NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS)

1. NAME
   COMMON:
   King House
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   SR 1116 (Route 1, Box 17A)
   CITY OR TOWN:
   Windsor (First Congressional District)
   STATE:
   North Carolina

3. CLASSIFICATION
   CATEGORY
   (CHECK ONE)
   [ ] District  [ ] Building
   [ ] Site  [ ] Structure
   [ ] Object
   OWNERSHIP
   [ ] Public
   [ ] Private
   [ ] Both

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   OWNERS NAME:
   Mr. Henry Reazmore
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   701 Lakeview Drive
   CITY OR TOWN:
   Ahoskie
   STATE:
   North Carolina
   CODE:
   37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
   Bertie County Courthouse
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   King Street at Dundee Street
   CITY OR TOWN:
   Windsor
   STATE:
   North Carolina
   CODE:
   37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   TITLE OF SURVEY:
   DATE OF SURVEY:
   [ ] Federal  [ ] State
   [ ] County  [ ] Local
   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN:
   STATE:
   CODE:
The King House is a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick ends laid in Flemish bond, interior end T-stack chimneys, and a gambrel roof. Its foundation is brick. The front (west) facade is three bays wide with flush waterboards under a shed porch supported by brick piers. The porch features tapered wooden posts with notches indicating that the porch was formerly enclosed by a balustrade with a molded handrail. The main entrance, which is slightly off center, is flanked by large windows with nine-over-nine sash. Each window has a molded sill and raised-panel shutters with original hardware including H-L hinges. There are three shed dormers with six-over-six sash on the front and back sides of the roof.

The north and south ends have two windows at both the first and second levels. The windows on the south elevation have been boarded over; on the north side two small segmental-arched windows with four-over-four sash remain at the first level.

The entire rear facade was originally of flush siding. Most of this was covered by an early shed addition in the form of a small porch between two rooms. The rear porch posts are similar to those on the front.

The interior of the earlier section has a hall-and-parlor plan. An enclosed stair leads from the left side of the hall to the finished attic. The walls are plastered above a wainscot consisting of two ranges of raised panels. The south wall of the hall is fully paneled. It is dominated by a large mantel with an arched fireplace opening and a paneled overmantel. Flanking the mantel are built-in cupboards having concave backs and double glass doors with small panes. The north parlor has similar paneling, mantel and overmantel but lacks the cupboards.

The rear addition on the north side, entered through the parlor, contains a Federal mantel with flat-paneled end blocks. The southeast room, entered from the back porch, has been completely remodeled as a modern kitchen.

The second floor consists of a stair hall with one room on either side. The stair well is bordered by a well-turned balustrade with a molded handrail. The attic rooms are plastered above and below a flat beaded chair rail. On each end wall is an arched fireplace with a simple mantel. Flanking each fireplace are small closets; each was originally lit by a small window. The windows have recently been boarded over.

The house sits in a large open field, along with several outbuildings of which only a one-story smokehouse is coeval with the dwelling. The smokehouse is built of beaded weatherboards, has a gable roof, and features a board-and-batten door studded with rose-head nails and hung on two large strap hinges.
### SIGNIFICANCE

#### PERIOD
- [x] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 19th Century

#### SPECIFIC DATE(S)
- [ ] 1763

#### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
- [ ] Education
- [x] Political
- [x] Urban Planning
- [x] History
- [x] Religion/Phil.
- [ ] Other (Specify)
- [x] Agriculture
- [x] Engineering
- [x] Science
- [x] Architecture
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Social/Human.
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Architecture
- [ ] Literary
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Military
- [x] Theater
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Transportation

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On April 20, 1750, Lord Granville granted William King two adjoining tracts of land totaling 100 acres in Bertie County between Roquist Pocosin (Roquist from the Tuscarora word for "turtle," Pocosin from the Algonquin word for "swamp," and Broad Branch. King and his wife, Elizabeth, built a house on this property in 1763. This date is indicated by a brick in the chimney marked with the initials "WK" and "E" and the date "1763." William King apparently took an active role in community life. His signature was on the 1773 petition to move the courthouse from Woffington to Windsor, and he served in the American Revolution. King's will, written in November 1778, assigned his plantation, "where I now dwell," to his wife, Elizabeth, and following her death to their son Henry. Henry King, who moved to Stafford County, Tennessee, sold the plantation to a relative, William H. King, on July 4, 1822. The house passed from King family ownership on October 1, 1800, when William H. King sold it to Stephen Basemore. Basemore, a prosperous local farmer, deeded the property to his daughter, Hester M. Basemore, and her children, James, Edward, John, and Thomas, on January 25, 1866.

The house passed from the Basemore family and was held by several owners including Littleton T. Ward, T. N. Pecole, James D. Ward, and Clingarden Basemore. The house is now owned by Henry Basemore, who received the property through the settlement of the estate of Clingarden Basemore.

The King house is one of the two known gambrel roof houses with brick ends in North Carolina. The fact that its building date is known and its fine original interiors are intact mark it as an essential element in the interpretation of the development of early North Carolina architecture.
9. MAJOR HISTORICAL REFERENCES


Bertie County Records, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Degrees Minutes Seconds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
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</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6 Acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE: CODE: COUNTY:

STATE: CODE: COUNTY:

STATE: CODE: COUNTY:

STATE: CODE: COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Survey and Planning Unit, John B. Wells, III, Supervisor

ORGANIZATION: State Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER: 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh

DATE: April 8, 1971

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National [ ] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name: H. G. Jones

Title: Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date: April 8, 1971