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JUN 24 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodland
other names/site number Rice-Fible-Doty House, OL-95
Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number 3008 Ann Trese Cove

NA
X

 not for publication
city or town Crestwood vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Oldham code 185 zip code 40014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B X C D

Signature of certifying official  Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date 6-16-16

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

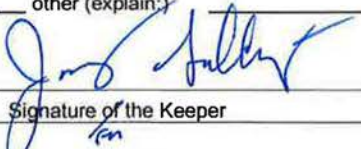
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 8-8-2016

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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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

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.)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone and Brick
walls: Plaster
Sheetrock
roof: EPDM Rubber
other: _____

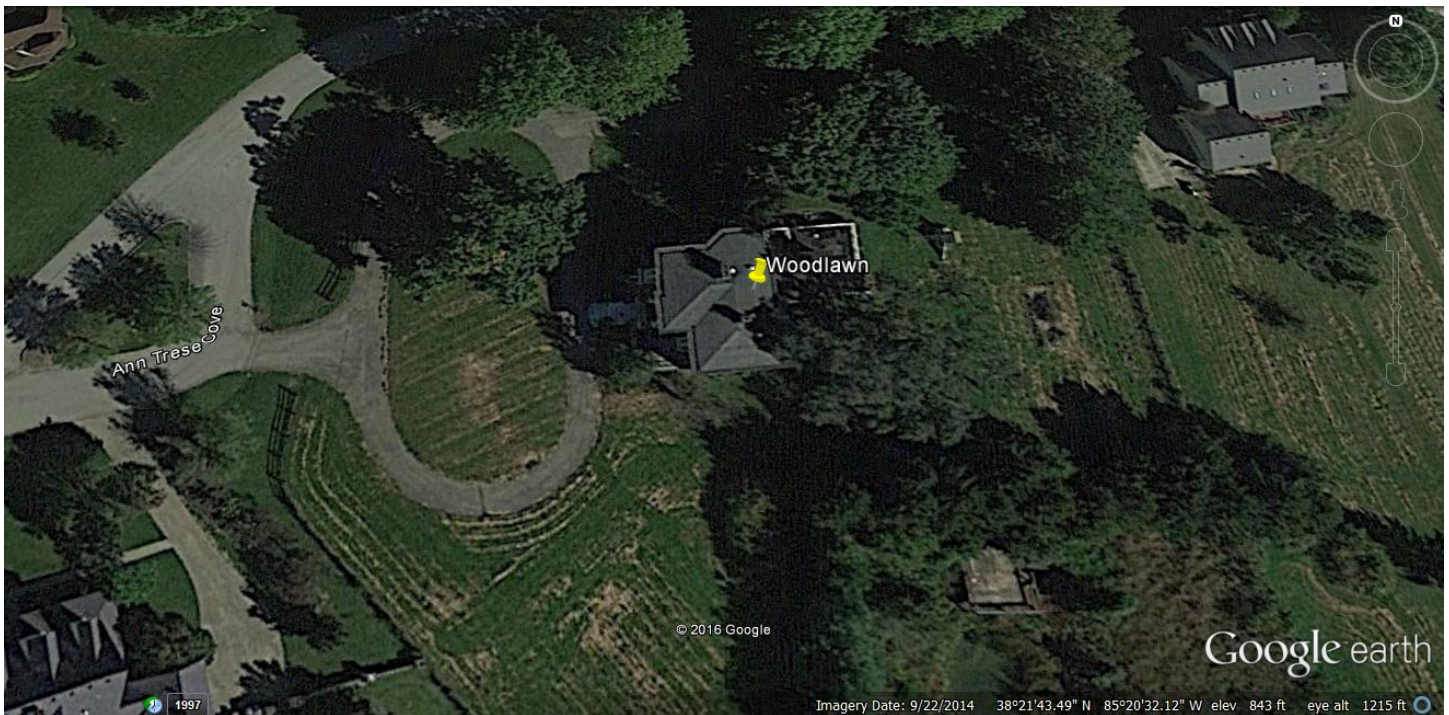
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Woodland, also known as the Rice-Fible Doty House, (OL-95) is located at 3008 Ann Trese Cove in Ballardsville, Kentucky. The building is located on a 2.218 acre lot, in the town of Ballardsville in Oldham County, Kentucky. The house was originally part of an estate known as Woodland, owned and operated by Col. John Fible an active member of the Kentucky State Legislature during the mid to late 1800s. This nomination will interpret the property for its architectural values. The area proposed for listing is the entire 2.218 acres, and contains one contributing building.



Woodland's Setting

Woodland is located approximately 0.25 miles directly east of the intersection of KY 53 and KY 22. The property is fronted by a circular drive and includes a pond on the southeast corner of the lot. Behind the house, to the east, is a concrete pad which may have served as the foundation for an outbuilding. By the pond is a deck, a relatively recent construction.

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Figure 1. Aerial view, eastward



Figure 2. Aerial view, Southward



Figure 3, West side approach in Linwood subdivision



Figure 4. View from North in Grand Dell Subdivision

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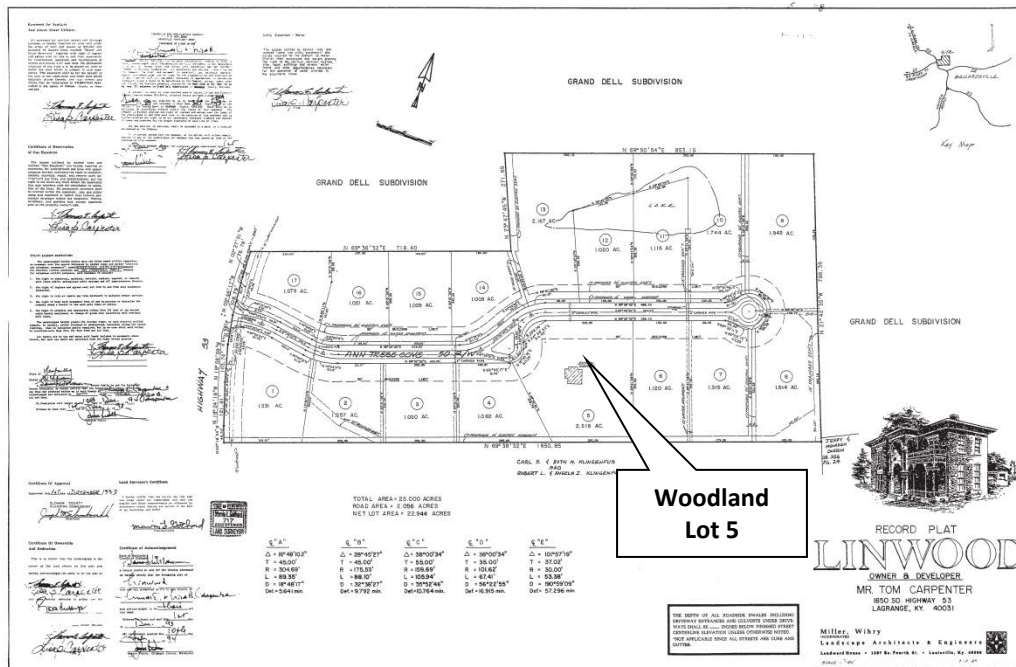


Figure 5 Linwood Plat Detail
December 1993

The property is located at the high point of a ridge in a development now known as Linwood. Linwood is made up of 17 lots varying in size between 1 and 2 acres each. The building is located on Lot #5, south of Ann Trese Cove, which is the main access road to the property. Grand Dell Subdivision lies north and east of the Linwood Subdivision boundary. On the southeast boundary is the Durbin farm property and on the southern boundary is the Klingenfus farm property.

Exterior Description

West (front) side

The house's main façade faces west, and divides into two bays. The house has an irregular plan upon a brick foundation. A brick watertable course separates the brick foundation from the walls of the first floor.

The entry is in the central bay, which appears to project more forward than the flanking bays, the result of a two-story one-bay-wide porch enclosure. That porch enclosure incorporates stacked columns with simple capitals. Atop the upper columns is a full arch with a keystone at the top. Broad eaves extend from the shallow hipped roof. Originally the house's eaves had brackets, but those do not remain.

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Figure 6. Main Façade, West side (Old Photo)



Figure 7. Main Façade West Side (Current Photo)

Central chimneys are on the roof, but are largely invisible from the yard around the house. The central and right bays contain porches, one on the main floor, and another on the second floor. The main door, and one directly above it on the second floor, give access to the porches. The porch railings and posts are cast iron.

The front door is topped by a metal segmental arch and flanked by sidelights. The bays flanking the central bay have paired four-over-four double-hung sash windows under a prominent metal projecting hood molds. One pair of windows occurs on the ground floor, and another pair in the second floor.

The roof projects horizontally to form broad overhanging eaves. A molded brick band runs horizontally, under the eaves, providing interest at the cornice area. That band continues on the sides and the back.

South Side Description

The south façade has two windows that light the first floor, and two windows lighting the upper floor. All four windows are double-hung sashes with a 6-over-6-light configuration. The pronounced hood molds of the front façade are not present on the south side. The windows of the South side's first floor have been tuck pointed to repair cracked mortar (e.g., see photos 9 and 16, below). This mortar work was inspected to discern whether it suggests the presence of hood molds that have been removed. The conclusion is that the tuck pointing repaired the brick mortar, and does not indicate the previous presence of hood molds. The mortar repair is inconsistent in its shape from window to window, and the upper windows show no indication of repair mortar, and thus, seem to lack evidence of hood molds. Above that, a decorative cornice brick band runs below the eaves. Ghost marks exist in the eaves which provide evidence of brackets that once were present.

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Figure 8, South Side



Figure 9. South Side Close Up



Figure 10. Overhang with ghost marks of brackets



Figure 11. South Porch Balcony w/ Iron Railing

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Figure 12. East (rear) side



Figure 13. East (rear) showing one story additions

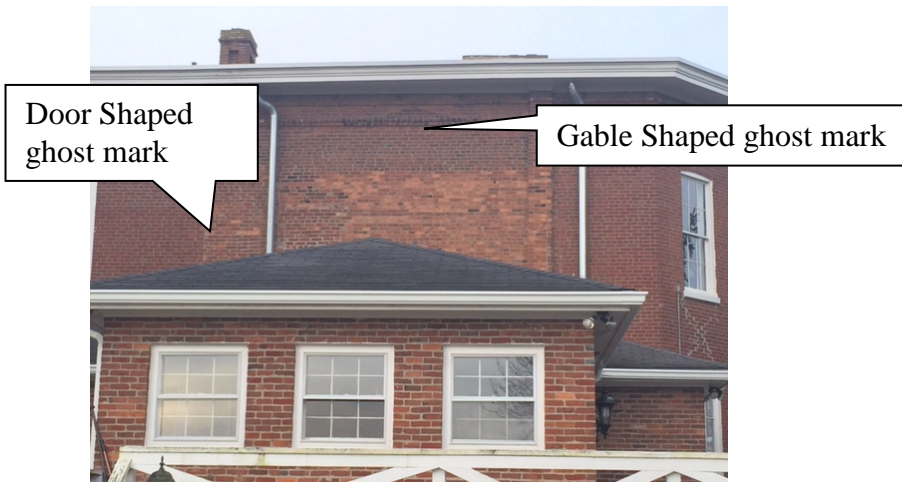


Figure 14. East (rear) side close-up showing ghost marks of original rear wing destroyed by tornado

East Side Description

The back side has two non-historic additions: the earlier addition is one story and runs the full width of the side; the second is east of that, another one-story addition. Both additions have 6-over-6 double-hung windows and are faced in brick. The second floor of the historic house shows a paired four-over-four double-hung sash window, similar to the windows on the front. The second floor exterior shows ghost marks of the original wing that was partially destroyed in a tornado and subsequently razed to add the two single story additions.

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Figure 15. Northwest lot view



Figure 16. Northwest Side close



Figure 17. Northeast lot view

North Side Description

The north side is divided into two bays. Toward the house's rear is a two-story bay window with six windows, three on the first floor and three on the second. On the front portion of the North side are two windows, one on each floor. All windows on this side are 6-over-6-light double-hung sash, matching those found on the South side of the house. Also matching the south side, the windows have ghostmarks suggesting that they were topped with hood molds.

Interior Description

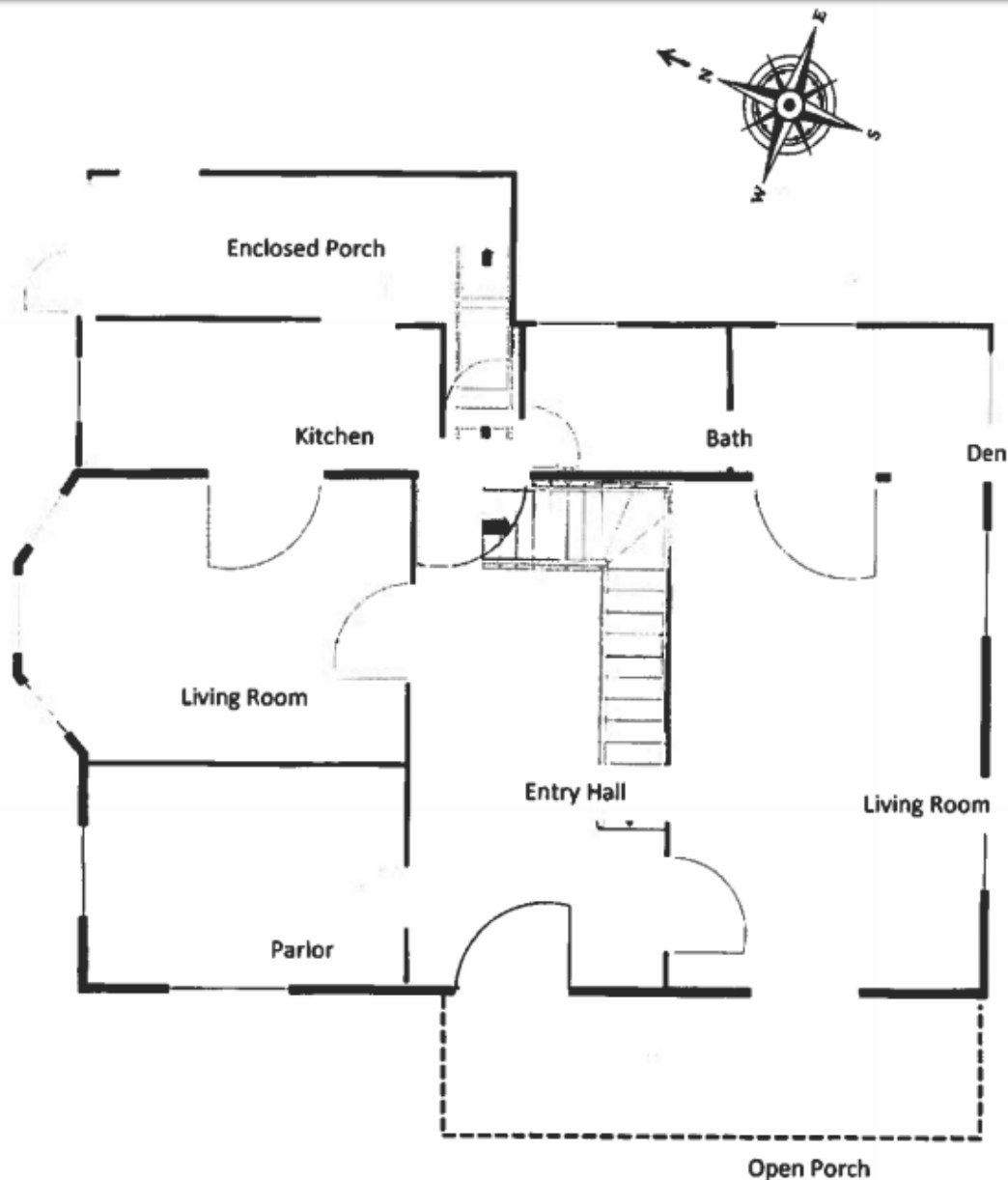
The first floor layout (see next page) is considered asymmetrical, characteristic of the typical Italianate design style. The front entrance opens into a Central Entry Hall with the main staircase leading to the second floor on the right. To the right of the Entry Hall in front of the staircase is a doorway entrance to the Living Room approximately 16' x 24'. A second doorway entrance provides access to the Living Room from the rear of the Entry Hall. A doorway in the center on the back wall of the Living Room leads into a Library approximately 11' x 15'. The Library was an addition to the original home.

To the left of the Entry Hall is a doorway entrance to a Parlor approximately 16' x 16'. Continuing further down the Entry Hall on the left a second doorway entrance provides access into the Dining Room approximately 15' x 22'. A doorway along the back wall of the Entry Hall leads to a Kitchen on the Left approximately 13' x 17', a doorway entrance to a cellar immediately in front and a doorway to a Full Bath on the right.

The back walls of the Entry Hall, Living Room and Dining Room all represent the back of the original structure. The original structure at the back wall included a two story T wing covering approximately 1/3 of the center exterior wall. Evidence of this structure can be found in both ghost marks on the back wall as well as historic photos. A doorway entrance at the rear wall of the kitchen leads to a Utility Room approximately 15' x 18'. This room covers a Cistern, the opening to which is located in the Southeast corner of the room. A doorway entrance on the left leads to an exterior deck that wraps around the rear of the building.

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Woodland's Floor Plan

The second floor layout, also asymmetrical is identical to the layout of the 3 main rooms in the original portion of the home's first floor, with the exception of the room above the Living Room, into which a bathroom was constructed at the rear of the room. The three rooms that make up the second floor all serve as bedrooms, and more than likely served the same function in the Period of Significance. A doorway exits from the Central Landing onto the upstairs porch.

All of the walls and ceilings of the original structure are made of plaster. Plaster walls and ceilings in the Living Room have been covered with drywall as the result of interior water damage. The ceilings in the original structure are 13' high and all of the entranceway doors are 10' high. Most of the doorways are affixed with wooden doors that appear to be original. The Living Room, Dining Room, Parlor and all 3 upstairs Bedrooms

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all have fireplaces originally designed to burn coal. All except for the Parlor and the Bedroom immediately above the Parlor have been outfitted with Gas Burning Fireplace options.

The Central Entry Hall and Dining Room contain decorative crown molding that appears to be original or from the period of significance. Ceiling Medallions that also appear to be of the period of significance and were restored by a previous owner are located in the Dining Room, Living Room and Central Entry Hall.

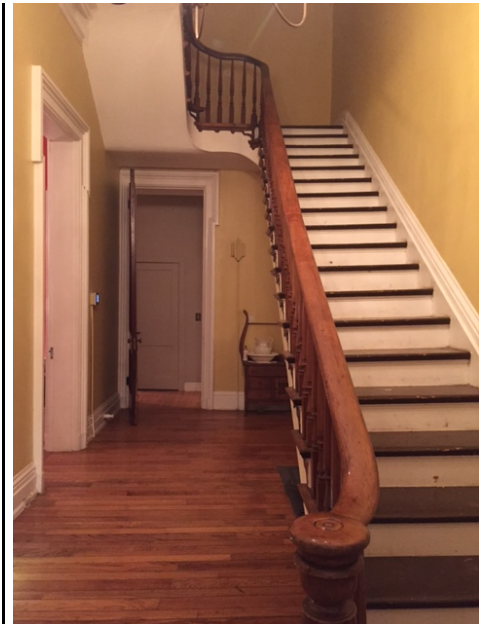


Figure 18. Central Entry Hall and Stairs



Figure 19. Central Entry Hall and Ceiling Medallion



Figure 20. 10' Windows in Living Room



Figure 21. 10' Entry Door into Dining Room

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Changes to the House since the Period of Significance.

The additions on the rear of the home that now include the Kitchen, Library, Bathroom, Utility Room and deck were all additions to the original structure, covering the lower portion of the building onto which the rear wing was originally attached. The original hardwood has been covered over with hardwood (in the 80's according to a previous owner) except for the wood stair case which appears much older and has been painted over. The cellar and access from the new addition is assumed to be added after the period of significance.

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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.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1859

Significant Dates

Ca. 1859

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance

The Period of Significance is ca. 1859, the year the house is believed to have been built. The year of construction serves as the Period of Significance on National Register nominations meeting Criterion C.

Criteria Considerations **NA**

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Statement of Significance

Summary

Woodland (OL-95) meets the first term of National Register Criterion C, as a type of construction, for its display of strong Italianate style design qualities. Its significance is evaluated within the context “Italianate Style in Oldham County, Kentucky, 1840-1890.” Italianate style developed in the United States during the mid- to late-1800s. The style gained acceptance through recalling country villas of the Italian Renaissance. Architectural Historians credit the power of the simple dwellings shown in Andrew Jackson Downing’s *Cottage Residences* with opening design possibilities for the Italianate and Gothic revivals (McAlester, 245-246). Italianate style emerged as an architectural mode within the larger Fine Arts movement called Romanticism. Romanticism became popular in Europe and the US during the late-18th century, first as an approach to painting. In art and architecture, artists engaging in Romantic creations departed from the balanced logic of Neoclassicism to explore subjects in more personal and naturalistic ways (<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/history-of-art/romanticism.htm#definition>). In architecture, within both the Italianate and Gothic modes, architects gained the freedom to pursue a vision of beauty based in asymmetrical facades with complex massing. These new designs may have broken sharply with the aesthetics and sensibility of the Greek Revival, however, they felt grounded by referencing actual landscapes, though in faraway places and centuries ago. Victorian-era styles continued to experiment with asymmetrical compositions until the end of the 19th century, completing what architects had initiated with the Italianate and the Gothic.

Historic Context: Italianate Style in Oldham County, Kentucky, 1840-1890

Oldham County was Kentucky’s 74th county when created in 1824, being pieced together from parts of Henry, Jefferson, and Shelby Counties. LaGrange was made its county seat. Oldham has 189 square miles, making it the state’s 12th smallest county.

Oldham County resides in the Outer Bluegrass region of Kentucky, a multi-county area which has fertile farmland for crops and grazing. The county has a recognized collection of Gentleman Farms, a distinct type of affluent agricultural operation that evolved over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Gentleman Farm property type has been explored in several Oldham County nominations; see, for instance, Waldeck (NRIS 00001618) and Ashbourne Farm (NRIS 08000212). The concept was more fully treated in the Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area nomination, within the Agriculture in Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1800-1930 historic context (NRIS 64500246). These are relevant works for any Oldham County rural house with high style architectural design. Oldham County also has the typical range of farms throughout.

The systematic recording of historic resources of Oldham County began in 1981. As of this writing, 817 properties in Oldham have been recorded and entered into the Kentucky Heritage Council’s (SHPO’s) survey database. For this nomination, the SHPO’s survey database was searched for all properties coded as Italianate. The search found 13 properties.

Italianate style consisted of a collection of features that could be arranged with greater amounts of freedom than previous styles permitted their designers and builders. The general list includes cubic or rectangular form of the main house block covered by a flat or shallow hipped roof. Whether arranging the façade in a symmetrical or asymmetrical composition, the emphasis is on verticality. Thus, windows are relatively tall and thin, with details calling the eye upward. Brackets become the signature detail pulling attention upward. Brackets and hood molds can be found on porch roofs, above windows, and at the roof’s cornice line. The houses that

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provided the most design innovation, and departed farthest from Kentucky’s previous design traditions, balanced two opposing impressions: that of weight, conveyed by the solid squat core of the house, and that of lightness, implied by the upward vertical emphasis. The variability in these arrangements of possibilities was great, yet Virginia and Lee McAlester offer a set of six sub-types to fit any single building into, based on the feature that organizes the overall composition: centered gable, asymmetrical, hipped roof, towered, town houses, and front gabled (McAlester and McAlester, 211).

This nomination’s comparison will examine each of the 13 properties as instances of Italianate style. For the analysis of their architectural significance, priority will be put on the house’s date of construction and its exterior wall material, as two factors which will be used to ascribe significance. Also, the closer a house’s design is to the high style examples that show up in Architectural History textbooks, the more architecturally significant we can say it is.

The table below identifies the Italianate styled houses in the county, gives their date of construction, and their exterior wall materials:

Italianate style properties identified in Oldham County Kentucky

SITE NUMBER	HISTORIC NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE	WALL MATERIAL
OL 65	SMITH HOUSE	1851-1875	Clapboard
OL 95	WOODLAND	Ca. 1859	Brick
OL 210	CRUM HOUSE	1851-1875	Clapboard
OL 224	BRADSHAW-DUNCAN HOUSE	1855-1860	Clapboard
OL 236	PHILIP R TAYLOR HOUSE (GLEN ECHO)	1868	Clapboard
OL 278	B MAGRUDER (WALNUT HILL STOCK FARM)	Ca. 1875	Clapboard
OL 295	DR A MORRISON (GRANDVIEW)	1876	Clapboard
OL 317	GHEENS SUMMER HOME (GHEENS-BECKER HOUSE)	Ca. 1870	Clapboard
OL 331	MT MERCY CAMP BOARDING SCHOOL	1859	Clapboard
OL 361	SUNNYSIDE/EDGEWOOD	1858	Brick
OL 364	VAN-ROSS HOUSE	Ca. 1870	Clapboard
OL 368	WM A SMITH HOUSE	1860	Clapboard
OL 428	HOUSE AT 110 MADISON, LAGRANGE	1890	Brick

Analysis of Italianate styled houses in Oldham County.

As architecture is one expression which gives voice to many social values—cultural, aesthetic, power, taste, etc.—we can look at the evolution of Italianate design on a social event time continuum, to see whether there are important social events in which to discern relevant phases of architectural evolution. One important division point on a time line of social history is the American Civil War. Italianate style in Oldham County had begun to bloom just as the war began in 1861. It is believed that the onset of Civil War effectively stopped building throughout Kentucky for the next 4 years. The war diverted manual labor that would have been used for house building into the war effort. Finances, also, were greatly impacted by the war, which put a dampening effect upon new house construction. The abolition of the system of slavery by the end of 1865 also uprooted the distribution of manpower for labor-intensive activities such as house building and farming, preventing social affairs from returning quickly to their antebellum equilibrium merely because the war had ended. With this

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disruption of the social fabric starting in 1861, we should examine its effect on Oldham County's Italianate design, by looking to see whether the pre-1861 constructions differ from those built after 1865.

Of the 13 Italianate houses in Oldham County, five (Woodland, Bradshaw-Duncan, Mt. Mercy Camp Boarding School, Sunnyside, and William Smith House) were built by the time of the Civil War, six (Taylor House, Magruder House, Morrison House, Gheen's Summer Home, Van-Ross House, and OL-428) were built within a decade after the conflict had ended. Two other houses, Smith House and Crum House, have dates of construction so indefinite that their presence on the antebellum/post-war time line is uncertain. This leaves us with two manageable groups of houses to observe whether the issue of the social disruption of war has an impact on the architectural choices made in Oldham County.

Oldham's Antebellum Italianate Houses



Figure 22 Bradshaw-Duncan Ho



Figure 23 Mt. Mercy Camp
Boarding House



Figure 24 Sunnyside



Figure 25 William Smith House



Figure 26 Woodland

The five houses depicted here exhibit a range of Italianate subtypes. The Bradshaw-Duncan House, Mt. Mercy Camp Boarding House, and Sunnyside are conservative sub-types of the Italianate: centered gable, front gabled, and hipped roof. They retain the central passage plan, that same organization of formal space seen in high style residences in Kentucky for two generations by the time these appeared on Oldham County's landscape. The William Smith House and Woodland, though, offered something new for people in that landscape. These houses have central entrances not pleasantly flanked by mirrored halves. Rather, the entries are highlighted—in a tower at the Smith House, under prominent double arches at Woodland—but the flanking bays advance and

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recede out of sync with the entrance and with each other, almost seeming to follow their own rhythms rather than standing at the service of the whole. It's tempting to liken those houses' compositional tension as paralleling a similar drama in the nation of the 1850s, where the country was beginning to fissure, with one side out of step with the other. It's almost certainly an overstatement to accord that meaning to the designs of the Smith House and Woodland, but they are the more interesting pair among Oldham County's antebellum Italianate style designs, because their architects were required to compose a pleasing façade that did not rely on bilateral symmetry for its sense of beauty.

Materials of construction have also been offered as a possible index of architectural value, with the possibility that brick construction signaled a greater investment in the dwelling. In this group of 5 houses, two are brick—Woodland and Sunnyside. Sunnyside looks very akin to houses built for 20 years prior to it. It varies little from an iconic Greek Revival styled house, with ell additions extending deferentially behind the main house block, executed in brick, differing only though its cornice brackets that mark it as up-to-date for 1850s construction.

Oldham's Post-War Italianate Houses



Figure 27 Taylor House



Figure 28 Magruder House

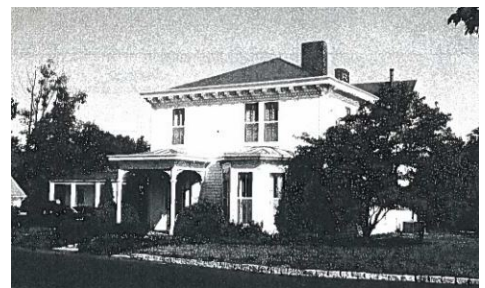


Figure 29 Morrison House



Figure 30 Gheen's Summer House



Figure 31 Van-Ross House



Figure 32 House at 110 Madison St.,
LaGrange

An interesting quality of the Italianate styled houses built in Oldham County after the Civil War is their lack of style. Only one, the Van-Ross House (NRIS 89001978), in Pewee Valley—a community of high style residences—has the appearance that suggests an architect in the process of design. For the most part, the houses have subdued facades and exhibit no special effort to balance complex massing falling on either side of the entryway. As with the antebellum Italianate houses in Oldham County, about half achieve their effect through

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symmetrical facades. Those with asymmetrical facades do not appear to have come about through an architect giving deep thought to their public presentation. They seem more casual than studied.

These houses are not without some value. Gheen's Summer House presents an early T-plan profile; we see thousands of incarnations of that throughout Kentucky in the 4th quarter of the 19th century, so in its way it is a forward-looking example of the Asymmetrical subtype identified by the McAlesters. The Morrison House, too, seems to anticipate the American Foursquare which would arrive two decades later. But the Taylor and Magruder Houses seem hold-overs, products of earlier design impulses, with Italianate features pinned on.

Perhaps we can account for a certain blandness of design as a cost of the American Civil War. It seems entirely plausible that a very conservative design, the Taylor House (NRIS 83002844), which grafts Italianate features onto a Greek Revival cube in 1868, satisfied an owner seeking the stability embedded in traditional forms. Other things account for design conservatism. The War led to a loss of manpower for construction—just one consequence of War's huge toll of death. On another front, house builders in Oldham County were probably still working out the details of how to integrate blacks into the workforce as wage earners, which cost the labor pool. Overall, the amount of labor to construct houses may have needed a longer time to rebound from the armed conflict than the Italianate style had patience to wait for.

In this short analysis of Oldham County's Post-War houses, the energy apparent in the antebellum phase of the style seems a little drained. People struggling with internal conflicts with loss experience weakened energy. Oldham County, as many places in Kentucky, had divided loyalties during the War. They may have nominally supported the Union, but many in the town must have sentimentally sided with the South. One interesting construction, the Confederate Soldiers Home, in Pewee Valley, suggests the strong affection the local population had for the Southern cause. Oldham County's post-war Italianate houses do not convey the message of local vitality.

History of Woodland



Figure 33 Col. John Fible Grave



Figure 34. Joseph Fible Grave



Figure 35 View of Woodland from Fible Family Cemetery

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The builder and original owner of Woodland, Col. John Fible, was born to Joseph and Keziah (Wooden) Fible on September 26, 1804 in Oldham County Kentucky. John Fible married Elizabeth Garth Mitchell on May 3, 1831 in Henry County, Kentucky. They had 10 children in 18 years, and he died December 31, 1876 in Ballardsville, Kentucky at the age of 72. Col. John Fible and his father Joseph Fible are both buried in the family cemetery on a ridge approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile southeast of Woodland.

The property on which Woodland is built was part of original land granted to participants in the Revolutionary War. "Oldham County deeds showed a James Cummins buying land from 1828 to 1835 from Fible, Taylor Barnhill Goslee and Burton. These parcels were from the original grants or surveys of Edmond Powell, James Taylor and James Burton. After bringing their workers from Virginia and clearing their land, these early settlers set up farming operations".

In 1828, John Fible was appointed overseer of the road from the forks of the road beyond Ballardsville to New Castle and Shelbyville to the Henry County line. The following hands were allotted him to help with road repair: Nancy Burton, Joseph Fible, Mildred Burton, John Fible, George Forbis, James Blakemore, and Solomon Bond and their hands.

Evaluation of Woodland's architectural significance within the context of Italianate Style in Oldham County, Kentucky, 1840-1890

The design features of Woodland, constructed in the 1850s, mark it as a significant example of Italianate style in Oldham County, Kentucky. It has the physical qualities that identify it as Italianate style: a low pitched roof extending out in overhanging eaves, supported with decorative brackets; tall windows and doorways decorated with elaborate crowns and iron trimmed porches; and asymmetrical massing organized around an entry tower. It is a stylish example of the McAlester's "towered" Italianate subtype.

The location and historic setting of Woodland fit well the aesthetics that gave rise to Italianate architectural style. Italianate began as an instance of the Picturesque aesthetic movement. In the latter 18th century, the Picturesque stood between the two visual themes that dominated painting: the soft curviness and gentleness of the *beautiful* and the frightening vastness and darkness of the *sublime*. The Picturesque provided instances of "roughness and sudden variation joined to irregularity of form, color, lighting, and even sound" (Hussey, 16). While this description of the Picturesque applied to two-dimensional painting, it also aptly describes the qualities that Woodland displays: the irregularity of form and the play of light and color on its surfaces which advance or recede. These are qualities that recall rambling informal Italian farmhouses. Col. John Fible had Woodland built as a high-ceilinged living space, its two floors with multiple bedrooms, fit for the large family required to manage the 500+ acres, spread out over a recently incorporated Oldham County. Situated at the high point on top of a ridge in the center of rolling Kentucky farmland, Woodland's setting would have drawn the attention of all travelers who passed, drawing them to the stylistic pleasures of this new architectural creation.

One of the key characteristics setting Woodland apart from the other 13 properties identified in the SHPO database as Italianate is the material of its construction. Woodland displays high quality construction, one of only three houses in the county which use brick. At the time of its construction, John Fible's house

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demonstrated its owner's good financial standing. Fible had been appointed by the Court to oversee the maintenance and condition of roads, served on the Kentucky Legislature, and owned land from an original regional Revolutionary War grant. The house's design transmits the message that its owner has high social standing.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the significance of Woodland in light of its current physical condition

Woodland stands today with a sufficient amount of its original features that define Italianate style, making it a good candidate for listing in the National Register. A property in Oldham County, Kentucky which meets Criterion C and is significant for Italianate design, must have the following integrity factors: materials, design, and feeling. If the house's design depended upon skilled craftsmanship, then the property must also have integrity of workmanship. If the property has integrity of materials and design, then it can be said to have integrity of feeling, and thus be eligible.

Woodland has integrity of **location**, as it has not moved. It has lost most of its integrity of **setting**, due to the parceling off of the once-large farm acreage for house sites. Within the 2.2-acre area proposed for listing, the property has somewhat better integrity of setting than it has outside of that area.

Woodland has retained most of its character-defining features. It has integrity of **materials** and **design**. The loss of materials is felt with the removal of brackets under the eaves, and the loss of the rear ell of the house, a casualty of a tornado. The rear ell was replaced with 2 single-story additions. The main structure remains with the original façade that showcases the tall windows, iron window and door crowns and iron trimmed porch and balcony railings. The shape and structure of the roof has been maintained and updated with improved modern materials that continue to preserve the integrity of the overall structure.

The interior of the main structure also has been maintained in such a way as to showcase the Italianate features of a country residence. High ceilinged rooms, with plaster walls along with the original 10' tall windows that lit and ventilated the home are still intact and in very good condition. The home has been upgraded to include modern plumbing and electric without detriment to the original structural design of the interiors. Fireplaces still exist in the main living spaces that would have required the use of coal to heat the property during the period of significance.

With Woodland retaining integrity of materials and design, it can be said to have integrity of the **feeling** of antebellum Italianate design. The possession of this integrity factor leads us to conclude that the building is eligible for National Register listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hussey, Christopher. *The picturesque: studies in a point of view*. London and New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1927.

McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Second Edition. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

On-line sources:

Woodland
Name of Property

Oldham County, Kentucky
County and State

<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/history-of-art/romanticism.htm#definition> (Encyclopedia of Art History: Romanticism in Art, accessed on February 25, 2016)

“History@Families Oldham County, Kentucky: The First Century, 1824-1924” Oldham County Historical Society

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): _____ OL-95 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.218 Acres

UTM References

Ballardsville quad

UTM Coordinates calculated via ArcGIS Explorer

UTM Coordinates calculated according to NAD 27: Zone: 16 Easting: 644 829.48 Northing: 4247 090.69

UTM Coordinates calculated according to NAD 83:

1	<u>16</u>	<u>644 825.83</u>	<u>4247 297.18</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Latitude: 38°21'43.76"N Longitude: 85°20'31.99"W

Verbal Boundary Description

The area proposed for listing is a 2.218-acre tract defined by the Oldham County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) with account number 56-04B-00-5/53552. The property is also lot #5 in the Linwood subdivision, a plat that is filed with the Oldham County PVA.

Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing is the full extent of the property owned today, 2.218 acres, which retains the most integrity of setting to support the view of an architecturally significant country house.

Woodland
Name of Property

Oldham County, Kentucky
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen and Brenda Marks L. Martin Perry
organization Kentucky Heritage Council date January 28, 2016
street & number 3008 Ann Trese Cove 300 Washington Street telephone 305-815-7717, 240-731-6534
city or town Crestwood Frankfort state KY zip code 40014
e-mail smarks@cpsbuy.com; bluuciee@aol.com

Photographs:

Name of Property: Rice-Fible-Doty House (Woodland)
City or Vicinity: Ballardsville
County: Oldham
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Stephen Marks
Date Photographed: October 2015, January 2016, February 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photo 1: Aerial View Southward
- Photo 2: West Side Approach, Linwood Subdivision
- Photo 3: View from North Grand Dell Subdivision
- Photo 4: Main Façade, West Side (Old Photo)
- Photo 5: Main Façade, West Side (Current Photo)
- Photo 6: East (rear) showing one story additions
- Photo 7: Northwest lot view
- Photo 8: Northeast lot view
- Photo 9: Central Entry Hall and Stairs
- Photo 10: Central Entry Halland Ceiling Medallion
- Photo 11: 10' Windows in Living Room
- Photo 12: 10' Entry Door into Dining Room
- Photo 13: Col. John Fible Grave
- Photo 14: Joseph Fible Grave
- Photo 15: View of Woodland from Fible Family Cemetery

Property Owner:

name Stephen and Brenda Marks
street & number 3008 Ann Trese Cove telephone 305 815 7717
city or town Crestwood state KY zip code 40014

Woodland
Name of Property

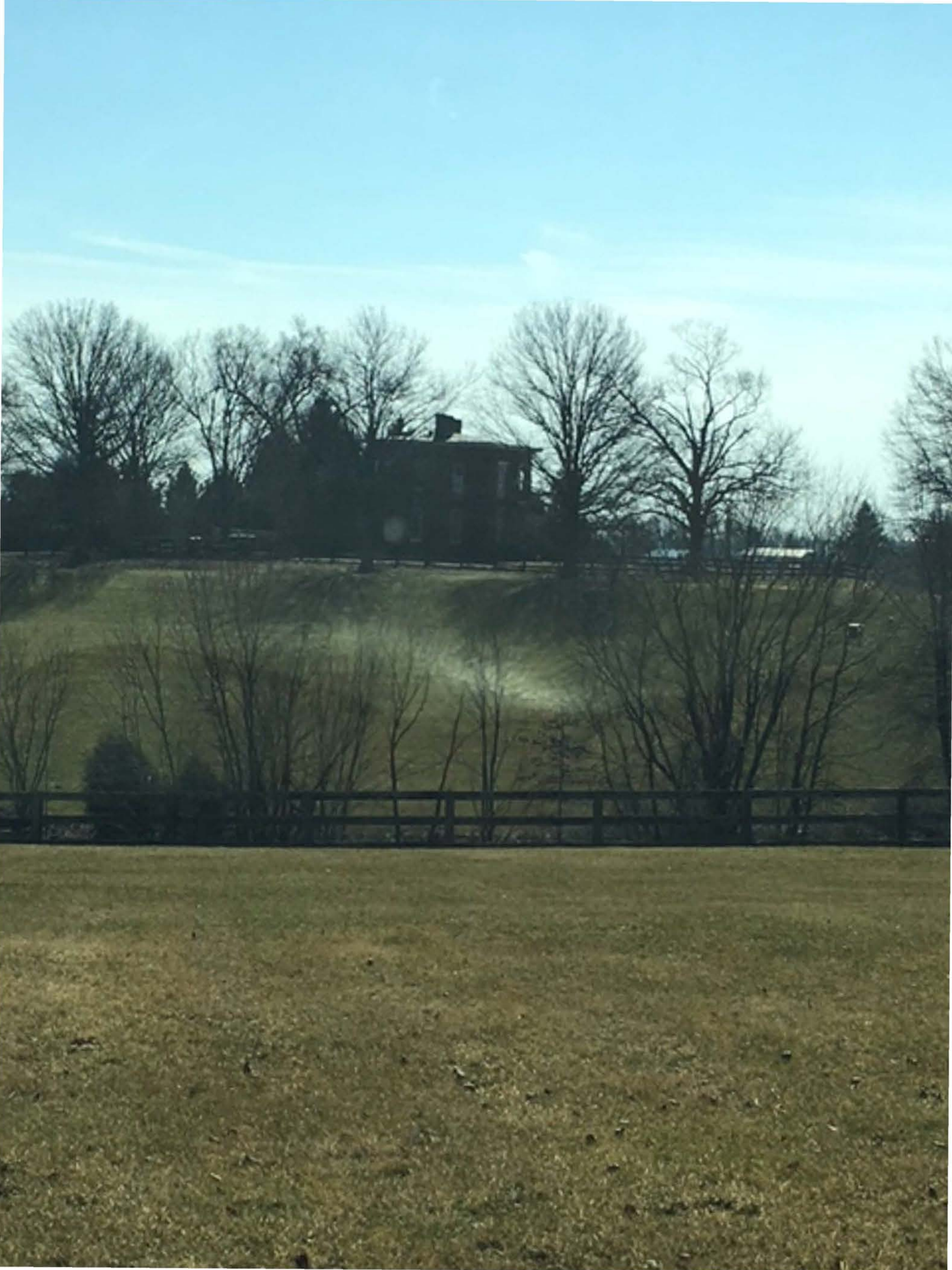
Oldham County, Kentucky
County and State



Woodlawn
Oldham County, Kentucky
Latitude: 38°21'43.76"N Longitude: 85°20'31.99"W

Ann Tress Cove























COL JOHN FIBBLE
BORN
Sep 26 1804
DIED
Sep 29 1881





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Woodland
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Oldham

DATE RECEIVED: 6/24/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/09/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000506

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 8-8-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gabbut DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov
June 20, 2016

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

RECEIVED 2280

JUN 24 2016

**Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service**

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed are the nominations approved by the Review Board at their May 20, 2016 meeting. We submit these forms so the properties can be listed in the National Register:

- Harlan Hubbard Home and Studio**, Campbell County, Kentucky
- Edgewood**, Fayette County, Kentucky
- New Castle Historic District**, Henry County, Kentucky
- Wood F. Axton Hall, Simmons College**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- E.L. Hughes Company Building**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Seventh Street School**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Independence Historic District**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Peaselburg Historic District**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Maysville Historic District (Boundary Increase)**, Mason County, Kentucky
- Johnson's Landing House & Farm**, Oldham County, Kentucky
- Woodland**, Oldham County, Kentucky

We also enclose the **State Tuberculosis Hospitals of Kentucky MPS**, which includes two nominations: **London Tuberculosis Hospital** in Laurel County and **Madisonville Tuberculosis Hospital** in Hopkins County.

We enclose documentation for three previously listed properties. This includes new information for the **Elks Athletic Club**, Jefferson County KY (NRIS 79001003) relating to its role in Louisville's LGBTQ past. The second item supports a name change for two previously-listed properties: the **Martin House**, Clark County, KY (NRIS 79003591) would become the **Jonathan Bush House**, and the **Martin-Holder-Bush-Hampton Mill**, Clark County KY (80001498), would become the **Jonathan Bush Mill**.

We thank you for your assistance in listing these properties.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

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CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

July 21, 2016

AUG - 1 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is the nomination for a Kentucky property which was submitted under a June 20, 2016 cover letter, and which this office was requested to revise. The name of the property is:

Woodland, Oldham County, Kentucky

As requested by Jim Gabbert, we enclose two discs—one disc with the nomination and another disc with the image files. We thank you for your assistance in listing this property.

Sincerely,

Marty Perry
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office