

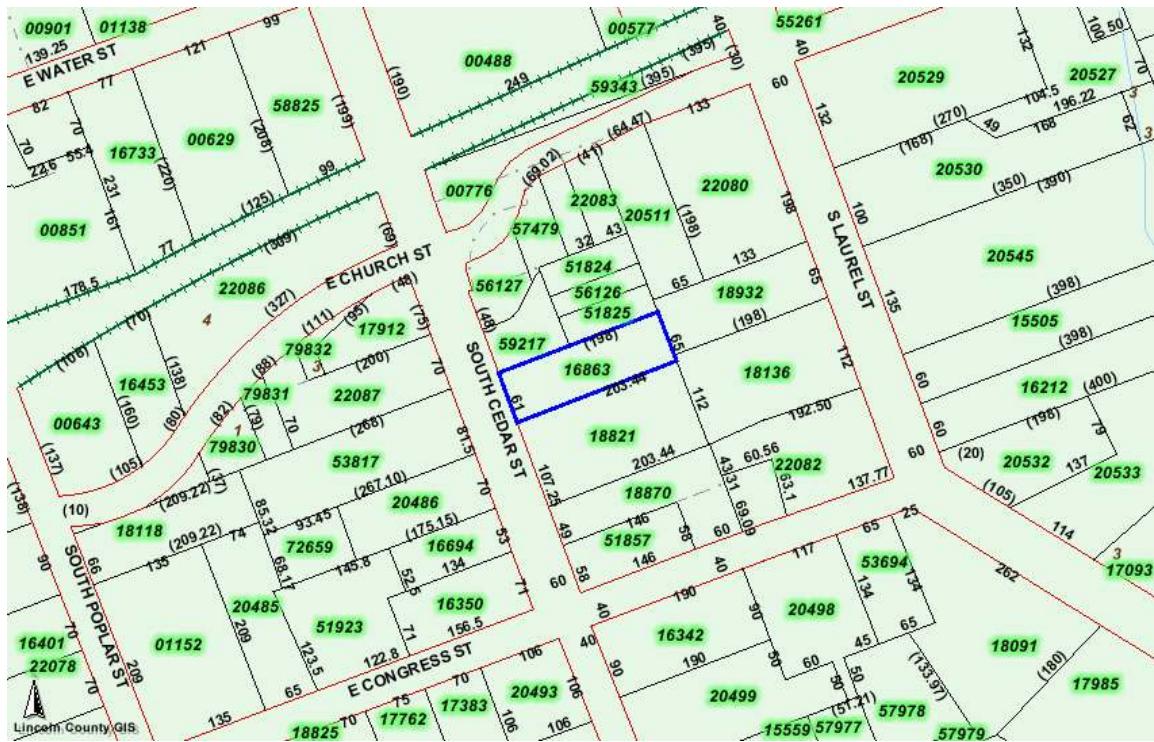
# John R. Moore House



This report was completed on December 30, 2008.

- 1. Name and location of the property:** The property known as the John R. Moore House is located at 317 South Cedar Street in Lincolnton, North Carolina.
- 2. Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the present owner:** The owners of the property are:

Allen and Rosemary Hubbard  
317 South Cedar Street  
Lincolnton, NC 28092  
(704) 748-6662
- 3. Representative photographs of the property:** This report contains representative photographs of the property. Photographs courtesy of Mary Whisonant.
- 4. A map depicting the location of the property:** This report contains a map that depicts the location of the property.



**5. Current Deed Reference to the property:** The most recent deed to the property is recorded in Lincoln County Deed Book 1709 at Page 306.

**6. A brief historical sketch of the property:** This report contains a brief historical sketch of the property prepared by Jason L. Harpe.

**7. A brief architectural description of the property:** This report contains a brief architectural description on the property prepared by Jason L. Harpe.

**8. Documentation of why and in what ways the property meets the criteria for designation set forth in N.C.G.S. 160A-399.4:**

**a. Special significance in terms of its history, architecture, and/or cultural importance:**

- 1) The John Moore House is the only building in Lincoln County with a squat Queen Anne style dome.
- 2) The John Moore House provides a physical and architectural representation of Lincolnton's population growth from 1900 to 1920, and the new citizens' acceptance and openness to prevailing eclectic styles of Victorian, Colonial Revival, and bungalows.

- 3) The John Moore House and the property on which it is cited has been owned by a variety of owners that represent both Lincolnton's upper and middle classes over the course of one hundred years.
- 4) The John Moore House is the best preserved historic building on South Cedar Street, and is rivaled in its architecture and preservation by only one other Victorian style building in Lincolnton, the Daniel E. Rhyne House. The only major change to the house's exterior occurred during the ownership of James A. Abernethy between 1913 and 1920 when he changed the Colonial Revival style porch and added a porte cochere to resemble those seen on bungalows.

b. **Integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association:**

This writer contends that the physical and architectural descriptions included in this report demonstrate that the John R. Moore house meets these criteria.

**9. Ad Valorem Tax Appraisal:** Designation (local historic landmark) would allow the owner to apply for an automatic deferral of 50% of the Ad Valorem taxes on all or any portion of the property which becomes "historic property." The current appraised value of the improvements is \$145,307. The current appraised value of the 2,210 square foot building is \$125,307. The appraised value of the .28 acres of land is \$20,000.

**Date of preparation of this report:** December 30, 2008.

Prepared by:

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**Statement of Significance**

The John Moore House is the only building in Lincoln County with a squat Queen Anne style dome. The John Moore House provides a physical and architectural representation of Lincolnton's population growth from 1900 to 1920, and new citizens' acceptance and openness to prevailing eclectic styles of Victorian, Colonial Revival, and bungalows. The John Moore House and the property on which it is cited has been owned by a variety of owners that represent both Lincolnton's upper and middle classes over the course of one hundred years. The John Moore House is the best preserved historic building on South Cedar Street, and is rivaled in its architecture and preservation by only one other Victorian style building in Lincolnton, the Daniel E. Rhyne House in the Laboratory section of Lincolnton. The only major change to the house's exterior occurred during the ownership of James A. Abernethy between 1913 and 1920 when he

changed the Colonial Revival style porch and added a porte cochere to resemble those seen on bungalows.

### **Associative History**

Recognized in Lincoln County as the house with the dome, the John Moore House is a unique and well-preserved building whose eleven owners have made very few alterations to its Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style exterior. John R. Moore, a telegraph operator and railroad depot agent, and his wife Minnie Belle purchased the property from Julia H. McCutchen in 1908 and built their home by 1910. John R. Moore was born in 1881 in South Carolina, and he married his wife Minnie in 1909. Minnie was born in Maryland, her mother's home state, and her father was born in Virginia. During their first year living at the house, John and Minnie boarded Ola Noell, a thirty-five year old widow who worked as a saleswoman at a department store.<sup>1</sup>

The house exemplifies Lincolnton and Lincoln County's recognition of the stylistic tenets of the Late Victorian period combined with the eclecticism of Colonial Revival and the modern Craftsman style. The only changes made to the house occurred during the ownership of James A. Abernethy, Sr., between 1913 and 1920, and include a porte cochere at the northern elevation and a bungalow style front porch that replaced the original Colonial Revival style porch.

During the final decade of the nineteenth-century and the first two decades of the twentieth century, Lincolnton and Lincoln County experienced growth and development spurned by the ambition, lucrative investments, a renewed local interest in industrial and commercial ventures, and a vision of New South industrialism among men such as Nixon, Daniel Efird Rhyne, Robert S. Reinhardt, and others. These men were responsible for building textile mills, serving as stakeholders in banking and other entrepreneurial ventures, and constructing new buildings in downtown Lincolnton that were consistent with the prevailing national architectural trends. In 1909, for example, Robert S. Reinhardt built the most ornately detailed office building in Lincolnton in the Beaux Arts style.<sup>2</sup> From 1887 to 1907, Daniel E. Rhyne built and operated more than six textile mills in Lincoln County, and held interests in other mills, mines, banks, and wagon companies in the Piedmont and Mountain regions of North Carolina.

This movement gained momentum between 1900 and 1930, and added mining operations, brick dealerships, furniture stores, casket companies, textile mills, new church buildings, a new courthouse, and a desire to form a local historical society to add to Lincolnton's economic, social, and historical infrastructure.<sup>3</sup> In addition, this movement affected the demographics and geographic layout of Lincolnton's central business district. The population in the county seat increased from 828 in 1900 to 2,413 in 1910.<sup>4</sup> During this decade, a proliferation of large two-story brick buildings took the place of

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<sup>1</sup> Lincoln County Census, 1910.

<sup>2</sup> Maurice York, "An Economic and Social History of Lincoln County," from *Our Enduring Past: A Survey of 235 Years of Life and Architecture in Lincoln County, North Carolina* (Lincolnton: Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission, second printing, 1987), 146.

<sup>3</sup> Frank Cauble, *Biography of Daniel E. Rhyne*, n.p., 1974, 40.

<sup>4</sup> York, "An Economic and Social History of Lincoln County," 273.

older one- and two-story frame homes around Lincolnton's court square, stretching down East and West Main Streets.

Julia H. McCutchen purchased the property located at 317 South Cedar Street from Lincolnton attorney Lemuel Wetmore. Wetmore acquired the property from his father, Rev. Dr. William R. Wetmore. Rev. Wetmore (1834-1904) came to Lincolnton in the latter half of 1862 as rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and was ordained a priest by Bishop Thomas Atkinson on September 21, 1862. In addition to ministerial work, Reverend Wetmore served alongside Professor H.H. Smith at the Pleasant Retreat Male Academy in Lincolnton. St. Luke's was virtually rebuilt and a new cornerstone laid during his directorship in 1886. He is buried in the St. Luke's Episcopal Church cemetery.<sup>5</sup>

Rev. Wetmore's eldest son, Lemuel Wetmore, was born on December 2, 1865, nearly three years after his mother and father's move to Lincolnton. Lemuel Bingham Wetmore (1865-1918) received his early educational instruction from his father and advanced instruction at Horner's Military Academy in Hillsboro, North Carolina. Lemuel read law under the tutelage of Judge D.M. Furches of Statesville, North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1889. Although he did not seek local or state political office, Wetmore practiced law in Lincolnton for almost thirty years. His first wife was Nellie Jarrett, daughter of Frank Jarrett of Newton, and his second wife was Clara Lander, the daughter of Frank C. and Lou Templeton Lander.<sup>6</sup>

On September 22, 1908 Julia H. McCutchen sold to John R. Moore the property located at 317 South Cedar Street that measured forty nine feet wide fronting on Cedar Street, and only one corner was surveyed and staked.<sup>7</sup> On March 31, 1909, L.B. Wetmore and John R. Moore agreed to hire Capt. C.C. Wrenshall, Lincolnton civil engineer, to survey and establish all lines so that the property would front squarely on Cedar Street and "extend at right angles from Cedar Street 198 feet back."<sup>8</sup> John Moore built his home between the time he purchased the property in 1909 and 1911, because a house first appears on this lot in the 1911 Sanborn Map.

John R. and Minnie Belle owned their property for less than three years, and the property changed hands six times before Fred and Marguerite Thompson acquired it in 1952 and held ownership for thirty-nine years. Sometime in 1912 or 1913 James Alonzo Abernethy, Sr. acquired the property from John R. Moore because Abernethy's ownership is referenced in a deed dated September 19, 1913 where L.B. and Clara Wetmore sell to J.A. Abernethy "a strip of land three feet wide and one hundred and ninety eight feet long off of the south side of L.B. Wetmore's lot...that is to say a strip of said lot lying next to the John Moore lot (now owned by J.A. Abernethy) three feet in width and running the full length of said lot back from the street and at right angles to

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<sup>5</sup> Jason L. Harpe, *Images of America: Lincoln County* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 83.

<sup>6</sup> William Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina* (Charlotte, N.C.: The Observer Printing House, Inc., 1937), 304.

<sup>7</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 98, Page 376, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>8</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 105, Page 82, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina. Capt. C.C. Wrenshall (1835-1910) was a Captain in the Civil War and a Lincolnton Civil Engineer.

said Cedar Street.” J.A. Abernethy paid \$125 and agreed to build a “good division fence” on his part of the building.<sup>9</sup>

It is during the period from 1913 to 1920, under J.A. Abernethy’s ownership, that the John Moore House received nearly all of its exterior alterations. Originally, the house’s exterior trim work was painted a dark color, and the porch only covered half of the façade and the northern elevation. Additionally, the porch’s roofline had rounded corners. James A. Abernethy was born on Dutchman’s Creek near Mt. Holly, Gaston County, in 1851, the son of Dr. James and Mary Rankin Abernethy, and grew to maturity as a farm boy during the turbulent years of the Civil War and Reconstruction. He relocated to Lincolnton in 1887 alongside other Gaston County natives such as Daniel E. Rhyne, Laban J. Rhyne, and David P. Rhodes, and involved himself in textiles. He married Sarah Elizabeth Rhyne, daughter of Moses Rhyne, and they had five children, one of which, James A. Abernethy, Jr., inherited the John Moore House from his father.<sup>10</sup> James A. Abernethy, Sr. died in Lincolnton in August 1938.

James A. Abernethy, Jr. acquired the John Moore House from his father on December 6, 1920 for ten dollars and in the consideration of love and affection.<sup>11</sup> James Abernethy, Jr. occupied the house for less than two years with his wife Edna. He was the fourth son of James and Sarah Abernethy and became a pillar of the community in Lincolnton before relocating his family to Florida in 1936. He was the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, Democratic candidate for the North Carolina Legislature, vice-president of the Young Democrats in North Carolina, and chairman of the Green Pastures convocation in Charlotte when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt



*John Moore House, ca. 1911*

<sup>9</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 112, Page 429, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>10</sup> Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County*, 421-422; “Another Native Pioneer Passes,” *Lincoln County News*, 25 August 1938.

<sup>11</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 134, Page 122, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

spoke in that city.<sup>12</sup> Abernethy also owned and operated the Lincoln Lithia Inn, in addition to numerous other business interests in Lincoln County and Florida. He also owned the property that became the Lincoln Country Club and Golf Course and Forest Hills, one of Lincolnton's first suburban neighborhoods.

The citizens of Lincolnton and Lincoln County brought to a close the second decade of the twentieth century and World War I on July 1, 1919 with a welcome home celebration in downtown Lincolnton for the men who served the war effort from Lincoln County. Organizers decorated the downtown commercial district with American flags and bunting stretched from the courthouse to each building on the northern and southern sides of the 100 block. In John M. and Paul J. Mullen's publication *Welcome Home Day to Our War Heroes*, Lincoln County's Troop A, 30<sup>th</sup> Military Police was featured with a brief history of their organization, growth, and service on the Mexican border and in France during World War I.<sup>13</sup>

Lincolnton and Lincoln County welcomed the 1920s with population figures that showed Lincolnton's numbers at 3,390 and Lincoln County's at 17,862.<sup>14</sup> The City published its first city directory in 1925 and explained that "its atmosphere is pure, bracing and invigorating," and its "water supply is as pure and clear as the mountain streams which gush forth from the silent sentinels which tower their heads among the clouds surrounding the city." Lincolnton had numerous industries that included fifteen cotton mills, foundries and machine shops, rubber factories, cement block factories, electric powered flour mills, and wood working plants. Additionally, the city boasted about their modern hospital, modern garages and sales service stations, movie theatres, paved streets and sidewalks, and modern churches and schools. Not only did the City's fathers proclaim their true Southern hospitality, they also believed their citizens to be refined and cultured.<sup>15</sup>

James A. Abernethy, Jr. and his wife Edna sold the John Moore House to M.H. and Nora Lander Kuhn on May 11, 1923. In this transaction the Kuhns acquired both tracts of land acquired by Abernethy and "nine feet of ground conveyed to James A. Abernethy, Jr. by Mrs. Clara Wetmore on March 26, 1923."<sup>16</sup> Marcus Herbert "Hub" Kuhn (1889-1980) was an insurance agent for Prudential Insurance in Lincolnton throughout his working years, and operated an office out of a small building behind the house at ? South Cedar Street.<sup>17</sup> He married Nora McPherson Lander on June 16, 1915, and was a brother-in-law of Lemuel B. Wetmore.<sup>18</sup> Kuhn was also a member of the Lincolnton Chamber of Commerce. M.H. and Nora L. Kuhn owned the house and

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<sup>12</sup> "James A. Abernethy, Jr. To Move To Florida," *Lincoln County News*, 24 September 1936.

<sup>13</sup> Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County*, 356-357. Troop A of the North Carolina National Guard was organized on February 1912 by Capt. Warren A. Fair (eventual Lieut. Colonel in the U.S. Army), J.O. Shuford, First Lieutenant., and R.S. Reinhardt, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

<sup>14</sup> Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County*, 362.

<sup>15</sup> Lincolnton City Directory, 1925.

<sup>16</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 138, Page 77, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>17</sup> David G. Thompson, interview by author, 8 December 2008.

<sup>18</sup> Sherrill, *Annals of Lincoln County*, 431; Obituary, "M.H. Kuhn," *Lincoln Times-News*, March 9, 1980.

property for thirteen years, and they sold it to William M. and Margaret S. Lentz on June 8, 1936.<sup>19</sup>

William M. and Margaret Lentz purchased the John Moore House less than one year after they moved to Lincolnton in 1935. Lentz was a prominent businessman that reopened the former Elm Grove Cotton Mill on the South Fork River soon after he moved to Lincolnton and changed the name of the mill to Crown Converting Company. He was active in local politics and civic organizations, serving on the local school board and as Mayor of Lincolnton for twenty-one years.<sup>20</sup>

William and Margaret Lentz sold the John Moore House to C.E. and Agnes Kiger on May 3, 1944, during the throes of World War II.<sup>21</sup> Charles Ernest Kiger was born on December 31, 1895 in Forsyth County, North Carolina, the son of Abram and Sarah Misamore Kiger. He enlisted in the Army during World War I on March 7, 1918 and served the United States in an ambulance company in France. He served in this capacity until his discharge on April 9, 1919. After the war Ernest lived in Thomasville, North Carolina and worked for a furniture company in nearby Randleman. Ernest met his future wife, Agnes Rike, while in Randleman, and the couple lived in Thomasville until they moved to Lincolnton on November 11, 1922 for Ernest's new job at the Ideal Chair Company.<sup>22</sup> During World War II, Ernest served in the Naval Shipyard in Jacksonville, Florida, and upon his return home resumed his position as a finishing foreman at the Ideal Chair Company. The Kigers owned the property for just over four years and sold it to G. Alvin and Josephine Saunders on March 2, 1948.<sup>23</sup>

Alvin and Mary Saunders founded Saunders Furniture in downtown Lincolnton in 1949, and relocated to a 14,779 square foot building at 3265 N.C. Highway 27 East in 1953. When the couple moved the business to Highway 27 East, they changed the name to Saunders Furniture Mart and sold furniture, Ohio China and Pottery, groceries, and gas.<sup>24</sup> The Saunders occupied the John Moore House for four years and sold it on August 12, 1952 to Fred and Marguerite Thompson.

Fred C. (1889-1983) and Marguerite Thompson (1910-2007) owned the John Moore House for nearly forty years – the longest owners of the house. While occupying the house, Fred worked as the supervisor of County School System's Bus Garage. Fred was originally from the Denver area and worked during the 1920s for the Ford dealership

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<sup>19</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 186, Page 449, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>20</sup> Lincoln County Historical Association, *Lincoln County Heritage*, 1997 (Lincolnton, N.C.: Lincoln County Historical Association, 1997), 141-142.

<sup>21</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 235, Page 145, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>22</sup> In 1922, Arthur, Nathan, and Mark Zimtbaum of Brooklyn, New York, purchased a large tract of land at the junction of North Academy and East Cherry Streets in Lincolnton for the purpose of building a chair factory. One this site, the Zimtbaums erected several wooden building – a manufacturing place, boiler room, warehouse, and office. In the early years, Arthur headed the plant. Nathan made several visits from New York to the plant and later Mark came from the northern plant to oversee the company alongside Randolph Zimtbaum. Mildred McLean was hired to run the office, and was later assisted by Frances Buff. Joseph Long of Thomasville, Jake Schrum, and Ernest Kiger were hired as foreman to operate the plant.

<sup>23</sup> Lincoln County Historical Association, *Lincoln County Heritage*, 1997, 131-132; Lincoln County Deed Book 256, Page 460, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>24</sup> Jason L. Harpe, *Images of America: Lincolnton – From the Collection of Clyde C. Cornwell* (Mt. Pleasant, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2003), 75; "Final Days," *Lincoln Times-News*, 25 April 2008.

in Mount Holly, Gaston County, North Carolina. He served as the supervisor of Lincoln County School's Bus Garage from the late 1930s to the 1970s. Marguerite attended Mars Hill College and Catawba College and taught English at Lincolnton High School. Fred and Margaret had one son and two daughters. Their son, Fred Thompson, Jr., served in the United States Navy during the 1960s, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1965, and went to law school in 1971. Fred and Marguerite's daughters were Fredda and Mary Emma Thompson.<sup>25</sup> By 1976, both Fred and Marguerite Thompson were retired.<sup>26</sup> The only additions Fred and Marguerite Thompson made to the John Moore House were the additions of an air conditioning system and modern plumbing.

Marguerite Thompson sold the house to James Bellar Carpenter and wife, Mary H. Carpenter, as tenants by the entirety and Maxine C. Morrow on October 29, 1991.<sup>27</sup> After holding the property for eight years, James and Mary Carpenter and Maxine C. Morrow, sold the house and property to Albert L. Dozier and wife, Linda A. Dozier on August 18, 1998.<sup>28</sup> Al Dozier worked as the editor of the *Lincoln Times-News* while occupying the John Moore House, and moved to his home state of South Carolina after his wife Linda became ill with cancer. During their ownership, the Dozier's replaced the metal roof on the front porch and porte cochere with tin.

The Doziers sold the house to Allen S. and Rosemary Hubbard, the current owners, on June 16, 2005.<sup>29</sup> Allen is a retired geologist with whom many local organizations have contracted to conduct Phase I Environmental Site Assessments. Both Allen and Rosemary are involved in community and civic organizations that include the Rotary Club of Lincolnton, Lincoln County Historical Association, and Christian Ministries. They are committed and dedicated to the preservation of the John Moore House's architectural integrity, and they have opened their home for Christmas tours held in downtown Lincolnton over the past three years.

### **Architectural Description**

#### **Exterior Description**

The John R. Moore House is situated on .28 acres near historic downtown Lincolnton in Lincoln County, North Carolina at 317 South Cedar Street. The property, rectangular in shape, is bordered on the west by South Cedar Street, on the north by a small town homes, and on the south and east by contiguous properties. The nominated property includes .28 acres and the exterior envelope of the dwelling. The current owners are Allen and Rosemary Hubbard, and they have been in possession of the property since 2005. The most recent deed to the John R. Moore House is listed in the Lincoln County Deed Book 1709 at page 306. The tax parcel ID number is 16863.

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<sup>25</sup> Fred Thompson, Jr., interview by author, 8 December 2008.

<sup>26</sup> Lincolnton City Directories, 1967, 1973, and 1976.

<sup>27</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 778, Page 366, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>28</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 1062, Page 779, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

<sup>29</sup> Lincoln County Deed Book 1709, Page 306, Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

A paved driveway off Cedar Street at the western elevation leads to a bungalow-style porte cochere that the Mr. and Mrs. James A. Abernethy, Sr. likely added to the house during their ownership, sometime between 1913 and 1920. A brick walkway laid in a basket weave pattern leads from Cedar Street at the western elevation of the house to a spacious front porch that extends across the western and northern elevations. The house combines Queen Anne style bay windows and Colonial Revival style pedimented gables and porch columns. Various small shrubs and trees are juxtaposed across the house's front, side, and back yards, and a small white picket fence separates the front and side yards at the house's southern elevation. Originally, a wrought iron fence buffered the front yard from Cedar Street.

The John R. Moore House is a two-story residential dwelling three blocks from historic downtown Lincolnton whose main square feet measures 2,210, and an unfinished basement equals 552 square feet. The house originally carried the house number 233, and it was changed to 317 in later years.<sup>30</sup> The house is the only historic resource located on this lot and is located less than 200 yards south of the historic Eureka Manufacturing Company Cotton Mill and East Main Street. The John R. Moore House is the most striking building on South Cedar Street, and is the only building with a dome in Lincoln County. Other dwellings in the first three blocks of South Cedar provide an appropriate and suitable context for the John Moore House. The dwellings are primarily one- and two-story bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses. The most recognizable and distinguishable feature on the John Moore House is a squat corner dome and large finial, a feature rivaled by no other structure in Lincoln County.

The John R. Moore House is a frame building three bays wide by three bays deep that rests on a continuous running bond brick foundation that is painted white to match the house's prevailing color scheme. White horizontal three-inch weatherboards provide the predominant siding, and the northwestern elevation is covered in square shingle siding. Pedimented cross gables extending from the façade and the southern elevation, and classical porch columns add Colonial Revival style flair to the house's Queen Anne style detailing. The asymmetrical design, corner tower, and employment of bay windows are from the Queen Anne style.

The focal points of the façade are the pedimented front cross gable with a moderately pitched roof and central entrance. The front cross gable has a ribbon of three double hung windows whose upper sash treatment is identical to those employed on the upper sashes of the central entry's sidelights. The front cross gable is sheathed in weatherboard siding, and an attic vent is situated below the peak of this gable. Three one-over-one double hung windows encircle the bay window on the first story at the northwestern elevation, directly below the corner tower. The original front door with a single

James A. Abernethy built the current porch and porte cochere during his ownership between 1913 and 1920. The original porch wrapped the front and northern elevation and displayed simple classical posts of the Colonial Revival style. The current shed roofed front porch's floor is covered with thin tongue-and-groove pine decking painted gray. The porch is supported by simple round classical columns with unassuming capitals and bases that rest on brick pillars encircled by a brick apron with concrete coping. The porch ceiling and the porte cochere's ceiling are covered with bead board

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<sup>30</sup> Lincoln County Census, 1910.

that is painted white. Under the porch's eaves is a tall frieze and architrave that is separated by a shallow recession.

A moderately steeped cross gable and one-over double hung windows mark the southern elevation. A ribbon on one-over-one double hung windows occupy the cross gable and are surmounted by a metal louvered attic vent. This elevation is sheathed in German siding with corner boards. The current owners use wooden louvered shutters operational from the interior on the bottom sash to control light and for privacy. Accessible from this elevation is a porch extension with brick flooring that was added contemporaneously. Also at this elevation is a picket fence that separates the house from the property located to the south.

Extending from the north elevation is a cross gable with window and glazing treatments identical to the southern elevation. The hipped roof porte cochere extends from this elevation and is supported by the columns and piers identical to those used on the hipped roofed porch. Unlike the porch, the porte cochere has a tall frieze and architrave that is separated by a taenia instead of a shallow recession. The three-bay southern elevation offers a secondary entrance to the house's first story and is accessed through a door with six panes over three raised panels. This entrance accesses a room that during the 1950s was two bedrooms.<sup>31</sup> The center bay of this façade has a twelve-pane casement flanked by two-over-two double hung windows. The third bay has a casement window with horizontal panes flanked by two-over-two windows. An additional small room at this elevation has a six-over-six double hung window.

The eastern elevation (rear elevation) is marked by a cross gable that is identical to the cross gables at the northern and southern elevations with a ribbon on one-over-one double hung windows and a louvered attic vent. A modern wooden deck accesses the rear entrance at this elevation. This elevation has two adjoining six-over-six double hung windows and a one-over-one window.

### **Interior Description**

The interior of the John Moore House retains the original wood flooring, trim, detailing, and layout. The central entry provides access to the large living room whose floors are original one and one-half inch oak decking. Oak and pine are the predominant flooring that spans the house's first and second stories. In addition to the original wood flooring, each of the house's rooms on the first and second floors retains the original, wide baseboards with molded caps, and hardware. Additionally, the first and second floor rooms have plaster and bead board ceilings and modest crown molding.

The central entrance provides access to a living room at the northern elevation and a dining room at the southern elevation. The living room has a classical mantel with dentil molding and columns with recessed panels and capitals and it the only room that has access to the chimney that rises from this room and terminates in a corbelled cap. This room has three-inch wide oak decking, modest crown molding, and wide baseboard with molded caps. The inoperable hearth and hearth surround is covered by black tiling.

The living room is partitioned from the dining room by classical columns supported by dividers with recessed bead board panels. The oak flooring in the living

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<sup>31</sup> Fred Thompson Interview, 7 December 2008.

room extends to the dining room. The dining room walls are covered in sheet rock and are surmounted by simple crown molding. The dining room provides access to a breakfast room, the dining room, kitchen, and stairway. The hallway leading beyond the living room has oak flooring and leads to a stairway accessing the second story. The staircase has chamfered newel posts with square tiered pine newel caps. An unpainted pine banister tops turned balusters that are painted white. The stairway's treads are exposed pine, and the risers are painted white.

The rooms at the northern elevation, accessible from the central hallway, open through double doors with fourteen panes surmounted by a four pane transom. These doors lead to the stairway and all the rooms on the first story. Accessible from the stairway and breakfast room is the kitchen and washroom. Each of these rooms, in addition to all of the second floor rooms, have bead board covering the ceiling, sheet rock walls, and simple base board and crown molding. The second floor rooms have wide heart pine flooring with their original doors and hardware. The room at the northeastern elevation has a door that accesses the corner tower.