

EXP 12-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Moses Rountree House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 107 North Rountree Street not for publication

city, town Wilson vicinity of congressional district Second

state North Carolina code 037 county Wilson code 195

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. David W.W. Moore

street & number 107 North Rountree Street

city, town Wilson vicinity of state North Carolina 27893

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wilson County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Wilson state North Carolina 27893

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Wilson, North Carolina: Historic Buildings
title Inventory by Bainbridge & Ohno has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey & Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>1890, 1920 less than 1 block</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on a quiet residential street one block from its original site, the Moses Rountree House is one of Wilson's oldest houses and the most intact example of local builder Oswald Lipscomb's Gothic style cottage. Like other work attributed to Lipscomb, the house shows the influence of the popular pattern books of A. J. Downing, Calvert Vaux and others. Built about 1869 for Wilson's merchant prince Moses Rountree, the house was moved twice before 1920 to allow space for larger homes which are no longer standing.

Set with its gable roof parallel to the street the two-story Moses Rountree House is three bays wide by two bays deep with a corresponding two-story rear ell. Both sections are covered with plain weatherboards and have steeply-pitched gables over the lancet second level windows. The uninterrupted overhanging eaves are boxed. Corbelled chimney stacks of the interior end chimneys rise from the ridge of the three gable ends. Exterior detailing is quite simple with the Gothic styling expressed in the basic form of the house rather than with applied decoration.

The first level three-bay main facade features a central entrance bay flanked by tripartite, Colonial Revival windows with a central six-over-six sash and narrow two-over-two side panels. These windows date from an early 1930's renovation. The canopy hood which shelters the front door is carried on slender wooden posts linked by elaborate lattice panels arranged in diamond patterns. The pattern of the vertical panels is repeated in the frieze creating a light and intricate accent to the facade. A plain balustrade closes the porch along the sides. It is not known if the present porch is original; however, its form and detail are compatible with the character of the house. The large door-frame has a deep, three light transom and long, narrow sidelights. The small, square panel in the bottom of the sidelights corresponds to the eight square raised panels of the entrance door.

The second level of the main facade is set with three lancet-shaped, double hung sash with corresponding lancet-shaped blinds. The central window is coupled to emphasize the entrance bay. Each bay is set within a picturesque, steeply pitched gable. The side elevations of the single pile central section have short six-over-six sash flanking the interior chimneys of the second level only. A large ventilator is set in each gable peak under the over-hanging eaves.

The rear of the central section and the ell are treated in the same manner. Both have six-over-six sash on the first level and lancet windows with corresponding peaked gables on the second level. Over the years several one and two-story ells have been added to the rear and the house. Of particular interest is the lanceted Palladian window which is set on the northwestern wing.

The interior arrangement is particularly gracious and well conceived. The central hall of the single pile central section opens onto the stairhall and dining room set in the rear section. The T-shaped plan permits more light into the individual rooms than a double pile plan, and also removes the stairs from the central hall permitting a more formal suite of rooms across the front of the house.

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Like the exterior, some of the original appointments were replaced in the 1930s when the house was partially remodelled in the Colonial Revival style. The original detailing that remains is clean, chaste and direct in styling.

The large, four panel doors with flat panels and narrow applied molding leading from the wide central hall to the parlors have deeply molded surrounds. The flat architrave board is reeded while the backband is deeply and crisply molded. An elliptical arched opening at the rear separates the central entrance hall from the stair hall. The molded surround is detailed with splayed impost blocks and a keystone. The opencourse stair-case which rises in two levels with an intermediate landing is set against the rear wall and has a plain, round handrail, plain balusters set two per step, and a large, nicely turned newel. A high baseboard with a molded cap is used throughout the first floor.

Both the northern and southern parlors have plastered walls and heart pine floors. Each features a later Colonial Revival mantle and marble facing. The dining room is treated in the same manner.

The arrangement of rooms on the second level is particularly commodious with two larger rooms occupying the northern and southern portion of the central section and a smaller central room across the front all serviced by a small square hall that adjoins the stairhall. A third large room is located behind the stairhall in the rear section. Later added rooms are set behind it.

The most striking detail of the second floor rooms is the position and framing of the lancet windows. Due to their placement partially above the eaves level, they must be treated as dormer windows and are expressed as such on the interior. The sashes are set just above the floor level. A deep V expressing the framing of the peaked gable is set into the sloping wall over each window. The upper portion of each lancet window has a louvered blind set in a radiating pattern. Second floor fireplaces located in the gable end of the original rooms have all been closed.

The Moses Rountree House, designed and built for him by his brother-in-law Oswald Lipscomb, is noteworthy for its excellent proportions and interior arrangement and clean, restrained detailing. While Gothic in styling due to the presence of the lancet windows and their steep gables, the massing and detailing have a clean, crispness reminiscent of the Greek Revival. The simple, restrained elegance of the interior appointments and the uncluttered scheme of the exterior attest to Lipscomb's ability as a designer. One is struck by both the confident simplicity of the trim as well as the workability and grace of the plan.

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 1869, 1890, 1920 **Builder/Architect** Attributed to Oswald Lipscomb

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Rountree House was built ca. 1869 for one of Wilson's leading nineteenth century merchants, Moses Rountree (1822-1887). The design and construction of this Gothic Revival style house is attributed to local Wilson builder Oswald Lipscomb (1826-1891), who was also Rountree's brother-in-law. The house is a rare survival of Gothic Revival architecture in Wilson, as well as one of Lipscomb's few surviving works. The Rountree House was owned by Moses Rountree and his descendants until 1920 and although it has been moved twice during its history it has retained much of its architectural integrity and has remained within one block of its original site.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the post-bellum development of the town of Wilson.
- B. Associated with the life of Wilson's most prosperous and best known nineteenth century merchant, Moses Rountree, and with Oswald Lipscomb, Wilson's best-known mid-nineteenth century builder.
- C. Embodies distinctive characteristics of regional domestic Gothic Revival architecture, notably the work of local architect Oswald Lipscomb. The cottage with its paired and single-lancet windows, steep gables, and latticed porch reflects the use of architectural pattern books of A. J. Downing, Calvert Vaux, and others popular in the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s in North Carolina as throughout much of the nation.

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Moses Rountree was one of the most prominent leaders of Wilson society in the nineteenth century. His activities helped to shape the economic, political, physical and educational environment of the town of Wilson. Rountree was of English descent, and his ancestors came to Nansemond County, Virginia before 1700. Like many Virginians, the Rountree family began to acquire land over the border in North Carolina and by the early eighteenth century the family owned property on the banks of Contentnea Creek in what later became Wilson County.¹

Moses Rountree was the son of Lewis Rountree and Elizabeth Daniel. He was born in 1822 on the family plantation several miles east of the present city of Wilson on what is now Route 264.² Rountree married Francis Adeline Gay of Wilson and the union produced four children: Fannie (born in 1858), Herbert (born in 1861), James (born in 1863), and Willie (born in 1870).

In 1846 Moses Rountree embarked on his first commercial venture. In that year Rountree and his brother Jonathan D. Rountree organized a general merchandise firm near Toisnot Depot. In the following years the economy of the area boomed. The newly completed Wilmington and Weldon Railroad brought new prosperity to the settlement around Toisnot Depot and by 1849 the area around the depot had been incorporated and rechristened Wilson. Moses Rountree became active in the political affairs of the newly incorporated town and in 1851⁴ he served on the town board of commissioners, and in 1853 he served as town treasurer.

The Rountree brothers prospered and in the latter year Moses determined to move to South Carolina where he speculated in turpentine. Unfortunately the price of resin and spirit fell so low that he was forced to abandon his plans and return to Wilson where he had achieved political and financial success.⁵ Local tradition asserts that young Moses' fling in South Carolina was his only business venture that did not meet with absolute success. Upon his return to Wilson in 1855 he became a principal in the firm of Rountree, Sauls & Co. According to the 1856 tax list, this establishment owned one lot in town valued at \$2,000.⁶ The firm was dissolved in 1858 and Moses formed a partnership with another of his brothers, Wiley D. Rountree. The firm of M. & W. D. Rountree existed until 1863 when it was dissolved due to the war.⁷ During the following three years Moses pursued his farming interests and it was not until 1866 that he was able to resume his mercantile activities. The tax lists of 1856, 1858, and 1859 indicate that he paid tax on a residential lot in town, so it seems probably that he maintained a residence of some sort in Wilson during the years prior to the war; however, the site of his home is unknown.⁸

Rountree's standing in the community during this period was not only reflected in his business interests, but in his other civic activities. In 1858 Moses and his brother-in-law, Willie Daniel, purchased a lot on the corner of Nash and Jackson streets where one of Wilson's finest private schools, St. Austins Institute, was built. The construction of the school was a direct result of the degree of interest generated by D. S. Richardson, the director of both the Wilson Male Academy and the Wilson Female Seminary. The success of Richardson's schools led Rountree and Daniels to offer to build a new and larger seminary building for his use. At the last minute a dispute arose, and Richardson withdrew from the agreement and Dr. Charles Deems, the leading

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Methodist preacher, was chosen to direct the school which Rountree and Daniels had built.⁹ Moses Rountree continued to lend vigorous support to the private schools of Wilson after the Civil War, and in 1872 he was among the incorporators of the Wilson Collegiate Institute.¹⁰ When a graded school was established in Wilson in 1881 Rountree was the treasurer of the Board of Trustees.¹¹

Rountree, by the end of the Civil War, was well established in Wilson. As mentioned above, Rountree did not resume his mercantile activities until 1866, but Josephus Daniels, who moved to Wilson at the age of three in 1865, remembered Rountree mainly for his business ability:

He was the oldest and most successful merchant in Wilson in my boyhood days, and the most beloved. He was the best salesman I ever saw. He left the buying of futures (a chief industry in Wilson then), and the book-keeping part of his business to his partners or his clerks. He specialized in going to New York twice a year to buy the kinds of goods he knew his customers wanted and in personally selling them. He was particularly happy to meet the wishes of farmers' wives, who would buy from nobody except "Mose," as they called him. He welcomed the humblest woman in a slat bonnet as politely as if she were a queen, and provided a place whereby she could quietly nurse her baby and dip snuff. He furnished the snuff and would descant upon how it was the best made. "I bought it myself in New York," he would say to his customers. "I knew your taste and was thinking about you when I made the purchase." His Chesterfieldian manners and his desire to make them happy were genuine . . . He was a born farmer as well as a merchant. Almost every day after his midday meal he would ride out to his farm.¹²

In 1869, while the rest of Wilson was still recovering from the harsh effects of the war on the local economy, Rountree chose to make a major real estate investment. On October 1, 1869, he purchased eight and one-eighth acres from James Davis on what was then called "Nash Road."¹³ Outside town limits to the northwest of the business district he built himself a charming Gothic Revival cottage. Local tradition maintains that he employed Oswald Lipscomb, a local builder, to design and construct the house.¹⁴

Lipscomb is said to have moved to Wilson from Virginia, the state of his birth, in 1849.¹⁵ Born in 1826,¹⁶ Lipscomb came to Wilson as a young man. In 1855 the young builder married Moses Rountree's sister, Penelope. According to the 1860 census Lipscomb was a farmer owning \$5,000 worth of real property and \$17,960 worth of personal property.¹⁷ After the death of Penelope Lipscomb he married Sarah Barnes, the sister of leading planters Dr. Edwin Barnes and J. T. Barnes.¹⁸ According to the minutes of the Wilson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Lipscomb and architect E. A. Sherman of Baltimore were responsible for the design and construction of the Wilson County Court House and jail,¹⁹ and the design of a number of Wilson's finest residences of the third quarter of the nineteenth century are attributed to Lipscomb. Lipscomb advertised in 1872 in Branson's North Carolina Business Directory as a "house builder" and in 1877 as a contractor and builder.²⁰ By 1884 he had formed a partnership with his brother-

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in-law, J. T. Barnes, and together they operated a planing mill and one of the first lumber mills in Wilson on the corner of Pine and Lee streets.²¹ In 1889 with his health failing, Lipscomb sold his interests to his brother-in-law.²² Lipscomb died of paralysis in 1891 and was buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Wilson after dominating the town's architectural design for nearly forty years.

Local tradition asserts that Lipscomb completed Rountree's house by 1870 and in this year Rountree was listed in the census as a merchant with \$4,500 of real property and \$2,300 of personal property.²³ The Rountrees' youngest child, Willie, was born in the latter year and all the children were raised in the house. Rountree occupied the house until his death and the house property is shown on Gray's New Map of Wilson, made in 1882.²⁴

In 1874 Rountree entered into a partnership with Ed Barnes, Jr., and the firm became Rountree, Barnes & Co. The business was described in detail in the Historical and Descriptive Review of the State of North Carolina of 1885:

The firm transacts a general business, sells every commodity necessary for the clothing and feeding of man or beast and every article used in agriculture, mercantile or industrial pursuits, as well as the luxuries which conduce to human comfort and convenience. The stock of groceries is being replenished daily, direct from the manufacturers and producers, foreign, home and local. . . The large dry goods stock is supplied from the oldest foreign and domestic looms, and also includes fancy goods, latest notions, white goods hosiery, gents' and ladies' furnishings, etc.' here is also gents' and boys' clothing to suit all shapes of the human form, boots and shoes direct from the factory, to fit every shape of foot, fashionable hats and caps, also harness, agricultural implements, shelf and heavy hardware, imported cutlery, parlor and kitchen stoves, tinware, crockery and glassware etc. . . . They buy hides, tallow, bees wax and anything else they can sell again. In cotton they purchase on their own account 8,000 or 9,000 bales in the season, for which they find a ready sale right in this town. The premises occupied for the pursuit of business are large and spacious, are adapted in every way to expedite their multitudinous transactions and are looked upon as the central purchasing point in town. The main store is a substantial, two-story brick structure, 60 by 90 feet. . . . Mr. Rountree . . . is a Director in the [Wilson] cotton mill and owns the premises occupied by the concern, besides many other lots and acres; he resides in a large residence about three-quarters of a mile north-west of town, surrounded by a farm of 725 acres. Here he has some fine stock, including a registered Jersey bull, and grows as good cotton, corn and cereals as are anywhere produced . . .²⁵

Rountree died in Wilson in July, 1887,²⁶ and upon his death his estate was estimated at \$75,000. In his will he devised his "mansion house" to his wife, Fanny,²⁷ who died

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the following year. Rountree's eldest daughter, Fanny, wife of Wilson's only United States congressman, Frederick Augustus Woodard, inherited the family home. Circa 1890 Fanny Woodard and her husband decided to build a magnificent Empire style house on the lot where her father's house stood so that the Moses Rountree House was moved to another part of the Rountree property. The new site of the house was one block north of the original site on Nash Street between Rountree and Deans streets, and the Bird's Eye View of Wilson map (1908) shows the Rountree House at this site.²⁸ In 1894 Mrs. Woodard deeded her father's house and lot to her son, Graham Woodard.²⁹ It is not known whether it was Mrs. Woodard or her son who moved the house to the block of Nash between Rountree and Dean streets. Graham Woodard was born January 11, 1879, and died on February 25, 1950. Woodard built a monumental Classical Revival house on the same block as the Rountree House facing Nash Street between 1908 when the city directory lists him as living at 620 Nash Street and 1912 when he was living in his new house at 708 Nash Street.³⁰ The Bird's Eye View of Wilson shows only the Moses Rountree House on the block between Rountree and Deans streets in 1908. According to the city directory a certain Lucy J. Wooten occupied the Rountree House by 1912,³¹ and in 1920 Graham Woodard deeded the house to her with the stipulation that the house be moved within four months to a lot on Rountree Street not far from the corner of Nash which was conveyed by the same deed.³² At Lucy Wooten's death the house passed to Selma Gibbs Hutchinson and Charles G. Hutchinson.³³ The residence of the Hutchinsons at the Rountree House cannot be supported by city directories of the period and it is possible that the house stood empty until it was conveyed to Luke Lamb in 1934.³⁴ The house has changed hands several times since then and is presently owned by David and Christine Moore.

Footnotes

¹Daisy Hendley Gold, "A Town Named Wilson," unpublished manuscript available at Wilson County Public Library, 29-30, hereinafter referred to as Gold, "Wilson."

²Historical and Descriptive Review of the State of North Carolina: The Eastern Section (Charleston: Empire Publishing Co., 1885), Vol. II, 169, hereinafter cited as Historical Review.

³Historical Review, 168-169.

⁴James Dempsey Bullock, "Early Wilson," unpublished manuscript available at Wilson County Public Library. See also Charles B. McLean, "The Old Minute Book of the Town of Wilson," unpublished manuscript also available at Wilson County Public Library.

⁵Historical Review, 168.

⁶"Minutes of the Wilson City Council 1850-1885," unpublished manuscript available at Wilson County Public Library, hereinafter cited as "Wilson Minutes."

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⁷Historical Review, 168.

⁸"Wilson Minutes."

⁹Clark Gerow Shreve, "The Development of Education in Wilson, North Carolina" (unpublished masters thesis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1941), 24-25, 28, hereinafter cited as Shreve, "Education in Wilson."

¹⁰Shreve, "Education in Wilson," 38.

¹¹Shreve, "Education in Wilson," 70.

¹²Josephus Daniels, Tar Heel Editor (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1939), 53-54.

¹³James Davis to Moses Rountree, October 1, 1869, Book III, 294, Wilson County Deeds, Wilson.

¹⁴Gold, Wilson, 78.

¹⁵Gold, Wilson, 78.

¹⁶Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Wilson County, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as 1860 census.

¹⁷1860 census.

¹⁸Gold, Wilson, 78.

¹⁹Wilson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1859.

²⁰Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1872, 1877-78, hereinafter cited as Branson's Directory.

²¹Branson's Directory, 1884.

²²Wilson Advance (Wilson), February 5, 1891.

²³Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Wilson County, North Carolina.

²⁴Gray's New Map of Wilson, 1882, Jacob Chace, Philadelphia.

²⁵Historical Review, 168-169.

²⁶News and Observer (Raleigh), July 12, 1887.

²⁷Moses Rountree Will, Book II, 549, Wilson County.

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²⁸ Bird's Eye View of Wilson, 1908, drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

²⁹ Fanny Woodard to Graham Woodard, September 5, 1894, Book XXXVI, 370, Wilson County Deeds, Wilson.

³⁰ Robert C. Bainbridge and Kate Ohno, Wilson, North Carolina: Historic Buildings Inventory (Wilson: 1980), 29.

³¹ Wilson City Directory (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1912).

³² Graham Woodard to Lucy J. Wooten, March 10, 1920, Book CXXXV, 40.

³³ Graham Woodard to Selma Gibbs Hutchinson and Charles Hutchinson, March 10, 1920, Book CXXXV, 40.

³⁴ Charles Hutchinson to Luke Lamb, October 11, 1934.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 1/4 acre

Quadrangle name Wilson

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	8
Zone	

Lat.	35°	44'	02"
Easting			
Northing			

B

1	8
Zone	

Long.	77°	54'	55"
Easting			
Northing			

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The property included in this nomination is shown on Wilson County Tax Map 61 as plot #2 on block #26. This is the residential lot on which the house has stood since 1920.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kate Ohno, Architectural Historian
Mary Shoemaker, Architectural Historian

organization Survey & Planning Branch
Archeology & Historic Preservation Section date September, 1981
Division of Archives & History

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Prier, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date March 10, 1982

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	date
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	



PREPARED BY
 ASSOCIATED SURVEYS, CO.
 GREENSBORO, N. C.
 FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY

TAX MAP
 WILSON COUNTY
 NORTH CAROLINA
 CITY OF WILSON

61
 SHEET NO. 6-L

MOSES ROUNTREE HOUSE

N 724,000

E 2,325,000

E 2,322,000

E 2,310,000

ROUNTREE STREET

NASH

EVANCE

N 722,000

EUS



(Springlope)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
REPRESENTED BY THE
STATE GEOLOGIST
(Rocky Mount)

78° 00'
35° 45'

55

Moses Rountree House
Wilson, N. C.
Wilson Quadrangle
Zone 18 Scale 1:62 500
Lat. 35° 44' 02" Long. 77° 54' 55"



