NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUL 5 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moore-Kinard House

and/or common J.M.C. Kinard House

2. Location

street & number ~~Intersection~~ of U.S. 178 and S-24-44 N/A not for publication

city, town Ninety Six X vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Greenwood code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	N/A in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Frances Kinard Davis

street & number Route 2, Box 37

city, town Ninety Six X vicinity of state South Carolina 29666

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Greenwood County Courthouse

street & number Monument Street

city, town Greenwood state South Carolina 29646

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Moore-Kinard House is located in the rural community of Epworth in southeastern Greenwood County, South Carolina. This two-story, frame, central-hall farmhouse is believed to have been built as the residence of Wright Nicholson Moore ca. 1835. Also located on the property are five late nineteenth or early twentieth century outbuildings. Although additions were made to the rear and one side of the Moore-Kinard House ca. 1900 and modern conveniences have been added to the interior, the residence retains the character of a nineteenth century farmhouse.

Additional Information:

Exterior: The Moore-Kinard House is a two-story, rectangular plan house with a rear ell addition. The original portion of the house consists of a two-story, gable-roofed section with a shed-roofed porch across the facade and a single story shed-roofed section across the rear. There are two brick exterior end chimneys. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has horizontal flush paneling beneath the front porch. It rests on brick piers which have been infilled with concrete blocks. Original wooden shingles remain in place beneath the composition shingle roof, which has a boxed cornice.

The facade (northeast elevation) is divided into five bays. On the first story a central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by two nine-over-nine windows. The second story has a central nine-over-six window with sidelights, flanked by two nine-over-six-light windows. All windows have louvered shutters, many with their original strap hinges.

The northwest elevation has not been altered. The exterior end chimney is flanked by nine-over-nine windows on the first story and nine-over-six windows on the second story. A nine-over-six-light window is located in the shed wing. All of these windows have louvered shutters. Two six-light windows admit light to the attic. All windows to the rear (southwest elevation) are nine-over-six and have louvered shutters.

A single story, gable-roofed ell has been attached to the south corner of the house. This ell contains the present dining room and kitchen and has an interior chimney. The kitchen and dining room have separate roof lines, indicating that perhaps the dining room was constructed to attach an earlier kitchen to the main house ca. 1900. Windows in the kitchen are six-over-six; those in the dining room are two-over-two. The southeast elevation, similar to the northwest elevation with its exterior end chimney and flanking windows, has a shed-roofed porch which extends along the southeast elevation. A smaller porch, which has been enclosed, is located along the other side of the dining room. Both porches feature chamfered posts. The rear wing is supported by granite piers which have been infilled with brick.

Interior: The floor plan of the Moore-Kinard House consists of a central hall flanked by a large room on each story. In the shed section a central porch, now enclosed, is flanked by a small room.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates ca. 1835 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moore-Kinard House is believed to have been built ca. 1835 for Wright Nicholson Moore. The house is architecturally significant as a well-preserved example of an antebellum central-hall farmhouse. Located in the rural community of Epworth in Greenwood County, South Carolina, the Moore-Kinard House is the only antebellum building remaining in the community. In addition, it is the most intact antebellum central-hall farmhouse that has been identified in the county.

Additional Information

Little is known about the early history of the Moore-Kinard House. According to a Nicholson family genealogy, which was published in 1944, Wright Nicholson Moore (1811-1865) built the house.[1] Edgefield County land records indicate that Moore owned the land on which the house is located when he died, but do not reveal when he came into possession of the property.[2] The fact that W.N. Moore did not appear on the 1830 federal census as the head of a household, but did appear on the 1840 census suggests that the house might have been built between 1830 and 1840.[3] Also, Moore reached adulthood and had children during those years.[4] Between ca. 1835 and ca. 1875 the rural community in which the Moore-Kinard House is located was known as Phoenix.[5] (The community was then part of the Edgefield District.) Moore's appointment as postmaster of Phoenix in 1837 indicates that he was living in the community by that time and lends support to a ca. 1835 date of construction for his residence.[6] In addition, construction techniques and stylistic features of the house are in accord with a ca. 1835 construction date.

According to the 1850 federal census, Moore was a farmer and the father of five children.[7] He owned 1050 acres of land, 500 of which were improved. Moore's livestock consisted of 70 cows, 2 oxen, 130 hogs, 70 sheep, 6 horses and 11 asses and mules; the products of his farm during the preceeding year included 2,500 bushels of Indian corn, 600 bushels of sweet potatoes, 200 bushels of peas and beans, and 500 bushels of oats.[8]

Moore died in 1865, but the house remained in the Moore family until 1884 when it was sold to John Michael Calhoun Kinard and his brother William Pierce Bennett Kinard.[9] W.P.B. Kinard, a minister, lived in the house until 1897, when he constructed a house across the road, but J.M.C Kinard, a farmer, lived in the house until his death in 1932. The Moore-Kinard House is presently owned by Frances Kinard Davis, a daughter of J.M.C. Kinard.[10]

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.4 acres

Quadrangle name Kirksey **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	403800	3722250
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated acreage is shown bounded by the heavy red line on the accompanying Greenwood County Tax Map #187, which is scaled at 1 inch = 400 feet. This boundary includes the historic house and the immediate acreage with the historic outbuildings, while excluding the fields and woods surrounding.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	
N/A		N/A	

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Watson Edmonds John C. Blythe, Jr. Upper Savannah Council of Governments

organization S.C. Dept. of Archives and History **date** May 16, 1983

street & number 1430 Senate Street **telephone** (805) 758-5816

city or town Columbia **state** South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

title Charles E. Lee State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 6/20/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register **date** 8/4/83

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

Rooms are floored, paneled, and ceiled with wide boards. The only exceptions are the parlor, which has been sheetrocked, and the east bedroom, which has been plastered. Doors throughout the house are original. Those opening onto the foyer have four panels; others have two long vertical panels. The doors are unusually wide, measuring forty-eight by eighty-two inches, and several retain their original hardware.

The foyer is dominated by a modified dog-leg staircase. The steps are especially steep and have a high railing. Balusters are notched into the treads and handrail rather than nailed. The parlor contains the only fireplace still in use. The mantels in the parlor and in the sitting room are five and one-half feet high and are hand-carved. Thirteen-inch baseboards are found throughout the house.

An exterior chimney in the original dining room was torn down at the time the present dining room was built. An interior chimney was then constructed with a fireplace for each of the two rooms, and the original dining room mantel was moved to its present position on the southwest wall of the original dining room. This mantel and the two upstairs mantels are shorter and less ornate than those in the parlor and sitting room, but exhibit the same craftsmanship. An enclosed quarter-turn staircase in the upstairs hall leads to the attic.

The rear ell exhibits architectural features of the Victorian era. The dining room has plaster walls with four-foot high beaded wainscoting. Door frames have bull's-eye corner blocks. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The kitchen was probably remodeled at the same time the present dining room was built. The walls and ceiling are finished in flush beaded paneling. Windows have six-over-six lights.

The house retains its original design to a great extent. No walls have been moved, although modern living standards have dictated certain changes. Bathrooms and closets have been added by partitioning off portions of some rooms. Additional indoor living space has been created by enclosing the rear porch and screening the side porch. Care has been taken with all these changes so as not to destroy the historic fabric and design of the house.

Surroundings

The Moore-Kinard House is surrounded by a well-kept yard. Large trees shade the house and outbuildings. The outbuildings include a smokehouse, cotton house, tool shed, ironing house, and well, which appear to have been constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Two noncontributing buildings, a garage and a pumphouse, are also included in the nominated property. The old farm bell is still located by the side porch at the top of a cedar post. The front yard is enclosed by a wire fence.

Architecture

The Moore-Kinard House is a handsome example of an early nineteenth century central-hall farmhouse. As it has been owned by only two families since its construction, it has been carefully maintained. Changes have been made only to adapt the house to current living standards, and care has been taken to preserve its original appearance. The facade appears as it did when the house was built. Twelve-inch square solid pillars support the shed roof of the porch. The windows retain most of their original glass, and many of the louvered shutters have their original strap hinges and fixtures.

Interior features include two hand-carved,five-and-one-half-foot mantels and three smaller mantels. The wide board paneling, floor, and ceilings remain throughout the house. The steep staircase has a simple balustrade, the balusters being notched rather than nailed into the treads and handrail. Original doors remain throughout the house and are exceptionally wide. Several of the doors have original box locks and small brass knobs.

Footnotes

[1]Edgefield County Historical Society, comp., Genealogy of Nicholson and Allied Families (Edgefield, S.C.: Edgefield Advertiser Print, 1944), pp. 57-58.

[2]Deed Book 2, p. 148, Edgefield County Courthouse, Edgefield, S.C.

[3]Population Schedules of the Sixth Census of the United States, 1840 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1967), microcopy no. 704, roll 511 [South Carolina: Edgefield District, p. 71].

[4]Edgefield County Historical Society, p. 58; Population Schedules of the Sixth Census, p. 71.

[5]Margaret Watson, Greenwood County Sketches: Old Roads and Early Families (Greenwood, S.C.: Attic Press, 1970), p. 68; E. Gordon, C.E., Geological and Agricultural Map of Edgefield County, 1873; Postal Records, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.

[6]Postal Records, National Archives and Records Service.

[7]Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications, 1964), microcopy no. 432, roll 852 [South Carolina: Edgefield District, p. 52].

[8]Helen Craig Carson and R. Nicholas Olsberg, eds., United States Census: Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880 (Columbia, South Carolina: Department of Archives and History, 1971), roll 1 [Edgefield District: 1850, p. 589].

[9]Deed Book 2, p. 148; Deed Book 5, p. 190; Deed Book 8, p. 304, Edgefield County Court House; Edgefield County Historical Society, p. 57.

[10]Watson, p. 68; Interview with Cal Kinard, son of W.P.B. Kinard, Epworth, S.C., 29 July 1980; Interview with Frances Kinard Davis, daughter of J.M.C. Kinard, Epworth, S.C., 27 April 1983.

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