.
4	Detail of front entry, looking north
5	Front, south and west side looking northeast
6	East side looking west
7	Rear, north and east side of house looking southeast
8	Detail of front facade, west of entry
9	Detail of side and transom lights at entry
10	Headstone of Thomas F. Marshall in front yard (burial not in yard).
11	Interior detail of center passage stairway and paneling
12	Detail of paneling in front rooms (ash and cherry)
13	Interior door detail with wrought hinges reportedly brought to Kentucky by Marshall
14	Detail of interior lockset
15	Detail of mantle in front, east room with reeding and sunburst medallions
16	Detail of mantle in rear, east room with reeding and diamond pattern
17	Detail of interior between east front and rear rooms
18	Ice house looking southwest, house to rear
19	Interior stone walls of ice house