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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Moore, John M. and Lottie D., House
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 406 South Fifth Street
CITY OR TOWN: Richmond
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Fort Bend **CODE:** 157

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 77469

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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Signature of certifying official

12-20-00

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or 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 commenting or other official

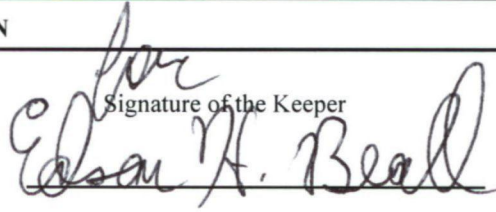
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this 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): _____



Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
2/9/01

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	3 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	5	1 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	6	4 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: single dwelling

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION BRICK
WALLS WOOD
ROOF SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
OTHER WOOD; GLASS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-16).

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John M. and Lottie D. Moore House
Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas

The John M. and Lottie D. Moore House is a two-story, wood-frame, irregular plan house, with a large semi-circular front porch dominating its front facade. The core of the house dates to 1883 and originally consisted of a bracketed Italianate, rectangular plan, mansard roof house, dominated by a center tower and cupola. The house was modified in 1905 to reflect the popular Classical Revival style of the time. Some of the changes made in 1905 have since been removed; notably two semi-circular porches on the south side, which were replaced with a screened porch in the 1940s. Additional contributing resources include a grape arbor, storm shelter, covered walkway, and a cistern enclosed in a gazebo. Despite some adaptation to the historic setting to facilitate the property's use as a museum, the house retains a high degree of its historic and architectural integrity of its 1905 appearance.

The Moore House, at 406 S. Fifth Street, faces east at the corner of Fifth Street and Liberty Street on Block 89, in the city of Richmond, Fort Bend County. The house is situated approximately one block southwest of the county courthouse (NR 1981). The property occupies an entire city block, bounded by Liberty Street on the north, Sixth Street on the west, Houston Street on the south, and Fifth Street on the east (see Figure 7-1). The house is one of a few remaining residential structures of its size and architectural style in the area.

The house is set parallel to Fifth Street with a single concrete walk leading from the street to the front steps. The covered walkway, supported with small Doric columns, allows easy access to and from Liberty Street. The Moore House is shaded by a number of mature specimen trees, and much of the historic landscaping is intact. Live oak and water oak trees line the fence along Fifth and Liberty streets. The most outstanding tree in the yard is a magnolia, planted near the southeast corner of the house in the early 1900s by a family member. The canopy of the magnolia is approximately 148 feet in diameter. Other specimens include two large mountain laurels, five crape myrtles, three purple leaf plums, a Japanese yew, a redbud, a pecan, a deodar cedar, a catalpa, a slash pine, and four southern magnolias. The grape arbor is seasonally covered with red grapes. Various flowers and shrubbery, such as azaleas, antique roses, hibiscus, camellias, and lilies, occupy beds around the house that have been planted in the recent past. Most of the property is surrounded by a white picket fence similar to the design of the original fence (see Photo 1).

The original design of the house featured an asymmetrical plan and central, two-story tower (see Figure 7-2). In 1905, the Victorian house was remodeled to reflect the popular Classical Revival style of the period. The remodeling consisted of enclosing a portion of the front porch, which enlarged the entry hall and provided space for a new interior staircase. The remodeling included adding a grand semi-circular front porch supported by fluted Ionic columns to the front facade. In addition, the back half of the north facade was extended approximately six feet to accommodate second story bathrooms. This alteration removed the original bay in the dining room. The roofline changed as well, with the removal of the two-story tower and the addition of a connecting hip roof to the northwest corner of the house.

A full facade porch and second story gallery dominate the east or principal elevation of the house (see Figure 7-3). The curved entry porch roof extends beyond the roof of the main porch, with both elements supported by six Ionic columns accented with terra cotta capitals (See Photo 2). The upper porch gallery wraps around the house and rests on seven Doric columns founded on brick piers. The verandah is outlined with wooden balustrade divided into sections by square posts. Balustrade of this same design once located above the entry porch has since been removed. A single glass paneled door surrounded by sidelights and a fanlight transom give access to the house. Another single glass paneled door

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is at approximately the same location on the second story gallery. The fenestration pattern of the first and second floors consists of a symmetrical arrangement of 1/1 and 2/2 double hung sash windows, with two fixed beveled leaded glass windows located north of the front door on the first floor. A covered walkway is situated on the northeast corner of the front facade (see Photo 4). The structure is composed of wood and is sheltered by a metal roof supported on Doric columns.

The north elevation of the house contains the original the two-story projecting bay from the 1883 house (see Figure 7-4). The fenestration on the first and second floors is not symmetrical, with the exception of the bay, which has two 2/2 double hung sash windows on both floors (see Photo 4). On the north side, the back half of the house was expanded several feet in 1905 to make space for an indoor bathroom. The second floor back bedroom suite contains three 1/1 double hung sash windows. Directly below the bedroom is the dining room illuminated by a series of three windows of the same design. The northwest corner of the house reveals a wood frame garage erected in the 1930s. This single story addition is entered through one door on the west side and displays four fixed windows with twelve lights on the north side and four casement windows with six lights on the east side.

The south elevation is mostly comprised of an enclosed rectangular screened porch (see Figure 7-5 and Photo 5). In the 1940s, the 1905 semi-circular side porches were reconfigured to their present design. This single story porch shades the library's exterior door and windows, as well as the windows in the adjacent bathroom and bedroom. Entry doors are situated on the east, west, and south sides of the porch. In the 1940s, sleeping porches on the southwest corner were enclosed to create a first floor breakfast room. The fenestration pattern on the south elevation is asymmetrical. The majority of the windows are 2/2 double hung sash units. The muntins in the top sash of the windows in the library and adjacent bathroom feature geometric lights. Above the enclosed porch is an exposed gable end from the original 1883 design. The gable is accented with cornice returns, fish scale pattern shingles, and an oval sunburst.

The west elevation is the rear of the house and contains the service entrance to the kitchen (see Figure 7-6). This entrance is composed of a single wood frame door shaded by a small shed roof (see Photo 6). The fenestration pattern of this elevation is symmetrical and consists of 2/2 double hung sash windows. The house is set on masonry piers with a brick skirting and clad with clapboard siding, which has been painted white since 1905. A flat roof covers the front porch and connects with the larger hipped roof, which is intersected by a northwest hipped roof on the rear of the house. The house displays four attic dormers and a large dormer facing east. Fiberglass shingles replaced the original wood shingles, and the 1905 standing seam metal roof on the north side has recently been replaced with the same type of material. The decorative wooden brackets of the original 1883 design are still present on the west and south elevations of the house.

The front entry door opens into a wide hall that runs almost the entire length of the house and terminates at an elevator shaft installed in 1955 (see Figure 7-7). All ceilings are eleven feet in height on the first floor and ten feet on the second floor. The floors in the public rooms are composed of oak hardwood placed over the original pine floors in 1905. The oak floors are accented with a darker wood inlay around the perimeter of the rooms, with a geometric inlay design at each corner. The kitchen and breakfast room floors are covered in linoleum dating from the 1940s. The library floor

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John M. and Lottie D. Moore House
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reveals the original pine floor, as do most of rooms on the second floor, with the exception of the 1905 bathrooms, which is covered 1" hexagonal tiles or linoleum.

A U-shaped wooden staircase, dating from 1905, leads north from the entry hall (see Photograph 7). Opposite the staircase is a bedroom with a slate fireplace mantel painted white. Along with the mantel, the woodwork throughout the house, with the exception of the bedroom located directly above the parlor, has been painted white. The parlor is flanked by the front and back staircases and is entered from either the entry hall through double glass doors, the main hallway through pocket doors, or from the back hallway through a single door. The projecting bay is situated along the north wall of the parlor and contains a fireplace. The 1883 staircase is located in the back hall, beyond the parlor. The library is located opposite the staircase and features built-in bookcases and a black slate fireplace mantel. To the west of the staircase is the formal dining room. Enlarged in 1905, this room reveals two opposing Ionic columns and pilasters where the original north wall once stood (see Photo 8). The ceiling of the dining room is divided into nine sections by vertical and horizontal beams. The 1905 expansion allowed for the construction of a northeast corner cabinet and a butler's pantry connecting the dining room to the kitchen. The breakfast room is located at the southwest corner of the house. The kitchen directly west of the dining room was remodeled in the 1940s and is accessed through the breakfast room on the south side and the butler's pantry on the north side.

The second floor is similar in plan to the first floor and features a main hallway and a total of four bedrooms (see Figure 7-8). Two bedrooms on the south side are adjoining and have separate bathrooms. The southeast bedroom contains a fireplace, while the adjoining bedroom does not. The bedroom directly above the parlor, on the north side of the hallway displays windows remaining from the 1883 design, which now open to the front staircase installed in 1905. The bedroom suite west of the back staircase contains three rooms, one fireplace, and a bathroom in the northwest corner. Adjacent to this suite is the 1940s sleeping porch/sewing room conversion with two entrances from the bedroom suite. The seven fireplaces in the house were all constructed in 1883.

Several ancillary structures are located on the property (see Figure 7-1). A cistern sheltered by a gazebo (contributing) is situated at the southwest corner of the house (see Photo 9). It is likely that the cistern was built in 1883 and later enclosed in a gazebo with the 1905 remodeling. Attached to the gazebo is a wood-frame grape arbor (contributing). A brick storm is located south of the grape arbor (see Photo 10). The 120" x 79" underground storm shelter (contributing) is covered by earth and ventilated with a metal vent. From historic photographs, the 1905 covered walkway (contributing) was originally constructed as a pergola. The historic well, still in its original location, is classified as noncontributing, as it is now located inside the 1972 museum building (noncontributing). A c. 1840s cottage and outbuilding, the Long-Smith House and Kitchen, both noncontributing, were moved to the southwest corner of the property as part of the museum complex in 1987.

Since 1975 the Moore House has undergone mechanical upgrades, a new roof, a total electrical rewiring to meet commercial code, and a fire/security system installation. Today, the existing house, built in 1883 with the addition of the interior front staircase, bathrooms, semi-circular porches in 1905, and the reconfiguration of the south side porches in the 1940s, retains a high degree of integrity in terms of setting, location, workmanship, materials, and design.

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Inventory of Resources

House	Contributing Building
Covered Walkway/Pergola	Contributing Structure
Cistern	Contributing Structure
Gazebo	Contributing Structure
Storm Shelter	Contributing Structure
Grape Arbor	Contributing Structure
Kitchen	Noncontributing Building
Museum Building	Noncontributing Building
Long-Smith House	Noncontributing Building
Well	Noncontributing Structure

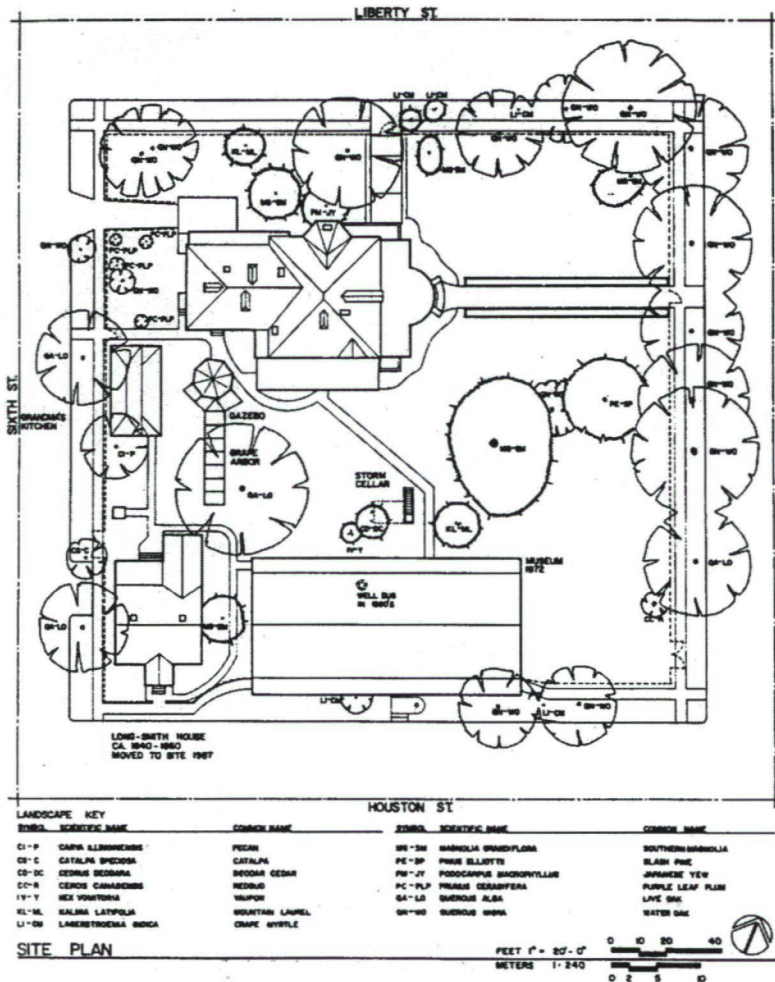
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Figure 7-1 Site Plan



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John M. and Lottie D. Moore House
Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas

Figure 7-2 c. 1891 Photograph of Moore House



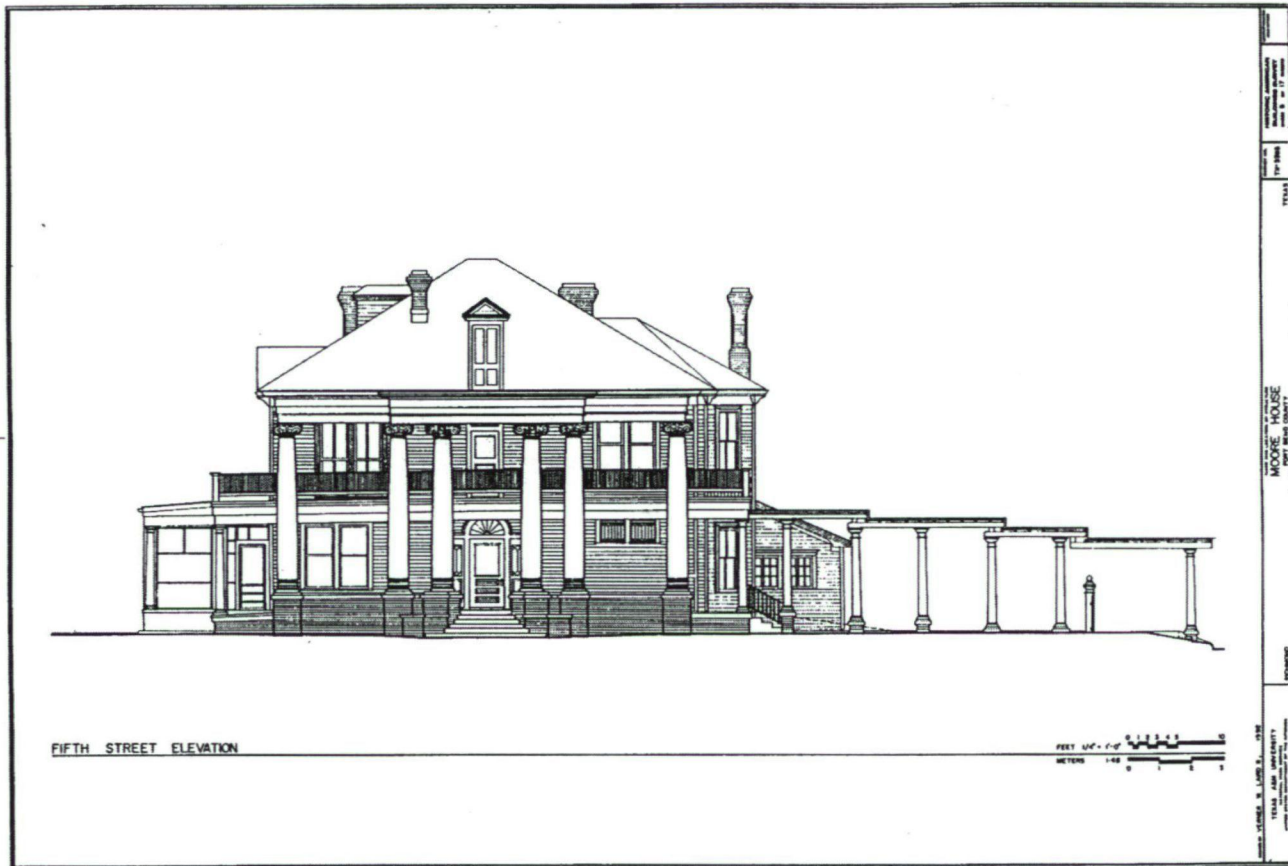
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Figure7-3 Fifth Street (East) elevation; Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing, 1993



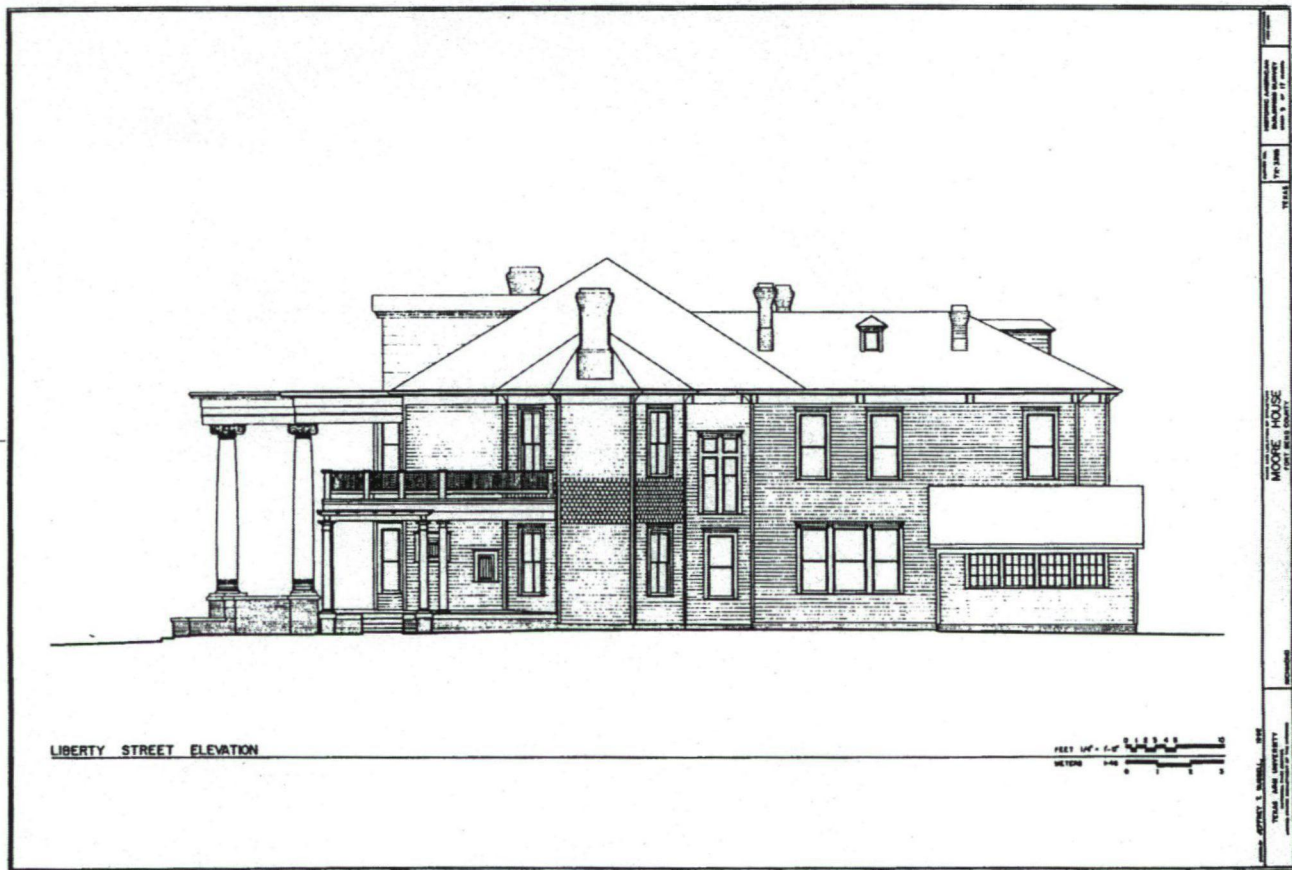
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Figure 7-4 Liberty Street (North) elevation; Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing, 1993



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Figure 7-5 Houston Street (South) elevation; Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing, 1993



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Figure 7-6 Sixth Street (West) elevation; Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing, 1993



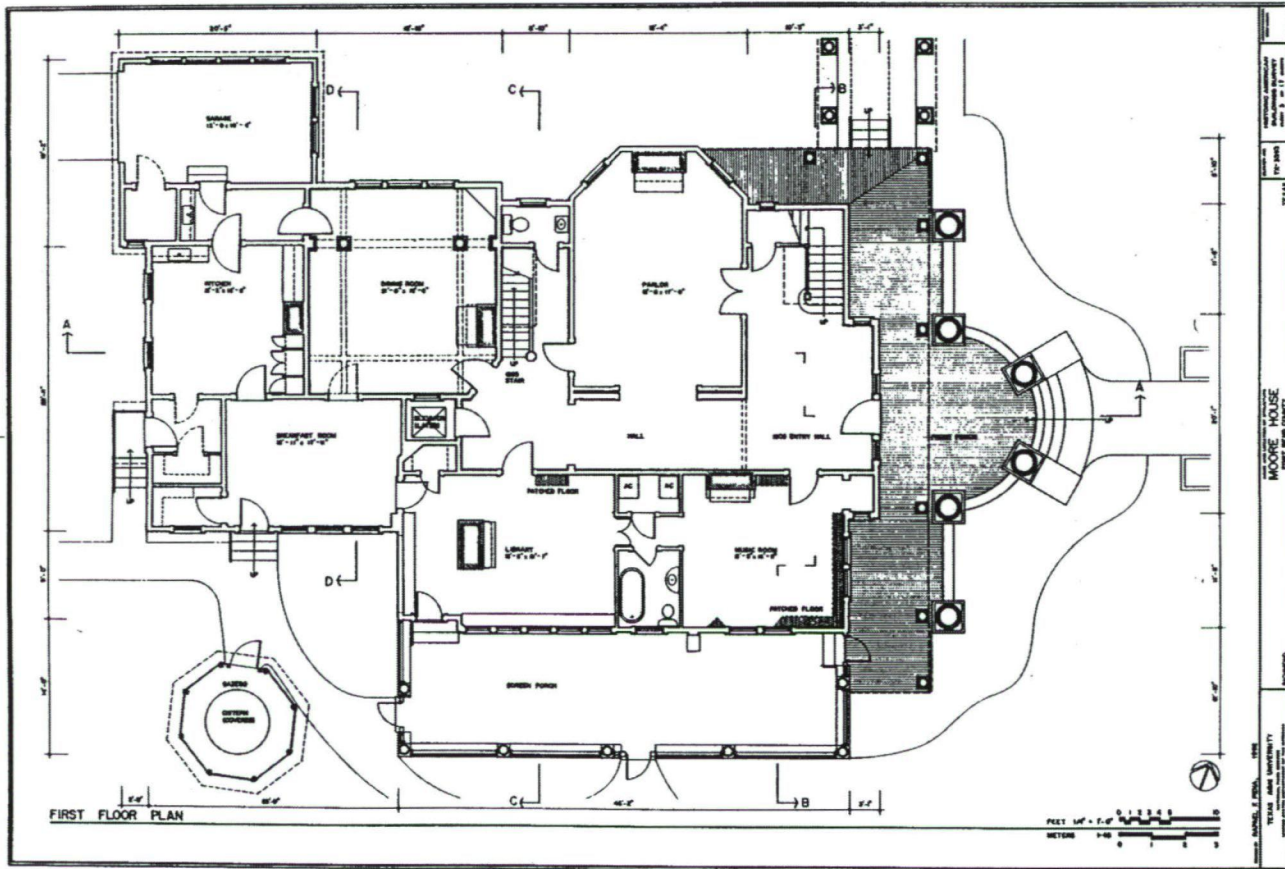
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Figure 7-7 First Floor Plan; Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing, 1993



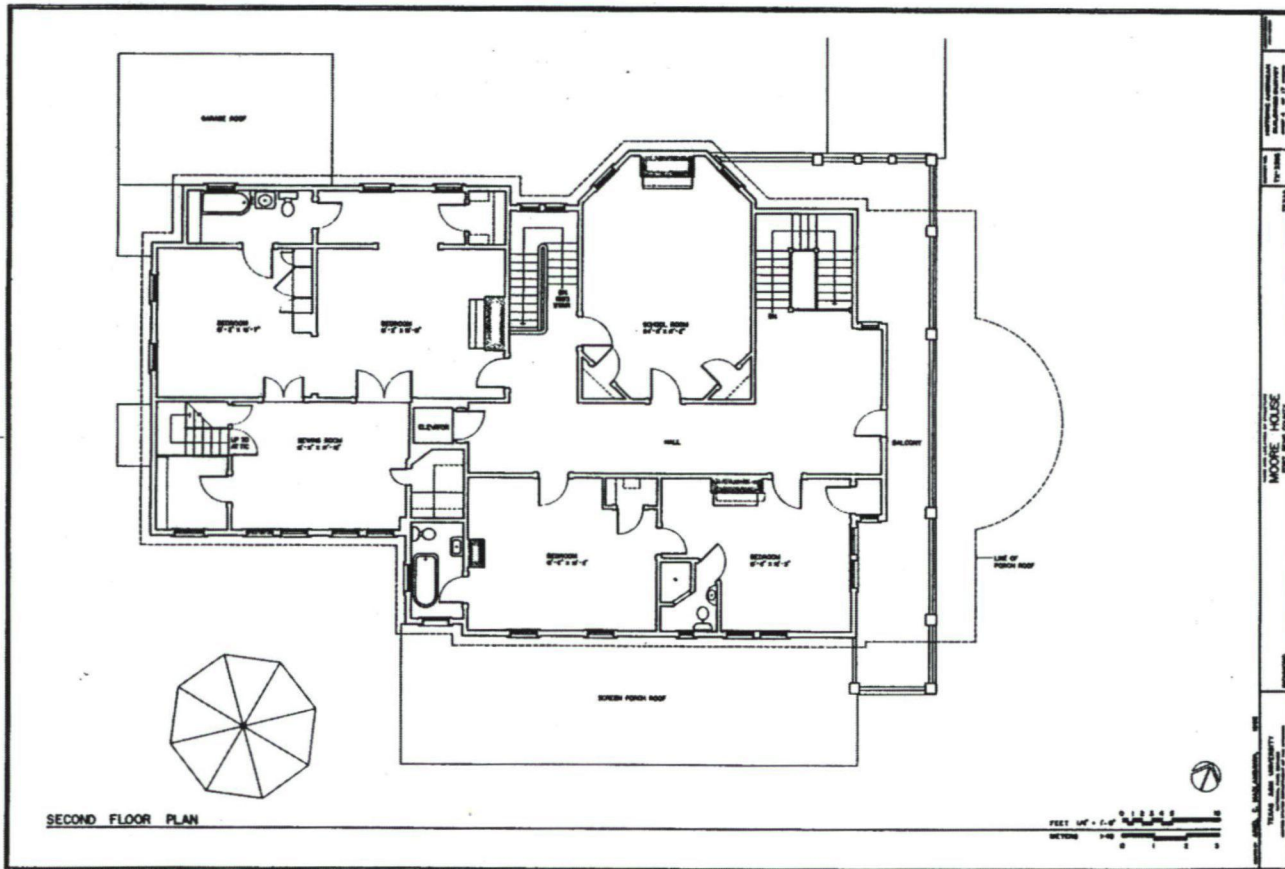
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Figure 7-8 Second Floor Plan; Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing, 1993



8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- 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 VALUE, 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: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture, Politics/Government

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1883-1949

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1883; 1905; c. 1940

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: Moore, John M.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Culshaw, Thomas (1883), architect; C.H. Page and Brothers, architect (1905).

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-17 through 8-19).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-20).

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 # TX-3393
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Fort Bend Museum/Fort Bend County Library, Richmond*

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The John M. and Lottie D. Moore House is a Classical Revival style house with massive Ionic columns supporting a two-story, semi-circular entry portico. In 1905, the house underwent extensive remodeling, transforming the 1883 Victorian house to its present Classical Revival style. John M. Moore, a prosperous local rancher, who served in the Texas Legislature and the United States Congress, constructed the house for his bride, Lottie Dyer. The Moore family played prominent roles in the development of Richmond and Fort Bend County in the early part of the 20th century. After John Sr.'s death, the house became the residence for his son, John Jr., who also dedicated his life to public service. The Moore House meets Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government, at the local level of significance, for its strong association with John M. Moore. The house is also nominated at the local level under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as a good example of a successful remodeling of a late Victorian residence to a Classical Revival style house, accomplished by the noted Austin architectural firm of C.H. Page and Brothers.

The City of Richmond has served as the seat of Fort Bend County since the organization of Fort Bend County in 1836. As the center of county activity, the town's early growth was further ensured with arrival of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railway in 1855. By 1859, the town had become a prosperous shipping and market center for the area's cotton plantations, expanding commercially to include a cotton warehouse and two hotels. Before the Civil War, Richmond acted as the capitol of the "cattle empire" stretching between the Brazos and Colorado rivers, receiving cattle branded on ranges just west of town before being sent north to market centers in the Midwest. By 1884, the city's population reached 2,000 and the city boasted a new courthouse, four churches, six schools, a new industry of sugar mills and sugar refineries.¹

Born in Richmond to Dr. Mathew and Henrietta (Huddlestone) Moore, John Mathew Moore (1862-1940) had all intentions of making his start in the cattle business. In 1878, left Richmond to begin his studies of scientific farming and ranching at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. However, due to financial constraints, Moore only attended two semesters and then returned to Richmond, where he became a clerk and bookkeeper at a local store and continued manage the family farm.² In July 1883, Moore married Lottie Dyer in Nashville, Tennessee, becoming a member of one of Texas' pioneer families, with ties to Austin Colony and signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Following the wedding, the Moores returned to Richmond, where Moore purchased in Block 89 from George Feris, a local doctor. Lottie's mother died soon after leaving Lottie 12,000 acres of land and 7,000 head of Longhorn cattle in Fort Bend County. This inheritance shifted Moore's attention to the county's prosperous ranching industry, as he managed his wife's cattle interests. As a rancher, Moore was later successful in breeding Longhorns with a Hereford strain to improve his stock of range cattle.

Construction of their home began shortly after the couple arrived in Richmond, with the house completed in 1883. Moore hired architect Thomas Culshaw, a native of Liverpool, England, to design the couple's new home. Despite intensive research efforts, very little is known about Culshaw's career, with the exception that the 1870 census shows him

1 Leffler, John. "Richmond Texas." *The New Handbook of Texas*. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1996. vol. 5, 575).

2 Tyler, Ron, ed. "Moore, John Mathew" *The New Handbook of Texas*. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1996. vol. 4, 822).

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as a resident of Fort Bend County. Interviews with relatives of Culshaw indicate that he designed two other residences in Richmond, as well as homes in Galveston and Houston.

The Moore's began their family with the birth of their first daughter in 1884 and over the next ten years had six children, five of which survived to adulthood. It was during this time that the Moore House served as the site for the founding of the First Baptist Church of Richmond. The church met in the parlor of the house until 1889, when the congregation erected a permanent church on land given by Moore. The Moore House also became a schoolhouse for neighborhood children, as Richmond did not have an official public school system until the early 1900s.

In the late 1880s, with his ranching endeavors doing well, Moore's interests turned to politics. Between 1888 and 1892, Moore served as the president for the Jaybird Democratic Association in Richmond, an organization formed to challenge the county government carried over from Reconstruction. After the turbulent period of the Jaybird-Woodpecker War, Moore served as a representative in 1896 to the 25th Texas Legislature representing Fort Bend and Waller counties. His success in local and state politics led to a pivotal year for Moore, when he was elected to the United States Congress in 1905.

In 1905, Moore hired the Austin architectural firm of C.H. Page and Brothers, to design a plan to remodel the 1883 Victorian style house. Charles H. Page and his brother Louis C., became prominent architects in the early 20th century, designing numerous public buildings in Texas, including the Chambers, Hunt, Anderson county courthouses and city hall buildings in Brownsville, Mexia, and Eagle Lake. Born in 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri, Charles Henry Page trained in the office of Austin architect-builder Burt McDonald.³ At the age 19, Charles began practicing architecture in the firm of Makin and Page. In 1898 he established his own firm, with his brother Louis C., joining later. By the time Moore hired Page to design the Classical Revival remodeling of his Richmond home, the Page Brothers had received several prominent commissions in Austin, including the Austin National Bank on Congress Avenue, as well as the commission for the Texas Building at the St. Louis World's Fair. Charles Page became partners with his son Charles H. Jr. after Louis' death in c. 1935. After the completion of the Moore House remodeling, C.H. Page and Brothers would return again to Richmond to design the Classical Revival Fort Bend County Courthouse in 1908. As C.H. Page and Son, the firm continued until the elder Charles' death in 1957. Altogether, the firm was responsible for hundreds of public structures and numerous other commercial, residential, and educational buildings in Texas. Today, the family's practice continues through Page-Southerland-Page, an Austin firm started in 1939 by Louis' two sons Louis Jr. and George M.

The highlight of the 1905 design was the addition of the semi-circular porch supported by large Ionic columns. The remodeling also allowed for the installation of a front entry and stairs and the expansion of rooms on the north side of the house. The Classical Revival style was also expressed in the dining room with the installation of Ionic style columns and two classical style pilasters. Two semi-circular porches, supported by columns were added to the south side of the house and later reconfigured to the present rectangular porch. Other improvements included covering the original pine wood floors with oak hardwood. Due to Moore's belief that coal provided better heat than wood, the fireplaces were converted from wood burning to coal burning. Several changes also took place surrounding the outside of the house. The

³ Williamson, Roxanne. "Page, Charles Henry." *The New Handbook of Texas*. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1996. vol. 5, 10).

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covered walkway to Liberty Street and the grape arbor were constructed, as well as the gazebo over the cistern. The barn was torn down while the adjoining carriage house and servants' quarters were split. The carriage house was moved to face Houston Street and the servants' quarters were moved to face Sixth Street, both no longer extant.

In 1911, the Moore House became the center of Richmond society with the wedding of the Moore's oldest daughter Ivy. The ceremony took place in the parlor and was followed five years later with the marriage of the Moore's youngest daughter Etta Mae.

During his four terms in Congress, Moore fought to obtain the first appropriations for the new Houston Ship Channel and for the establishment of the Houston Post Office. He served on the immigration and naturalization committee and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1900 and again after his retirement in 1916. In 1913, the Congressman voluntarily resigned his seat in congress to concentrate fully on his ranching business. Over time, Congressman Moore's interests expanded to include real estate development. Just like the city of Richmond's economy, Moore also turned from agricultural endeavors to focus on the oil industry in the 1920s. An oil well was drilled on his property and he later became president of the Richmond and Damon Oil Company.

On April 10, 1924, Lottie Dyer Moore passed away and was buried in the Morton Cemetery in Richmond. At the time of her death, her estate was valued at \$80,270.00. Following the death of Congressman Moore in February 1940, John M. Moore, Jr. moved into the Moore House in c.1942 with his wife Dorethea Guenther, daughter of H. L. Guenther whose family founded Pioneer Flour Mills in San Antonio in the 1850s. John M. Moore, Jr. shared his father's passion for ranching and the local government of Fort Bend County. He was elected county judge in 1933 and served in this post until 1936. In 1937, Judge Moore was elected mayor of Richmond. During his tenure, which ended in 1941, the mayor pushed for the building of a new city hall and the improvement of the fire department.

The Moore House remained in the Moore family until 1975 when Judge Moore, the last family member living in the house, passed away. In 1969 the Judge deeded the south 60 feet of Block 89 to the Fort Bend County Museum Association for a county museum. Upon his death, the house and the remainder of the property went to the Museum Association to be used as a house museum. As it has in years past, the Moore House will continue to serve the community as an example of its historic past. Nominated at the local level of significance, the Moore House meets Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government, for its association with John M. Moore, cattleman and United States congressman, who is tied intimately to the development of Richmond and Fort Bend County. The house additionally meets Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level, as a successful remodeling of a Victorian house under the direction of C. H. Page and Brothers.

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John M. and Lottie D. Moore House
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	15	2325440	3275360

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Block 89, City of Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas.**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:** The boundary includes the original lot that has been historically associated with the property and all of the historic resources associated with the 1883/1905 house that retain their historic and architectural integrity.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Mary Dillman and John W. Murphey, THC Historians)

NAME/TITLE: Melissa Rickerman, Historic Preservation Coordinator**ORGANIZATION:** Fort Bend Museum Association, Inc.**DATE:** March 1999**STREET & NUMBER:** 500 Houston Street**TELEPHONE:** 281/342-6478**CITY OR TOWN:** Richmond**STATE:** TX**ZIP CODE:** 77469

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS**MAPS****PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-21).**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Fort Bend Museum Association, Inc.**STREET & NUMBER:** 500 Houston Street**TELEPHONE:** 281/342-6478**CITY OR TOWN:** Richmond**STATE:** TX**ZIP CODE:** 77469

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section PHOTO Page 21

John M. and Lottie D. Moore House
Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas

Photo Log

John M. and Lottie D. Moore House
406 S. Fifth Street
Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas
Annette Musgrave/Melissa Rickerman
Negatives located at the Fort Bend Museum, Richmond, Texas
March 1999, unless otherwise noted

Photo Number 1 of 11
Camera Facing West
Historical Photo, c. 1940
Photographer unknown

Photo Number 2 of 11
Camera Facing West

Photo Number 3 of 11
Camera Facing West

Photo Number 4 of 11
Camera Facing South

Photo Number 5 of 11
Camera Facing West

Photo Number 6 of 11
Camera Facing East

Photo Number 7 of 11
Camera Facing North

Photo Number 8 of 11
Camera Facing North

Photo Number 9 of 11
Camera Facing West

Photo Number 10 of 11
Camera Facing South

Photo Number 11 of 11
Camera Facing East

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Moore, John M. and Lottie D., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Fort Bend

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/22/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/08/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000104

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 _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



John M. Moore Residence, Richmond, Texas.

Pub. by Stewart & Spaulding

JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 11



2

JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 11



3

JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 11



4

JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 11



5

JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 11



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JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 11



JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 11



JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 11



JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 11



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JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

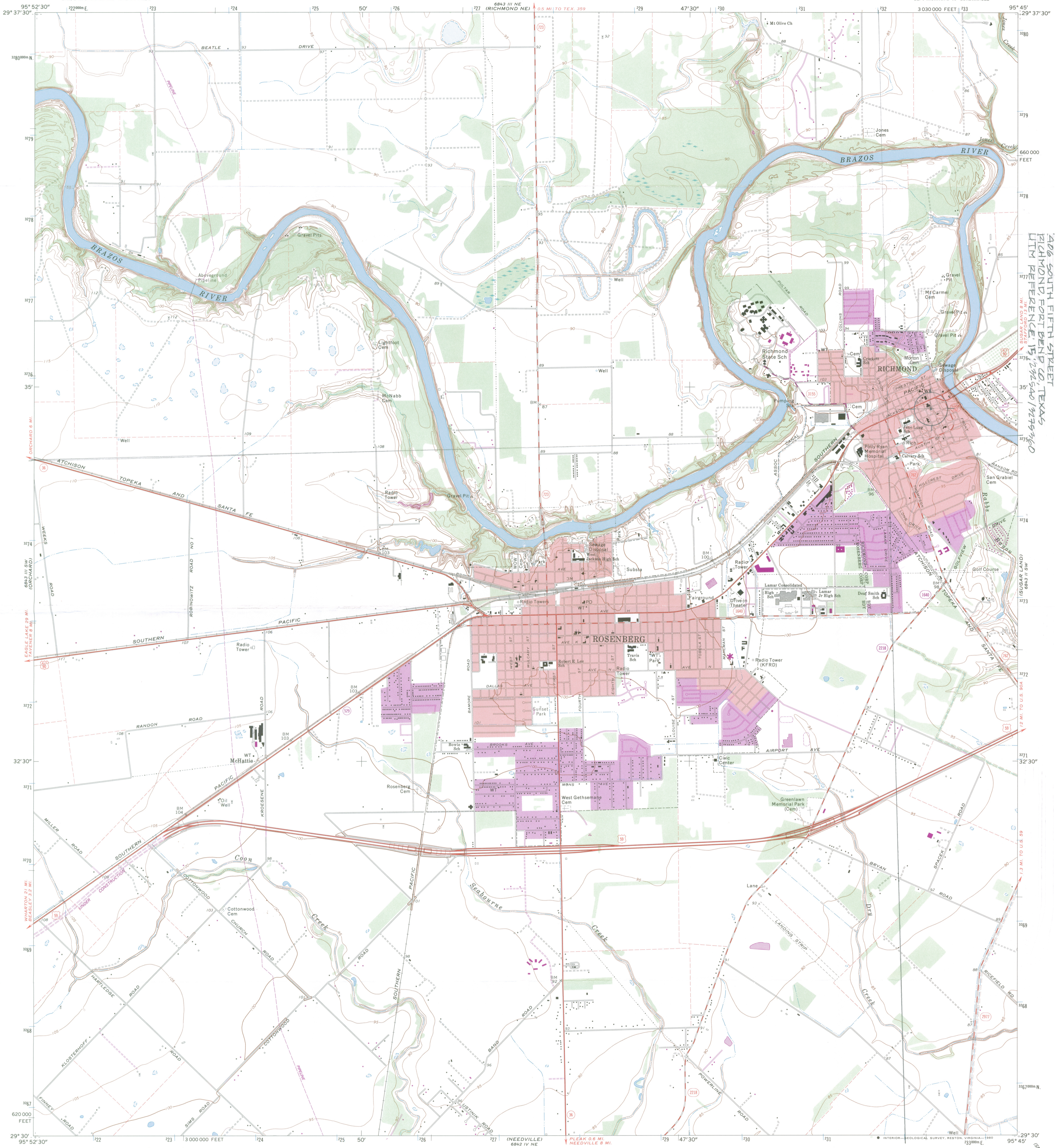
PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 11



11

JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOME
406 S. FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 11



JOHN M. & LOTTIE D. MOORE HOUSE
1406 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
RICHMOND, FORT BEND CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 15T 275540 1275940

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1970. Topography enlarged from 1:62 500-scale map of Richmond quadrangle dated 1955. Topography by planimetric surveys. Field checked 1971
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas coordinate system, south central zone (Lambert conformal conic) 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 21 meters south and 23 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980.
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

SCALE 1:24 000
1 000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 10 15 20 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

RICHMOND, TEX.
SE 1/4 RICHMOND 15' QUADRANGLE
N2930—W9545.7.5
1971
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 6843 III SE—SERIES V882

2995—321