NP3 FOR 10-665-3

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

NR 10-23-86

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Item number 1, 2, 4, 6, & 10 Fage

#### INDIVIDUAL DATA SHEET

#### General Description

Name:

Code: PU-170

Moore Building

Address: 519-23 Center Street

Little Rock, AR

County: Pulaski

Congressional District: 2

Current Owner: L. E. Burford

Address:

6717 Kavanaugh Place

Little Rock, AR 72207

#### Architectural Information

Architectural Firm:

Thompson, Sanders & Ginocchio

Date of Construction:

1929

Stylistic Influence: Spanish Revival

Original Use: Offices

ices

Present Use: Offices

#### Geographical Information

UTM Reference: 15/566430/3844660

Acreage: less than one

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots 5, 6, Block 85,

Original City

Condition		
Excellent X Good Fair	Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed	Unaltered Altered

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Page 2

Code:

PU-170 (Moore Building, 519-23 Center Street, Little Rock)

#### Physical Description

The Moore Building is a good example of a Spanish Revival design, an architectural style that is rarely seen in downtown Little Rock. The two street facades allow ample surface for the numerous ornamental details associated with this style, and the yellow face brick found on these elevations provided an excellent backdrop for these details. two stories tall, the Moore Building features an orange tile parapet roof which serves to further lower the building's profile. This ornamental roof has exposed rafters and wood brackets, and is broken at the building's corners by ornate parapets that rise from the building's face. A sculpted parapet punctuates the Sixth Street facade; this and the other parapets are capped in terra cotta and ornamented with terra cotta urns and obelisks. Decorative glazed tiles are used at several points. Black and orange tiles, arranged in a checkerboard pattern, are found in the terra cotta arches below the corner parapets. Blue, diamond-shaped tiles highlight the row of arches found above the second story band of windows. Concrete fluted piers define the window bays at the storefront level. The Center Street storefronts feature plate glass with one-over-one transoms. Along the Sixth Street elevation, the plate glass and transoms have been painted, while at the eastern end of this facade, several bays of glass blocks with transoms above, provide illumination yet retain office privacy. Perhaps the most interesting collection of details is found on the panel below the sculpted parapet. A pair of second story windows is surrounded with terra cotta which encompasses an

#### Statement of Significance

The Moore Building is one of only two or three examples of Spanish-style architecture in downtown Little Rock. The building was designed for real estate developer Melford B. Moore by the architectural firm of Charles Thompson, Theodore Sanders, and Frank Ginocchio. Although Thompson, Sanders & Ginocchio rarely utilized the Spanish style, their execution of it on the Moore Building shows considerable skill, both in design and use of materials. Mr. Moore had served as Vice President of the Arkansas Brick and Tile Company for many years, and it seems likely that his knowledge of these building materials might have been a factor in the final design of the building. The architects were also required to accommodate the needs of Draughon's School of Business which has occupied the Sixth Street office space continuously since the building opened.

NR 10 (23/ &L OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-64

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Code:

PU-170 (Moore Building, 519-23 Center Street, Little Rock)

#### Physical Description

#### Continued:

ornamental madillion bearing the initials M. A. A bulls-eye window, checkerboard tile field, and glass blocks are framed by terra cotta molding on the first level. Above the bulls-eye window are two shields announcing the year of the Moore Building's construction.

Statement of Significance

