

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NOV 22 1994

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for not applicable. For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Moore, Christopher Collins, Farm

other names/site number Blythewood Farm (B0-340)

2. Location

street & number 3901 Harrodsburg Road NA not for publication

city or town Danville vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Boyle code 021 zip code 40422

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 David L. Morgan, Executive Director/
State Historic Pres- 11-2-94
Signature of certifying official/Title ervation Officer Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 12-29-94
Entered in the National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
2	0	structures
		objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structures

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK with STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

see continuation sheets

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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: N/A

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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): N/A

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1852, 1920s

Significant Dates

1852, 1920s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Moore, Christopher Collins: architect attributed

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

C. C. Moore House-
Name of Property

Boyle County, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Twelve (12) acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	693960	4173600
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	693610	4173690

3	16	693720	4173480
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	693850	4173800

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title L. Martin Perry/National Register Coordinator and James K. Dowden/ Intern

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date July 26, 1994

street & number 300 Washington Street telephone 502-564-7005

city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

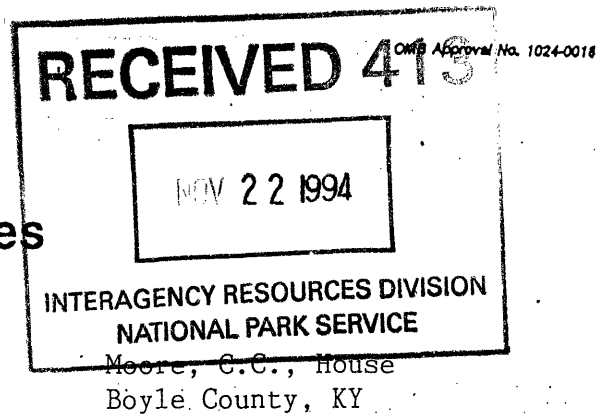
name Michael Rankin

street & number 3901 Harrodsburg Road telephone 606-238-4111

city or town Danville state KY zip code 40422

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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Description

Main House (contributing building)

The C. C. Moore House is situated on 358 acre Blythewood Farm located three miles north of Danville, Kentucky on US 127. This two-story, five-bay Greek Revival house was built ca. 1852 by Christopher Collins Moore, a Harrodsburg merchant. A major architectural change occurred to the house in the 1920s when the owner Guy Hundley had it stuccoed. The stuccoed brick structure has a pitched roof and two large interior brick corbeled chimneys. It also has an exterior end stuccoed brick chimney located on the back side of the main section of the house and a central chimney situated on the back wing of the house. Twelve acres of the farm is being nominated including the front of the farm with the driveway leading up to the main house, the main house, the garage/carriage house, the cistern, and the smokehouse. These four resources contribute to the nominated property's sense of time and place.

The entablature on the front facade includes triglyphs with alternating metopes. It is topped by a large projecting pediment with a semi-circular glass lunette in the center. The pediment is located over the three central bays. The porch is supported by four large Doric unfluted columns. The front door is centered and is surrounded by sidelights and a transom above. The entrance is flanked by two fluted Doric columns, one on each side. The center bay of the front facade has a twelve-over-two double hung window located over the front entrance. The other eight windows on the front facade are six-over-one double hung sash windows. The north side of the house includes a side porte cochere large enough for a vehicle to drive through it. The cochere is supported by four squared columns. The columns are supported by cut stone piers. The ceiling of the cochere is cross beam construction. Two sets of porch doors enter onto the cochere. All six windows on this side are twelve-over-two. Just below the apex of the gable are two shutter doors that lead to the attic. The gable has a cornice return.

The opposite side of the house has a porch supported by four squared columns. The columns are supported by a cut stone foundation. A balustrade stretches around three sides of the porch. Two sets of porch doors enter onto the porch similar to the porte cochere on the opposite side. The two upstairs windows are twelve-over-two double hung sash.

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Boyle Co., KY

The left front parlor entrance is flanked by two fluted Doric columns with a base approximately one foot tall. The bases are set four inches away from the entrance sides. The right front parlor entrance has the same features as the left. They were added in the 1920s by the Hundley's, owners at that time. The left front parlor is highlighted by a polished black granite fireplace surrounded by a decorative wooden mantel with a large sunburst decoration in the center and two smaller ones on each side. The mantel is flanked by two sets of two fluted Doric columns. The mantel also has two curves that form an arch on each side. The wallpaper is accentuated by bordering around the top of the walls. The two porch doors across from the entrance are wooden with transoms above. The right parlor room is identical to the left parlor room except the mantel is flanked by two sets of one fluted Doric column. Ear hood moldings are found over the doors and windows on the first floor which is a feature of Greek Revival interior woodwork.

The dining room has a polished black granite fireplace surrounded by a wooden mantel. Oval knobs are used for decorative purposes on the mantel. The fireplace is flanked by pilasters rather than Doric columns. The dining room is highlighted by an expensive design of wallpaper that was put on in the 1920s by a famous French artist. This wallpaper was refurbished in 1950 by Vanderbilt University which attests to its artistic importance. The wallpaper design is Oriental in style with peacocks found in the print. There are decorative wooden rectangles above the fireplace. An elegant chandelier hangs over the dining room table. This room also has two wooden porch doors that lead to the side porte cochere. The doors are topped by a glass transom.

The den room has a black granite fireplace with a wooden mantel. The mantel is distinguished by a sunburst design in the center with oval knobs on both sides. The fireplace is flanked by two pilasters with vertical lines. As with the other three rooms mentioned this room has two porch doors with a transom. The back bedroom is beautifully wallpapered and has two windows that were added in the 1930s.

The dining room behind the main dining room has furnishings and woodwork that the owner alleges to have been produced by the Shakers, possibly the ones in Pleasant Hill in nearby Mercer County. A door leading to the second floor can be entered by walking up four steps. The kitchen area has a fireplace with an inner hearth topped by a curved arch.

The center hallway has a staircase on the right side with a handrail scroll at the bottom of the handrail. The spandrel beneath the staircase is

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decorated with carved boxes that correspond to the rise of the stairs. The poplar floor is a 1920s addition.

The upstairs has several rooms with wooden mantels that are much simpler in design than those downstairs. When proceeding upstairs by the center hall stairway one will enter the sunroom, a rectangular room distinguished by a series of windows on two sides and a square beamed ceiling. One of the bathrooms has the original marble sink and another has a circular sink which is also original. All of the doors upstairs are two-paneled.

According to the current owner of the C. C. Moore House formal English gardens were located on the southwest side of the house. Impressions can still be found in the yard that indicate this. Also, slave cabins were located on the southwest side. This fact cannot be verified unless archaeological work is performed on the area. Another interesting item offered by the owner was that the actress Elizabeth Taylor stayed during the filming of the 1950s movie "Raintree County."

Cistern (contributing structure)

The cistern/pump house, built ca. 1900, has a small pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles. The walls are made of wood latticed material and the foundation is concrete. The structure is located directly behind the C. C. Moore House. The metal crank pump inside the building is still operational. The construction date of the cistern plus its excellent condition make it a contributing structure.

Smokehouse (contributing structure)

A smokehouse is located directly behind the cistern. It is a brick structure with stucco, much like the C. C. Moore House. It was built ca. 1852 and altered in the 1920s by the Hundley's which explains why the brick was covered with stucco. The building has a concrete foundation and brickwork, which can be seen inside, in common bond. The front and back of the smokehouse have one gable. The structure is currently being used for storage. The roofing consists of asphalt shingles. The building has good integrity and its date of construction corresponds with that of the C. C. Moore House making it a contributing structure.

Carriage House (contributing building)

A carriage house is located on the southeast side of the house. It was constructed in the 1920s by the Hundley's and is constructed of wood with

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stucco on the back side. The building has three pairs of carriage doors and is currently being used as a garage and a place for storage. It has a concrete foundation and the roofing consists of asphalt shingles. The carriage house has good integrity and is regarded as a contributing building.

Scale House (contributing building)

A scale house is located one hundred yards on the east side of the C. C. Moore House. It is a wooden board and batten structure built in the 1920s by Guy Hundley that housed cattle scales inside. The scale house has paired doors on both ends to allow for smooth passage for cattle. The roofing consists of asphalt shingles and the foundation is concrete. The building is presently being used for storage. The scale house has good integrity and is considered a contributing building.

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Statement of Significance

The C. C. Moore House (BO-340) meets National Register Criterion C as a locally significant residence that exhibits architectural influences and distinctive characteristics from two important periods of architectural design locally. When completed in 1852 it stood as one of many grand monuments to Greek Revival design in Boyle County, Kentucky. Today the house continues to witness to that tradition in its large scale, prominent pedimented portico, and interior room arrangement and woodwork. Steady construction activity in Boyle County through the Victorian era and early twentieth century resulted in shifts in regional tastes. The residence's owner in the 1920s, Guy Hundley, stuccoed its brick exterior in keeping with local fashions of that day. While the home's Greek Revival pedigree remains obvious, the surface texture of stucco makes it a hybrid of nineteenth and twentieth century historic tastes. The C.C. Moore House is well interpreted within the aesthetic frameworks relating to both periods, 1850s and 1920s, of Boyle County design.

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1800-1925

Boyle County contains land which was among the first to be settled in Kentucky, beginning in the 1770s. Most of the settlers came from present-day Virginia, as Kentucky was part of that state. The county was formed in 1842 out of sections of Mercer and Lincoln counties, and is one of the smallest counties in the state. Several toll roads were located in Boyle County at the time of its creation, connecting Danville with nearby communities.

Two Important Periods of Boyle County architecture: antebellum and 1900-1925

Danville and Boyle County contain an interesting collection of Federal-period and antebellum buildings. A county-wide survey was undertaken in 1976 which found fourteen buildings constructed before 1800, fifty-four buildings from 1800 to 1824, seventy-one properties from 1825 to 1849, ninety-six from 1850 to 1874, and fifty-six properties from 1900-1925. This survey data suggests the number of houses built in Boyle County increased through the nineteenth century and tapered off during the early twentieth century. That view is tempered by numerous considerations: older buildings are more vulnerable to decay and demolition, reducing their numbers more quickly than occurs with the population of newer structures; older buildings can be remodelled to reflect a later style and be mis-identified by surveyors or current owners as a later structure; a building may be thought to date from

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a later period because its original owners and builders are not remembered as well as subsequent owners with whom the house is now identified; and surveyors may have self-selected only part of the early twentieth century building population for recording. Because of these factors, a tenuous view of Boyle County construction emerges from survey data, suggesting continuous increases in construction activity during the nineteenth century, which falls off after the beginning of the twentieth century.

Survey data on in Boyle County provides a limited image of the amount of construction during the early twentieth century, raising a question of whether it stands as an important local period of design and construction. Forms from 1976 reveal the surveyors' strong preference for design that follows the dictates of high style design consistent with national trends. The houses selected for survey show influences of popular styles, from later Victorian era designs (especially Queen Anne-inspired collages) to more modern neo-classical, federal-period revival, and some craftsman. Beyond the more pretentiously styled houses, though, little of the more prosaic construction is recorded by that survey. The survey records no workers' housing, pre-cut housing of the Sears House type, nor modest-sized houses such as the popular bungalows. A reinvestigation of the county in 1991 gave slightly greater attention to the 1900-1925 period, but still confined inspection to the "stylistically distinctive examples" (Worsham, p. 32). If all standing structures from the early twentieth century would have been identified and counted, it is probable that construction activity continued at the rate initiated during the nineteenth century. Thus, the era in which the C.C. Moore House was remodelled can be seen as an important period of local construction and design.

Previous nomination work

Boyle County has nearly fifty listings on the National Register, the majority of which are individual properties. Those whose architectural values are relevant to this nomination include the sites listed below. The codes following the resource name are the survey numbers. A "BO" prefix indicates a Boyle County site outside the city limits of Danville; a "BO-D" prefix indicates a site in Danville.

. Greek Revival styling:

Russell-Thomas House (BO-D-12), Bridges Fox House (BO-D-4), Gore House (BO-D-86), Thomas M. Lillard House (BO-413), Roselawn (BO-344), and Melrose (BO-345).

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Boyle County, KYArchitectural Development

Boyle County's antebellum architecture in the Greek Revival mode can be considered an outgrowth of Federal period architecture. These two periods of building styles in the county share many features relative to the building form, and are distinguished on the basis of ornamentation. This similarity in building form between Federal period and Greek Revival architecture is seen nationally (McAlester p. 138).

Boyle County houses that survive from the Federal period are, for the most part, rectangular and symmetrical in their exterior design, with an entrance under the eaves on the front facade and gables on the sides. Doors on these buildings are centered between either one or two flanking windows. This form suggests a central passage arrangement of interior spaces that was typical in Boyle County.

The influence of Greek Revival styling first appeared as detailing on Boyle County buildings in the 1830s. Like the Moore House, the Bridges Fox House, Roselawn, and Melrose are two-story, five-bay brick structures. This seems to be a common feature in Greek Revival buildings in Boyle County. The Russell-Thomas House, Bridges Fox House, Gore House, and the Thomas M. Lillard House all have four large Doric columns supporting the portico. The Moore House has this feature as well. By the 1840s more monumental structures were being built, particularly with impressive columned and pedimented porticos. A house such as the C.C. Moore House imparted a sense of grandeur in its scale and in its reference to ancient Greek temple form.

Boyle County housing styles underwent many of the changes that occurred nationwide in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Victorian era housing saw many occurrences of asymmetrically composed eclectic designs in the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Eastlake modes. Afterward, until the years bracketing World War I, designs of simpler composition returned to popularity. These styles, including neo-Classical, neo-Federal, and Craftsman modes, reached back sometimes a few decades and other times several centuries for their inspiration.

In Boyle County during the 'teens and 'twenties, a few types of house designs show up prominently in the survey. Few houses, though, are found that resemble the C.C. Moore House. One encounters many houses with other designs: American Foursquares, Princess Anne, and T-plan. Houses whose designs invoke classical styling do so more through detailing than through

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the form. This distinguishes them from the Moore House, whose form and detailing is drawn from classical examples.

In Boyle County houses, the front porch tends to be the main feature with reference to classical styling. A dentil course on those porches becomes the primary component of classical detailing. Typically, these porches are but one story tall, most of them breaking a two story house into two stacked masses. A few of the porches have a pediment, usually one which is but a single bay in width (eg., BO-D-92). One house, BO-308, rises two-and-one-half stories in brick and is capped with a hipped roof and three dormers. The building's mass dwarfs its single-bay-width, one-story front portico. Another attempt at monumentality, the two story pedimented porch on BO-D-91, falls flat with spindly columns which are too thin for two story height, and the awkwardness of the porch which occupies the space beside by the el- projection of the facade's left bay. Few house designers sought to make a powerful statement with a dominating portico as was done with the Moore House. Only one other residence, BO-19, can be seen as an early twentieth century analog to the Moore House. It appears that the Victorian period's exuberant design affected the housing aesthetic in Boyle County so that designers referred to classical style more in detail than in form.

Other building forms than residences, however, offer some evidence of the desire among local designers to seek forms which impart a sense of monumentality. The local Post Office (BO-D-69) does so with an exterior treatment of stone and a five bay front. Its pilasters and Corinthian capitals also resemble the effect of the Moore House. Even smaller commercial structures, such as one-story BO-P-5 and BO-D-154, gain an impression of stature with a raised parapet surmounted by a prominent pediment. The Carnegie Library, BO-D-148, receives monolithic effect from large, uninterrupted brick facades.

It is somewhat evident that by the 1920s, the Moore House had ceased to appear as its contemporaries, perhaps seemed a bit dated. Its owners at the time may have looked to other structures locally in making their decision to stucco the residence. In applying that new finish, the building became linked to the aesthetics being introduced to Boyle County's public architecture more so than what was developing locally in house design. In fact, only one building from the 1900-1925 period, BO-D-89, is covered in stucco. The rarity of that treatment does not provide a compelling argument to suggest that owners of the Moore House covered it in stucco for the sake of fashion. It may have been a choice that reflects the owners' attempt to refocus the building's identity, from a symbol of antebellum culture to one of timeless monumentality.

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Boyle County, KY

C. C. Moore House, Boyle County, KY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fackler, Calvin M. Historic Homes of Boyle County, Kentucky. Danville, KY: Danville and Boyle County Historical Society, 1959.

Fowler, Gus. Blythewood at Harrod's Station. May 1977.

Rankin, Michael. Interview by James Dowden, 9 June 1994, Danville, KY.

Survey forms, on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

Worsham, Gibson. Survey report manuscript, Survey of Boyle County, 1992. KY Heritage Council.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is a twelve-acre parcel within a larger property under single ownership. That larger property is designated in official records on map #33, parcel #6 on the Boyle County Property Valuation Assessor maps. The actual area proposed for nomination is the area marked on the map submitted with this nomination form.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The area proposed for nomination has been selected to reflect the rural nature of a significant resource nominated for its design qualities. The complex of buildings proposed for nomination were and are a farm; the design and spatial arrangement of outbuildings and surrounding farm space have been chosen to enhance the architectural character of the main residence, which is the focus of the nomination. The area proposed for nomination is considered the minimum needed to reflect the architectural values in the house. If the property is considered significant for other reasons, particularly for its value in reflecting important agricultural history, then the area to be listed is expected to be larger.

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Moore, C.C., House
Boyle County, KY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic Name: C. C. Moore House

Location: Boyle County, KY

Photos by: Marty Perry

Kentucky Heritage Council

Date: June 9, 1994

Location of negatives: Kentucky Heritage Council

300 Washington Street

Frankfort, Kentucky

Photo 6

Front facade, facing north

Photo 9

Carriage house, facing east

Photo 10

Side of house, facing west

Photo 15

Side of house, facing east

Photo 16

Front entrance, facing north

Photo 18

Parlor mantle, facing north

Photo 21

Ceiling of southeast side port cochere, facing west

Photo 22

Entrance to right parlor, facing south


Photo 24

Entrance hall, facing north

Photo 34


Sun room (second floor), facing north

20 acres

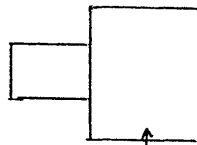
Scale house — 

Smokehouse

(15) →

Cistern — 

Main house



(16) ↑

(6) ↑

(9) →



Carriage house/garage

(10) ←



(#) → = indicates
exterior photo number
and direction of shot.

C.C. Moore House
Boyle Co., Ky
Site sketch map

US 127

NOT TO SCALE

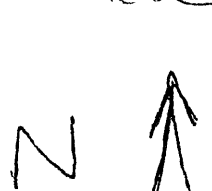


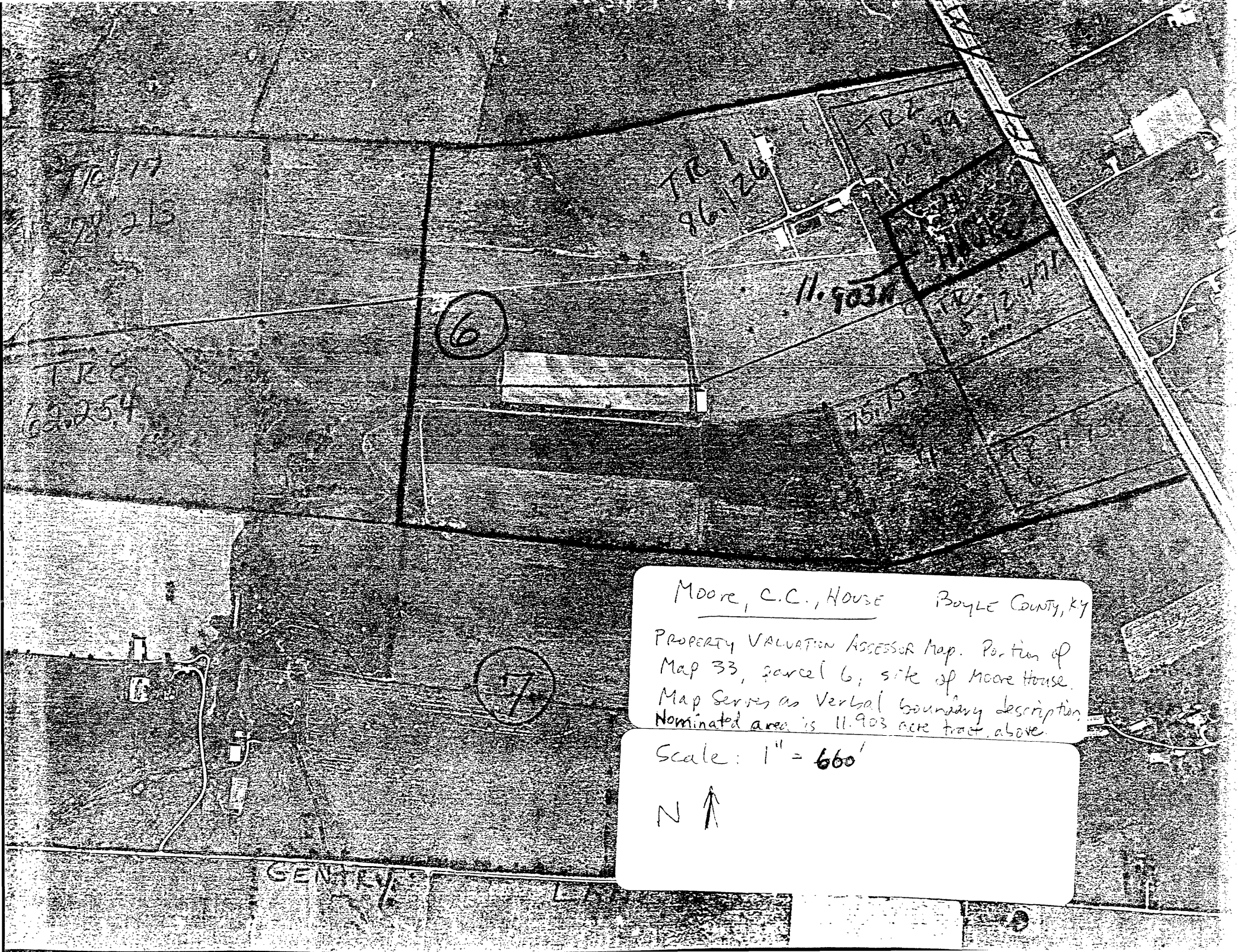
Moore, C.C., House

Boyle County, Ky

PROPERTY VALUATION ASSESSOR Map. Portion of
Map 33, parcel 6, site of Moore House.
Map serves as verbal boundary description.
Nominated area is 11.903 acre tract, above.

Scale: 1" = 400'





Moore, C.C., House Boyle County, KY

PROPERTY VALUATION ASSESSOR Map. Portion of
Map 33, parcel 6, site of Moore House.
Map serves as Verbal boundary description.
Nominated area is 11.903 acre tract, above.

Scale: 1" = 660'

