

1203

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Trimble House
other name/site number BA-18

2. Location

street & town 725 N. 4th Street NA not for publication
city or town Wickliffe NA vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Ballard code 007 zip code 42087

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
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan 11-7-06
Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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): _____

Edson H. Beall 1.4.07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Trimble House
Name of Property

Ballard County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1		buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	1	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

previously listed

Number of contributing resources

in the National Register

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

NA

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof asphalt shingle
other wood coumns

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Trimble House
Ballard County, Kentucky

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Description

The Trimble House (BA-18) is located in the north side of Wickliffe, a small town in Ballard County Kentucky. It is situated on 1.1 acres on the west side of Highway 60 overlooking the Mississippi River and, in the distance, the confluence of Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. The house sits 78 feet from the highway on the highest hill in town. The house faces east. The Trimble House is owned by James A. and Martha Wilson. They became the second family to own the house when they purchased it in 1954.

The Trimble House Site

The west side of the property joins Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site, an archeological site and museum of a native American village of Mississippian culture, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

The northeast area of the 1.1 acres is fairly level, marking the location of the house and driveway. The rest of the site slopes to the south and west. The site contains three huge maple trees, probably much older than the house, and two that are likely a century old. Until the 1970s, the site also contained two giant beech trees, each with 4-foot diameter trunks. One was directly in front of the house, 10 feet from the street. The front sidewalk was built in a Y shape to accommodate the tree. The beech trees were removed due to deterioration.

The site once contained two outbuildings. One was a small wooden dwelling located on the west side of the property, down hill from the main house. Mr. Trimble had invited his handyman, Dave Bell, to live in that small house until his death. However, after about 8 years, he chose to move so that he could live with family. The house was destroyed in a brush fire circa 1965. One other wooden building, a three car wood garage, stood behind the house on the west side. The garage was burned in an accidental fire in 1961 and replaced in 1989 with a metal carport.

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Two brick columns with large cement ball finials grace the entrance to the asphalt driveway. They appear to have been built at the same time as the house, as the brick looks similar.

The Trimble House Exterior

Trimble House is a two-story brick house of Queen Anne style, built in 1905. It has a poured concrete foundation with a sparse rectangle pattern on the foundation. Construction is two courses of bricks on the outside with a 2" space, and one course of bricks on the inside, which was plastered. A recessed brick course identifies the division between the first and second floors, a masonry coursing pattern is used in the four gables.

The roof is steeply hipped as it rises over the gables and is truncated at the top. Originally the roof material was wooden shingles; today it is asphalt shingles. Two original brick chimneys remain; one chimney was razed because of degeneration, circa 1991.

A one-story wrap-around porch accentuates the asymmetry of the east (front) and south facades. The south side has been enclosed into a sun porch with casement and transom windows. The porch floor is poured concrete. Four one-story square wood columns with classical order capitals support the porch roof. The cornice of the porch is decorated with short modillions.

All windows on the house were double-hung when constructed, with sills and flat lintels made of concrete. During an early remodeling, Mr. Trimble had installed on his house four large plate glass single paned windows, made from glass taken from the bank. These long single-light windows replaced double-hung windows in the living room, music room and dining room. All main windows on the first floor are 81" in length. The width of the living room window and one in the music room is 52", one window in the music room and one in the dining room is 44" wide, the other dining room window is 30" wide. Shelves of colored glassware are displayed here. Each of the described windows is a single pane. All the windows were replaced with insulated glass in 2005. Four exterior doors exist, two entering from the front porch and one from the rear into the first floor west sun porch.

The Trimble House Interior

The first floor ceilings rise 11 feet. The woodwork and floors remain in their original oak. The interior plaster remains in very good condition throughout the house.

One front door enters the living room, one of two main front rooms. There is a brick fireplace in the living room with an oak mantel. French doors exit onto the south sun porch.

The music room joins the living room through a large opening, 8' x 8'. A double sliding door, 5' x 7 1/2', enters the dining room. French doors measuring 5' x 8', with glass side panels, fill one wall of the central hall. The divided staircase, with lower curved open steps, rises from the central hall and ends with embellished open cutout woodwork. Ornate woodwork covers the underside of the second flight and the stair walls. The spindles are turned with square ends. Two sliding doors, 4' x 7 1/2', exit the hall, one into the dining room on the north and the other into the bedroom on the south. Original period chandeliers decorate three of the front rooms. A working brick fireplace with an oak mantel highlights the dining room.

Windows in the bedroom are 81" in length with one 40" wide and the other 44". A fireplace here is covered with glazed colored tile and has a mirror in the oak woodwork. An interesting feature of the interior sliding doors is their thickness of 2-1/4". Two of the interior 5-panel doors are pine on one side and oak on the other.

French doors on the stairway landing open to the upstairs west sun porch. The sun porches on the west, both first and second floor, were open screened porches originally. Both were enclosed in 1998 with casement windows. A circular metal stairway connects the sun porches. A long back hall has six doors with access to the north powder room and south bathroom. A swinging door enters the dining room. Three remaining doors lead to the central hall, kitchen, and sun porch.

Renovation and restoration of the kitchen was completed in 2005, with a bay window added in the west wall. Around 1970, the ceiling had been lowered and windows were shortened. During the 2005 project, the original ceiling height was restored and double-hung windows of the original style were installed.

The second floor of the Trimble House contains four bedrooms and two bathrooms. Hinged transom windows accent the tops of all bedroom doors. The ceilings on this story rise to 10 feet, and floors and woodwork are pine. The windows are double-hung and have width measurements identical to those in the first floor, with a shorter height.

The large south bedroom has an exterior door, which exited to a small balcony. The balcony was removed circa 1991.

A semi-circular balcony was built of masonry on the main façade's second floor, on a door that opens into the east bedroom. The door has been enclosed with brick since before 1954.

The fourth fireplace is in the east bedroom; glazed colored tiles cover the wall with a mirror at the top.

A full attic is used for storage and ductwork. In the past, there was a bedroom in the east room of the attic.

Hot water radiators were installed with the addition of a coal furnace; they are retained and used for heat with a natural gas system.

Trimble House
Name of Property

Ballard County, KY
County and State

8. Description

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1905

Significant Dates

1905

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Legg, J.B. and Holloway, C.S. (architects)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Statement of Significance

The Trimble House (BA-18) in Wickliffe, Kentucky meets National Register Criterion C. This brick home is significant within the context "Queen Anne Architecture in Ballard County, Kentucky," a context developed for this nomination. Queen Anne style architecture in the 8-county Jackson Purchase region was also examined. It was found that this house is highly emblematic of the style locally, and displays a medium amount of aesthetic quality within the entire Jackson Purchase area. The house was designed by a St. Louis architectural partnership of J.B. Legg and C.S. Holloway, who designed two other prominent buildings in Wickliffe, seat of Ballard County—the Courthouse (BA-1, NR listed 1980) and Methodist Episcopal Church (BA-2). The original owner of the house, Isaac N. Trimble, a prominent local banker, used the locally-prominent design to announce his high social status. It is doubtful that any other local house surpassed Trimble House in design quality.

Historic Context: Queen Anne Architecture in Ballard County, Kentucky

Research Design

Queen Anne is a well-defined architectural style. Virginia & Lee McAlester define the style with the following characteristics:

Steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable; patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance, asymmetrical façade with partial or full-width porch which is usually one story high and extended along one or both side walls (p. 263).

The initial methodology for this project called for a local comparison of the Trimble House with other Ballard County houses having Queen Anne styling, to assess the house's architectural significance within the local architectural landscape. Investigation of the Queen Anne style expressions in Ballard County began with a search of the Kentucky Heritage Council Historic Inventory (database). If sufficient numbers of comparable properties were found, no further research was anticipated.

Findings from database search:

That search yielded a useful number of houses with which to make comparisons of architectural value:

Survey #	Property Name	Construction date on Survey Form
BA-11*	Scott House	1890s
BA-20*	Barney House	1894
BA-89	Taber House	1899
BA-125*	Willis-Rothchild Home	1896
BA-15*	Henderson House	early 1900s
BA-16*	Wickliffe House	1900s
BA-43	Lap Frazer House	1906
BA-48	Hawthorne House	1905
BA-56	House	turn of the century
BA-91	House	turn of the century
BA-108	Perkins House	turn of the century
BA-109	Perkins Home Place	ca. 1912
BA-115	Titsworth House	early 1900s
BA-126*	Carl Vance House	1906

* Denotes house in Wickliffe

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This is a relatively long list of Queen Anne Houses, given that Ballard is not an especially populous county. The county's main town, Wickliffe, contained 794 people in 2000 ([Wikipedia](#)). Curiously absent from this list is the property proposed for nomination, the Trimble House (BA-18). Within the database it is coded as having Colonial Revival style. Most of these Ballard County forms were recorded in 1977.

Analysis of Ballard County survey information

An examination of each of the 14 Ballard County properties in the KHC database coded as Queen Anne style showed that the style for all of these has been miscoded. The houses shown on these forms have simpler plans and façade composition than both the Trimble House and what normally qualifies as a Queen Anne form. It would be more appropriate to regard these as vernacular houses with random applications of Victorian-era decorative features than to classify them under a name implying a more formal approach to the house's design.



BA-115, Titsworth House



BA-20, Burney House



BA-20, console detail

Among those coded with Queen Anne style in Ballard County, houses with a T-plan occur in at least half of the cases. On these houses, the bay made by the T-stem, projecting forward from the plane of the main house block, creates an asymmetrical massing, which must have served as the primary diagnostic indicator of the Queen Anne form for whomever entered the property into the database that way. How this style code went into the database is unclear, as the original field recorder did not fill in a style name on any of the survey forms.



BA-11, Scott House



Carl Vance Home, BA-126

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While the McAlesters note that Queen Anne style is defined by its exuberant detailing (p. 263), any Ballard County house coded as Queen Anne has no more than one or two typical features of the style: bay windows on the front of the T-stem bay (e.g., Scott House and Burney House), stained glass in gable windows, bracketed overhangs, consoles (e.g., Burney House), millwork on porch posts (e.g., Vance House), gingerbread on gables, and spindlework. By contrast, the Trimble House has extremely complex massing overlaid by an array of Classical details, and is the only house executed in brick. The only other masonry house of the group is the Titsworth House, an uncommon cross-plan with gambrel roofs, erected from concrete block.

Expanding the comparisons to the Purchase Cultural Landscape region

Without any real comparable properties in Ballard County, the KHC database in the 8-county area of the Purchase region was consulted as a means to interpret the meaning and architectural value of the Trimble House within Ballard County. The Kentucky Heritage Council recognizes these 8 counties as a separate Cultural Landscape Region, with a distinct landscape, culture, and building tradition. The Cultural Landscape concept is further explained at http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/historic_context.htm.

This search resulted in a lengthy list of Queen Anne styled properties out of which to make comparisons. The following table shows the occurrence patterns for houses in each county, by construction date and Queen Anne style:

County	2000 pop.	1900 pop.	# Surveyed Houses	# Surveyed Houses	# Surveyed Houses	# Surveyed Houses	# Queen Anne Houses	# Queen Anne Houses	# Queen Anne Houses
			1825-1849	1850-1874	1875-1899	1900-1924	1875-1899	1900-1924	Total
Ballard	8,286	10,761	7	21	25	36	4	10	14
Calloway	34,177	17,633	2	0	7	25	3	3	6
Carlisle	5,351	10,195	1	6	10	10	2	2	4
Fulton	7,752	11,546	7	16	33	69	9	5	14
Graves	37,028	33,204	0	7	7	94	2	3	5
Hickman	5,262	11,745	3	9	23	42	0	1	1
Marshall	30,125	13,692	5	17	33	20	0	1	1
McCracken	65,514	28,733	0	11	34	47	11	1	12
Totals	193,495	137,509	25	87	172	343	31	26	57

From this table, the following generalities can be drawn. The norm in any county is that later houses have been recorded in higher numbers than earlier houses have. The earliest period, 1825-1850, has the fewest occurrences in any Purchase Region county, except Calloway, and each successive 25-year period in any one county holds more recorded houses. In fact, the totals for 3 of the 4 quarter-century blocks of time selected are nearly exactly double the numbers of recorded dwellings from the preceding period. This means more houses have been recorded in the Purchase Region during the period in which the Queen Anne style saw its greatest use, 1880-1910 (McAlesters, p. 263). With questionable findings on instances of Queen Anne style in Ballard County, we might infer a greater reliability about the occurrence of Queen Anne style throughout the Purchase area from what comes out of the database.

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In the Purchase area, no county has a house coded as having Queen Anne style during the 1850-1874 period, which follows national norms. With the occurrence of the style limited to 2 quarter-century periods, 1875-1899 and 1900-1924, another tentative pattern emerges. In many of the Purchase Region's counties, Queen Anne style straddles 1900 in roughly equal proportions. The greatest departure from this pattern is McCracken County, where Paducah is found, in which 11 Queen Anne-styled houses predate 1900, but only 1 house post-dates that year. The fact that McCracken County sees the style used earlier than elsewhere might have resulted from a more cosmopolitan social environment in Paducah, which served as a transportation, commercial, and financial hub for this 8-county region.



Will Linn House, CW-M-7, 1899-1900
103 N. 6th Street, Murray (NR listed 1980)



Edwin Diuguid House, CW-M-8, 1895
601 W. Main Street, Murray (NR listed 1976)



Stilley House, ML-B-2, 1903
Benton (NR listed 1986)



St. Mary Academy, McN-P-183, 1891
Fourth Street, Paducah (NR listed 1986)

By 1900, Queen Anne style houses in Paducah could no longer have the same cachet as they had in the city in, say, 1885. Elsewhere in the Purchase, after 1900, the style continued to have a greater currency. We can find several significant instances of this and other eclectic Victorian-era design in Wickliffe that date to this point in time, all arising from one architectural partnership, J.B. Legg and C.S. Holloway of St. Louis.

Architectural design of J.B. Legg

The architectural firm that designed the Trimble House, Legg and Holloway, was a brief one, lasting no more than two years, 1902-1904. Between the two, Legg was the more accomplished, having designed at least 7 courthouses that were built and as many that were designed yet unbuilt (Ohman: 124). Legg's career began in 1868, and within a decade he had amassed a great record of institutional buildings in St. Louis. Part of his success surely came from self promotion. He wrote and published 6000 copies of an architectural guidebook, *Home for Everybody*, which became his calling card for prospective clients. He also served as editor of *Building Trades Journal*, into which he could insert his own designs. By 1895 Legg had 4 branch offices outside of his St. Louis headquarters (<http://stlouis.missouri.org/landmarks/architects14.html>). Holloway, the younger of the two, designed fewer buildings, most of those residences (<http://stlouis.missouri.org/landmarks/architects18.html>).



Oliver-Leming House, 1898-1899
Cape Girardeau, MO (NR listed 1979)



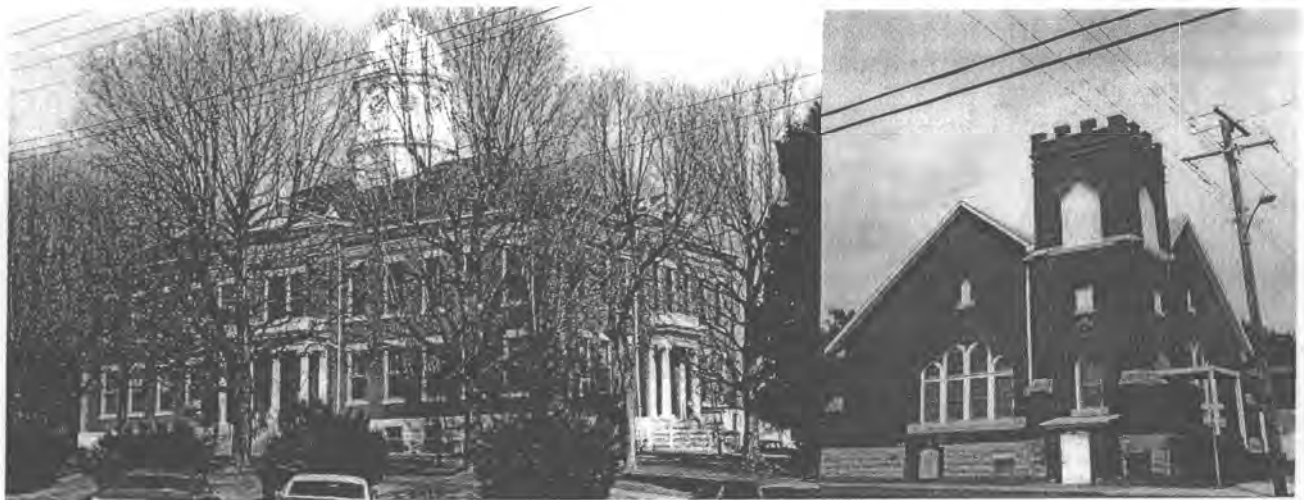
William Henry and Lilla Luce Harrison House, 1897
Cape Girardeau, MO (NR listed 2005)

These two houses above show some of the range of expressions in residential work that Legg was capable of. The Oliver-Leming House had a more formal effect, with symmetrical façade and relatively subdued roofline. Contrast that with the William Henry and Lilla Luce Harrison House built in the same city, just 2 years before. While both houses show muted classical revival touches, they exhibit the two dominant effects that stood in tension at the turn of the century: symmetrical vs. asymmetrical forms. The symmetrical, matched with Colonial Revival details, would become the dominant one of the pair in the early 20th century.

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J.B. Legg designed the Ballard County Courthouse (BA-1, NR listed 1980), which was completed in 1904 or 1905 (Henderson: 7-1). Simultaneously, the Methodist Episcopal Church (BA-2), a Gothic Revival building, was being constructed in the town, also attributed to Legg. The massing of these public buildings have little in common with the formal composition of Trimble House, though the Courthouse and Trimble House both have an application of classical details. Both these public buildings in Wickliffe had a pedigree and monumentality that surely appealed to the local bank president, Isaac N. Trimble, when he chose to erect a home to express his standing in the social order.



Ballard County Courthouse, BA-1 (NR listed 1980)

Methodist Episcopal Church (BA-2)

Wickliffe had achieved the status of county seat only 2 decades earlier, when citizens moved it from Blandville after the courthouse there burned in the early 1880s. The county's fortunes were on the rise, based on increasing population figures from the late 19th and early 20th century. Ballard had 8,390 people in 1890, then jumped about 2,000 persons for the next two decades, to 10,761 in 1900 and 12,690 in 1910. Ballard's population decline began in 1920 and continued afterward. Public interests such as the county court, and individuals such as Trimble, sought high-style design from the hands of successful architects to register the local relative prosperity at the turn of the century.

Mr. Trimble's house had a complex mixture of elements that marks it as the product of a trained designer, yet relieves it of the formality inherent in the Courthouse or Methodist Episcopal Church compositions. The Trimble House has a very asymmetrical composition, detailed with refined elements from the classical vocabulary. As with the 14 houses classified in the database as Queen Anne, the Trimble House's classification as Colonial Revival cued more on its details than on the house's intricate play of masses. It was a Victorian-era house at heart, but an early-20th-century house on the surface.

In 1905, in Ballard County, the introduction of classical details, even on a Queen Anne form, eased local folks into the transition away from Victorian aesthetics and into the trends that classical revivalism would take residential design for the next 50 years, both locally and nationally. The Trimble House introduced those new elements in Wickliffe by combining them with a familiar form—Queen Anne massing—a design scheme whose

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eclectic expression tolerated a variety of modes. While such a house in Paducah in 1905 might have seemed stylistically a bit behind the times, the Trimble House seemed more a novelty and fresh in Wickliffe, judging by the sample of turn-of-the-century houses culled from the KHC database. The house's design, attributed to architects with a multi-state practice, seems well placed for its time and locale.

History of the Trimble House:

An unusual turn of events precipitated the construction of the Trimble House. The Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad and Illinois Central Railroad tracks ran through Cairo, Illinois to Wickliffe, Kentucky and continued south. Portions of the tracks were located near the Mississippi River where the river was dangerously eroding the bank. The railroad officials agreed to improve one city street in Wickliffe, if they could move the tracks toward the east. An agreement was made with the mayor and city council. The new location of the tracks ran through the backyard of the bank president, Isaac N. Trimble and wife Joanne D. Trimble, whose home was one of Wickliffe's several Victorian-era houses with wood siding. Trimble, disgruntled with this development, decided to build in a different location. On a hill, in an area known as Dennett Heights, he built the second Trimble House. There were no brick houses, only brick store buildings, in Wickliffe, at that time. Newton and Joanne Trimble aspired to a house of prominence.

Shortly after 1900, architects J. B. Legg and C. S. Holloway were in Wickliffe designing the Ballard County Courthouse and the Methodist Church. Mr. Trimble acquired the services of Mr. Legg and Mr. Holloway to design Trimble House.

Evaluation of the Trimble House's significance:

Based on the preceding architectural analysis, the Trimble House is locally significant. It stands out aesthetically among Ballard County's turn-of-the-century design landscape. Its design quality matches the designs of houses in Paducah. While its Queen Anne style would have been a bit behind-the-times in Paducah in 1905, in Ballard County, this design shows an early use of Classical Revival vocabulary, so it is important for helping introduce the style to the residential landscape. The house also has an outstanding design pedigree, one of the only homes known to have been directly designed by architects from a large-city firm for a local client. Legg and Holloway succeeded in fulfilling the desires of the Trimbles by designing a house of locally high quality.

Evaluation of the Trimble House's Integrity:

The Trimble House is significant under Criterion C; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style, a prevalent style regionally, though not so commonly seen in Ballard County, the home's location. In order to be a significant example of Queen Anne style in the Jackson Purchase region of Kentucky, any house should retain an overall integrity of design, materials, and feeling.

A Queen Anne house in the Jackson Purchase region will be said to have integrity of **design** if alterations typically made in the course of the last one hundred years do not obscure the house's original footprint, roofline, or other defining elements. This includes those features that contribute to a house's overall asymmetry--window size and placement, towers, bays, or projecting gables. Alterations to those features that contribute to creating a rich and varied texture on a house--for example, shinglework, spindlework, turned columns, and other applied decorations--should be limited. Inside, alterations in room configuration should be limited so that the high-ceilinged, spacious rooms typical in the Queen Anne are retained. On the whole, the predominant impression of the Queen

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Anne house possessing an integrity of design should be that of the asymmetrical, texturally-varied, complex-planned house originally built.

A Queen Anne house in the Jackson Purchase region of Kentucky will be said to have integrity of **materials** if the preponderance of the materials originally used in the construction of the house, particularly those that contribute the house's Queen Anne design, are still in place.

A house will be said to have an integrity of **feeling** if both the integrity of design and materials are very high. This view sees integrity of feeling as the summation of the previously discussed integrity factors—i.e., integrity of materials and design. Even if a particular house has undergone some changes in design or materials, the integrity of feeling could be judged to be intact if the changes were undertaken in a respectful manner. The integrity factors of design, materials, and feeling are interrelated factors that each contribute to a house's overall integrity; and final judgment about a Queen Anne house's integrity will rest on a balanced analysis of how these three factors work together in a particular house. For example, a relative weakness in one area may, or may not, be compensated by a particular strength in another area.

An evaluation of the Trimble House using these assessment guidelines leads to the conclusion that the house possesses only a fair integrity of materials, though has higher integrity of design and feeling.

The house's major exterior changes involve windows and porches. The window changes on the primary facades have been accomplished through retention of the original window openings, preserving a sense of integrity of design and feeling. The first major window change was made by the original owner, Isaac Trimble, who replaced 4 large first-floor double-hung windows with larger single-light fixed-glass windows, probably before 1920. The design effect of those windows remains similar to the earlier double-hung configuration; while the historic window material was lost, the important design effect comes from the window today continuing to convey a void within the building's wall mass. Even the replacement of the building's remaining historic double-hung windows in 2005 with new double-hung windows does not impair the house's continued ability to register the basics of Queen Anne design and feeling. The recent application of a tall bay window to the back (west) side of the house departs from the house's historic materials and design, but because such features were common to find on Queen Anne houses in the Purchase region, it's possible to see that addition as compatible with the house's design and feeling.

Two porch changes consume significant amounts of the building's south and west sides, and might also be judged as compatible with the house's historic design. Looking at the house from the front, the original design splits the house into a left and right half. The design placed voids on the left half, those voids created by the openness of the first-floor and second-floor porches; the relative right-side mass that balanced those left-side voids came in the simple form of the more flat surface of the right half of the front façade, which is carried around on the right (north) house side. The sun porch on the south (left) side effectively inserted a mass within a portion of the wrap-around front porch, which was initially open. This sun porch was installed probably before 1940, so looks historic if not original. Features such as this are so commonly found on Queen Anne-styled houses, either as original or as later alterations, that in this instance it hardly seems out of keeping with the original design and feeling. The porch carefully employs design rhythms matching the original house lines, such as a fascia board lining up with window lintels, light construction, and the use of many windows to preserve the sense of void, all of which succeed in enclosing the space without seriously displacing the design's original balance.

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A 1998 2-story addition was placed on the back side, replacing an original 2-story screened porch. This addition follows the lines of its predecessor. Neither the original 2-story porch nor this addition attempts to integrate into the building's historic detailing or mass/void relationships; they simply provided functional recreation space. The main way that this addition does not compromise the integrity of the building's significant design and feeling is through its deferential placement on a subordinate façade. With very little of the house's design merit ever showing on its back side, this addition does little to damage the house's important design character.

The Trimble House's interior retains a considerable number of its character-giving features. These include historic oak floor and trim, high ceiling height, large interior wooden doors, chandeliers, fireplace surrounds, and retention of transom windows over 2nd floor doors. In 2005 the owners restored some historic design elements of the kitchen, such as ceiling height and window height, which had been lost in a 1970s kitchen remodeling. The historic interior features only reinforce the basic claim that the house retains integrity of materials, design, and feeling, as these features all register on the viewer as elements of Victorian-era design.

In summary, the Trimble House retains the essential elements of Queen Anne styling in the Jackson Purchase region of Kentucky. Within its local architectural context of Ballard County, no other building communicates the style as thoroughly or as honestly as the Trimble House.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 9**

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Ballard County, KY
Page 1**

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Kentucky Heritage Council Historic Property Inventory

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**The Trimble House
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Page 1**

Verbal Boundary Description

The area proposed for listing is defined by the dimensions recorded in the Ballard County Property Valuation Assessor office under account number 388000-01.

The Trimble House being nominated under Criterion C for the National Register represents an example of historic Queen Anne architecture. The site is the 1.1 acres that Mr. Trimble acquired from the Wisconsin Chair Company circa 1900.

Highway 60 forms the boundary line on the east; on the south is an unopened street. A marker is placed on the southeast corner, which reads U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey reference mark, 1929- No. 2. When the owners at the time of nomination, the Wilsons, bought the property, the lot on the north was a tourist site known as Tri-State View, in which one can see Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site joins Trimble House property on the west.

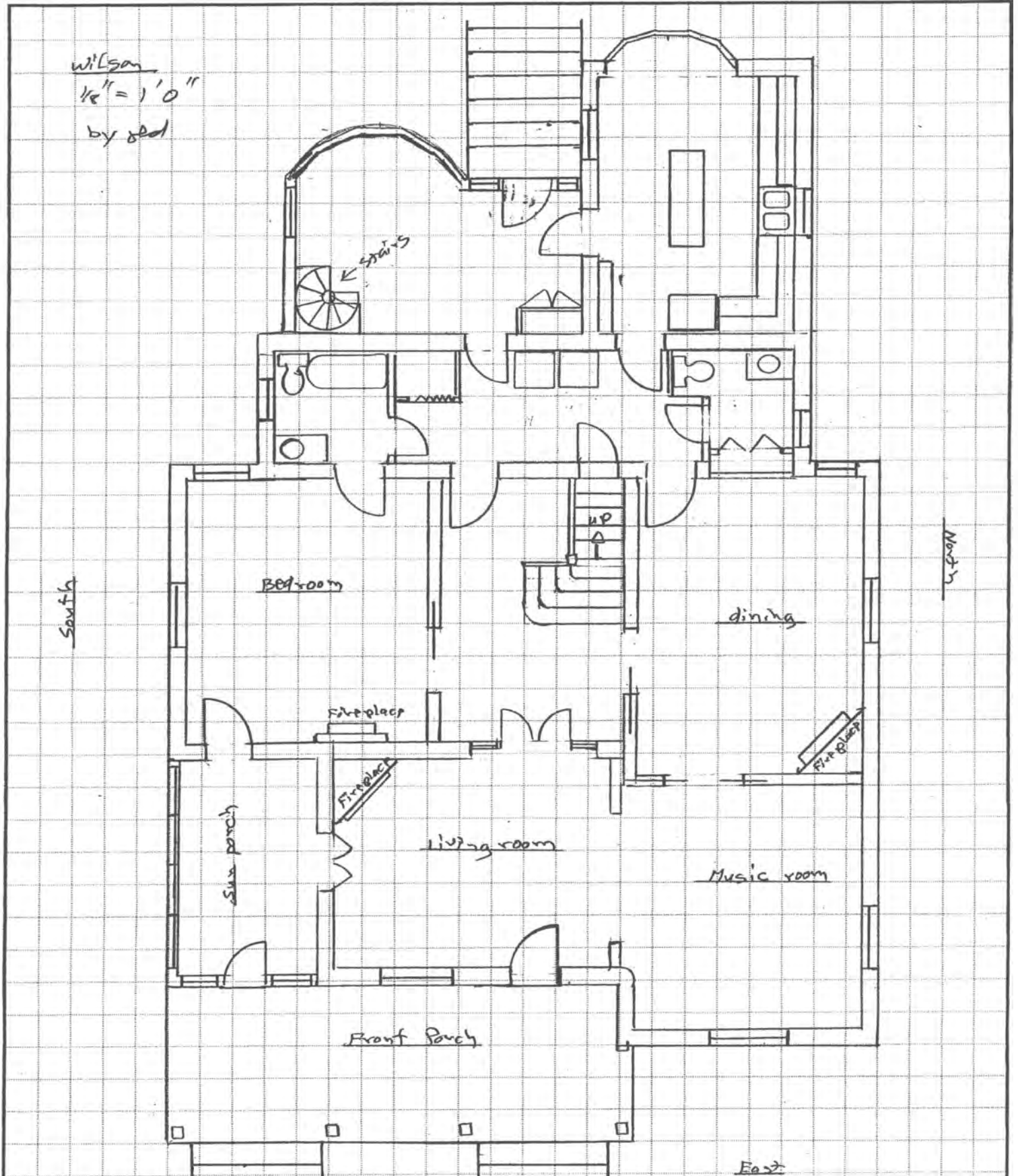
Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing is appropriate for an architecturally significant resource. It includes the main feature—the house—and the small amount of yard surrounding the house which conveys its architectural importance.



west

Wilson
1/8" = 1'0"
by JED



TRIMBLE HOUSE
BALLARD Co., KY
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

JERRY DUNN, BUILDING

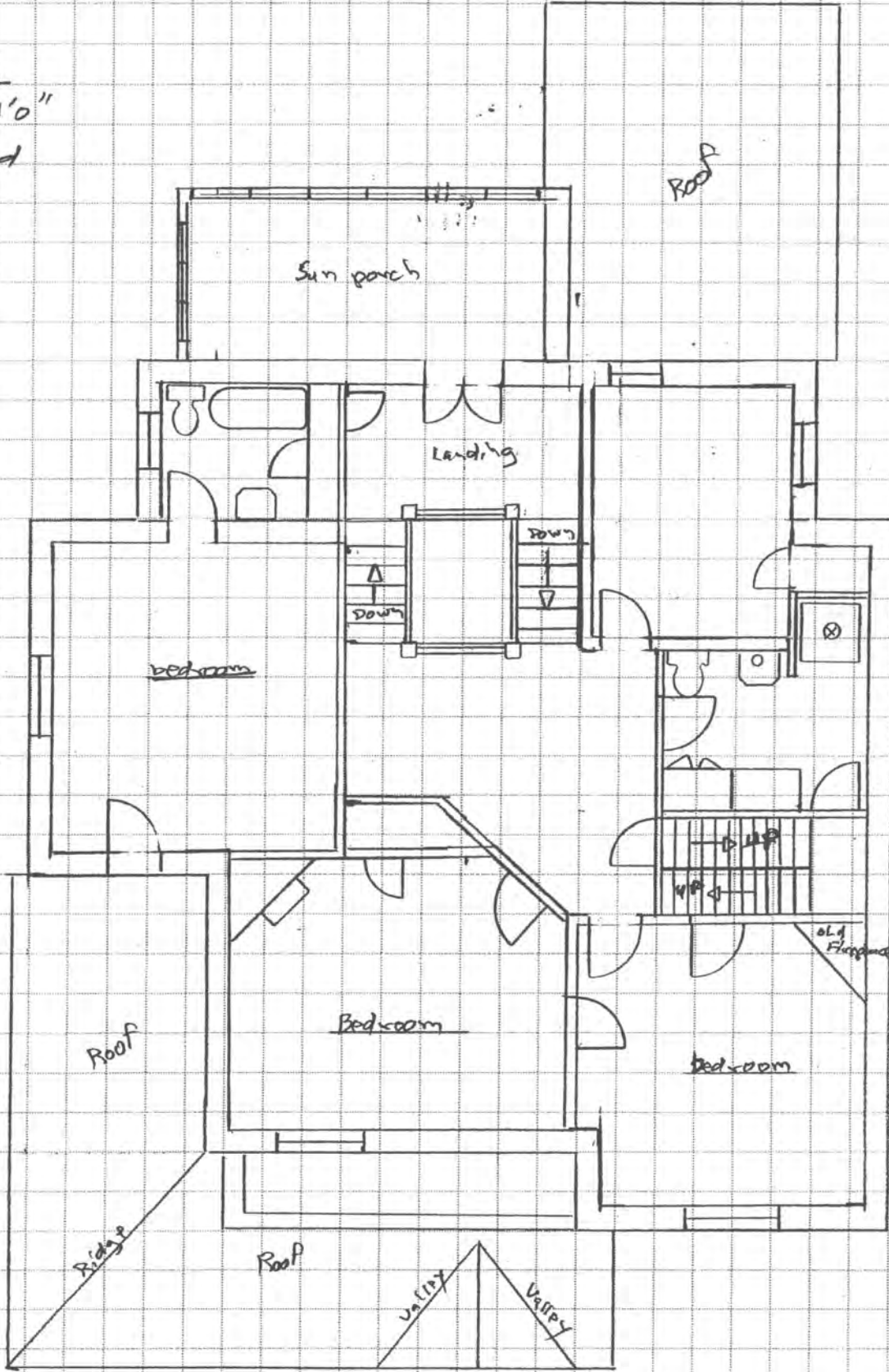


2091 TABOR ROAD
WICKLIFFE, KY 42087
(270) 334-3534

"Quality Custom Building"

JOB Wilson
SHEET NO. 2 OF 2
CALCULATED BY _____ DATE 7-20-06
CHECKED BY _____ DATE _____
SCALE 1/8" = 1'0"

Wilson
1/8" = 1'0"
by JDD



TRIMBLE HOUSE
BALLARD Co., KY

2nd FLOOR PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Trimble House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Ballard

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/04/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001203

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.4.07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Entered in the
National Register*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Trumble House
Ballard Co, Ky
Wickliffe Quad
Zone 16
Easting 314 060
Northing 4093 500



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of Kentucky
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Topography by planetable surveys 1951. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone and Missouri coordinate system, east zone. 1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum to place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 4 meters south and 6 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601,
AND THE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised hydrographic features. This information not field checked. Map edited 1983

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, unimproved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route
State Route

WICKLIFFE, KY. - MO.
NE 1/4 WICKLIFFE 15' QUADRANGLE
36089-H1-TF-024
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 517 1 NE - SERIES V853



COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

George Ward
Secretary

November 7, 2006

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:


Enclosed are nominations for 8 Kentucky properties approved at the 9/28/06 Review Board meeting:

- ✓ **Trimble House**, Ballard County, KY
- West Millersburg Rural Historic District**, Bourbon County, KY
- Hood-Tucker House**, Clark County, KY
- Whitesell, Jesse, Farm (Name Change, Boundary Enlargement)**, Fulton County, KY
and Obion County, TN
- Lyles, Pete, House**, Graves County, KY
- Bannon, Martin Jeff (M.J.), House**, Jefferson County, KY
- Campbellsville High School, Stadium, & Athletic Field**, Taylor County, KY
- Smiths Grove Historic District (Boundary Increase)**, Warren County, KY

Please note the Jesse Whitesell Farm is a property in both Kentucky and Tennessee. The documentation includes a 2-page comment from the Tennessee SHPO on the property's eligibility.

Enclosed is documentation on two other properties. The first requests a change in the status of two buildings within a listed property, the **Thomson Neighborhood District**, Clark County, Kentucky (91001925). Those two buildings, currently considered a single non-contributing building, are proposed to be reassigned to the status of two contributing buildings. Second is additional documentation to clarify questions raised by Dan Vivian on the recently submitted form, the **Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)**, Laurel County, Kentucky.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council