

PH0508233

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
OCT 31 1977
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED MAR 29 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC John Moore House

AND/OR COMMON
Moore-Terrill House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Route 8 (Taylorsport Road)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 05

CITY, TOWN
approximately 6 miles northwest of Francisville

STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY Boone CODE 015

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Vacant

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Ms. Mary Amanda Moore

STREET & NUMBER
65 Conner's Lane

CITY, TOWN Hebron VICINITY OF North Bend Bottoms STATE Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Boone County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Burlington STATE Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Supplement)

DATE 1977
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN Frankfort STATE Kentucky

L. J. ...
3/2/78

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located at the western end of North Bend Bottom in Boone County, Kentucky, the Moore-Terrill House is the county's finest Greek Revival house on the Ohio River. The house is sited about an eighth of a mile from the Ohio on a small, low rise in the midst of rich bottom land, and the main facade faces downriver to the west (see photo 1).

The brick portion of the house, comprising the main facade, was added in the late 1850s to a single pen log house built in the first quarter of the century (see photo 3). The log house consists of a rectangular pen with a loft reached by an enclosed staircase in the southeast corner. The T-shaped brick addition was appended to the west end of the log structure in such a way that the stem of the "T" abuts the stone fireplace of the log house. The upper portion of the original chimney was dismantled and the flue carried across the chimney of the brick addition. A single room constructed of log frame with brick nogging was added to the north side of the log house probably in the 1830s or 1840s (see photo 4). At about the same time the brick portion of the house was added, a brick summer kitchen (see photo 5) was built nine feet from the east wall of the log house and was connected by covered walkways to the rest of the house.

The scale of the brick addition is unusually large, and several features of the design make it unique. The overall composition--a two-story temple-form block flanked by story-and-a-half wings--recalls a number of grandiose three-part designs of the Greek Revival period as well as certain works of Palladio. The plan of both floors consists of three square rooms of twenty feet exterior dimensions grouped about a recessed, rectangular loggia (see plan). With the exception of the two rooms in the south wing, which are connected by a steep open staircase (see photo 6) against the north wall, the six rooms of the brick addition are isolated from one another and could only be reached by passing through one of the open porches. The interior openings in the brick addition are topped with large-scaled Greek Revival style cornice strips (see photo 7).

The disjointed quality of the plan corresponds to certain effects of the main (west) facade. The stark contrast between the shadows of the recessed, double gallery and the expanses of blank wall at the upper level of the flanking wings creates a sense

(continued)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1800, 1830s, ca. 1850 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Moore-Terrill House is located in a rural section of northwestern Boone County, and its situation is on a low rise a short distance southeast of the Ohio River. Two states, Indiana and Ohio, are visible on the opposite bank. The house achieves distinction through being a fine rural example of the Greek Revival style and through associations with persons prominent on the local and state levels.

The earliest account of the property on which the Moore-Terrill House is built dates from 1799 when Humphrey Marshall acquired a 6,000 acre tract from James Trimble. In 1819 Cave Johnson, nephew of Vice President Richard M. Johnson, purchased the property and later willed it to his daughter and son-in-law, William and Nancy Johnson Kirtley. Assumedly, the ca. 1800 log section was the living quarters for these owners during the first two decades of the 19th century.

The property was next acquired in 1826 by the wife of John H. Moore whose father had been the previous owner. John Moore earned fame as a Civil War veteran and as a Major in the Home Guard. He is credited for having attached in the 1830s a frame room with brick nogging onto the original log pen, and for later erecting the ca. 1850 exterior kitchen and Greek Revival section whose bricks were burned on the site.

The scale of the latter is impressive and its composition is reminiscent of other three-part designs erected during the Greek Revival period. The effect is, in addition, somewhat Palladian. The cornice treatment of the main facade emphasizes the three-dimensionality of the central block while stressing the two-dimensionality of the wings. The effect is quite controlled, marking the Moore-Terrill House as one of the best Greek Revival rural residences in this region. Typical interior features of this style, such as high baseboards and cornice strips above openings, have remained intact. Also surviving are rock walls around the house and around one outbuilding.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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John Moore House

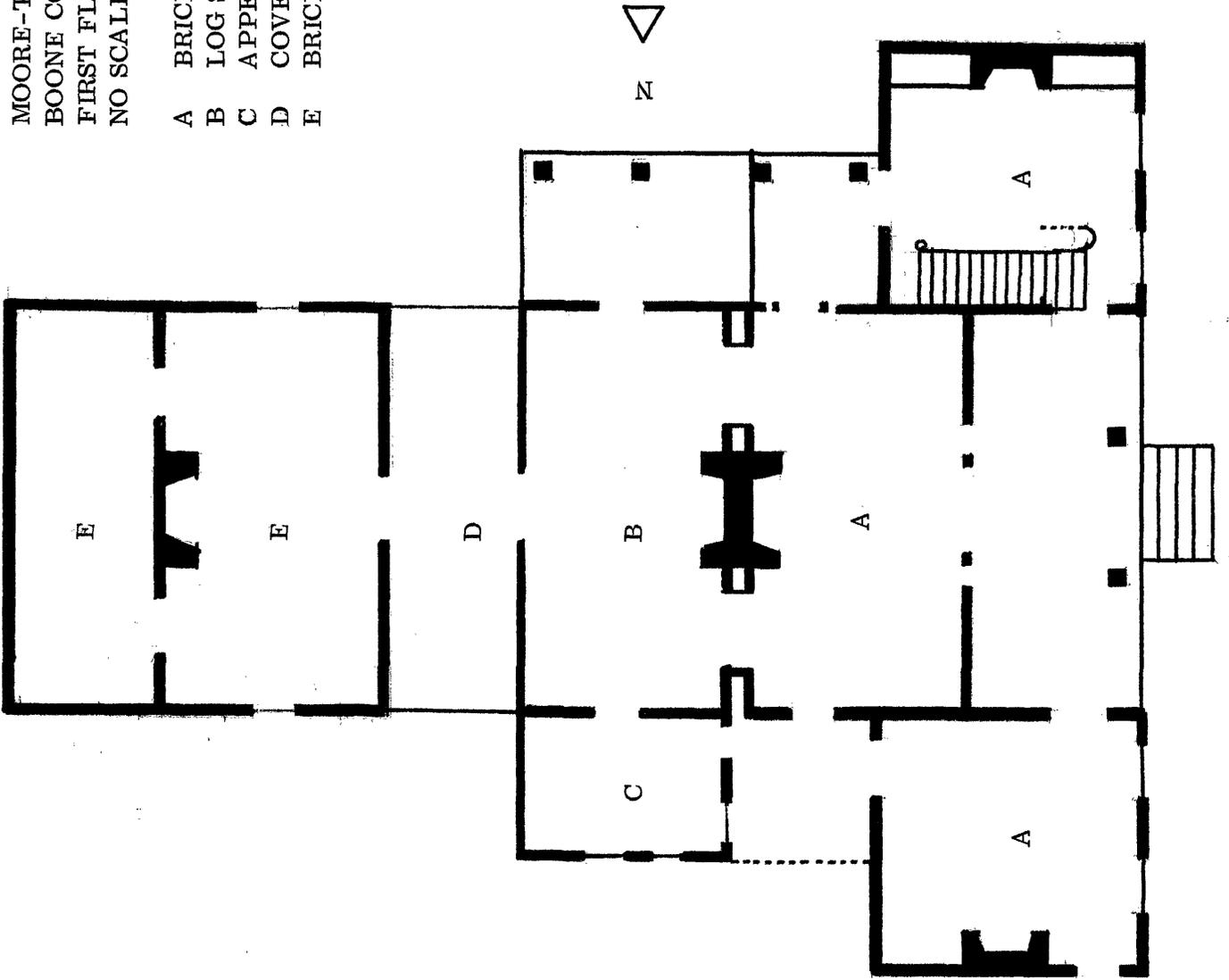
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

of drama and conflict in an otherwise placid composition. This feeling of conflict between main block and flanking wings is accentuated by the treatment of the cornices: the cornice of the main block rounds the corner, thus emphasizing the mass of the block or its three-dimensionality, while the cornice of the two wings is mitred back against the wall short of the corner, thus emphasizing the planarity or two-dimensionality of the fronts of the wings. The square piers and pilasters of the double gallery are of wood; the wood balusters and gutters are largely intact; the brickwork is American bond; the exterior openings are topped with plain, sandstone lintels; and the original shutters, now stored, were painted a dark turquoise.

MOORE-TERRILL HOUSE
BOONE COUNTY, KENTUCKY
FIRST FLOOR
NO SCALE

- A BRICK SECTION
- B LOG SECTION
- C APPENDAGE WITH BRICK NOGGING
- D COVERED WALK
- E BRICK SUMMER KITCHEN



John Moore House MAR 29 1978
Boone County
Kentucky

OCT 31 1977

Daniel Kidd
Sketch Map
August 1977, No Scale
Map 2. First floor plan.

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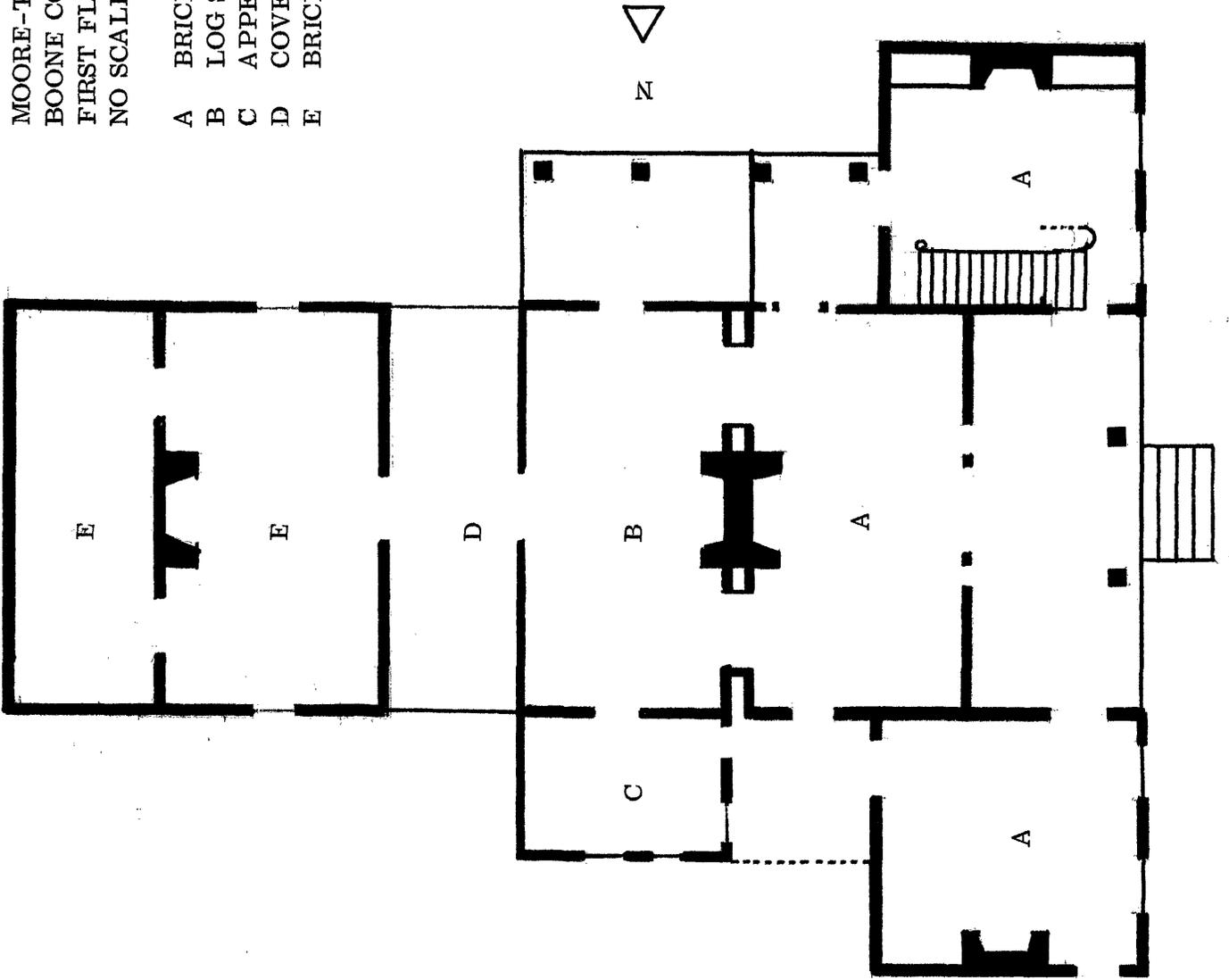
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