

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). 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 Parker, King, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 304 Mount Moriah Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Winton

vicinity

state North Carolina

code NC

county Hertford

code 091

zip code 27910

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 for 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.)

Steph Alrow SHPD
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/31/02
Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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:)

Parker, King, House
Name of Property

Hertford County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
0	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	3	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

SECONDARY STRUCTURE: Kitchen

SECONDARY STRUCTURE: Tenant House

AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING: Barn

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

VACANT: Not in use

FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof METAL: Tin

other

Narrative Description

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

- 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 values, 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Circa 1850

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Significant Dates

Circa 1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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):

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Parker, King, House
Name of Property

Hertford County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 27 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>321200</u>	<u>4029920</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>321520</u>	<u>4029420</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>321560</u>	<u>4029660</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>321140</u>	<u>4029520</u>

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 Heather Fearnbach
organization consultant date 2/1/02
street & number 705 Mills Street telephone 919-828-6548
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27608

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 Colin D. and Patsy S. Jones
street & number 304 Mount Moriah Road telephone 252-358-3891
city or town Ahoskie state NC zip code 27910

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 listing. 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 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Parker, King, House
Hertford County, NC**7. Narrative Description**

The King Parker House is located at 304 Mount Moriah Road in the Winton vicinity of Hertford County. A one-mile gravel drive leads from Mount Moriah Road through recently clearcut areas, trees and open fields to the house, which is surrounded by maple, walnut, and red oak trees and other vegetation. A two-room kitchen is located east of the house, a barn and family cemetery are located west of the house, and a tenant house is located southeast of the house. Cotton fields border the complex to the south, east and west. The topography is generally flat, although there is a sharp decline in elevation north of the house at Potecasi Creek.

King Parker House

The circa 1850 King Parker House is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, weatherboarded building with low-pitched, side-gable roof. Single-shouldered, running-bond chimneys with corbelled stacks are located on the flush gable ends of the house. The portico on the front (south) elevation has vernacular Italianate fretwork porch supports and a side railing with a central solid rectangular panel. A modern wooden screen door protects double-leaf doors with raised panels. A five-pane transom and narrow sidelights frame the door. The six-over-six sash windows on the front elevation and the four-over-four sash windows on the side elevations are protected by modern storm windows. A boxed cornice and fluted window and door trim with square corner blocks complete the Greek Revival finishes on the exterior of the house. The house rests on brick piers that were infilled in the early 1980s to form a continuous brick foundation with vents. The roofing material was originally wood shingle, but was replaced with standing-seam tin in the late nineteenth century.

By the end of the nineteenth century a one-story shed addition extended across the eastern side of the rear (north) elevation of the house. In 1983 the current owners replaced the shed rooms with a two-story addition that provides modern conveniences including a kitchen, living room, laundry room, and bathroom on the first floor and master bedroom and bathroom on the second floor. The wood siding on the addition matches that on the original block of the house. A screened-in porch is at the rear of the modern addition, and a deck is above it at the second-floor level. Exterior stairs provide access to the deck.

Although the King Parker House appears to have been built during the Greek Revival period upon first glance, close examination reveals that the current house encapsulates a late-

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Parker, King, House
Hertford County, NC

eighteenth-century, one-room, one-and-one half story, gable-roofed building. Enormous hewn sills and joists in the eighteenth-century section of the house are mortised and pegged together in keeping with earlier construction technology, while the sills and joists in the nineteenth-century section of the house have lap joints. The one-room house (the eastern half of the ca. 1850 house) measured approximately fifteen by eighteen feet. A stair in the northeast corner of the house led to the second-floor room.

The pine floorboards on the first floor date to the ca. 1850 expansion of the house, but the upstairs flooring in the east bedroom is the original wide pine held in place with wrought nails. Plugs in the floor at two-foot intervals along the north and south elevations mark the location of the knee-wall for the gable roof. No doors, windows, hardware, mantels, or interior finishes remain from the earlier house.

The King Parker House has a center hall plan, with a parlor and dining room on the first floor and a central stair rising from the rear of the hall that leads to two bedrooms above. The wall at the rear of the stair is sheathed with flush boards to wainscot height. A square, capped newel post and narrow, rectangular balusters complete the stair design. The interior finishes are consistent with the circa 1850 reconfiguration of the house, and include fluted Greek Revival door and window architraves with square corner blocks and vernacular mantels on the first floor. The windows and doors on the second floor have flat board surrounds with an applied trim piece at the edge. Simple post-and-lintel mantels frame the fireplaces in both bedrooms.

The central recessed panel of the low wainscoting in the first floor rooms has a vernacular faux graining, as does the panel below the windows on the second floor. Original panels have been preserved in the dining room and beside the front door, while the rest was re-grained in the 1980s by Don Morgan and John Krauss of Greensboro. The walls above the wainscoting in the center hall were originally painted to simulate stone and the baseboards marbleized. These faux finishes have been recreated. The four-raised-panel doors in the original section of the house were also grained. All of the doors have been re-grained with the exception of the back of the door in the east bedroom closet. The current owners put reproduction late-nineteenth-century hinges and rim locks on the doors in the 1980s.

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Parker, King, House
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Kitchen

Circa 1850

Contributing Building

A side-gable-roofed, frame kitchen with flared eaves, a boxed cornice and flush gable ends is located twenty feet east of the King Parker House. The two-room building has a central hooded chimney with a corbelled stack, a continuous brick foundation, board-and-batten exterior doors with strap hinges and six-over-six sash windows. The building was converted to a guesthouse in 1979 and a modern kitchen and bathroom were added at that time. The north room, which served as the kitchen, was not originally finished on the interior, as evidenced by the soot on the exposed ceiling joists. The current owners added the wide, pine-board sheathing on the walls, rebuilt the chimney and put floorboards down on the ceiling joists to create a storage loft. A wooden ladder leads to the loft. The south room has sheetrock covering the walls, a simple post-and-lintel mantel and a five-raised-panel door. Wide pine floorboards are attached to the joists with cut nails in both rooms. A bathroom with a stall shower, toilet and sink is located on the east side of the chimney and accessed from the south room. A small shed protects the entrance to the basement on the southern elevation. The basement has a brick floor that the current owners lowered in the 1970s. Weatherboards and a standing-seam tin roof shelter the building. Modern steps lead to the kitchen door located on the west elevation.

Noncontributing Resources

Parker/Newsome Cemetery

Non-Contributing Site

The Parker/Newsome family cemetery, in use from the mid-nineteenth until the early-twentieth centuries, contains eleven graves, five of which are unmarked. The site is located approximately 150 feet northwest of the house. Most of the markers are flat brick slabs that have been parged with concrete. There are two early-twentieth century standing marble gravestones for John Newsome (1849-1901) and Lizzie Newsome (1888-1903). King Parker's replacement gravestone has fallen down. A large magnolia tree stands at the entry to the cemetery, just northwest of the barn. Potecasi Creek is north of the cemetery, and cotton fields are to the south.

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Parker, King, House
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Barn

Circa 1930

Noncontributing Building

A two-story, front-gable-roofed, frame barn is located northwest of the King Parker House. A large equipment shed was added to the north elevation in the 1960s, and a small wood shed built onto the southern elevation in the 1980s. Board-and-batten doors on the east elevation provide access to the first floor and loft. The weatherboarded building sits on brick piers and is protected by a standing-seam tin roof.

Tenant House

Late Nineteenth Century

Noncontributing Building

A late-nineteenth-century, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-gable-roofed, frame tenant house stands at a bend in the unpaved road approximately a half mile southeast of the King Parker House. Single-shouldered, running bond brick chimneys served the two rooms of the house. The interior has plaster walls, simple baseboards, post-and-lintel mantels, and plain board window and door surrounds. The weatherboarded house is supported by brick piers and has remnants of a standing-seam metal roof. The building is currently vacant and in a state of disrepair.

8. Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

The King Parker House is one of the more complete manifestations of the Greek Revival style in Hertford County, making it eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The house, which possesses classic components of Greek Revival architecture including a low hipped-roof, a center-hall plan, a central portico on the front elevation, and window and door architraves with a variety of cornerblock designs, exemplifies the degree to which the Greek Revival style gained widespread popularity in North Carolina. The King Parker house possesses integrity of setting, workmanship and materials that exceeds most other surviving Hertford County examples of domestic Greek Revival architecture from this period.

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Parker, King, House
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Historical Background

King Parker acquired approximately two hundred acres of land in the Winton vicinity of Hertford County around 1840.¹ He married Elizabeth Anna Rebecca Griffith on February 9, 1843, and overbuilt the one-room, gable-roofed, Georgian house on the property with a larger Greek Revival-style dwelling around 1850. The 1850 census listed King Parker's occupation as a farmer and included his wife and three children. His real estate was valued at \$500, considerably less than most of his immediate neighbors, who owned real estate worth \$1000 to \$3000. In 1870, at the age of forty-eight, the value of his real estate had increased to \$1,000 and the assessed value of his personal property was \$500. His household included his wife, two adult children and two young children at that time.

In 1870, the Parker family farmed one hundred acres, producing 95 bushels of winter wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, eight 450-pound bales of cotton, 10 pounds of wool, 40 bushels of peas and beans, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 5 tons of hay, leaving over one hundred acres unimproved. They owned three horses, one mule, one milk cow, eight sheep, and seventeen swine. By 1880 King and Elizabeth Parker were residing in their house alone. King Parker died in 1889, and the property passed down through four generations of the family to the current owners, Colin and Patsy Jones. The house was used as a tenant house in the 1950s and was then vacant for almost twenty years before the Jones began its restoration in 1977. The land has been farmed continuously, producing tobacco, peanuts, cotton, corn, wheat, barley, and sorghum.²

¹ It has thus far been impossible to determine the exact date that King Parker acquired this property. The Hertford County Courthouse burned twice, in 1830 and 1862, destroying many county records. Sally and Thomas Best owned the property in 1836, and they sold it to Cordwell Jones, who, according to family tradition, sold it to King Parker around 1840.

² J.A. Vann and W.L. Daniel, 1850 Census of Hertford County, North Carolina (Winton, N.C.: Albemarle Regional Library, 1984), 18; David Powell, 1870 Census of Hertford County, North Carolina (Greenville, N.C.: Liberty Shield Press, 1996) 150, 175; David Powell, 1880 Census of Hertford County, North Carolina (Greenville, N.C.: Liberty Shield Press, 1995) 123; Hertford County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Hertford County Courthouse, Winton, North Carolina.

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Parker, King, House
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Architecture Context

The King Parker House is one of the most intact examples of vernacular Greek Revival architecture in Hertford County. The Greek Revival style appeared in North Carolina by the 1820s in sophisticated domestic and public buildings such as Hayes Plantation in Edenton and the Mordecai House and the State House in Raleigh. William Nichols, the architect of these buildings, utilized plates published in Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens as inspirations for his Greek Revival designs. It was not until the 1830s, however, that a Greek Revival influence was evident in the mainstream domestic architecture of North Carolina. Few Greek Revival houses adopted the temple form; rather, most utilized a symmetrical plan with a center hall and low hipped or gabled roof. Many houses built during this period manifest both Federal and Greek Revival elements copied from popular patternbooks, including Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant (1797), American Builder's Companion (1806), and Practice of Architecture (1833), and Owen Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant (1805).³

The earliest manifestations of the Greek Revival style in Hertford County were in the homes of the most prosperous residents. There are several good examples of the incorporation of Greek Revival elements into Federal period houses in the town of Murfreesboro. The circa 1805 Roberts-Vaughn House (NR 1971), remodeled around 1835, has a classic Greek Revival portico with reeded Doric columns and a bracketed entablature. Like the King Parker House, the house has a center-hall plan and the interior features grained and marbelized finishes popular during this period. Warren County builder Albert Gamaliel Jones' design of a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, Greek Revival addition for the front of the Federal period Myrick-Yeates-Vaughn House (NR 1983-now demolished) was executed by 1855. Greek Revival mantels, doors, and architraves were found throughout the house, some of which displayed original graining. The circa 1830 Dr. Issac Pipkin House (NR 1971) also exemplifies the Greek Revival style in elements such as a two-story, pedimented portico with a sawnwork railing. The railing is similar to that on the King Parker House portico.⁴

³ Catherine Bishir, North Carolina Architecture (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 96, 195.

⁴ Survey and Planning Branch, "Roberts-Vaughn House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971; Survey and Planning Branch, "Myrick-Yeates-Vaughn House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1983; Survey and Planning Branch, "Murfreesboro Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971.

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Parker, King, House
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The town of Harrellsville, located southeast of Winston, has two examples of Greek Revival-influenced architecture. The 1843 Old Methodist Parsonage (NR 1995) is a transitional Federal-Greek Revival frame building with a symmetrical façade, large nine-over-nine wood sash windows, a double-leaf door with a five-light transom and paneled sidelights, and wide baseboards and chair rails throughout the interior. Askew Cottage (NR 1995), built circa 1850, is a frame building with a rear ell, enclosed shed porch, and a Greek Revival, pedimented portico with columns. Askew Cottage was moved from its original location in the 1940s. Both of these buildings, like the King Parker House, reflect the incorporation of Greek Revival elements into the domestic architecture of rural Hertford County by the 1850s.⁵

There are few National Register-listed houses with Greek Revival details in rural Hertford County. Vernon Place, also known as the Cowper-Taylor House (NR 1982), is a transitional Federal-Greek Revival plantation house located in the Como vicinity. The two-story, five-bay, single-pile, frame, center-hall plan house was built in the late 1820s by one of Hertford County's largest cotton producers. Like the King Parker House, Vernon Place retains Greek Revival architraves, doors, and baseboards. The house received a Colonial Revival remodeling, including mantels and columns, around 1900.

The circa 1830 Riddick House (NR 1971), also located in the Como vicinity, has a two-story, hip-roofed Greek Revival rear addition complete with a porch supported by reeded Doric columns. The front porch, added at the same time, has identical columns. A mantel in the rear addition has a Greek key design. The architectural treatment of the Riddick House is more elaborate than that of the King Parker House.⁶

⁵ Penne Smith, "Harrellsville Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1995.

⁶ Survey and Planning Branch, "Vernon Place," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1982; Survey and Planning Branch, "Riddick House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971.

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The circa 1832 William Mitchell House (NR 1972) and the circa 1830 James Newsome House, also known as Wynnewood (NR 1984), both in the Ahoskie vicinity, were also built in the transitional period from Federal to Greek Revival styles. The William Mitchell House has Federal proportions with Greek Revival elements such as large, nine-over-nine windows, architraves with square corner blocks, and a pedimented portico with square paneled supports. The James Newsome House has vernacular Greek Revival mantels attributed to Drew Hollomon, a free black carpenter who worked in the area.⁷

The influence of the Greek Revival style in Gates County was similar to that of neighboring Hertford County. Local builders incorporated Greek Revival mantels, architraves and porches into traditional house forms. The mantels, entrance and double-tiered portico of Eure-Deans-Ward House in Gatesville were most likely adopted from plates in Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter. The Dr. D.H. Riddick House in Gatesville Township retains Greek Revival pilaster-and-frieze mantels, fluted window and door surrounds and six-panel doors. Like the King Parker House, decorative painting was used to embellish doors, architraves, and baseboards throughout the house.⁸

The King Parker House is one of the most intact examples of Greek Revival-style domestic architecture in Hertford County. The two-story, three-bay, single-pile house, with its low hipped roof, one-story portico, and center-hall plan exemplifies the influence of the Greek Revival style on mainstream domestic architecture in North Carolina. The interior features fluted Greek Revival door and window architraves with square corner blocks and vernacular mantels. Baseboards, wainscoting, walls and doors throughout the house are decoratively painted. The house possesses a degree of integrity of setting, workmanship and materials that exceeds most other surviving Hertford County examples of Greek Revival architecture from this period.

⁷ Survey and Planning Branch, "William Mitchell House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1972; Marshall Bullock, "James Newsome House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

⁸ Thomas R. Butchko, Forgotten Gates: The Historical Architecture of a Rural North Carolina County (Gatesville: The Gates County Historical Society, 1991), 28-31.

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9. Bibliography

Bishir, Catherine. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

Bullock, Marshall. "James Newsome House." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984.

Butchko, Thomas R. Forgotten Gates: The Historical Architecture of a Rural North Carolina County. Gatesville: The Gates County Historical Society, 1991.

Hertford County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Hertford County Courthouse, Winton, North Carolina.

Powell, David. 1870 Census of Hertford County, North Carolina. Greenville, N.C.: Liberty Shield Press, 1996.

_____. 1880 Census of Hertford County, North Carolina. Greenville, N.C.: Liberty Shield Press, 1995.

Smith, Penne. "Harrellsville Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1995.

Survey and Planning Branch. "Riddick House." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971.

_____. "Roberts-Vaughn House." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971.

_____. "Murfreesboro Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1971.

_____. "Myrick-Yeates-Vaughn House." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1983.

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Photos

Parker, King, House

Hertford County, NC

_____. "Vernon Place." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1982.

_____. "William Mitchell House." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1972.

Vann, J.A., and W.L. Daniel. 1850 Census of Hertford County, North Carolina. Winton, N.C.: Albemarle Regional Library, 1984.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of 27 acres of Hertford County tax parcels 5996.00-18-1768 and 5996.00-19-2509, as indicated by the heavy dashed line on the enclosed tax map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract is the original site of the circa 1850 King Parker House and provides a historically appropriate setting for the property.

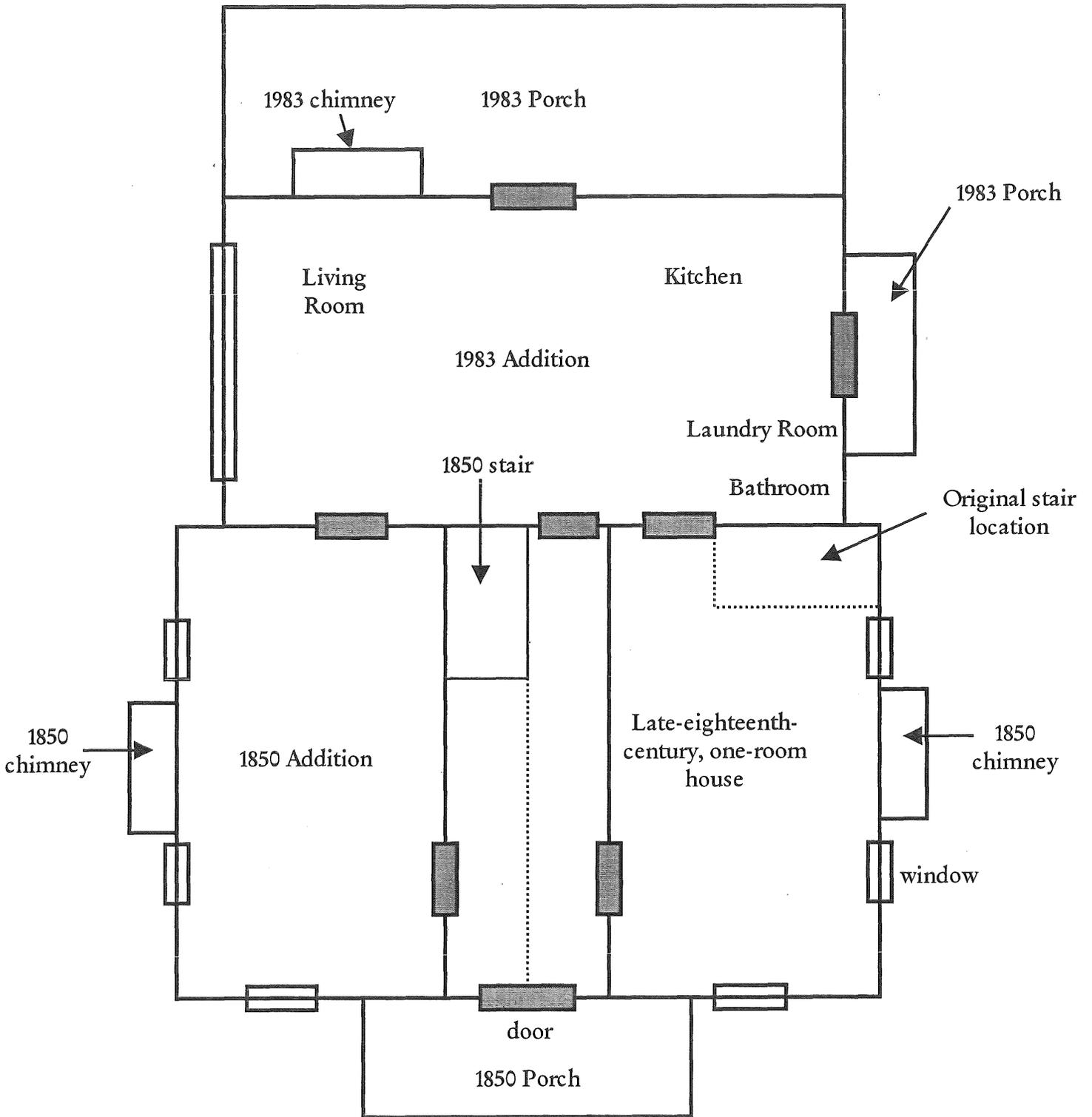
Photograph Catalog

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, 705 Mills Street, Raleigh, NC, on September 15, 2001. Negatives located at the North Carolina SHPO.

1. Front (southern) elevation
2. Side (eastern) elevation
3. Rear (northern) elevation
4. Kitchen
5. Barn
6. Interior- Center Hall
7. Interior- Parlor
8. Interior- East Bedroom

King Parker House
304 Mount Moriah Road
Winton vicinity
Hertford County

Heather Fearnbach
September 2002



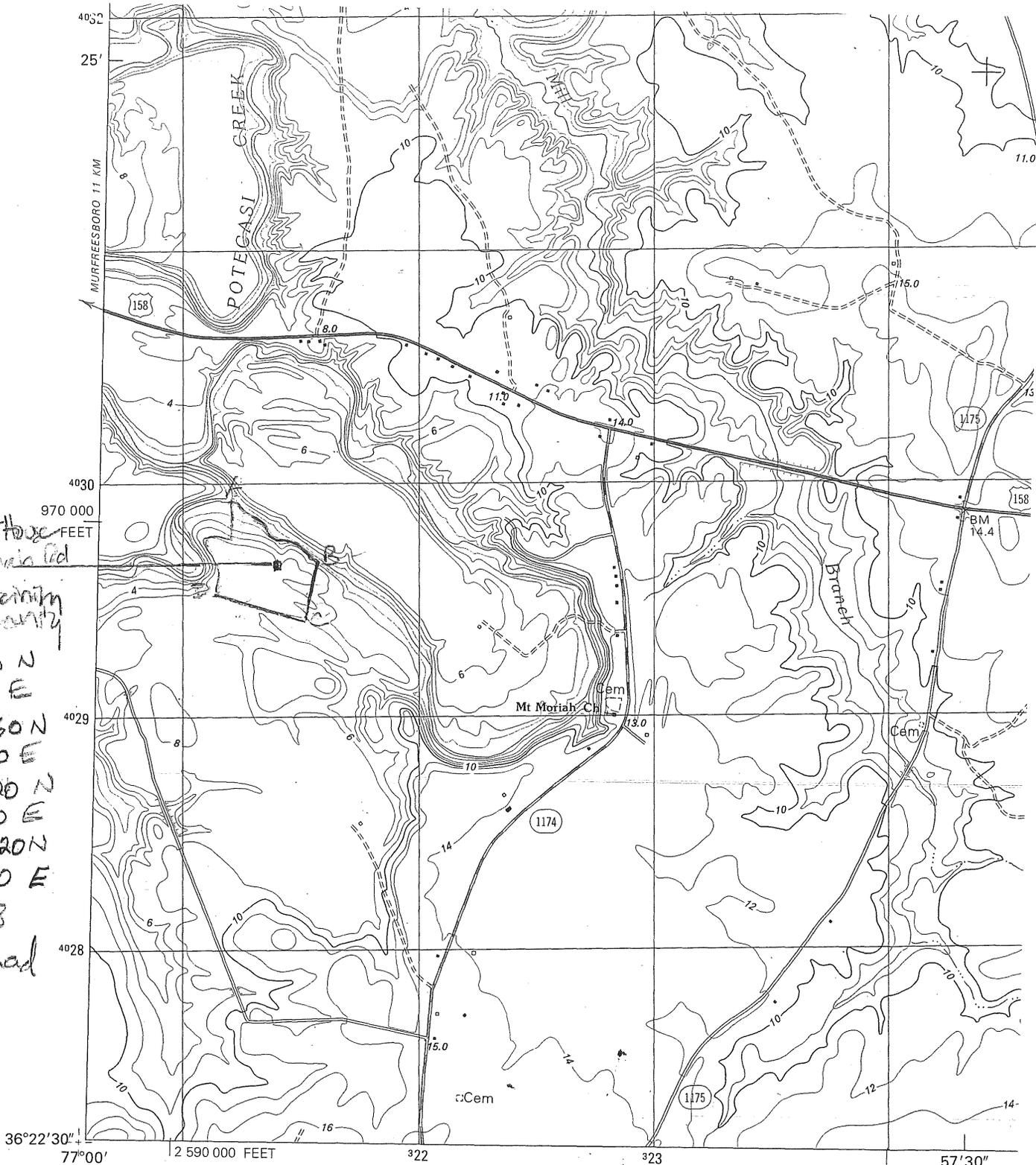
First Floor Plan Diagram



King Park House
 3/4 Mt. Moriah Rd
 Winton vicinity
 Bertford County

A 4029920 N
 321200 E
 B 4029660 N
 321560 E
 C 4029400 N
 321520 E
 D 4029520 N
 321140 E

Zone 18
 Winton Quad



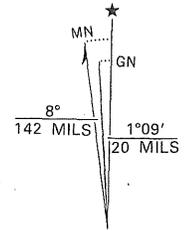
(UNION)
 5556 1 SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1975. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1982

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 12205 (1981)
 This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Carolina coordinate
 system (Lambert conformal conic)
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 12 meters south and
 29 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

